

National Agreement
Performance Information
2009-10

National Indigenous
Reform Agreement

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

December 2010

© COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA 2010

ISBN 978-1-74037-339-5

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, the work may be reproduced in whole or in part for study or training purposes, subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgment of the source. Reproduction for commercial use or sale requires prior written permission from the Commonwealth. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to the Commonwealth Copyright Administration, Attorney-General's Department, 3-5 National Circuit, Canberra ACT 2600 or posted at www.ag.gov.au/cca.

This publication is available in PDF format from the Productivity Commission website at www.pc.gov.au. If you require part or all of this publication in a different format, please contact Media and Publications (see below).

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

Secretariat

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

Productivity Commission

LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office

Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28

35 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: (03) 9653 2100 or Freecall: 1800 020 083

Fax: (03) 9653 2359

Email: gsp@pc.gov.au

www.pc.gov.au/gsp

Publications Inquiries:

Media and Publications

Productivity Commission

Locked Bag 2 Collins Street East

Melbourne VIC 8003

Tel: (03) 9653 2244

Fax: (03) 9653 2303

Email: maps@pc.gov.au

An appropriate citation for this paper is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2010, *National Agreement Performance Information 2009-10: National Indigenous Reform Agreement*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

**Steering Committee for the
Review of Government
Service Provision**

Mr Paul McClintock AO
Chairman
COAG Reform Council
Level 24, 6 O'Connell Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Dear Mr McClintock

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

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

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

Yours sincerely



Gary Banks AO
Chairman

23 December 2010

Secretariat c/- Productivity Commission

Locked Bag 2, Collins Street East Post Office, Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28, 35 Collins Street Melbourne

Ph: 03 9653 2100 Fax: 03 9653 2359

www.pc.gov.au/gsp

This Report

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

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

- background and roles and responsibilities of various parties in National Agreement performance reporting
- contextual information relevant to the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*
- overview of the performance indicators, targets and key issues in performance reporting for the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*
- individual indicator specifications and summaries of data issues
- attachment tables containing the performance data. The electronic version of this report contains electronic links between indicator specifications and attachment tables, to assist navigation through the report. Attachment tables are also available in excel format.

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

Steering Committee

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

Mr Gary Banks	Chairman	Productivity Commission
Mr Ron Perry	Aust. Govt.	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
Ms Sue Vroombout	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr David de Carvalho	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Liz Develin	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Katy Haire	Vic	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Tony Bates	Vic	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Amanda Scanlon	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr John O’Connell	Qld	Queensland Treasury
Mr Warren Hill	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Christmas	WA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Mr Chris McGowan	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr David Reynolds	SA	Department of Treasury and Finance
Ms Rebekah Burton	Tas	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Ms Pam Davoren	ACT	Chief Minister’s Department
Ms Jenny Coccetti	NT	Department of the Chief Minister
Mr Tony Stubbin	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Trevor Sutton		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Dr Penny Allbon		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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

Mr John Ignatius	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Ms Nazli Munir	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Mark Ronsisvalle	NSW	NSW Treasury
Ms Sharon Bailey	Qld	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Lyn Genoni	WA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Mr Ben Wilson	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Chris Christensen	SA	Department of the Premier and Cabinet
Ms Anne Coleman	NT	Department of the Chief Minister

Contents

This Report	V
Steering Committee	VII
Contents	IX
National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap)	
performance reporting	1
About this report	1
Performance Reporting	7
Changes from the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance report	11
Context for National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance reporting	14
Performance targets	39
Performance indicators	52
Data Quality Statements	457
References	526
Acronyms and abbreviations	531
Glossary	534

National Indigenous Reform Agreement (Closing the Gap) performance reporting

Attachment tables

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

About this report

Background to National Agreement reporting

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

The IGA included six new National Agreements (NAs):

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

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

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

Under the reforms, each NA contains the objectives, outcomes, outputs and performance indicators for each sector, and clarifies the respective roles and responsibilities of the Commonwealth and the states and territories in the delivery of services. The performance of all governments in achieving mutually agreed outcomes and benchmarks specified in each NA will be monitored and assessed by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

At its 7 December 2009 meeting, COAG determined that the Heads of Treasuries, in consultation with Senior Officials, would undertake a review of NAs, NPs and Implementation Plans, and report their findings through the MCFFR to COAG by 31 December 2010. The review will consider:

- how consistent agreements are with the design principles of the IGA
- the clarity and transparency of objectives, outcomes, outputs and roles and responsibilities
- the quantity and quality of performance indicators and benchmarks (COAG 2009b).

National Agreement reporting roles and responsibilities

The IGA states that:

Para. C5 — The performance reporting framework for the National Agreements is based on:

- (a) high-level performance indicators for each National Agreement;
- (b) the *Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision* (the Steering Committee) having overall responsibility for collating the necessary performance data; and
- (c) the [CRC] publishing performance data relating to National Agreements, and National Partnerships to the extent that they support the objectives in National Agreements, within three months of receipt from the Steering Committee, along with a comparative analysis of this performance information that:

-
- i. focuses on the high-level National Agreement performance indicators;
 - ii. highlights examples of good practice;
 - iii. highlights contextual differences between jurisdictions which are relevant to interpreting the data; and
 - iv. reflects COAG's intention to outline transparently the contribution of both levels of government to achieving performance benchmarks and to achieving continuous improvement against the outcomes, outputs and performance indicators. [para. C5].

The CRC are considering the impact of NPs on the achievement of the objectives of the NAs [para C5 (c)]. The CRC has not requested the Steering Committee to include any performance data related to NPs in this report.

The IGA further specifies that:

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

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

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

Role of the CRC

The IGA states that:

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

- a) the publication of performance information for all jurisdictions against National Agreement outcomes and performance benchmarks;
- b) production of an analytical overview of performance information for each National Agreement, and National Partnership to the extent it supports the objectives in a National Agreement, noting that the [CRC] would draw on a range of sources, including existing subject experts;

-
- c) independent assessment of whether predetermined performance benchmarks have been achieved before an incentive payment to reward nationally significant reforms under National Partnerships is made;
 - d) monitoring the aggregate pace of activity in progressing COAG's agreed reform agenda; and
 - e) other matters referred by COAG. [para. A11]

The IGA further specifies that:

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

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

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

Role of the Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is required to report twice yearly to the CRC on performance under the NAs.

Reports from the Steering Committee to the CRC are required:

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

The CRC has also requested the Steering Committee to collate data on the performance benchmarks for the reward components of the following three NP agreements:

- *National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment and Transitions*
- *National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines*
- *National Partnership Agreement on the Elective Surgery Waiting List Reduction Plan* (from the second assessment report onwards for this NP).

The Steering Committee will report separately to the CRC on these three NP agreements.

Steering Committee report to Heads of Treasuries on data gaps in the National Performance Reporting Framework

The Steering Committee was asked by the Chair of the Heads of Treasuries Committee on Federal Financial Relations to draw together information on data gaps in the National Performance Reporting Framework. The first report addressed data gaps in the performance indicators in the National Agreements on education and training. The second report addressed data gaps in the indicators for the performance reporting categories covered in this report, and was submitted to the Heads of Treasuries Committee on 23 April 2010.

Role of Ministerial Councils and COAG Working Groups

The IGA states that:

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

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

Ministerial Councils may also be consulted by the MCFFR, in relation to its roles in:

- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets [para. C28]
- overseeing progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality

and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance Reporting System. [para. C29]

Role of data collection agencies

Data collection agencies are responsible for providing the required data to the Steering Committee, and preparing data quality statements ‘...which set out the quality attributes of the data using the ABS’ Quality Framework’. [para. C12]

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

Data collection agencies may also be consulted by the MCFRR, in relation to its roles in:

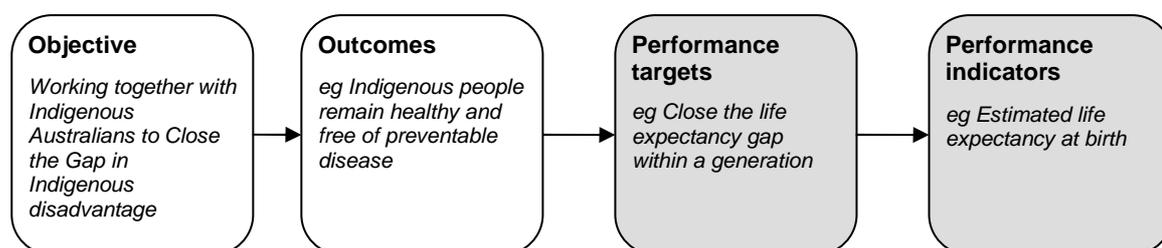
- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets. [para. C28]
- overseeing progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance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

Performance Reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA)* (COAG 2009c) and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2010. The CRC has requested the Steering Committee to provide information on all performance categories in the NAs (variously referred to as ‘outputs’, ‘progress measures’, ‘performance indicators’, ‘performance benchmarks’ and ‘targets’).

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

Figure 1 **NIRA performance reporting^{a, b}**



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

This report includes available data for the following:

- NIRA performance targets
- NIRA performance indicators.

This is the second NIRA performance report prepared by the Steering Committee, following the baseline report provided to the CRC in December 2009. The CRC has requested that data included in the baseline report not be reproduced in subsequent reports. Therefore, this report contains only data that relate to more recent reporting periods or which have been revised since the baseline report.

This report contains the original data quality statements (DQSs) completed by relevant data collection agencies, and comments by the Steering Committee on the quality of the reported data based on the data quality statements. The report also identifies areas for development of NIRA ‘performance indicators’ and ‘performance targets’. Box 1 identifies the key issues in reporting on the performance categories in the NIRA.

A separate appendix (*National Agreement Performance Information 2009-10: Appendix — Health, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*) provides general contextual information about each jurisdiction, to assist interpretation of the performance data. Contextual information is provided on population size and trends, family and household characteristics, socioeconomic status and general economic indicators.

Indigenous Australians are the focus of the NIRA. Throughout this report, the term ‘Indigenous Australians’ is used to refer to Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people. In most cases, the data on Indigenous status used in this report are based on self-identification, and therefore reflect an individual’s view of their Indigenous status. Surveys, Census and most administrative data collections do not require people who identify as Indigenous to provide proof of Indigenous descent or acceptance by the Indigenous community.

Box 1 Key issues in reporting against the NIRA

General comments

- Measures for some indicators are not reliable for jurisdictions with small Indigenous populations and/ or changing levels of Indigenous identification.
 - For administrative data, Indigenous mortality can not be reported for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT (performance indicators 2, 9 and 10), and Indigenous hospitalisations are currently not considered to be of sufficient quality for inclusion in national totals for Tasmania and the ACT (performance indicators 3 and 11).
 - The Steering Committee's baseline NIRA report noted that four of the 11 performance indicators that used sample survey data had a number of disaggregations with relative standard errors (RSEs) greater than 25 per cent. New sample survey data were only available for one indicator for this report (performance indicator 25), with some RSEs greater than 25 per cent for WA, SA, the ACT and the NT in 2008, and for the ACT in 2009. RSEs of less than 25 per cent are generally regarded as an acceptable standard for estimates at a particular point in time. However, this might not be adequate for measuring change over time. Small year to year movements may be difficult to detect if the size of some standard errors is large compared to the size of the difference between the estimates.
- For future reports, it is anticipated that variability bands will be provided for administrative data related to health outcomes (performance indicators 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14). These bands are intended to provide an indication of the acceptable levels of year to year volatility in the data. The ABS and the AIHW are developing an appropriate method for determining these bands.
- The accuracy of Indigenous counts in administrative data is affected by the relatively large proportion of people for whom Indigenous status is recorded incorrectly — either as non-Indigenous or not stated. Indigenous Australians are not always asked the question, there are situations where they may choose not to identify, and there are inconsistencies in the use of the Indigenous status question and categories across jurisdictions. The ABS and the AIHW are progressing work funded under Schedule F of the NIRA to improve the quality of Indigenous identification in Census and administrative data collections.
- Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. The derived figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution.
- Multiple data sources have been used to construct measures for some indicators in this report. Comments on the comparability of different data sources within a measure have been provided where applicable.

(Continued next page)

Box 1 (continued)

Performance targets

- Data for all performance targets are sourced from related performance indicators.
- Of the six performance targets, four could not be reported against in this report.
 - An interim measure has been developed for one performance target but a data source is not yet available (data are anticipated to be available for the next report): performance target (c) — *ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years.*
 - No new data were available for three performance targets:
 - ... performance target (a) — *close the life expectancy gap within a generation*
 - ... performance target (e) — *at least halve the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020*
 - ... performance target (f) — *halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade.*
- New data were available for two performance targets for this report:
 - performance target (b) — *halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade*
 - performance target (d) — *halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade.*

Performance indicators

- Of the 27 performance indicators in this report, 12 could not be updated from the baseline report as annual data are not available. Subject to an assessment of the relative speed of change in results for these indicators, more regular data collection may be required.
- One indicator could not be reported against as the agreed data source is not yet available (performance indicator 17). Data are anticipated to be available for the next report.
- Of the 14 performance indicators reported against, one performance indicator was reported against using an interim measure (performance indicator 14) and data from all states and territories are not available for reporting against this indicator.
- Seven of the performance indicators used aggregate year data in the baseline report (performance indicators 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11 and 12). Multiple year aggregates are also provided in this report to enable disaggregation by State and Territory and should be used for reporting against the current period. However, multiple year aggregates make it difficult to determine trends over time, as each reporting year incorporates the previous years. Following an assessment of the reliability of single year data, additional single year time series data are reported for all indicators except performance indicator 1.

Changes from the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance report

The CRC recommended changes to benchmarks and indicators in their NIRA report to COAG (CRC 2010). This is consistent with the CRC's role under the IGA that 'the [CRC] may advise on where changes might be made to the performance reporting framework' [IGA para C30]. The CRC report, including these recommendations, was submitted to COAG on 30 April 2010. COAG has yet to endorse the report.

In anticipation of COAG's endorsement of the CRC recommendations, the Steering Committee has made a number of changes for this NIRA report (table 1). More detailed information on these changes is provided in the discussion of each indicator in the sections on 'Performance targets' and 'Performance indicators'.

In general, this report only includes new data that were not included in the baseline report. However, where there has been a change in the indicator, measure or data collection, data for previous years have been reported where possible, to provide a consistent time series.

Table 1 Changes from the previous NIRA performance report

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Change</i>
NIRA target (b): Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National totals are now based only on jurisdictions for which Indigenous data are of acceptable quality (previously the total included all jurisdictions). Single year data (2007 (all), 2008 (all), 2009 (infant and child (aged 0–4 years)) reported for time series analysis (national level only for perinatal, infant and child (aged 0–4 years) (previously only five year aggregate data reported).
NIRA target (c): Ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An interim measure has been developed but data are not yet available.
NIRA target (d): Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data available by geolocation for non-Indigenous students (data also available backcast for 2008).
NIRA Indicator 2: Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National totals are now based only on jurisdictions for which Indigenous data are of acceptable quality (previously the total included all jurisdictions). Single year data now reported for time series analysis (previously only five-year aggregate data was reported). Baseline data backcast due to revised ABS Causes of Death data for 2007.
NIRA Indicator 3: Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tasmania and ACT hospitalisation data are now included in State/Territory disaggregations (but not included in national total). Single year data are now reported (previously only two-year aggregate data was reported).
NIRA Indicator 9: Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National totals are now based only on jurisdictions for which Indigenous data are of acceptable quality (previously the total included all jurisdictions). Single year data (2007 (all), 2008 (all), 2009 (infant and child (aged 0–4 years)) reported for time series analysis (national level only for perinatal, infant and child (aged 0–4 years) (previously only five year aggregate data reported)
NIRA Indicator 10: Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National totals are now based only on jurisdictions for which Indigenous data are of acceptable quality (previously the total included all jurisdictions). Single year data (2007, 2008) will be reported for the leading cause of death for infant and child (aged 0–4 years) ('Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period') for time series analysis (national level only) (previously only five-year aggregate data reported). Baseline data backcast due to revised ABS Causes of Death data for 2007.

(Continued next page)

Table 1 (continued)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Change</i>
NIRA Indicator 11: Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasmania and ACT hospitalisation data are now included in State/Territory disaggregations (but not included in national total).• Single year data reported for time series analysis (previously only two-year aggregate data was reported).
NIRA Indicator 12: Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline data backcast due to single year data reported for time series analysis (previously only three-year aggregate data was reported).
NIRA Indicator 15: Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2008 data disaggregated by geolocation for non-Indigenous students are provided — these data were not available for the baseline report.
NIRA Indicator 16: Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7 and 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2008 data included in the Steering Committee's baseline report did not include participation for non-Indigenous students, as these data were not available at the time. These data are now available and are included in this report.
NIRA Indicator 17: The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An interim measure has been developed but data are not yet available.
NIRA Indicator 25: 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2008 data included in the Steering Committee's baseline report did not include relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals. These data are included in this report.

Context for National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance reporting

COAG reform agenda

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

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

COAG targets

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

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

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

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

COAG building blocks

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

- (a) early childhood
- (b) schooling
- (c) health
- (d) economic participation
- (e) healthy homes
- (f) safe communities
- (g) governance and leadership.

Early childhood

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

Schooling

- schooling promotes the social inclusion and reduces the educational disadvantage of children, especially Indigenous children

-
- Indigenous children and youth meet basic literacy and numeracy standards, and overall levels of literacy and numeracy are improving
 - Indigenous young people successfully transition from school to work and/or further study

Health

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

Economic Participation

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

Healthy homes

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

Safe communities

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

Governance and leadership

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

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

Roles and responsibilities in Indigenous service delivery

Indigenous policy and service delivery covers a wide range of service areas across many levels of government. The Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA) is charged by COAG with ensuring that all levels of government (Australian, State and Territory and local) work together to improve the life and wellbeing of Australia's Indigenous people.

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

State and Territory government mainstream services used by Indigenous Australians include public hospitals, primary and secondary schools and Technical and Further

Education (TAFE) colleges, police, courts, corrections, emergency services and community services.

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

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

In December 2007, COAG committed to reporting transparently on the expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians. The Indigenous Expenditure Report (IERSC forthcoming) reports on expenditure by the Australian Government and State/Territory governments, with expenditure mapped to the COAG Building Blocks (as far as practicable).

Descriptive data

The physical, social and economic environments in which people live can affect their opportunities to participate fully in Australian society. The Indigenous Australian population faces several challenges in terms of their social, economic and civic participation (Australian Social Inclusion Board 2010).

This section provides information to inform the following contextual factors that may affect the performance indicators across the NIRA:

- population
- health
- socioeconomic status
- education
- physical environment
- community
- safety.

Additional information on general social and economic factors that may contribute to Indigenous reform outcomes can be found in the appendix (*National Agreement Performance Information 2009-10: Appendix — Health, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*). Table references to the appendix are identified by an ‘AA’ prefix.

Population

In addition to the broad population information available in the appendix, the following characteristics of the Indigenous population are considered here:

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

There were an estimated 517 043 Indigenous Australians in 2006, and a projected 551 042 Indigenous Australians in 2009, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population at both points in time. In the Indigenous population in 2006, 463 700 people (89.7 per cent) were of Aboriginal origin only, 33 300 people (6.4 per cent) were of Torres Strait Islander origin only and 20 100 people (3.9 per cent) were of both origins (ABS 2008).

In 2006, a higher proportion of the total Australian Indigenous population lived in NSW (29.5 per cent) than any other State or Territory (table 2). Other jurisdictions with relatively large Indigenous populations were Queensland (28.0 per cent), WA (13.7 per cent) and the NT (12.4 per cent) (table 2). The proportion of Indigenous Australians in individual jurisdictions varies. For example, Indigenous Australians made up the highest proportion of the population in the NT (30.4 per cent) (table 2).

Table 2 Proportion of population, by Indigenous status 2006 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of Australian population, by Indigenous status									
Indigenous	29.5	6.5	28.0	13.7	5.4	3.6	0.8	12.4	100.0
Non-Indigenous	33.0	25.2	19.6	9.9	7.6	2.3	1.6	0.7	100.0
Total	32.9	24.9	19.8	9.9	7.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	100.0
Indigenous people as a proportion of the State or Territory population									
Indigenous	2.2	0.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.8	1.3	30.4	2.5
Total population ('000)	6 816	5 127	4 091	2 059	1 568	490	334	211	20 698

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

Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; appendix, table AA.11-12.

Nationally in 2006, around three quarters (75.4 per cent) of Indigenous Australians lived in major cities or regional areas and around one quarter (24.7 per cent) lived in remote or very remote areas. However, in the NT, 79.8 per cent of the Indigenous population lived in remote or very remote areas (table 3).

Table 3 Indigenous estimated resident population, by remoteness, 2006 (per cent)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	43.3	49.6	28.1	34.4	48.9	..	99.9	..	32.1
Inner regional	33.2	34.9	20.6	8.0	9.2	53.9	0.1	..	21.4
Outer regional	18.4	15.4	29.1	14.9	23.3	42.6	..	20.2	21.9
Remote	4.3	0.1	8.6	17.1	4.3	2.4	..	23.4	9.3
Very remote	0.8	..	13.7	25.5	14.4	1.2	..	56.4	15.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

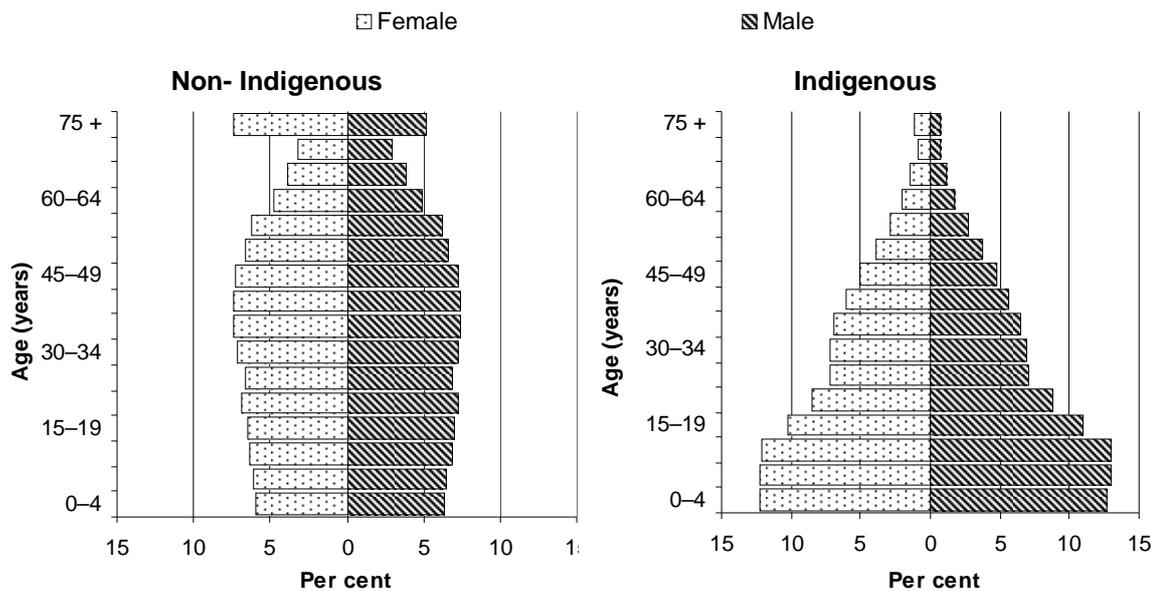
^a The estimates of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations presented above are experimental. The estimates are based on 2006 Census of Population and Housing counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey. The extent of undercoverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the 2006 Census and the relatively small sample size of the Post Enumeration Survey to adjust for that undercoverage means the estimates should be interpreted with caution. ^b There are no very remote areas in Victoria; no major cities in Tasmania; no outer regional or remote areas in the ACT; and no major cities or inner regional areas in the NT (Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2006). .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*; appendix, table AA.15.

The Indigenous population has a different age structure to the non-Indigenous population. In 2006, the Indigenous population was younger, with 37.6 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 14 years or less, compared to

19.1 per cent of the non-Indigenous population (figure 2). In 2006, the total fertility rate of the Indigenous population was 2.52 babies per woman, compared with 1.97 babies per woman for all Australian females (ABS and AIHW 2010). Similar to the non-Indigenous population, approximately half of the Indigenous population was female (figure 2).

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



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

Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; appendix, table AA.11.

Nationally in 2006, 12.5 per cent of the Indigenous population were aged 0–4 years (the child mortality age group) (table 4). Table 4 shows data for the 6–15 year old population (compulsory schooling age), the 15–64 year old population (the working age population) and the 50 years or over population (a key target group for Indigenous aged care services). Population data by age and sex (projected for the Indigenous population) for 2009 and 2010 are provided in appendix tables AA.13-14.

Table 4 Proportion of Indigenous Australians, by age groups relevant to performance indicators, 2006 (per cent)

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

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

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

In 2006, the majority of Indigenous Australians (86.3 per cent) spoke only English at home while a further 12.1 per cent spoke English and an Indigenous language. Nationally, 2.3 per cent of Indigenous Australians spoke English not well or not at all (this proportion was highest for the NT at 13.4 per cent). These proportions were lower for Indigenous Australians aged 15–24 years (1.4 per cent nationally, and 9.4 per cent for the NT) (appendix, table AA.16).

Health

Indigenous Australians experience a significant and disproportionate burden of ill health compared to non-Indigenous Australians. The factors contributing to the poor health status are extensive and complex (Urquhart and Thomson 2009). Entrenched intergenerational socioeconomic disadvantage, limited access to appropriate health services in rural and remote areas and cultural differences in the understanding of health and life have all been linked to Indigenous health status (AIHW 2009, 2010, SCRGSP 2009a).

Aspects of Indigenous health discussed in this section are:

- issues in rural and remote areas
- impact of social and emotional wellbeing
- importance of culturally appropriate services.

Issues in rural and remote areas

Indigenous Australians and people living in rural and remote areas often have different health care needs and may experience poorer health outcomes than the general community (SCRGSP 2009a). Indigenous Australians experience very high rates of a variety of physical and mental illnesses, which contribute to poorer

quality of life and higher mortality rates. Physical health outcomes can be related to various factors, including a healthy living environment, access to health services, and lifestyle choices. Improving access to high quality health services can have a positive impact on life expectancy through increased levels of preventative care, increased early diagnosis of diseases (such as diabetes) and more effective treatment of chronic diseases (SCRGSP 2009a).

Geographic distance to health services, particularly in remote and very remote areas, contributes to the health disadvantage of Indigenous Australians. In 2006, a total of 417 discrete Indigenous communities (35 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre and, of those, 92 (22 per cent) were larger communities with a population of 50 or more people. A total of 372 discrete Indigenous communities (31 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest other (State-funded) health centre and, of these, 90 (24 per cent) were larger communities. A total of 755 discrete Indigenous communities (64 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. Of the 93 000 Indigenous Australians usually resident in discrete Indigenous communities, 52 000 (56 per cent) were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (SCRGSP 2009a, ABS 2007).

Those health services that do exist in rural and remote areas often struggle to recruit health practitioners. Concerns about remuneration, lack of opportunities to advance to more highly specialised and financially rewarding positions and the availability of supporting health care infrastructure have all been cited as significant barriers to recruitment and retention in rural and remote areas (PC 2005).

The geographic location of many Indigenous communities also affects the ability of Indigenous Australians to engage in health protective behaviours, including an intake of fibre-rich foods, such as fruit and vegetables. Available data indicate that Indigenous Australians living in remote areas are less likely to have the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables than those living in non-remote areas (AIHW 2010). Fresh produce in remote Indigenous communities is costly and limited in supply (SCATSIA 2009), and improving the affordability of healthy food is critical to addressing poor health outcomes and closing the gap in life expectancy. COAG has requested the development of a national strategy to address food security in remote Indigenous communities (COAG 2009d).

Whilst living in rural or remote areas can be a risk factor for some health outcomes, a traditional Indigenous lifestyle can protect against obesity and chronic diseases (O’Dea 2008). There is also evidence to suggest that living in remote areas can have some psychological health benefits for Indigenous Australians (Scrimgeour 2007) and can be a protective factor for mental health (Zubrick et al 2010). The WA

Aboriginal Child Health Survey found the risk of emotional or behavioural difficulties was highest in metropolitan areas (Scrimgeour 2007) and the 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) found that living in remote areas on, or near, traditional lands can moderate the impact of stressful circumstances on social and emotional wellbeing (Zubrick et al 2010).

Impact of social and emotional wellbeing

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

On some measures, Indigenous Australians have poorer social and emotional wellbeing than non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2010). The AIHW (2009) measure of social and emotional wellbeing is designed to capture the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander understanding of life and health. It includes mental health, but also considers other factors such as cultural, spiritual and social wellbeing. It encompasses not just the wellbeing of the individual, but also the wellbeing of their family and community (AIHW 2009). In 2008, nearly one-third (32 per cent) of Indigenous Australians aged 18 years or over had experienced high to very high levels of psychological distress — more than twice the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS and AIHW 2010). Further information on the prevalence of psychological distress, treatment rates for mental health related services, death rates for mental and behavioural disorders, information on the mental health of prisoners and juveniles in detention, and the risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties in children is available in section 7.7 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a).

Importance of culturally appropriate services

Utilisation of services by Indigenous Australians can be influenced by their view of whether the service is culturally appropriate (Gruen, Weeramanthri and Bailie 2002).

Despite the important role played by Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations in many areas, mainstream services continue to be the main source of health provision for the majority of Indigenous Australians. However, if Indigenous

Australians do not feel comfortable, they may not engage with mainstream health services (Hayman, White and Spurling 2009).

Service engagement is a broad concept that encompasses accessibility (including barriers to access) and appropriate delivery (including Indigenous cultural perspectives in designing and delivering programs). Coffin (2007) states that use of health services by Indigenous Australians is linked to their feeling of ‘cultural security’. Cultural security can be viewed as the part of a hierarchy built through being culturally aware, taking action on this awareness (referred to as cultural safety), and then linking the understanding and action with associated policies and procedures (cultural security). More information on Indigenous Australian’s access to services and perceived barriers to access can be found in section 11.3 of the 2009 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report (SCRGSP 2009a).

Socioeconomic status

Indigenous Australians, by nearly any socioeconomic statistical measure, are worse off than non-Indigenous Australians. Socioeconomic status (SES) is correlated with educational outcomes (ACARA 2010), physical and mental health status (AIHW 2010), and involvement in crime (Weatherburn, Snowball and Hunter 2006).

Whilst Indigenous disadvantage is generally greater in remote areas relative to urban areas, rankings of areas by Indigenous socioeconomic status show disadvantage in some urban areas on a par with that experienced in some rural and remote areas (Biddle 2009).

Aspects of Indigenous socioeconomic status outlined here are:

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

Education can affect peoples’ employment prospects and incomes, their own and their children’s health, and their ability to make informed life decisions. Information on people aged 20 years or over, by highest year of school completed, by Indigenous status is available in the appendix (table AA.34).

Education and training are important in promoting attachment to the labour force (Hunter and Daly 2008). Labour market outcomes are directly related to people’s

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

Indigenous Australians participation in the labour market is also affected by their geographical location. People living in remote communities face greater economic challenges and more limited market opportunities than those living in metropolitan areas. Employment rates for Indigenous Australians in 2008 were lower in regional and remote areas (51 and 52 per cent, respectively), than in major cities (59 per cent). In comparison, the average non-Indigenous employment rate across all areas was 75 per cent (FaHCSIA 2010).

Income is an important (though not the only) determinant of socioeconomic status and may influence individual and family health and other outcomes (Mayer 1997). Higher incomes may provide psychological benefits such as a greater sense of security and personal control (AIHW 2004). Indigenous Australians have lower incomes (income in the second and third deciles) than the general population, with almost one third of Indigenous Australians (32 per cent) recording a low income in 2006, compared with around 20 per cent of the total population (table 5 and appendix, table AA.30). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of Indigenous Australians with low incomes ranged from 16 per cent in the ACT to 41 per cent in the NT. Lower incomes are associated with lack of skills, poor education, social isolation, bad neighbourhoods, and emotional and mental illness (Mayer 1997). However, income alone does not determine these outcomes. Many people, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, have poor financial management skills which limit their capacity to improve their own and their family's circumstances (SCRGSP 2009a).

Table 5 Weekly equivalised gross household income decile (low income), by Indigenous status of household, 2006 (per cent)^a

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust^b</i>
Indigenous households	30.4	27.4	32.9	31.5	32.9	31.9	15.5	41.2	32.3
Total households	20.4	20.3	21.0	18.2	23.1	26.6	9.6	19.0	20.5

^a Deciles are based on total equivalised gross household income measures obtained from the ABS Census of Population and Housing (2006). Low income is defined as the second and third deciles. ^b 'Australia' includes other territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; appendix, table AA.30.

The government provides a range of income support payments (for example, the age pension, disability support pension, carer payment, unemployment payments and parenting payments), to meet the needs of different groups within the community, in different circumstances and at different life stages (see appendix for further details). Indigenous Australians are over-represented in the Australian income support system, with 47.7 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years reporting government pensions and allowances as their main source of personal cash income in 2004–05, compared to 17.3 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years (SCRGSP 2009a).

Individual home ownership is an important indicator of wealth and saving, and provides a secure asset base that can contribute to financial stability and against which people can borrow. Home ownership also provides security of tenure, which is not always available with rental housing. Information on occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, by Indigenous status of households is available in the appendix (table AA.22).

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

Education

Children's experiences in their early years affect their development and influence lifelong learning, behaviour and health (Mustard 2007, McCain, Mustard and

Shanker 2007). Early childhood education programs are associated with increased levels of school completion and enhanced literacy and social skills (Ou and Reynolds 2004, Reynolds et al 2001, Mustard 2007, Schweinhart 2007).

There is currently no single data source for preschool enrolments in Australia, making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about preschool participation rates. This report uses data from the National Preschool Census (NPC), as it is currently the only source that can provide preschool data on Indigenous children by age. However, the scope of the NPC does not capture children enrolled in preschool programs delivered in child care settings (for example, long day care services) and is therefore not representative of all early childhood education programs.

Nationally in 2009, 64 per cent of Indigenous children were enrolled in preschool in the year before formal schooling (table 6). This figure varies by geographical location, with 87 per cent of Indigenous children in remote or very remote areas enrolled in preschool in the year before formal schooling in 2009 (compared to 60 per cent for regional areas and 51 per cent for major cities).

Table 6 Indigenous children enrolled in preschool in the year before formal schooling, 2009^{a, b}

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>
Major Cities	2 125	51
Regional areas	3 481	60
Remote and very remote areas	2 570	87
Total	8 176	64

^a The National Preschool Census (NPC) does not include preschool services provided in childcare settings.

^b The proportion is derived by dividing the number of NPC enrolments by ABS Indigenous population projections for four year olds. ABS advises caution in the use of single year of age Indigenous population projection data when calculating indicators such as rates, due to the inherent uncertainty in single year of age estimates as a result of quality issues associated with the source data assumptions used to derive estimates, and issues associated with modelling small numbers. Nevertheless, the ABS recommends that the Indigenous population projections are the best current source of data for calculating and reporting Indigenous preschool enrolment rates, including by remoteness.

Source: DEEWR (2010) 2009 National Preschool Census data sourced from DEEWR website at http://www.deewr.gov.au/Earlychildhood/Policy_Agenda/ECUA/Pages/annualreports.aspx (accessed 22 October 2010).

The number and proportion of full time Indigenous students at school varies across jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions in 2009, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was higher in government schools (5.9 per cent) than in non-government schools (1.9 per cent) (table 7).

Table 7 Indigenous full time students, 2009^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous full time students ('000)									
Government schools	40.7	8.2	39.8	19.3	8.1	4.9	1.0	12.4	134.3
Non-government schools	6.0	1.1	6.8	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	2.9	22.4
All schools	46.7	9.3	46.6	22.8	9.1	5.6	1.3	15.4	156.7
Indigenous full time students as a proportion of all full time students (per cent)									
Government schools	5.5	1.5	8.1	8.2	4.8	8.2	3.0	43.3	5.9
Non-government schools	1.6	0.4	2.9	2.9	1.1	3.1	1.0	29.0	1.9
All schools	4.2	1.1	6.4	6.4	3.5	6.7	2.1	39.6	4.5

^a Proportions are derived by comparing absolute numbers of Indigenous students with total enrolments.

^b Disaggregations by Indigenous status are only available for Indigenous students and all students. The extent of Indigenous status being 'not stated' is unknown. Therefore, the potential impact of 'not stated' Indigenous status on overall counts cannot be determined.

Source: ABS (2010) *Schools Australia, 2009*, Cat. No. 4221.0.

Evidence from a range of sources indicates that successful completion of year 12 is necessary if young people are to have access to the full range of further education, training, employment and life chances consistent with their abilities (ACER 2004, OECD 2005). Participating in post-school education or training leads to higher status occupations and higher earnings, compared to not doing any further study or training (Marks 2008). In 2006, Indigenous Australians who attained a year 12 certificate were more likely to be employed than those who had finished schooling up to year 10 (68.2 per cent and 52.8 per cent, respectively) and were more likely to have higher incomes (SCRGSP 2009a).

Post-secondary education may lead to more than just better employment prospects and higher incomes. Potential benefits that flow from a person's higher education include having a positive influence on their health outcomes, and their children's health outcomes and educational performance (Wolfe and Haveman 2001, Zubrick et al 2006). Leaving school early has also been correlated with imprisonment for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. A survey of violent male prisoners in Australian prisons found that 10 per cent of the non-Indigenous prisoners and 6 per cent of the Indigenous prisoners had completed Year 12 (Gilbert and Wilson 2009).

Post secondary education includes VET, at institutions such as TAFE colleges, and higher education at universities. Indigenous Australians have a lower rate of university attendance compared to the general population, but a higher rate of participation in VET. Nationally in 2009, the participation rate for Indigenous students in VET (21.3 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years) was higher than the participation rate of all students (11.2 per cent) (NCVER unpublished). The participation rate for Indigenous students at university

(3.3 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years or over) was lower than the participation rate of all students (4.8 per cent) (DEEWR unpublished).

Nationally, 4.4 per cent of VET students and 1.3 per cent of all university students were reported as being Indigenous in 2009. In comparison, 2.5 per cent of the Australian population were reported as being Indigenous in 2009 (DEEWR unpublished and NCVET unpublished).

Physical Environment

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

- homelessness
- overcrowding in housing
- access to utilities.

Homelessness is experienced by some Indigenous Australians in a different way to most non-Indigenous Australians. Many Indigenous Australians have family members who are homeless, and homelessness forms part of the housing career of many Indigenous Australians (Birdsall-Jones et al 2010). Indigenous Australians are almost four times as likely as non-Indigenous Australians to be homeless (table 8). On Census night 2006, 2.4 per cent of the Australian population identified themselves as Indigenous. However, 9 per cent of the homeless population were Indigenous (Australian Social Inclusion Board 2010).

Table 8 Number and rate (per 10 000) of Australians who are homeless, by Indigenous status, 2006

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

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

In 2006, over one quarter (27.2 per cent) of Indigenous Australians were living in overcrowded households¹, around five times higher than the proportion of non-Indigenous Australians (table 9). Overcrowding can be both a protective and a risk factor for homelessness. Achieving shelter with family will prevent homelessness, but conditions of overcrowding can be intolerable leading to the eviction of the visitor/s (Birdsall-Jones et al 2010). Overcrowded households place pressure on access to ‘health hardware’ — the household infrastructure that supports health (for example, septic tanks, sewerage pipes and washing machines) (Torzillo et al 2008), and can contribute to poor health. Overcrowding can aid in the spread of infections and disease such as tuberculosis, skin infections and infestations and meningococcal disease (Thomson et al 2010), and exposes people to stressors such as lack of privacy, loss of control, high demand, noise and lack of sleep, which have been associated with raised levels of stress and poor mental health (Bailiel et al 2010). Overcrowding also leads to a range of poor educational, and safety outcomes for Indigenous Australians (Biddle 2007, Cooper and Morris 2005).

Table 9 Proportion of Australians living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2006 (per cent)^a

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

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

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

Indigenous Australians are also overrepresented amongst those in public housing and on the waiting lists for public and social housing. The proportion of Indigenous households in social housing is around 7 per cent of public and community housing households, and 10 per cent of total social housing households (which also includes State owned and managed Indigenous housing households) (COAG 2009e). Data on the proportion of overcrowded Indigenous households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing and Indigenous community housing in 2008 are available in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP 2010 tables 16A.24 and 16A.46).

¹ There is no single standard measure for housing overcrowding. The ABS uses a standard which is sensitive to both household size and composition. The criteria used to assess bedroom requirements can be found in Chapter 9 of the OID report (SCRGSP 2009a).

Further information on housing and homelessness is available in the Steering Committee's 2008-09 and 2009-10 reports on the *National Affordable Housing Agreement*.

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

Community

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

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

Language plays an important role in the continuation of culture and promotion of resilient communities (SCRGSP 2009a). Nationally in 2008, 19.1 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over spoke an Indigenous language. This proportion varied significantly across states and territories. The NT had the highest proportion of Indigenous language speakers (62.6 per cent) (table 10). Recent research has found that global influences are starting to saturate many Indigenous communities, changing the way Indigenous youth use oral and written language. For example, in communities where there is mobile phone coverage, young people are quickly acquiring the practice of SMS text messaging (Kral 2010).

Table 10 Proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over, by whether speaks an Indigenous language, 2008 (per cent)

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

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

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

Indigenous Australians can derive social, cultural and economic benefits from their connection to homelands or traditional country. Culturally, access to land and significant sites allows Indigenous Australians to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history (SCRGSP 2009a). Nationally in 2008, 25.3 per cent Indigenous Australians identified that they lived on homelands (table 11) and 62 per cent of Indigenous Australians identified with a clan, tribal or language group — an increase of 8 percentage points from 2002 (ABS and AIHW 2010).

Table 11 Proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over, by whether lives on or recognises homelands or traditional country, 2008 (per cent)

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

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

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

Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities has the potential to lead to improvement in many areas of Indigenous disadvantage, including long term health, and physical and mental wellbeing, as well as improving social cohesion in Indigenous communities (SCRGSP 2009a). Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities can foster (among other things) self-esteem, social interaction, and the development of skills and teamwork (table 12). A reduction of boredom and an increased sense of belonging are generally seen as having positive impacts on Indigenous youth (SCRGSP 2009a).

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

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

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

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

Safety

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

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

Child abuse and neglect contribute to (and are a symptom of) the severe social strain under which many Indigenous families and communities live (SCRGSP 2009a). Ensuring that Indigenous children are safe, healthy and supported by their families will contribute to building functional and resilient communities. The overrepresentation of Indigenous children in the child welfare system has been attributed to the intergenerational effects of previous separations from family and culture, low socioeconomic status, and cultural differences in child rearing practices (AIHW 2010).

There are no reliable data on actual levels of child abuse and neglect. Substantiated child protection notifications are the primary source data. Substantiated notifications only record children who come into contact with community services for protective reasons. The rates of substantiation vary greatly between states and territories, partly due to differences in legislation and practice (table 13). Detailed

information on interpretation issues are available in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (SCRGSP 2010).

Table 13 Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons)^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous	56.8	48.3	27.0	18.7	50.9	12.7	54.2	24.1	36.8
Non-Indigenous	7.0	4.8	5.2	2.0	4.1	9.4	7.1	4.3	5.4
All children	9.1	5.4	6.6	2.9	5.7	9.7	8.2	12.9	6.9

^a 'Non-Indigenous' includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown. ^b Care should be taken in interpreting the rates for Indigenous children due to the relatively small size of the Indigenous population. Rates are per 1000 persons aged 0–16 years.

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

There is no nationally agreed definition of domestic violence or family violence. To many people, domestic violence implies violence by a partner, and may also be known as intimate partner violence, spousal violence, spousal abuse, wife abuse and personal violence or battering (AIHW 2006). Family violence is often regarded as a broader category, including violence by immediate family, extended family or household members. The key risk factors for Indigenous family violence relate to substance use, social stressors, living in a remote community, levels of individual, family and community (dys)functionality, availability of resources, age, removal from family, disability, and financial difficulties (AIC 2010).

There is significant evidence to suggest that Indigenous women are overrepresented as victims of domestic and family violence, although there are methodological issues with trying to accurately report on levels of domestic and family violence (AIC 2010). Health records provide some information on instances of family violence that result in hospitalisation or death. However, these sources are likely to underestimate the true nature and extent of family and community violence, because not all victims seek medical attention and not all hospitalisations resulting from family violence will be recorded as such. In 2006-07, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised as a result of spouse or partner violence at 33.9 times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians (table 14).

Table 14 Non-fatal hospitalisations for assault, by relationship of victim to perpetrator, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (rate per 1000 persons)^{a, b}

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

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

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

Qualitative evidence indicates that Indigenous violence is widespread and disproportionately high compared to non-Indigenous violence (AIC 2010). Indigenous Australians are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders. Poverty, unemployment, low levels of education and lack of access to social services are associated with high crime rates and high levels of imprisonment (table 15).

Table 15 Adult imprisonment rates, by Indigenous status, 2009^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous persons (rate per 100 000)	2 153.1	968.4	1 427.2	3 328.7	2 072.4	470.7	759.6	1 699.6	1 890.7
Non-Indigenous persons (rate per 100 000)	163.9	100.8	128.5	163.0	133.4	146.1	63.2	152.5	135.6
Rate ratio ^c	13.1	9.6	11.1	20.4	15.5	3.2	12.0	11.1	13.9

^a Rate per 100 000 population are age standardised. ^b Calculated using preliminary estimated resident population data based on the 2006 Census. ^c The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous imprisonment rates are calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: ABS (2009) *Prisoners in Australia 2009*, Cat. no. 4517.0.

Research indicates that individuals who offend at a young age are more likely to commit more frequent or serious crimes later in life (Chen et al 2005). A much higher proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous youths have been apprehended at least once during their juvenile years (44 per cent and 16 per cent respectively) (AIC 2010).

For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, males were more likely to be in detention than females. Juvenile detention rates for Indigenous males and females (per 100 000 persons) are considerably higher than the corresponding rates for non-Indigenous males and females in all jurisdictions. Nationally on 30 June 2009, the juvenile detention rate for Indigenous females was 17.3 times as high as the rate for non-Indigenous females. Similarly, Indigenous males were 23.3 times as likely as non-Indigenous males to be in juvenile detention (table 16). Rates for 2008 are available in table NIRA.C.1 in the attachment tables for this report.

Table 16 Juvenile detention, aged 10–17 years, by gender, 30 June 2009^{a, b}

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous males									
Number	154	8	67	98	20	3	1	24	375
Rate per 100 000	869.2	216.5	408.5	1268.9	679.3	152.1	177.0	413.8	659.8
Indigenous females									
Number	10	–	9	6	1	–	2	2	30
Rate per 100 000	60.4	–	56.7	82.3	35.0	–	389.9	34.5	55.4
Non-Indigenous males									
Number	152	54	37	28	22	15	5	3	316
Rate per 100 000	42.4	19.4	16.1	24.0	27.2	57.7	29.2	37.0	28.3
Non-Indigenous females									
Number	13	6	4	3	7	–	1	–	34
Rate per 100 000	3.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	9.1	–	6.0	–	3.2

^a Indigenous rates were calculated using series B population data provided by the ABS. Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data. Rates can be highly variable in states and territories with small populations of Indigenous people, small numbers of people in juvenile detention and/or small numbers of Indigenous people in juvenile detention. This particularly applies in Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (unpublished) 2009 Juveniles in Detention in Australia data collection.

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

- incidence and prevalence data (survey data)
- data on associated harm (deaths resulting from family and intimate partner violence and hospitalisations for family violence related assault)

-
- data on services for victims of violence (persons accessing the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) because of family violence)
 - police data on victims of assault and other violence (including data on the relationship between victim and perpetrator).

Performance targets

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

- (a) closing the life expectancy gap within a generation
- (b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
- (c) ensuring all Indigenous four years olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years
- (d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
- (e) halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
- (f) halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade (COAG 2009c).

Schedule G of the NIRA discusses the magnitude of the improvement necessary to meet each of the Closing the Gap targets and provides indicative national level trajectories. National level trajectories for the health targets that appear in Schedule F of the NIRA are currently being updated using the latest Indigenous population estimates and projections, and with the latest year of mortality data. State and Territory trajectories are currently being developed, and are anticipated to be finalised by end December 2010.

This report includes the most recent available data for each target. However, any assessment of performance relative to the trajectories is outside the scope of this report.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made.
Outcome:	The aim of the target is for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians to have the same life expectancy by 2031 (25 years from 2006).
Measure:	<p>The gap in the average number of years that Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes.</p> <p>The measure is defined as: direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the estimated population at a single point and the number of deaths registered in the three years centred on that population point, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status.</p>
Related performance indicators:	Performance indicator 1: Estimated life expectancy at birth
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables (Life tables). Data are calculated for three year periods and reported every five years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this report
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2006 using the three-year average of 2005–2007
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 2 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census were included in the baseline report. Data from the 2011 Census are anticipated to be available in early 2013.

All-cause mortality rates (performance indicator 2) are used in the calculation of life expectancy estimates and are considered the closest proxy for measuring progress against this target. Cause-specific and age-specific mortality rates would also be informative to measure progress against this target.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	<p>There are two key amendments for this benchmark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• data for the current reporting year of 2009 were available for this report by jurisdiction (the most recent available data for the baseline report by jurisdiction was for 2007)• the Australian totals only include data for those jurisdictions for whom data by Indigenous status is of acceptable quality. Totals were previously based on all jurisdictions. Baseline data have been revised and are included in this report.
Outcome:	<p>The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children under five mortality rate by 2018 (10 years from 2008—the baseline period).</p>
Measure:	<p>Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of children aged 0–4 years <p>and is presented as <i>rate per 100 000 population</i></p>
Related performance indicators:	<p>Performance indicator 9: Child under five mortality rate (and excess deaths)</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — ABS <u>Death Registrations Collection</u>. Data are available annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.</p>
Data provider:	<p>ABS</p>
Data availability:	<p>2009 (National only) 2005–2009 (states and territories and Australia)</p>
Baseline:	<p>The baseline for the target is 2008.</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous status.

Box 3 Results

For this report, new data for this target are available for 2008 and 2009 (infant and child). This results in new aggregate year data for 2004–2008 and 2005–2009.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.9.1.
- Indigenous data, by age group are presented in tables NIRA.9.15 and NIRA.9.16.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA 9.2, NIRA 9.4, NIRA.9.6-9.7, NIRA.9.9-9.10, NIRA.9.12-9.13 and NIRA 9.18.

Data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised. This results in new aggregate year data for 2003–2007.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.9.1.
- Revised Indigenous data, by age group are presented in table NIRA.9.17.
- Revised data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.9.3, NIRA.9.8, NIRA.9.11, NIRA.9.14.
- Revised data on perinatal deaths by Indigenous status of mother are presented in tables NIRA.9.5 and Indigenous data, by age group are presented in table NIRA.9.19.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2008 and 2007
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007
Table NIRA.9.6	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.7	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.8	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.9	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.10	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.11	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.12	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.13	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW,

	Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.14	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.15	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number)
Table NIRA.9.16	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.9.17	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (number)
Table NIRA.9.18	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.9.19	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number)

Box 4 Comment on data quality

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

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	An interim measure is now included.
Outcome:	The aim of the target is to achieve 95 per cent enrolment of Indigenous children in an early childhood education program in the year before formal schooling by 2013 (5 years from 2008 – the baseline year).
INTERIM Measure:	<p>The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — The number of 4 and 5 year old Indigenous children as at 1 July, who are enrolled in a preschool program at the Census date, by single year of age• <i>Denominator</i> — Estimated number of Indigenous children aged 4 years
Related performance indicators:	Performance indicator 17: The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling)
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — Forthcoming National Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Data Collection</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Resident Population (total population) and ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous)</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not available for this cycle
Baseline:	To be determined
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 5 Comment on data quality

An interim measure has been developed. However, data are not yet available to inform this target.

A national data collection has been developed and is facilitated under the new National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care. The first national early childhood education and care data collection was conducted in 2010, with data to be compiled and validated by ABS for anticipated reporting in March 2011. However, data from this first collection will be incomplete. Complete data are expected from the 2011 data collection, anticipated to be available in early 2012.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle: Data available by geolocation for non-Indigenous students (also available backcast for 2008).

Outcome: The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students at or above the national minimum standards in reading, writing and numeracy by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period).

Measure: The measure is defined as the proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard, by Indigenous status [for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9].

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

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

Data source: ACARA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). Data are collected annually.

Data provider: ACARA

Data availability: NAPLAN — 2009

Baseline: The baseline for the target is 2008.

Cross tabulations provided: For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by State and Territory, by

- Indigenous status, by
- Geolocation (MCEECDYA geographical location classification).

Box 6 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain, by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 15.1–15.12.

Data for 2008 included in the baseline report have been revised as data are now available for non-Indigenous students disaggregated by geolocation (previously only available for Indigenous and all students).

- Revised data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 15.13–15.24.

Apparent differences in results between years may not be statistically significant. To assist in interpretation, within year and between year 95 per cent confidence intervals are provided in the attachment tables for this indicator.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)

Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

Box 7 Comment on data quality

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

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made.
Outcome:	The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous students with year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment by 2020 (14 years from 2006 – the baseline period).
Measure:	<p>Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II or above.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or equivalent or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 20–24 years
Related performance indicators:	Performance indicator 18: Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u>. Main data collection. Data are collected every five years.</p> <p>(<i>Supplementary Indigenous</i>) <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and <u>the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u>. Data are collected on alternating three yearly cycles.</p> <p>(<i>Supplementary non-Indigenous</i>) <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u>. Data are available annually.</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this report
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2006
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 8 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report.

This performance benchmark can be reported against every five years following the ABS Census of Population and Housing, with supplementary data available every three years from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey/ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

The next available data will be from the 2011 Census, anticipated to be available in early 2013.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Outcome:	The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous employment outcomes by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period).
Measure:	Proportion of the working aged population employed. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons aged 15–64 years employed• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 15–64 years
Related performance indicator/s:	Performance indicator 21: Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)
Data source/s:	<i>(Indigenous)</i> <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> . Data are collected on alternating 3 yearly cycles. <i>(Non-Indigenous)</i> <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> . Data are available annually. <i>(Supplementary data)</i> <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> . Data are collected every 5 years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this report
Baseline:	The baseline for the target is 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 9 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report.

This performance benchmark can be reported against every three years from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey/ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, with supplementary data available every five years following the ABS Census of Population and Housing.

The next available data will be from the 2011 Census, anticipated to be available in early 2013.

Performance indicators

This report covers all ‘performance indicators’ included in the NIRA (table 17).

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

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

Table 17 Performance indicators in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement^a

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
1. Estimated life expectancy at birth	54
2. Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	55
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	60
4. Rates of current daily smokers	63
5. Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels	64
6. Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index	65
7. Level of physical activity	66
8. Access to health care compared to need	67
9. Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	68
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	74
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	79
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	82
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	85
14. Antenatal care	88
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	91
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	95
17. The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling	98
18. Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II	99
19. Apparent retention rates from year 7-8 to year 10 and to year 12	100
20. Attendance rates — Year 1 to Year 10	102

(Continued next page)

Table 17 (continued)

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no. in this report</i>
21. Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)	104
22. Unemployment rate	105
23. Labour force participation rate	106
24. CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement	107
25. 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	110
26. Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III	113
27. Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above	114

^a Performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording for the performance indicators in para. 26 of the NIRA (with the exception of indicator 27, which has been amended in line with the recommendation in the CRC's baseline report on the NIRA). This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators later in the report.

Indicator 1: Estimated life expectancy at birth

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>The average number of years new born babies could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the estimated resident population at a single point and the number of deaths registered in the 3 years centred on that population point, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status. <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and sex.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator — ABS experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables (Life tables). Data are calculated for three year periods and reported every five years.</i>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	There are no new data for this reporting cycle [2005–2007 data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 10 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

All-cause mortality rates (provided as additional data for performance indicator 2) are used in the calculation of life expectancy estimates and are considered the closest proxy for measuring progress against this indicator. Cause-specific and age-specific mortality rates would also be informative to measure progress against this indicator.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	<p>There are three key amendments to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National totals based on those jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) (previously included all jurisdictions).• Single year data to be reported for time series• 2007 ABS Causes of Death data have been revised <p>Baseline data have been revised to reflect amendments above</p>
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>There are two measures for this indicator:</p> <p>Measure (2a): Mortality rates for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), by Indigenous status</p> <p>Measure (2b): Excess deaths for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level)</p> <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and sex.</p> <p><u>[Note: The measures refer to 'leading causes of death'. Data are provided for 'selected causes of death' according to the ICD-10 codes used for 'leading causes of death' in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework].</u></p>
Measure 2(a):	<p>Mortality rates for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of deaths• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people <p>Variability bands are calculated for rates</p>
Measure 2(b):	<p>Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observed number of Indigenous deaths less expected number of Indigenous deaths if the age specific rates of the non-Indigenous population were applied to the Indigenous population.
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — ABS <u>Cause of Death collection</u> and ABS <u>Death Registrations Collection</u>. Data are available annually</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population (ERP)</u> for total population. ABS <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population</p>

Data provider:	ABS
Data availability: (2a and 2b)	<p>Causes of death — 2007 and 2008 (2007 required to be backcast as Causes of Death data for 2007 have been revised, and national totals for all measures are now based on five jurisdictions only for which data are of acceptable quality); Death registrations — 2007, 2008, 2009</p> <p>Five year aggregated data is reported for states/territories (2003-2007; 2004-2008).</p> <p>Single year data (2007, 2008) will be reported for time series (national for leading causes of death; State/Territory for the top five causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), including total deaths). [Data for all-cause mortality (measure 2a) is available for 2009 and included in this report. Data is not available disaggregated by cause of death until 2011.]</p>
Cross tabulations provided: 2(a)	<p>Disaggregation by Indigenous status will be based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). National totals will be based on these five jurisdictions only.</p> <p>For Indigenous only (crude rates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and Territory by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level) • National by sex by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level) <p>For Indigenous and non-Indigenous (age standardised rates):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State and Territory by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level) • National by sex by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)
Cross tabulations provided: 2(b)	National Indigenous only, by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)

Box 11 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008. This results in new aggregate year data for 2004–2008.

- Single year data are presented in tables NIRA.2.1, NIRA.2.6, NIRA.2.9-2.10 and NIRA.2.17-2.18.
- Indigenous mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.2.2-2.3 and NIRA.2.7.
- Age standardised mortality rates are presented in tables NIRA.2.13-2.14 and NIRA.2.19-2.20.
- Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.2.24.

(Continued next page)

Box 11 (continued)

Data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised (see summary of data quality). This results in revised aggregate year data for 2003–2007.

- Single year data are presented in tables NIRA.2.1, NIRA.2.6, NIRA.2.11-2.12, NIRA.2.18 and NIRA.2.23.
- Revised Indigenous mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.2.4-2.5 and NIRA.2.8.
- Revised age standardised mortality rates are presented in tables NIRA.2.15-2.16, and NIRA.2.21-2.22.
- Revised excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.2.25.

Data for 2009 are available for all-cause mortality (ie, not disaggregated by cause of death), and are presented in tables NIRA.2.26-2.27 (indirect age standardisation).

Data for 2006, 2007 and 2008 for all-cause mortality (ie, not disaggregated by cause of death), are presented in table NIRA.2.28 (direct age standardisation for comparisons of rate ratios and rate differences).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA 2.1	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.2	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.3	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.4	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.5	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.6	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA 2.7	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008
Table NIRA 2.8	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007
Table NIRA 2.9	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008
Table NIRA 2.10	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.11	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007
Table NIRA 2.12	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.13	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008

Table NIRA 2.14	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.15	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA 2.16	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.17	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.18	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.19	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.20	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.21	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.22	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.23	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (number)
Table NIRA 2.24	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004-2008 (number)
Table NIRA 2.25	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003-2007 (number)
Table NIRA.2.26	Indigenous all-cause mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.27	Age standardised all-cause mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009
Table NIRA.2.28	AIHW age standardised all-cause mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008, 2007 and 2006

Box 12 **Comment on data quality**

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

- The data provide relevant information on mortality (and excess deaths) by selected causes of death. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and sex for this indicator. Data on Indigenous status are reported 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. National totals include data for these jurisdictions only.

(Continued next page)

Box 12 (continued)

- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008 (data for 2009 are also included, but are not available disaggregated by cause of death). Data are presented as five-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. Single year data are reported at the national level for leading causes of death and by jurisdiction for the top five causes of death.
- Data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised, as 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available.
- Rates should be used with caution.
 - Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated. Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Whilst rates should be used with caution, the data are comparable between jurisdictions and over time.
 - The ABS is investigating the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Indigenous Australians registered in WA in recent years. ABS recommends caution when utilising WA's mortality rates for this indicator until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the completeness of Indigenous identification for registered deaths.
- The age standardised data provided by ABS have been calculated using an indirect standardisation method, which is recommended when numbers are small or there are issues with data quality. Whilst these data can be used for analysis over time separately for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, they are not suited for comparison between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations at points in time. The AIHW has provided additional single year data for aggregated all causes mortality to enable analysis of the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality (rate ratio and rate difference). These data are not comparable to the data provided by ABS, due to different methods of age standardisation.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Reporting for the current period should refer to aggregate data for the relevant year.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 3: Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	<p>There are two key amendments to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasmania and ACT hospitalisation data are now included in State / Territory disaggregations (but not included in national total).• Single year data are now reported. <p>Baseline data have been revised to reflect the amendments above</p>
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Hospital separation rates by leading principle diagnoses for Australians, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of hospital separations (public and private)• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people <p>The NIRA specifies disaggregation by jurisdiction. Variability bands are calculated for rates.</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD). Data are collected annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population, ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population.</p>
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	NHMD — 2007-08 (for backcasting) and 2008-09
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>National disaggregation by Indigenous status will be based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the (pubic hospitals only) NT). Data for Tasmania and the ACT are reported separately with caveats.</p> <p>For Indigenous only (crude rates, at the ICD-10-AM chapter level):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory by principal diagnosis• National by sex by principal diagnosis <p>For Indigenous and other Australians (age standardised rates, at the ICD-10-AM chapter level):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory by principal diagnosis• National by sex by principal diagnosis

Box 13 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008-09.

- Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.3.1-3.2.
- Indigenous data, by sex are presented in table NIRA.3.5.
- Age standardised data are presented in tables NIRA.3.7 and NIRA.3.11.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.3.8 and NIRA.3.12

Data for 2007-08 included in the baseline report have been revised.

- Revised Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.3.3-3.4.
- Revised Indigenous data, by sex are presented in tables NIRA.3.6.
- Revised age standardised data are presented in tables NIRA.3.9 and NIRA.3.13.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.3.10 and NIRA.3.14

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.3.1	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 (crude rate per 1 000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.2	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.3	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude rate per 1 000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.4	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.5	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09
Table NIRA.3.6	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2007-08
Table NIRA.3.7	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1 000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.8	Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.9	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1 000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.10	Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.11	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (rate per 1 000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.12	Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.13	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (rate per 1 000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.14	Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by

Box 14 Comment on data quality

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

- The data provide relevant information on hospitalisations by principal diagnosis. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations is not complete and varies by State and Territory. Currently only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the (public hospitals only) NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes. National totals include these six jurisdictions only. Data for Tasmania and the ACT are reported with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008-09.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. National separation rates for total hospital separations have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification. Rates by principal diagnosis and for the states and territories have not been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.
- Comparisons between states and territories should not be made. However, data are comparable over time within states and territories.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- Data in the baseline report were reported for two-year aggregates. Analysis from the AIHW revealed that the data support single year disaggregation to the same level as the two-year aggregate data and that single year data can be utilised for analysis within year and over time.
- Data on Indigenous status reported for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until an assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 4: Rates of current daily smokers

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	Proportion of adults who are current daily smokers, by Indigenous status. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years or over who smoke tobacco every day• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years or over The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data are available for this reporting cycle. [2008 (NATSISS) and 2007-08 (NHS) data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 15 Comment on data quality
--

No new data were available for this report.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Proportion of Australians who consume alcohol at risky/high risk levels, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years or over assessed as having risky or high-risk alcohol consumption• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years or over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 16 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 6: Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Prevalence of obesity among Australians, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 18 years or over with a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30 (obese)• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18 years or over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years.
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 17 Comment on data quality
--

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 7: Level of physical activity

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Proportion of Australians by level of physical activity, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 15 years or over by level of physical activity (sedentary, low, moderate, high)• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 15 years or over <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 18 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 8: Access to health care compared to need

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
INTERIM Measure:	There are two measures for this indicator, both to be reported by Indigenous status and by type of service: Measure (8a): Proportion of Australians accessing health care Measure (8b): Level of need for a health care service. The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction
INTERIM Measure (8a):	Proportion of Australians accessing health care, by Indigenous status and by type of service. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons accessing health care• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people
INTERIM Measure (8b):	Level of need for a health care service, by Indigenous status and by type of service. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons who needed to access health care but did not• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of all people
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>National Health Survey (NHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 19 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report.

The measure for this indicator is an interim measure until work is completed on a project to determine reliable, valid and meaningful options for measuring 'access to services by types of service compared to need' for Indigenous Australians.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:

There are two key amendments for this indicator:

- Infant and child mortality data for the current reporting year of 2009 were available for this report by jurisdiction (the most recent available data for the baseline report by jurisdiction was for 2007)
- national totals for ABS data are based on those jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) (previously the total included all jurisdictions).

Baseline data have been revised and are included in this report

Target:

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

Measure:

There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (9a): Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status

Measure (9b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than five years.

The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.

Measure (9a):

Mortality rates for children aged less than five years, by Indigenous status.

The measure is defined as:

Perinatal

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

Infant

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

Child 1–4

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

Child 0–4

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

'Perinatal mortality' is defined in the ABS Perinatals Collection as death of a baby within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams or, if birth weight is unavailable, at gestational age of 20 weeks or more.

For the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection, the definition is slightly different - Perinatal deaths included all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence

	over the other).
	Variability bands are calculated for rates.
Measure (9b):	Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than five years. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observed number of Indigenous deaths among babies born before, during or within one month of birth (perinatals), infants; children aged 1–4 years and children aged 0–4 years minus expected number of deaths among Indigenous children of the corresponding age group if the age specific rate of the non Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.
Data source:	<p>Main Perinatal data collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births Collection <p>Supplementary Perinatal data collection <i>Numerator and Denominator</i> — AIHW <u>National Perinatal Data Collection</u> (NPDC).</p> <p>Infant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Death Registrations Collection • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births Collection <p>Child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Death Registrations Collection. • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population <p>All data available annually</p>
Data provider:	<p>ABS — Death registrations collection; Perinatals collection; Births collection; ERP; Experimental estimates and projections for Indigenous population</p> <p>AIHW — NPDC</p>
Data availability:	<p>(All) 2007 and 2008 (2007 required to be backcast as national totals for all measures are now based on five jurisdictions only for which data are of acceptable quality) (Infant and child) 2009</p> <p>Five year aggregated data (2003–2007 (all) 2004–2008 (all) and 2005–2009 (Infant and child)) reported for states/territories [for ABS data this requires backcast for 2003–2007 to provide national totals based on five jurisdictions only]</p>

Single year data (2007 (all), 2008 (all), 2009 (infant and child)) will be reported for time series analyses (national level only for perinatal, infants and child 0-4 years) [requires backcast for 2007 to provide single year data for baseline reporting]

Cross tabulations provided:

State and Territory, by Indigenous status.

For ABS data, only data from selected states/ territories are considered of acceptable quality for reporting mortality of Indigenous persons (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). National totals will be based on these five jurisdictions only

Box 20 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008 (perinatal, infant and child mortality) and 2009 (infant and child mortality). This results in new aggregate year data for 2004–2008 and 2005–2009.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.9.1.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA 9.2, NIRA 9.4, NIRA.9.6-9.7, NIRA.9.9-9.10 and NIRA.9.12-9.13.
- Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.9.15-9.16, NIRA.9.18.

ABS data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised (see comment on data quality). This results in revised aggregate year data for 2003–2007.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.9.1.
- Revised data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.9.3, NIRA 9.5, NIRA.9.8, NIRA.9.11 and NIRA.9.14.
- Revised excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.9.17 and NIRA.9.19.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2008 and 2007
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007
Table NIRA.9.6	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.7	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008

Table NIRA.9.8	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.9	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.10	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.11	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.12	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.13	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.14	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.15	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number)
Table NIRA.9.16	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.9.17	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (number)
Table NIRA.9.18	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.9.19	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number)

Box 21 **Comment on data quality**

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

- The data provide relevant information on child under five mortality rates for perinatal, infant and child mortality. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction. ABS data on Indigenous status are reported 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. National totals include data for these jurisdictions only. AIHW perinatal data are available for all jurisdictions and are included in the national totals. ABS and AIHW perinatal mortality data are not directly comparable.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (infant and child mortality) and 2008 (perinatal mortality). Reliable single year data are only available at the national level. Data are presented as five-year combined data at the State/Territory level due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.

(Continued next page)

Box 21 (continued)

- ABS data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. However, AIHW five-year combined data exclude perinatal deaths in 2004 in Tasmania, and neonatal deaths for the NT for 2007 and 2008 are considered to be incomplete.
- Rates should be used with caution.
 - Denominators for child under five mortality rates are calculated from a variety of sources including birth records. Some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later, which results in variation in actual births recorded in any given year.
 - Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated.
 - Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population.
 - Care should be taken when interpreting ABS perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations.
 - The ABS is investigating the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Indigenous Australians registered in WA in recent years. ABS recommends caution when utilising WA's mortality rates for this indicator until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results. Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- While rates should be used with caution, ABS data are comparable across jurisdictions and over time (although rates have not been adjusted for differences in Indigenous identification between jurisdictions).
- Further work is required to improve the completeness of Indigenous identification for registered deaths.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Reporting for the current period should refer to aggregate data for the relevant year.

(Continued next page)

Box 21 **(continued)**

- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.
- Work is currently underway by the AIHW to enhance the Perinatal NMDS to include a data item on Indigenous status of the baby. This will enable babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers to be identified in the collection. A new data element on Indigenous status of the baby is anticipated to be added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:

There are three key amendments to this indicator:

- National totals based on those jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) (previously the total included all jurisdictions)
- Single year data to be reported for time series
- 2007 ABS Causes of Death data have been revised

Baseline data have been revised to reflect amendments above

Target:

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

Measure:

There are two measures for this indicator:

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

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

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

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

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

Measure (10a):

Variability bands are calculated for rates.

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

The measure is defined as:

Perinatal

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

Infant

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

Child 1–4 years

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

	<p>Child 0–4 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years • <i>Denominator</i> — total population of children aged 0–4 years <p>Variability bands are calculated for rates</p>
Measure (10b):	<p>Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than 5 years, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observed number of Indigenous deaths among perinatals; infants; children aged 1–4 years and children aged 0–4 years minus expected number of deaths among Indigenous children of the corresponding age group if the age specific rate of the non Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.
Data source:	<p>Perinatal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Perinatals Collection. • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births Collection. <p>Infant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Causes of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection. • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births collection <p>Child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Numerator</i>— ABS Causes of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection. • <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from the total population
Data provider:	ABS — Births collection; Perinatals collection; Causes of death collection; Death registrations collection; ERP.
Data availability:	<p>2007 and 2008 (2007 required to be backcast as Causes of Death data for 2007 have been revised, and national totals for all measures are now based on five jurisdictions only for which data are of acceptable quality)</p> <p>Five year aggregated data presented for states/territories (2003–2007; 2004–2008).</p> <p>Single year data (2007, 2008) will be reported for the leading cause of death for infants and 0–4 year olds ('Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period') for time series analyses (national level only).</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>National by Indigenous status, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level).</p> <p>Disaggregation by Indigenous status will be based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is</p>

considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Qld, WA, SA & NT). National totals will be based on these five jurisdictions only.

Box 22 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008. This results in new aggregate year data for 2004–2008.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.10.1 and NIRA.10.2 (infant and child mortality only).
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.10.3, NIRA.10.7, NIRA.10.11, NIRA.10.15.
- Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.10.5, NIRA.10.9, NIRA.10.13 and NIRA.10.17.

Data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised (see summary of data quality). This results in revised aggregate year data for 2003–2007.

- Single year data are presented in table NIRA.10.1 and NIRA.10.2 (infant and child mortality only).
- Revised data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.10.4, NIRA.10.8, NIRA.10.12, NIRA.10.16.
- Revised excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.10.6, NIRA.10.10, NIRA.10.14, NIRA.10.18.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.10.1	Leading cause of death, infants less than 1 year, by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008 (number)
Table NIRA.10.2	Leading cause of death, children (0-4 years) by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.10.3	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.4	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.5	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.6	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.7	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.8	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.9	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.10	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2003–2007

Table NIRA.10.11	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.12	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.13	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.14	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.15	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.16	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.17	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.18	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007

Box 23 **Comment on data quality**

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

- The data provide relevant information on perinatal, infant and young child mortality rates. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data on Indigenous status are reported 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. National totals include data for these jurisdictions only.
- Data are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2008. Reliable single year data are only available for infant and child mortality, and only at the national level. Data are presented as five-year combined data for perinatal mortality and at the State/Territory level due to the volatility of the small numbers involved.
- ABS data for 2007 included in the baseline report have been revised. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available.
- Rates should be used with caution.
 - Denominators for child under five mortality rates are calculated from a variety of sources including birth records. Some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later, which results in variation in actual births recorded in any given year.

(Continued next page)

Box 23 (continued)

- Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous and the Indigenous mortality rate may be underestimated.
- Non-Indigenous population estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, population estimates are only available for the total population and the Indigenous population, with non-Indigenous population estimates derived by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population.
- Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations.
- The ABS is investigating the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Indigenous Australians registered in WA in recent years. ABS recommends caution when utilising WA's mortality rates for this indicator until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- While rates should be used with caution, data are comparable across jurisdictions and over time (although rates have not been adjusted for differences in Indigenous identification between jurisdictions).
- Further work is required to improve the completeness of Indigenous identification for registered deaths.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Reporting for the current period should refer to aggregate data for the relevant year.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 11: Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	<p>There are three key amendments to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tasmania and ACT hospitalisation data are now included in State / Territory disaggregations (but not included in national total).• Single year data reported for time series <p>Baseline data have been revised to reflect the amendments above</p>
Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	<p>Hospital separation rates for children aged under five years by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of hospital separations (public and private) for children aged under five years by leading principal diagnosis• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of children aged under five <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction. Variability bands are calculated for rates.</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — AIHW <u>National Hospital Morbidity Database</u> (NHMD). Data are available annually</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population (ERP)</u> for total population. Data are available annually. <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> for Indigenous population. Five-yearly estimates/projection series are available. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by deducting Indigenous population estimates from total population estimates.</p>
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	<p>NHMD — 2007-08 (for backcasting) and 2008-09</p> <p>Two year aggregated data reported for states/territories (2007-08 to 2008-09).</p> <p>Single year data (2007-08, 2008-09) will be reported for times series (National for total hospitalisations and for leading principal diagnosis; State and Territory for total hospitalisations; State and Territory for total hospitalisations and by leading principal diagnosis (top six diagnoses)).</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis at the ICD-10-AM chapter level.</p> <p>National disaggregation by Indigenous status will be based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the (public hospitals only) NT). Tasmanian and ACT data are reported separately with caveats.</p>

Box 24 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008-09. This results in new aggregate year data for 2007-08 to 2008-09.

- Single year data are presented in tables NIRA.11.1–11.4.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.11.5-11.6.

Data for 2007-08 included in the baseline report have been revised. This results in revised aggregate year data for 2006-07 to 2007-08.

- Single year data are presented in tables NIRA.11.1–11.4.
- Data by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.11.7-11.8.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.11.1	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09
Table NIRA.11.2	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.3	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09
Table NIRA.11.4	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.5	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09
Table NIRA.11.6	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.7	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08
Table NIRA.11.8	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (crude percentage)

Box 25 Comment on data quality

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

- The data provide relevant information on child under five hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Currently, data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the (public hospitals only) NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes. National totals include these six jurisdictions only. Data for Tasmania and the ACT are reported with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008-09. Data are presented as two-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. Single year data are available at the national level for total hospitalisations and for leading principal diagnosis; and by State and Territory for total hospitalisations and by leading principal diagnosis (top six diagnoses).
- Comparisons between states and territories should not be made as the hospitalisations data (numerator) have not been adjusted to account for the Indigenous under-count. However, data are comparable over time within states and territories.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data on Indigenous status reported for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until an assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Reporting for the current period should refer to aggregate data for the relevant year.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 12: Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	Single year data are now reported for time series
Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	<p>The incidence of low birthweight among live-born babies, of mothers by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of low birthweight singleton infants• <i>Denominator</i> — number of live-born singleton infants <p>'Birth' includes births if the birthweight was at least 400 grams or the gestational age was 20 weeks or more, excludes unknown birthweight and unknown gestational age.</p> <p>'Low birth weight' is defined as: less than 2500 grams.</p> <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) . Data are available annually
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	<p>NPDC — 2007 [required to provide backcast single year figures for time series reporting] and 2008</p> <p>Three-year aggregated data reported for states/territories (2006–2008).</p> <p>Single year data reported for time series (national, State and Territory, by Indigenous status for 2007 and 2008)</p>
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status

Box 26 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008. This results in new aggregate year data for 2006–2008.

- Single year data, by State and Territory for 2007 and 2008 are presented in table NIRA.12.1.
- Three-year aggregate data, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in table NIRA.12.2.

Results for 2005–2007 are available in the baseline report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.12.1	Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.12.2	Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2006–2008

Box 27 Comment on data quality

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

- The data provide relevant information on the proportion of babies born of low birthweight. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are available by State and Territory.
- Data are collected and published annually. The most recent available data are for 2008. Data are presented as three-year combined data due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. Single year data are reported for time series (national, State and Territory, by Indigenous status).
- The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only.
- Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions affect the accuracy of time series data.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

(Continued next page)

Box 27 (continued)

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Work is currently underway by the AIHW to enhance the Perinatal National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) to include a data item on Indigenous status of the baby. This will enable babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers to be identified in the collection. A new data element on Indigenous status of the baby is anticipated to be added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012.
- A formal assessment of the extent of under-identification of Indigenous status in the NPDC is required. This will identify whether the data require adjustment, and lead to improved time series reporting.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Reporting for the current period should refer to aggregate data for the relevant year.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 13: Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	Proportion of mothers who smoked during pregnancy, by Indigenous status. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of mothers The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction. Variability bands are calculated for rates.
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) . Data are available annually.
Data provider:	AIHW
Data availability:	NPDC — 2008
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, for Indigenous mothers (crude rates) State and Territory, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Box 29 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008.

- Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.13.1.
- Age standardised data, by Indigenous status are presented in table NIRA.13.3.

Data for 2007 have been included in this report as the proportion of not stated responses were not provided in the baseline report.

- Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.13.2.
- Age standardised data, by Indigenous status are presented in table NIRA.13.4.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.13.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2008
Table NIRA.13.2	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2007
Table NIRA.13.3	Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.13.4	Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 (per cent)

Box 30 **Comment on data quality**

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

- Data provide relevant information on the rate of tobacco smoking of mothers during pregnancy. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Data are available for all states and territories except Victoria. Data for Victoria are not included in totals, and national data are not available.
- Data for this indicator are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2008.
- Data provided for this indicator on women who smoked during pregnancy includes women who quit during pregnancy.
- Definitions for smoking during pregnancy differ across jurisdictions and comparisons should be made with caution.
- Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.
- Nationally in 2008, smoking status was not stated for 3.1 per cent of Indigenous mothers. The NT had a relatively large proportion of Indigenous mothers whose smoking status was not stated (19.1 per cent) compared to the other states and territories.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line, and on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- Data are not currently available for Victoria. Victorian data on smoking during pregnancy has been collected from 2009 (available for reporting in 2011).

(Continued next page)

Box 30 (continued)

- Reducing the proportion of not stated responses for smoking related questions is a priority, particularly for the NT.
- Standardising smoking questions across jurisdictions to aid comparability is a priority. Nationally agreed data items on smoking during pregnancy have been included in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set from 2010. These data are anticipated to be available for reporting in 2013.
- A formal assessment of the extent of under-identification of Indigenous status in the National Perinatal Data Collection is required. This will identify whether the data require adjustment, and lead to improved time series reporting.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

Indicator 14: Antenatal care

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Measure:	<p>There are two measures for this indicator, both to be reported by Indigenous status:</p> <p>Measure (14a): Number of women who gave birth, where an antenatal visit was reported in the first trimester, as a proportion of women who gave birth.</p> <p>Measure (14b): Number of women who gave birth, where five or more antenatal visits were reported, as a proportion of women who gave birth.</p> <p>'Birth' includes live births and still births if the birthweight was at least 400 grams or the gestational age was 20 weeks or more.</p> <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Measure (14a):	<p>Number of women who gave birth, where an antenatal visit was reported in the first trimester, as a proportion of women who gave birth.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks), whether resulting in live or still birth• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of women who gave birth, whether resulting in live or still birth <p>Variability bands are calculated for rates.</p>
Measure (14b):	<p>Number of women who gave birth, where five or more antenatal visits were reported, as a proportion of women who gave birth.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits for pregnancy of 32 or more weeks gestational age, whether resulting in live or still birth• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of women who gave birth to a baby of 32 weeks or more gestation, whether resulting in live or still birth <p>Variability bands are calculated for rates.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — AIHW <u>National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)</u> . Data are available annually.
Data provider:	AIHW

Data availability: NPDC — 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, for Indigenous women (crude rates).
State and Territory, by Indigenous status (age standardised rates).

Box 31 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2008.

- Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.14.1 and NIRA.14.3.
- Age standardised data, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.14.2 and NIRA.14.4.

Results for 2007 are available in the baseline report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.14.1	Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.2	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status, NSW, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.3	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.4	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits (per cent), by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008

Box 32 Comment on data quality

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

- Data provide relevant information on the proportion of mothers who attended an antenatal visit in the first trimester (measure 1a) and the proportion of mothers who attended at least five antenatal visits (measure 1b).

(Continued next page)

Box 32 (continued)

- The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. For measure 1(a), data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. For measure 1(b), data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2008.
- Antenatal care definitions and response rates differ across jurisdictions and comparisons should be made with caution.
- Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may affect the accuracy of time series data.
- Additional information is available on-line, or on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- A formal assessment of the extent of under-identification of Indigenous status in the National Perinatal Data Collection is required. This will identify whether the data require adjustment.
- Work is currently underway by the AIHW to enhance the Perinatal National Minimum Dataset to include nationally consistent data items on antenatal care (gestational age; estimated duration of pregnancy; and number of antenatal visits) to enable nationally consistent reporting of antenatal care data.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- Variability bands are not provided for this indicator. The ABS and the AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data, with the aim of including variability bands in the next report.

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

[This NIRA indicator relates directly to the indicator on NAPLAN achievement in the NEA]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:

Data are now available for non-Indigenous students disaggregated by geolocation (previously only available for Indigenous and all students). Baseline data have also been able to be backcast.

Target:

Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade

Measure:

The measure is defined as:

- Proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard, by Indigenous status [for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9]

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

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

Confidence intervals provided.

Data source:

MCEECDYA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN). Data are collected annually.

Data provider:

ACARA

Data availability:

2008 and 2009 (2008 data disaggregated by geolocation for non-Indigenous students have been provided — these data were not available for the baseline report).

Cross tabulations provided:

For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by

State and Territory, by:

- Indigenous status, by
- Geolocation (MCEECDYA geographical location classification).

Box 33 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain, by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 15.1–15.12.

Data for 2008 included in the baseline report have been revised as data are now available for non-Indigenous students disaggregated by geolocation (previously only available for Indigenous and all students).

- Revised data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 15.13–15.24.

Apparent differences in results between years may not be statistically significant. To assist in interpretation, within year and between year 95 per cent confidence intervals are provided in the attachment tables for this indicator.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation,

	2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

Box 34 Comment on data quality

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

(Continued next page)

Box 34 (continued)

- Data provide relevant information on the proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, across the learning domains of reading, writing and numeracy. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and geolocation. For this report, data (including backcast data) are available for all required disaggregations.
- Data are sourced from the NAPLAN (for assessed students) and from student enrolment records (for exempt and absent/withdrawn students). All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2009.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Percentages in tables are rounded and may not sum to 100.
- Data are comparable between states and territories and over time.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. This includes information on the mean test scores, and information on the average age of students and average months of schooling by State and Territory.
- Some additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Students are classified in three ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn. Exempt students are not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.
- Geolocation is determined based on the MCEECDYA geographic location classification. The MCEECDYA classification is not directly comparable to the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), used for all other geolocation disaggregations in this report (except performance indicator 16, which also uses the MCEECDYA classification).
- Confidence intervals are required to be calculated for each pair of NAPLAN tests being compared. Therefore, separate confidence intervals are provided for comparisons across jurisdictions in 2009 (referred to as 'within year' CIs) and comparisons over time between 2008 and 2009 (referred to as 'across year' CIs).

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

[This NIRA indicator relates directly to the indicator on NAPLAN achievement in the NEA]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	Data are now available for non-Indigenous students (previously only available for Indigenous and all students). Baseline data has also been able to be backcast.
Target:	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 who participated in national testing, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of assessed and exempt students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of students (including those absent and withdrawn) in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>MCEECDYA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)</u> . Data are collected annually
Data provider:	ACARA
Data availability:	NAPLAN — 2009 and 2008
	[2008 data included in the Steering Committee’s baseline report did not include participation for non-Indigenous students, as these data were not available at the time. These data are now available and will be included in this report.]
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>For each year level (3, 5, 7 and 9 — reported individually), by learning domain (reading, writing and numeracy — reported individually), by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation (MCEECDYA geographical location classification)

Box 35 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain, by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 16.1–16.4.

Data for 2008 included in the baseline report have been revised as data are now available for non-Indigenous students (previously only available for Indigenous and all students).

- Revised data by State and Territory, for each year level, by learning domain by Indigenous status, by geolocation are presented in tables NIRA 16.5–16.8.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.16.1	Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.2	Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.3	Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.4	Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.5	Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.6	Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.7	Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.8	Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

Box 36 Comment on data quality

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

- Data provide relevant information on the proportion of students who participated in NAPLAN testing in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, across the learning domains of reading, writing and numeracy. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction and geolocation. For this report, data (including backcast data) are available for all required disaggregations.
- Students are classified in three ways: assessed, exempt, absent/withdrawn.

(Continued next page)

Box 36 (continued)

- Participation rates are calculated as all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students in the year level, as reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn. Data are sourced from the NAPLAN (for assessed students) and from student enrolment records (for exempt and absent/withdrawn students). All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2009.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy.
- Data are comparable between states and territories and over time.
- Some additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- Geolocation is determined based on the MCEECDYA geographic location classification. The MCEECDYA classification is not directly comparable to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), used for geolocation disaggregations for all other data in this report (except performance indicator 15, which also uses the MCEECDYA classification).
- For future reports, participation rates will be calculated excluding 'absent/withdrawn' students and include numbers of 'absent/withdrawn' students as a separate line item. ACARA is investigating whether participation data can be backcast for 2009 and 2008 with 'absent/withdrawn' to be reported as two separate categories 'absent' and 'withdrawn'.

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

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

INTERIM Measure: The proportion of 4 and 5 year old Indigenous children as at 1 July, who are enrolled in a preschool program at the [Early Childhood Education] Census date, by single year of age

The measure is defined as:

- *Numerator* — The number of 4 and 5 year old Indigenous children as at 1 July, who are enrolled in a preschool program at the Census date, by single year of age
- *Denominator* — Estimated number of Indigenous children aged 4 years

Data source: *Numerator* — Forthcoming National ECEC Data Collection
Denominator — ABS Estimated Resident Population (total population) and ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous)

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: Not available for this reporting cycle

Cross tabulations provided: Nil

Box 36 Comment on data quality

An interim measure has been developed. However, data are not yet available to inform this indicator.

A national data collection has been developed and is facilitated under the new National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care. The first national early childhood education and care data collection was conducted in 2010, with data to be compiled and validated by ABS for anticipated reporting in March 2011. However, data from this first collection will be incomplete. Complete data are expected from the 2011 data collection, anticipated to be available in early 2012.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Measure:	<p>Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — people aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or whose level of highest non-school qualification is at Certificate II or above• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 20–24 years <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — (Indigenous status) ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing</u> (Census). Data are available every 5 years.</p> <p>(Supplementary data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — (Indigenous) ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> – Data are available on a rotating 3-yearly cycle. (Non-Indigenous) ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> – Data are available annually</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 38 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Measure:	<p>The apparent retention rates from years 7/8, to year 10 and year 12, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measures are defined as:</p> <p>To year 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of full time students in year 10 in reference year (2009)• <i>Denominator</i> — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling <p>To year 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of full time students in year 12 in reference year (2009)• <i>Denominator</i> — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — MCEECDYA <u>National Schools Statistics Collection</u> (NSSC). Data are collected annually
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	NSSC — 2009
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status [Data disaggregated by geolocation are not available]

Box 39 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.19.1-19.2.

Results for 2008 are available in the baseline report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.19.1	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.19.2	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)

Box 40 Comment on data quality

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

- Data provide relevant information on the proportion of students who commenced secondary school and remained in secondary school to undertake year 10 and year 12. The NIRA specifies reporting by State and Territory, by geolocation. Geolocation data are not currently available.
- Data are available annually. The most recent data available are for 2009.
- A number of factors affect the accuracy of this measure, including repeating students, migration, inter-sector transfers and enrolment policies (such as different age/grade structures across jurisdictions). Therefore, the cohorts of students in year 10 and year 12 are not necessarily the same cohort of students in year 7/8.
- Particularly in small jurisdictions, relatively small changes in student numbers can result in large movements in retention rates. In addition, rates in smaller jurisdictions may be affected by changes in the proportion of ungraded and/or mature aged students from year to year. The inclusion or exclusion of part time students can also have a significant effect on apparent retention rates, especially in SA, Tasmania and the NT, which have relatively large proportions of part time students.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issue:

- Data may not be reliable; for example, the apparent retention rates are greater than 100 per cent in many cases. However, the ABS notes that until student transitions can be measured using unit record data, apparent retention rates provide the only measure of retention by Indigenous status. The ABS is working with jurisdictions to collect unit record level data, which should enable the calculation of more accurate retention rates for sub-populations and small geographic areas. It is anticipated that all government schools data will be collected in unit record form from 2011.

Indicator 20: Attendance rates year 1 to year 10

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Measure:	<p>The attendance rates for students in years 1 to 10, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — aggregate number of actual days in attendance in the collection period, for children in years 1–10 (children enrolled full time only)• <i>Denominator</i> — aggregate number of possible days for attendance in the collection period, for children in years 1–10 (children enrolled full time only) <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction and geolocation.</p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — MCEECDYA <u>National Student Attendance Collection</u> (NSAC). Data are collected annually
Data provider:	ACARA
Data availability:	2009
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by Year level (1–10 individually — not able to be aggregated), by School sector (government, Catholic, independent — not able to be aggregated) [Geolocation not available]

Box 41 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by school sector are presented in tables NIRA.20.1–20.3

Results for 2008 are available in the baseline report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.20.1	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.2	Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.3	Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)

Box 42 Comment on data quality

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

- These data provide an indicative measure of student attendance within an individual school sector within a State or Territory.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009.
- National totals are not available as the data are not sufficiently robust to be added or averaged. Data are not comparable across states and territories, or across school sectors, due to differences in collection and reporting processes. The collection and reporting of student attendance data is under review to achieve national consistency and comparability.
- Data within a State/Territory, within a sector, are comparable over time. However, it should be noted that the collection period for South Australian government schools in the first year of collection was one term only rather than the full first semester used in subsequent years.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in interpretation of results. Some states do not separately report the rates for ungraded students which may affect the interpretation of year level data.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Data comparability issues limit the usefulness of this measure. Further improvements are required to provide comparable data across school sectors and across states and territories. ACARA has begun investigating the issues noted above, but it may be some years before comparable data are available across sectors and states and territories.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	Proportion of the working aged population employed. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons aged 15–64 years employed• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 15–64 years The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.
Data source:	(Main data) <u>(Indigenous) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> . Data are collected on an alternating three yearly cycle <u>(Non-Indigenous) Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> . Data are available annually (Supplementary data) <u>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) — Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> . Data are collected every five years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 43 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 22: Unemployment rate

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of the labour force aged 15–64 years who are unemployed.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons unemployed aged 15–64 years• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of persons in the labour force aged 15–64 years <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data source)</p> <p><i>(Indigenous)</i> ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three yearly cycle</p> <p><i>(Non-Indigenous)</i> ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u>. Data are available annually</p> <p>(Supplementary data source)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous and non- Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u>. Data are collected every five years</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle. [2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 44 Comment on data quality
--

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 23: Labour force participation rate

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of the workforce aged population who are in the labour force.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of persons aged 15–64 years. <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data source)</p> <p><i>(Indigenous)</i> ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three yearly cycle</p> <p><i>(Non-Indigenous)</i> <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u>. Data are available annually</p> <p>(Supplementary data source)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous and non- Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u>. Data are collected every five years</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 45 Comment on data quality
--

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 24: CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placement

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	There are two measures for this indicator: Measure (24a): Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP Measure (24b): Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off CDEP employment The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.
Measure (24a):	Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — total number of CDEP participants as at 30 June• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous Australians of workforce age as at 30 June
Measure (24b):	Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off CDEP employment. The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — total number of off-CDEP employment exits (over financial year)• <i>Denominator</i> — total number of CDEP participations (over financial year)
Data source (24a):	<i>Numerator</i> — FaHCSIA's <u>CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data</u> . Data are available annually. <i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population</u> . Data are available annually.
Data source (24b):	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — FaHCSIA's CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data. Data are available annually.
Data provider:	FaHCSIA
Data availability:	2009-10
Cross tabulations provided (24a):	State and Territory, by Age

Cross tabulations State and Territory
provided (24b):

Box 46 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009-10.

- Data by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.24.1 and NIRA.24.3.
- Data by State and Territory, by age are presented in table NIRA.24.2.

Results for 2008-09 are available in the baseline report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.24.1	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2010
Table NIRA.24.2	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2010
Table NIRA.24.3	Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employments, 2009-10

Box 47 Comment on data quality

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

- Data provide relevant information on CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placements. The NIRA specifies reporting by jurisdiction for this indicator. Numbers are too small to be published for Victoria and Tasmania (and are not included in totals) and there are no CDEP participants in the ACT.
- Annual CDEP participants data are available. The most recent available data are for 30 June 2010. Annual off-CDEP job data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009-10.
- Multiple employment episodes and exits can be recorded in the data for one person. The number of unique CDEP participants over a given period of time will be greater than or equal to the number of CDEP participants at a point in time.
- The CDEP service delivery area is now limited to remote areas with the number of allocated places capped at 15 000.

(Continued next page)

Box 47 (continued)

The Steering Committee also notes:

- Prior to July 2009, the relationship between CDEP organisations and the individual participants who were undertaking paid work was treated by the ABS as an employer/employee relationship, with individual recipients recorded as employed.
- From July 2009 onwards, the CDEP scheme was discontinued in non-remote locations. Individuals in these communities who were formerly paid wages under CDEP are no longer considered by the ABS to be employed, unless they have commenced another form of paid employment.
- Under recent changes to CDEP all new participants to the program are now classified as being in receipt of income support rather than being in receipt of CDEP wages. CDEP wages are set to be phased out from 1 July 2011 until 30 September 2011 on a community by community basis. Participants who joined prior to July 2009 and are still receiving CDEP wages will continue to be classified as employed by the ABS. However, new participants are not considered to be in an employer/employee relationship and will not be classed as employed by the ABS.
- Given these changes in CDEP, the Steering Committee recommends a review of this indicator for future reporting.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	2008 data included in the Steering Committee's baseline report did not include relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals. These data are included in this report.
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>Three-month employment outcomes for Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) funded employment assistance program.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — Indigenous job seekers who are employed three months after participating in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program• <i>Denominator</i> — Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program within the previous 12 months <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p> <p>Confidence intervals and relative standard errors are calculated for proportions.</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — DEEWR <u>Post-Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.</u></p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — DEEWR-sourced <u>administrative data on participation in employment services.</u></p>
Data provider:	DEEWR
Data availability:	2008 (with relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals) and 2009
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by Indigenous status 2008 data are also provided as confidence intervals and RSEs were not included in the baseline report.

Box 48 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.25.1a–25.1c

Data for 2008 included in the baseline report have been included with RSEs and CIs.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.25.2a–25.2c

Apparent differences in results between years may not be statistically significant. To assist in interpretation, 95 per cent confidence intervals and relative standard errors are provided in the attachment tables for this indicator.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.25.1a	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
Table NIRA.25.1b	95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
Table NIRA.25.1c	Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
Table NIRA.25.2a	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.25.2b	95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.25.2c	Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008

Box 49 Comment on data quality

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

- The data provide relevant information on three-month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program.

(Continued next page)

Box 49 (continued)

- Three-month employment outcomes estimates are predominantly based on the results of the Department's Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey. The determination of a job seeker's labour market status is generally self-assessed at the time they complete the survey.
- The PPM survey is undertaken throughout the year, with a new sample of job seekers selected every two weeks.
- The PPM survey is estimated to be accurate at the national level to 1 percentage point.
- The PPM survey achieves a response rate of approximately 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers and 50 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers. The response rates in WA and the NT are lower.
- Relative standard errors in the ACT are greater than 25 per cent for Indigenous job seekers and these rates should be used with caution.
- The PPM survey is not intended to be used for time series reporting. The design of the surveys, including the number of people surveyed, changes to reflect the employment services market. In July 2009, Job Services Australia was introduced and the operation of the PPM survey changed substantially, resulting in a break in the data series.
- Limited data are publicly available. Additional data may be available on request.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- Further work is required to improve the scope and response rates for the PPM survey. Low response rates are subject to non-response bias, and the data should be used with caution.
- Given the limitations of the PPM survey for time series reporting, the Steering Committee recommends consideration of an alternative indicator and/or data source for future reporting.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>The proportion of the 18–24 year old population that are fully engaged in employment, education and/or training, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons aged 18–24 years who are fully engaged in employment and/or education and training• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 18–24 years <p>‘Fully engaged’ is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• participation in full time employment• participation in full time education or training at or above AQF Certificate III, or• participation in both employment and education/training at or above AQF Certificate III. <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> —Data are collected every five years</p> <p>(Supplementary data) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> — Data are collected on an alternating three yearly cycle. <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle. [2008 data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 50 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report.

Indicator 27: Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in AQF Certificate III or above

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments have been made
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of people aged 20–64 years with, post school qualifications in AQF Certificate III or above, or currently studying, by Indigenous status.</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — number of persons aged 20–64 years who have attained post school qualifications in AQF Certificate III or above or are currently studying• <i>Denominator</i> — total population of people aged 20–64 years <p>The NIRA specifies reporting of this indicator disaggregated by jurisdiction.</p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> —Data are collected every five years</p> <p>(Supplementary data)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)</u> —Data are collected on an alternating three yearly cycle. <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually.</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	No new data available for this reporting cycle [2008 data provided for baseline report]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 51 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report.

National Agreement performance reporting: National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Attachment contents

NIRA report Indicator 1

NIRA report Indicator 2

Table NIRA.2.1	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.2	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.3	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.4	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.5	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.6	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.2.7	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.2.8	Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.2.9	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008
Table NIRA.2.10	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.11	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007
Table NIRA.2.12	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.13	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.2.14	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.15	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.2.16	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.17	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.18	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.19	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.20	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (crude percentage)

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.2.21	Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.22	Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.23	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (number)
Table NIRA.2.24	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.2.25	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007 (number)
Table NIRA.2.26	Indigenous all causes mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.27	Age standardised all causes mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009
Table NIRA.2.28	AIHW age standardised all cause mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008, 2007 and 2006
NIRA report Indicator 3	
Table NIRA.3.1	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008- 09 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.2	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.3	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.4	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.5	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09
Table NIRA.3.6	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2007-08
Table NIRA.3.7	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.8	Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.9	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.10	Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.3.11	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.12	Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & the NT, 2008-09 (crude percentage)

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.3.13	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.14	Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (crude percentage)
NIRA report Indicator 4	
NIRA report Indicator 5	
NIRA report Indicator 6	
NIRA report Indicator 7	
NIRA report Indicator 8	
NIRA report Indicator 9	
Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2008 and 2007
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007
Table NIRA.9.6	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.7	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.8	All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.9	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.10	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.11	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.12	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.13	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.9.14	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.9.15	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number)
Table NIRA.9.16	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2004–2008 (number)

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.9.17	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (number)
Table NIRA.9.18	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2008 (number)
Table NIRA.9.19	Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number)
NIRA report Indicator 10	
Table NIRA.10.1	Leading cause of death, infants less than 1 year, by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.10.2	Leading cause of death, children (0–4 years) by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.10.3	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.4	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.5	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.6	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.7	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.8	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.9	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.10	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.11	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.12	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.13	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.14	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.15	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.16	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007
Table NIRA.10.17	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008
Table NIRA.10.18	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007
NIRA report Indicator 11	
Table NIRA.11.1	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (rate per 1000 population)

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.11.2	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.3	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09
Table NIRA.11.4	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.5	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09
Table NIRA.11.6	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.11.7	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08
Table NIRA.11.8	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (crude percentage)
NIRA report Indicator 12	
Table NIRA.12.1	Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007 and 2008
Table NIRA.12.2	Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2006-2008
NIRA report Indicator 13	
Table NIRA.13.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2008
Table NIRA.13.2	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2007
Table NIRA.13.3	Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.13.4	Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 (per cent)
NIRA report Indicator 14	
Table NIRA.14.1	Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.2	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status, NSW, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.3	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.4	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008
NIRA Indicator 15	
Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

Attachment contents

NIRA report Indicator 16

Table NIRA.16.1	Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.2	Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.3	Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.4	Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.5	Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.6	Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.7	Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.8	Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent)

NIRA report Indicator 17

NIRA report Indicator 18

NIRA report Indicator 19

Table NIRA.19.1	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.19.2	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)

NIRA report Indicator 20

Table NIRA.20.1	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.2	Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.3	Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)

NIRA report Indicator 21

NIRA report Indicator 22

NIRA report Indicator 23

NIRA report Indicator 24

Table NIRA.24.1	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2010
Table NIRA.24.2	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2010
Table NIRA.24.3	Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employments, 2009-10

NIRA report Indicator 25

Table NIRA.25.1a	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
-------------------------	---

Attachment contents

Table NIRA.25.1b	95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
Table NIRA.25.1c	Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009
Table NIRA.25.2a	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.25.2b	95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
Table NIRA.25.2c	Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008
NIRA report Indicator 26	
NIRA report Indicator 27	
NIRA Context	
Table NIRA.C.1	Juvenile detention rate per 100 000 persons aged 10–17 years, by gender, 2008

NIRA Indicator 1:

No new data were available for this report.

Estimated life expectancy at birth

NIRA Indicator 2:

Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes

Table NIRA.2.1 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (i)
2008						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	105.2	92.4	223.0	133.6	135.7	125.1
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	76.8	88.5	134.6	75.4	123.7	95.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	44.1	45.9	142.8	119.9	128.2	76.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	29.0	19.0	44.9	24.0	57.3	31.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	20.8	36.7	73.4	34.3	89.0	44.1
Total (top 5 causes)	275.9	282.6	618.7	387.1	533.9	372.9
Other causes (j)	76.2	85.9	204.0	95.9	170.4	113.0
Total (all causes)	352.1	368.5	822.7	483.1	704.3	485.9
2007						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	120.8	104.9	200.8	153.8	176.5	137.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	85.4	76.7	121.8	87.4	112.1	92.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	37.9	61.2	105.2	59.4	130.5	69.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	30.2	34.3	55.4	34.9	53.7	38.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	21.8	38.3	58.1	41.9	67.5	40.2
Total (top 5 causes)	296.1	315.5	541.3	377.5	540.3	378.7
Other causes (j)	89.9	84.1	153.7	104.8	167.3	109.5
Total (all causes)	386.1	399.6	695.0	482.3	707.6	488.2

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

Table NIRA.2.1 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
(d)	Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.					
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.					
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.					
(g)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(h)	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.					
(i)	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.					
(j)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

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

Table NIRA.2.2 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	107.0	103.7	166.8	141.2	171.9	126.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	41.1	54.7	105.1	88.4	127.5	70.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	18.5	40.3	64.0	34.2	62.8	39.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	15.3	34.4	55.2	32.1	53.1	33.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	29.6	25.3	51.3	38.5	63.4	36.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	76.4	78.5	107.1	75.6	99.1	84.9
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	21.1	21.9	31.0	17.8	27.5	23.6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	21.5	18.6	22.0	17.8	23.7	20.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.7	2.2	3.4	np	np	2.2
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	20.4	21.1	41.4	26.4	48.4	28.1
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	6.5	8.7	14.1	12.1	28.7	11.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	8.8	12.4	11.3	10.0	16.9	11.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	7.5	8.1	13.2	np	np	10.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	8.5	7.3	21.4	17.8	15.9	11.7
Other causes (k)	27.6	31.6	68.2	29.9	57.5	39.4
All causes	352.0	391.8	664.0	481.9	713.4	470.7

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference period per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

Table NIRA.2.2 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.					
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.					
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.					
(h)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(i)	Census year non-Indigenous and Indigenous estimates are sourced from ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).					
(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)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.3 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	30.4	26.5	25.1	29.3	24.1	26.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	11.7	14.0	15.8	18.3	17.9	14.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.2	10.3	9.6	7.1	8.8	8.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.4	8.8	8.3	6.7	7.4	7.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	6.4	7.7	8.0	8.9	7.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	21.7	20.0	16.1	15.7	13.9	18.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	6.1	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.3	4.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	0.5	0.6	0.5	np	np	0.5
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.5	6.8	6.0
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.1	2.1	2.0	np	np	2.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	2.4	1.9	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.5
Other causes (j)	7.9	8.1	10.3	6.2	8.1	8.4
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(d) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

Table NIRA.2.3 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.					
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.					
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.					
(h)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(i)	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.					
(j)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.4 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	107.9	111.0	147.2	148.9	180.4	127.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	40.7	57.8	91.1	85.0	127.0	68.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	17.7	40.4	57.8	38.5	53.1	37.2
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	14.9	34.7	50.0	34.9	44.9	31.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	29.4	29.2	50.0	40.7	67.1	38.5
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	75.3	74.4	97.2	73.4	95.8	81.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	20.2	19.1	28.7	13.8	24.5	21.4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	20.2	17.7	20.7	18.2	25.5	20.1
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	2.1	2.0	3.4	np	np	2.3
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	20.9	21.3	36.2	24.7	51.9	27.9
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	5.4	8.1	12.6	12.3	27.7	10.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	8.6	12.6	12.4	10.2	17.5	11.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	7.1	8.2	10.6	np	np	9.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	9.0	8.1	18.7	16.7	15.9	11.6
Other causes (h)	28.3	30.8	66.7	29.8	60.5	39.6
All causes	350.2	401.8	600.4	488.0	716.3	464.5

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

Table NIRA.2.4 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
--	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

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

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

(g) 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.

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

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.5 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	30.8	27.6	24.5	30.5	25.2	27.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	11.6	14.4	15.2	17.4	17.7	14.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.1	10.1	9.6	7.9	7.4	8.0
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.2	8.6	8.3	7.1	6.3	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.4	8.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	21.5	18.5	16.2	15.0	13.4	17.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	5.8	4.7	4.8	2.8	3.4	4.6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	5.8	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	0.6	0.5	0.6	np	np	0.5
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.1	7.2	6.0
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.9	2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.0	2.0	1.8	np	np	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	2.6	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.5
Other causes (h)	8.1	7.7	11.1	6.1	8.4	8.5
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See *ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference year. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

Table NIRA.2.5 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
--	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

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

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

(g) 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.

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

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.6 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)	Crude Percentage % (h)	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)	Crude Percentage % (h)	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)	Crude Percentage % (h)
2008						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	135.5	25.5	114.9	26.0	125.1	25.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	92.4	17.4	99.1	22.4	95.8	19.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	102.0	19.2	50.2	11.4	76.0	15.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	37.2	7.0	26.5	6.0	31.9	6.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	39.3	7.4	48.9	11.1	44.1	9.1
Total (top 5 causes)	406.4	76.6	339.6	76.9	372.9	76.7
Other causes (i)	124.2	23.4	102.0	23.1	113.0	23.3
Total (all causes)	530.6	100.0	441.6	100.0	485.9	100.0
2007						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	147.8	27.5	127.9	29.1	137.8	28.2
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	100.4	18.7	83.8	19.1	92.1	18.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	99.5	18.5	40.2	9.2	69.7	14.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	39.3	7.3	38.5	8.8	38.9	8.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	36.3	6.8	44.0	10.0	40.2	8.2
Total (top 5 causes)	423.2	78.7	334.5	76.2	378.7	77.6
Other causes (i)	114.5	21.3	104.6	23.8	109.5	22.4
Total (all causes)	537.7	100.0	439.1	100.0	488.2	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

Table NIRA.2.6 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (h)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (h)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (g)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (h)</i>

- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (g) Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions, between males and females or across years.
- (h) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference year. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (i) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

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

Table NIRA.2.7 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)	Crude Percentage % (j)	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)	Crude Percentage % (j)	Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)	Crude Percentage % (j)
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	140.1	26.5	112.6	27.2	126.3	26.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	98.3	18.6	42.2	10.2	70.1	14.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	37.4	7.1	41.5	10.0	39.5	8.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	32.0	6.1	35.4	8.6	33.7	7.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	40.8	7.7	32.9	7.9	36.8	7.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	87.4	16.5	82.4	19.9	84.9	18.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	27.7	5.2	19.5	4.7	23.6	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	23.7	4.5	17.8	4.3	20.8	4.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	–	–	4.4	1.1	2.2	0.5
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	30.7	5.8	25.6	6.2	28.1	6.0
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	11.3	2.1	12.4	3.0	11.8	2.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	13.4	2.5	9.6	2.3	11.5	2.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11.7	2.2	9.3	2.3	10.5	2.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	14.4	2.7	9.1	2.2	11.7	2.5
Other causes (k)	42.7	8.1	36.2	8.8	39.4	8.4
All causes	528.2	100.0	413.7	100.0	470.7	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

Table NIRA.2.7 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (i)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (j)</i>

- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (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) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (i) Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference period per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions, between males and females or across years.
- (j) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (k) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.8 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	144.4	27.2	110.9	27.8	127.5	27.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	97.8	18.4	39.6	9.9	68.6	14.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	35.6	6.7	38.8	9.7	37.2	8.0
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	30.7	5.8	33.2	8.3	31.9	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	42.9	8.1	34.1	8.6	38.5	8.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	86.4	16.3	76.0	19.1	81.1	17.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	26.3	4.9	16.5	4.1	21.4	4.6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	23.6	4.4	16.6	4.2	20.1	4.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	–	–	4.5	1.1	2.3	0.5
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	30.7	5.8	25.2	6.3	27.9	6.0
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	10.3	1.9	11.4	2.9	10.9	2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	14.3	2.7	9.3	2.3	11.8	2.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11.0	2.1	8.6	2.2	9.8	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	15.0	2.8	8.3	2.1	11.6	2.5
Other causes (h)	43.0	8.1	36.1	9.1	39.6	8.5
All causes	531.4	100.0	398.2	100.0	464.5	100.0

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Table NIRA.2.8 **Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 Indigenous persons (f)</i>	<i>Crude Percentage % (g)</i>

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

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

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

(f) Crude rate is the average annual number of deaths registered during the reference period per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions, between males and females or across years.

(g) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.9 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	414.0	416.8	943.6	521.5	599.4	527.0
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	218.4	286.7	413.6	222.5	391.4	291.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	59.6	62.6	188.6	158.2	166.6	101.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	109.5	82.5	183.5	90.7	243.7	129.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	65.2	130.2	247.6	109.4	309.8	147.6
Total (top 5 diagnoses)	rate	846.5	969.5	2012.8	1196.7	1783.7	1209.4
Other causes (i)	rate	185.9	222.7	527.8	238.1	450.2	287.0
Total (all causes)	rate	1040.9	1206.9	2578.8	1441.2	2264.9	1514.3
Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	215.4	213.2	186.0	205.1	188.0	209.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	179.3	186.7	174.2	188.9	176.7	181.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	35.0	39.7	42.3	38.4	68.6	38.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	49.3	48.3	43.6	47.6	69.4	48.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	21.9	25.4	24.5	25.5	31.4	23.6
Total (top 5 diagnoses)	rate	500.8	513.6	471.3	504.3	561.5	501.1
Other causes (i)	rate	117.7	112.0	111.7	123.1	140.2	116.2
Total (all causes)	rate	618.3	625.4	582.8	627.1	701.3	617.1
Rate ratio (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.9	2.0	5.1	2.5	3.2	2.5
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.2	1.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.7	1.6	4.5	4.1	2.4	2.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.2	1.7	4.2	1.9	3.5	2.7

Table NIRA.2.9 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	3.0	5.1	10.1	4.3	9.9	6.2
Total (top 5 diagnoses)	no.	1.7	1.9	4.3	2.4	3.2	2.4
Other causes (i)	no.	1.6	2.0	4.7	1.9	3.2	2.5
Total (all causes)	no.	1.7	1.9	4.4	2.3	3.2	2.5
Rate difference (k)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	198.6	203.6	757.6	316.4	411.4	317.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	39.2	100.0	239.4	33.5	214.7	109.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	24.6	22.9	146.3	119.8	97.9	63.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	60.2	34.2	139.9	43.1	174.3	81.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	43.4	104.7	223.1	83.9	278.3	124.0
Total (top 5 diagnoses)	no.	345.7	455.9	1541.5	692.4	1222.2	708.3
Other causes (i)	no.	68.2	110.8	416.1	114.9	309.9	170.8
Total (all causes)	no.	422.6	581.5	1996.1	814.0	1563.5	897.2

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) 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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

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

(e) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis

Table NIRA.2.9 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
(f)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(g)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.						
(h)	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.						
(i)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(j)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(k)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2008.

Table NIRA.2.10 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (g)
Indigenous persons						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	29.9	25.1	27.1	27.7	19.3	25.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	21.8	24.0	16.4	15.6	17.6	19.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	12.5	12.5	17.4	24.8	18.2	15.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.2	5.2	5.5	5.0	8.1	6.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.9	10.0	8.9	7.1	12.6	9.1
Total (top 5 causes)	78.4	76.7	75.2	80.1	75.8	76.7
Other causes (h)	21.6	23.3	24.8	19.9	24.2	23.3
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous persons						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	35.4	33.9	31.6	33.7	21.9	34.2
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	28.9	30.3	30.4	29.8	28.8	29.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	5.2	6.3	7.4	5.2	16.8	5.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.1	7.7	7.4	7.8	8.2	7.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	3.5	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8
Total (top 5 causes)	81.1	82.2	81.0	80.5	80.2	81.3
Other causes (h)	18.9	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.8	18.7
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

Table NIRA.2.10 Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(d)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.					
(e)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis					
(f)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(g)	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.					
(h)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2008.

Table NIRA.2.11 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	483.8	478.9	855.0	597.6	780.5	586.5
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	248.0	253.1	380.4	259.9	359.4	285.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	51.6	84.0	139.9	78.8	169.9	94.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	116.2	150.7	228.0	131.7	228.9	159.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	69.8	137.9	198.1	134.1	236.6	136.2
Total (top 5 causes)	rate	924.5	1 097.2	1 779.0	1 168.8	1 816.0	1 243.6
Other causes (h)	rate	221.9	219.1	398.2	258.8	439.3	279.3
Total (all causes)	rate	1 160.0	1 324.4	2 197.4	1 439.6	2 284.3	1 538.1
Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	209.9	207.8	186.1	213.6	196.9	206.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	179.5	168.2	178.6	181.9	191.2	176.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	33.9	38.8	40.7	38.2	64.4	36.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	50.2	58.3	45.1	47.0	51.2	51.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	20.2	20.2	24.5	25.0	33.0	21.4
Total (top 5 causes)	rate	493.5	493.2	475.7	504.9	564.8	492.9
Other causes (h)	rate	113.9	111.0	107.0	118.1	126.6	112.8
Total (all causes)	rate	607.3	604.1	582.6	622.7	691.3	605.6
Rate ratio (i)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.8	4.0	2.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.6	2.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.3	2.6	5.1	2.8	4.5	3.1

Table NIRA.2.11 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	3.4	6.8	8.1	5.4	7.2	6.4
Total (top 5 causes)	no.	1.9	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.2	2.5
Other causes (h)	no.	1.9	2.0	3.7	2.2	3.5	2.5
Total (all causes)	no.	1.9	2.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	2.5
Rate difference (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	273.9	271.0	668.8	384.1	583.5	379.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	68.5	85.0	201.8	78.0	168.2	108.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	17.8	45.2	99.1	40.6	105.6	57.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	66.0	92.4	182.9	84.6	177.6	108.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	49.6	117.7	173.6	109.1	203.6	114.7
Total (top 5 causes)	no.	430.9	603.9	1 303.3	664.0	1 251.2	750.7
Other causes (h)	no.	108.0	108.1	291.2	140.7	312.7	166.4
Total (all causes)	no.	552.7	720.4	1 614.8	816.9	1 592.9	932.5

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

Table NIRA.2.11 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(f)	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.						
(g)	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.						
(h)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(i)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(j)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2008.

Table NIRA.2.12 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (f)
Indigenous persons						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	31.3	26.3	28.9	31.9	24.9	28.2
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	22.1	19.2	17.5	18.1	15.8	18.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	9.8	15.3	15.1	12.3	18.4	14.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	7.8	8.6	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.7	9.6	8.4	8.7	9.5	8.2
Total (top 5 causes)	76.7	79.0	77.9	78.3	76.4	77.6
Other causes (g)	23.3	21.0	22.1	21.7	23.6	22.4
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non- Indigenous persons						
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	35.1	34.2	31.6	35.4	23.3	34.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	29.4	28.2	31.1	28.8	31.5	29.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	5.2	6.4	7.1	5.2	16.2	5.8
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	9.6	7.7	7.7	6.1	8.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.7	3.5
Total (top 5 causes)	81.3	81.7	81.8	81.2	81.8	81.5
Other causes (g)	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.8	18.2	18.5
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(b) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

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

Table NIRA.2.12 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(d)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(e)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(f)	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.					
(g)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2008.

Table NIRA.2.13 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	439.6	477.7	699.6	539.1	770.6	542.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	56.5	75.4	140.4	117.6	166.6	95.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	60.4	146.6	217.5	108.8	222.7	135.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	54.6	138.6	205.6	110.8	207.6	127.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	116.7	112.0	208.6	143.0	273.3	152.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	226.9	263.5	337.4	225.7	322.9	267.6
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	65.3	77.3	102.1	55.5	94.0	77.7
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	rate	64.8	64.9	71.9	55.1	80.3	67.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	rate	3.8	5.3	7.7	np	6.5	5.1
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	66.6	76.6	139.5	83.4	170.7	96.0
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	rate	29.8	44.2	64.4	49.7	142.7	55.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	4.6	6.3	6.3	5.6	9.2	6.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	19.7	22.9	35.6	20.1	58.8	28.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	26.1	24.1	66.6	52.1	51.5	37.0
Other causes (k)	rate	66.7	78.6	166.9	70.0	144.0	96.5
All Causes	rate	1 078.6	1 310.7	2 089.7	1 428.3	2 326.4	1 497.6
Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	218.7	215.6	190.4	211.0	199.8	213.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	34.6	38.6	38.0	37.9	60.8	36.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	20.0	22.1	23.4	24.2	30.1	21.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	13.8	15.3	16.9	17.1	22.3	15.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	51.9	51.4	44.2	52.9	65.3	51.0

Table NIRA.2.13 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	182.5	178.7	178.1	184.4	185.5	181.2
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	49.2	46.3	47.7	49.0	48.2	48.2
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	rate	33.4	34.8	34.7	33.5	42.2	34.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	rate	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	np	1.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	20.5	20.4	19.8	20.8	29.0	20.4
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	rate	11.2	10.0	9.5	12.6	12.6	10.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	10.4	7.0	7.0	8.4	13.3	8.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	21.7	21.4	27.7	23.9	16.6	22.6
Other causes (k)	rate	42.5	40.8	38.3	41.4	48.7	41.4
All Causes	rate	617.1	609.0	578.8	619.2	687.1	610.7
				Rate ratio (l)			
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.6	3.9	2.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.6	2.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	3.0	6.6	9.3	4.5	7.4	6.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	4.0	9.1	12.2	6.5	9.3	8.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.2	2.2	4.7	2.7	4.2	3.0
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	no.	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	no.	3.5	5.1	8.1	1.9	9.0	4.9
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	3.3	3.8	7.1	4.0	5.9	4.7
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	no.	2.7	4.4	6.8	4.0	11.3	5.1

Table NIRA.2.13 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	1.9	3.3	5.1	2.4	4.4	3.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.2	3.1	1.6
Other causes (k)	no.	1.6	1.9	4.4	1.7	3.0	2.3
All Causes	no.	1.7	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.4	2.5
				Rate difference (m)			
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	220.9	262.2	509.2	328.1	570.9	329.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	22.0	36.7	102.3	79.6	105.8	58.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	40.4	124.5	194.1	84.5	192.6	113.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	40.9	123.3	188.7	93.7	185.3	112.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	64.8	60.6	164.4	90.1	208.0	101.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	44.4	84.8	159.3	41.3	137.4	86.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	16.1	31.0	54.5	6.5	45.8	29.5
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	no.	31.4	30.0	37.2	21.7	38.0	33.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	no.	2.7	4.3	6.8	0.7	5.8	4.1
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	46.1	56.2	119.7	62.6	141.7	75.6
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	no.	18.7	34.2	54.9	37.1	130.1	45.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.6	3.2	4.2	3.5	6.3	3.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	9.3	15.9	28.6	11.7	45.4	19.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	4.3	2.8	38.9	28.2	34.9	14.3
Other causes (k)	no.	24.1	37.8	128.5	28.7	95.2	55.1
All Causes	no.	461.6	701.7	1510.8	809.2	1639.3	886.9

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See *ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

Table NIRA.2.13 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
(b)	Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2008</i> (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.						
(c)	Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2008</i> (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.						
(d)	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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.						
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.						
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.						
(h)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(i)	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).						
(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)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(l)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(m)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia, various years.*

Table NIRA.2.14 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
	Indigenous persons					
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	30.4	26.5	25.1	29.3	24.1	26.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	11.7	14.0	15.8	18.3	17.9	14.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.2	10.3	9.6	7.1	8.8	8.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.4	8.8	8.3	6.7	7.4	7.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	6.4	7.7	8.0	8.9	7.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	21.7	20.0	16.1	15.7	13.9	18.0
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	6.0	5.6	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.0
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	6.1	4.8	3.3	3.7	3.3	4.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	0.5	0.6	0.5	np	np	0.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.5	6.8	6.0
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.1	2.1	2.0	np	np	2.2
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	2.4	1.9	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.5
Other causes (j)	7.9	8.1	10.3	6.2	8.1	8.4
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Non-Indigenous persons					
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	36.0	35.2	32.6	35.2	23.6	35.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	5.2	6.3	6.7	5.3	15.8	5.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	3.2	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.5	8.4	7.5	8.7	7.8	8.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	29.4	29.7	31.2	29.3	30.7	29.7

Table NIRA.2.14 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (i)
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	7.9	7.7	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.9
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	5.4	5.8	6.1	5.3	7.1	5.6
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.4	3.4
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.4
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	3.5	3.5	4.8	3.9	2.3	3.7
Other causes (j)	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.7
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(d) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

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

(f) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

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

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

Table NIRA.2.14 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
--	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

(i) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

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

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.15 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	454.9	520.0	631.1	585.6	833.7	561.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	56.4	80.1	122.4	114.1	166.6	93.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	59.2	149.2	200.8	125.4	194.3	130.5
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	54.5	142.7	191.1	123.8	181.9	123.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	118.7	131.5	208.0	155.2	298.6	162.9
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	229.5	254.8	314.2	224.1	324.3	262.3
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	64.3	68.7	97.4	44.0	87.2	72.4
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	rate	62.8	62.9	69.9	57.5	90.1	67.2
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	rate	4.8	4.8	8.0	np	6.0	5.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	69.7	78.8	124.7	80.1	188.6	97.6
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	rate	25.1	41.6	59.0	52.2	140.9	52.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	4.5	6.2	6.7	5.5	9.2	6.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	19.0	23.2	28.9	20.8	54.4	26.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	28.0	26.8	59.0	49.8	52.4	37.2
Other causes (i)	rate	68.7	76.3	163.2	70.1	151.0	97.0
All Causes	rate	1 095.1	1 361.7	1 923.5	1 477.3	2 391.3	1 504.8
Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	223.1	220.2	194.4	218.5	212.4	218.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	34.6	38.8	37.3	37.4	58.1	36.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	19.4	21.0	22.8	23.5	30.8	20.8
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	13.3	14.5	16.3	16.4	22.5	14.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	53.5	52.6	46.0	57.0	65.7	52.8

Table NIRA.2.15 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	182.5	178.2	179.7	184.1	188.0	181.2
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	49.0	46.4	48.1	49.4	53.6	48.3
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	rate	33.2	34.5	35.2	33.1	38.7	33.8
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	rate	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	np	1.0
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	20.4	20.6	19.6	21.1	28.8	20.5
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	rate	10.8	9.5	9.2	12.0	11.7	10.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.2	3.1	2.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	10.4	6.8	7.1	8.0	11.4	8.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	21.3	20.2	26.7	20.9	14.1	21.6
Other causes (i)	rate	39.6	38.1	37.6	38.9	49.5	38.9
All Causes	rate	618.5	609.0	582.9	623.6	693.7	612.6
				Rate ratio (j)			
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.9	2.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	3.1	7.1	8.8	5.3	6.3	6.3
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	4.1	9.8	11.7	7.5	8.1	8.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.2	2.5	4.5	2.7	4.5	3.1
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.5
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	no.	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.0
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	no.	4.6	4.8	7.3	1.7	32.0	5.1
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	3.4	3.8	6.4	3.8	6.6	4.8
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	no.	2.3	4.4	6.4	4.4	12.1	5.0

Table NIRA.2.15 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	1.8	3.4	4.1	2.6	4.8	3.0
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.4	3.7	1.7
Other causes (i)	no.	1.7	2.0	4.3	1.8	3.1	2.5
All Causes	no.	1.8	2.2	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.5
				Rate difference (k)			
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	231.8	299.7	436.7	367.1	621.3	343.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	21.9	41.3	85.1	76.7	108.4	57.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	39.8	128.2	178.0	101.8	163.5	109.7
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	41.1	128.2	174.8	107.4	159.5	109.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	65.3	78.9	162.0	98.3	232.9	110.1
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	47.0	76.6	134.5	40.1	136.3	81.1
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	15.3	22.3	49.3	-5.4	33.6	24.1
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	no.	29.6	28.5	34.7	24.4	51.4	33.4
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	no.	3.8	3.8	6.9	0.7	5.9	4.3
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	49.3	58.2	105.1	59.0	159.8	77.1
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	no.	14.3	32.0	49.8	40.3	129.3	42.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.4	3.1	4.5	3.4	6.1	3.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	8.6	16.4	21.8	12.8	43.0	18.0
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	6.7	6.7	32.2	28.9	38.4	15.6
Other causes (i)	no.	29.1	38.3	125.5	31.2	101.5	58.1
All Causes	no.	476.6	752.7	1340.6	853.7	1697.7	892.3

Table NIRA.2.15 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
(a)	Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2008</i> (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.						
(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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.						
(c)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.						
(d)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(e)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.						
(f)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(g)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.						
(h)	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.						
(i)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(j)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(k)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.16 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
	Indigenous persons					
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	30.8	27.6	24.5	30.5	25.2	27.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	11.6	14.4	15.2	17.4	17.7	14.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.1	10.1	9.6	7.9	7.4	8.0
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.2	8.6	8.3	7.1	6.3	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	7.3	8.3	8.3	9.4	8.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	21.5	18.5	16.2	15.0	13.4	17.5
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	5.8	4.7	4.8	2.8	3.4	4.6
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	5.8	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.6	4.3
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	0.6	0.5	0.6	np	np	0.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.1	7.2	6.0
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.9	2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.0	2.0	1.8	np	np	2.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	2.6	2.0	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.5
Other causes (h)	8.1	7.7	11.1	6.1	8.4	8.5
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Non-Indigenous persons					
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	36.6	36.0	33.0	36.2	24.6	35.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.2	15.6	5.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.4
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.7	8.6	7.8	9.3	7.7	8.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	29.3	29.6	31.3	29.0	30.7	29.6

Table NIRA.2.16 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total (g)
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	7.9	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.6	7.9
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.2	6.4	5.5
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.4
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	1.7	1.1	1.2	np	np	1.4
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	3.4	3.3	4.6	3.4	1.9	3.5
Other causes (h)	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.0	6.3
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- np** Not published.

Table NIRA.2.16 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
--	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

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

Table NIRA.2.17 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate Difference (j)</i>	<i>Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate Difference (j)</i>
2008								
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	669.5	226.6	3.0	442.9	422.0	196.7	2.1	225.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	313.3	225.5	1.4	87.9	274.1	144.7	1.9	129.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	139.4	52.4	2.7	87.0	66.1	24.5	2.7	41.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	175.7	58.1	3.0	117.6	94.4	40.5	2.3	53.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	147.9	26.7	5.5	121.2	147.4	21.2	7.0	126.3
Total (top 5 causes)	1 475.6	590.9	2.5	884.6	996.1	428.4	2.3	567.7
Other causes (k)	339.0	118.8	2.9	220.3	242.2	114.2	2.1	128.0
Total (all causes)	1 837.3	709.5	2.6	1 127.8	1 252.0	542.5	2.3	709.5
2007								
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	739.1	227.6	3.2	511.5	474.2	190.9	2.5	283.4
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	346.6	220.7	1.6	125.9	235.9	139.8	1.7	96.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	137.0	50.1	2.7	86.9	53.2	24.7	2.2	28.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	187.9	62.1	3.0	125.8	138.4	42.9	3.2	95.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	138.5	24.4	5.7	114.1	134.3	19.0	7.1	115.3
Total (top 5 causes)	1 557.5	586.2	2.7	971.2	992.6	418.0	2.4	574.6
Other causes (k)	314.1	116.6	2.7	197.5	249.3	109.8	2.3	139.4

Table NIRA.2.17 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Males				Females			
	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate Ratio (i)	Rate Difference (j)	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate Ratio (i)	Rate Difference (j)
Total (all causes)	1 884.2	702.6	2.7	1 181.5	1 257.7	527.8	2.4	729.9

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) 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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) 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.
- (i) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (k) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Table NIRA.2.17 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

<i>Males</i>					<i>Females</i>				
<i>Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate Difference (j)</i>		<i>Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous rate</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate Difference (j)</i>	

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

Table NIRA.2.18 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Males		Females	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2008				
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	25.5	31.3	26.0	37.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	17.4	32.7	22.4	26.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	19.2	7.6	11.4	4.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	7.0	8.1	6.0	7.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	7.4	3.8	11.1	3.9
Total (top 5 causes)	76.6	83.4	76.9	79.0
Other causes (h)	23.4	16.6	23.1	21.0
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007				
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	27.5	31.8	29.1	37.2
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	18.7	32.3	19.1	26.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	18.5	7.3	9.2	4.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	7.3	8.7	8.8	8.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	6.8	3.5	10.0	3.6
Total (top 5 causes)	78.7	83.6	76.2	79.2
Other causes (h)	21.3	16.4	23.8	20.8
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.

Table NIRA.2.18 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2007 and 2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>

(f) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

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

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

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

Table NIRA.2.19 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	Males				Females			
	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	714.6	236.0	3.0	478.6	418.6	196.1	2.1	222.5
External causes (V01–Y98)	136.3	51.3	2.7	85.0	56.1	23.3	2.4	32.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	145.3	24.3	6.0	121.0	127.5	19.3	6.6	108.2
Diabetes (E10–E14)	139.1	17.6	7.9	121.6	117.9	13.0	9.1	104.9
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	198.8	61.9	3.2	136.9	118.4	42.6	2.8	75.8
Cancer (C00–D48)	308.1	225.9	1.4	82.2	235.0	143.8	1.6	91.3
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	102.7	60.6	1.7	42.2	57.9	37.9	1.5	20.0
Lung cancer (C34)	86.5	47.0	1.8	39.5	52.1	22.9	2.3	29.2
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	–	–	9.5	1.9	4.9	7.5
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	118.9	23.4	5.1	95.5	78.2	18.1	4.3	60.1
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	64.8	12.3	5.3	52.5	49.8	9.8	5.1	40.0
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	6.9	3.1	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.6	2.0	2.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	34.7	10.6	3.3	24.0	23.4	7.4	3.2	15.9
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	50.7	23.2	2.2	27.5	26.0	22.2	1.2	3.8
Other causes (I)	112.2	38.5	2.9	73.8	83.0	43.8	1.9	39.2
All causes	1 879.2	711.8	2.6	1 167.5	1 191.4	530.3	2.2	661.1

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.

Table NIRA.2.19 Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	Males				Females			
	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)

- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) 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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of small numbers each year.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (i) 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).
- (j) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (k) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (l) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, various years.

Table NIRA.2.20 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Males		Females	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	26.5	32.5	27.2	38.1
External causes (V01–Y98)	18.6	7.4	10.2	3.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	7.1	3.4	10.0	3.6
Diabetes (E10–E14)	6.1	2.5	8.6	2.5
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	7.7	8.6	7.9	8.2
Cancer (C00–D48)	16.5	32.6	19.9	26.5
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	5.2	8.7	4.7	7.0
Lung cancer (C34)	4.5	6.9	4.3	4.2
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	1.1	0.3
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	5.8	3.3	6.2	3.4
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	2.1	1.7	3.0	1.9
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	2.5	0.4	2.3	0.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	2.7	3.2	2.2	4.2
Other causes (i)	8.1	5.3	8.8	8.3
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of small numbers each year.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (i) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Table NIRA.2.20 **Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.21 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007**
(rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males				Females			
	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (h)	Rate difference (i)	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (h)	Rate difference (i)
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	751.9	243.7	3.1	508.1	422.8	199.0	2.1	223.9
External causes (V01–Y98)	136.6	51.4	2.7	85.2	52.9	23.0	2.3	30.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	141.1	23.6	6.0	117.4	122.1	18.6	6.6	103.6
Diabetes (E10–E14)	136.3	16.9	8.0	119.4	113.6	12.5	9.1	101.1
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	212.8	64.2	3.3	148.6	126.1	44.1	2.9	81.9
Cancer (C00–D48)	311.4	226.1	1.4	85.3	222.8	143.8	1.5	79.0
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	100.1	60.6	1.7	39.5	50.4	38.1	1.3	12.3
Lung cancer (C34)	88.4	47.1	1.9	41.3	50.2	22.4	2.2	27.7
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	–	–	9.9	1.9	5.1	7.9
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	121.5	23.7	5.1	97.9	78.8	17.9	4.4	60.9
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	60.7	11.8	5.2	48.9	47.0	9.5	5.0	37.6
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	7.2	3.1	2.3	4.1	4.9	2.6	1.9	2.3
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	32.8	10.7	3.1	22.1	21.7	7.3	3.0	14.5
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	53.3	22.0	2.4	31.4	24.2	21.3	1.1	2.9
Other causes (j)	112.9	36.2	3.1	76.8	83.2	41.1	2.0	42.1
All causes	1919.7	717.7	2.7	1202.0	1170.2	529.4	2.2	640.8

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

Table NIRA.2.21 **Age standardised mortality rate, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Males				Females			
	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (h)	Rate difference (i)	Indigenous rate	Non-Indigenous rate	Rate ratio (h)	Rate difference (i)

- (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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of small numbers each year.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (g) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (h) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (i) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (j) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.22 Proportion of deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	27.2	33.2	27.8	38.7
External causes (V01–Y98)	18.4	7.5	9.9	3.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	6.7	3.3	9.7	3.5
Diabetes (E10–E14)	5.8	2.4	8.3	2.4
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	8.1	8.8	8.6	8.5
Cancer (C00–D48)	16.3	32.4	19.1	26.5
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	4.9	8.7	4.1	7.1
Lung cancer (C34)	4.4	6.8	4.2	4.1
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	1.1	0.3
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	5.8	3.3	6.3	3.4
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	1.9	1.6	2.9	1.9
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	2.7	0.4	2.3	0.4
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.4
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	2.8	3.0	2.1	4.1
Other causes (g)	8.1	4.9	9.1	7.8
All causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of small numbers each year.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (g) 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.23 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (g)	<i>Expected</i> (h)	<i>Excess</i> (i)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (j)	<i>Observed</i> (g)	<i>Expected</i> (h)	<i>Excess</i> (i)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (j)	<i>Observed</i> (g)	<i>Expected</i> (h)	<i>Excess</i> (i)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (j)
2008												
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	324	96	228	26.0	277	132	145	25.3	601	228	373	25.8
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	221	121	100	11.4	239	151	88	15.3	460	272	188	13.0
External causes (V01–Y98)	244	56	188	21.5	121	60	61	10.7	365	115	250	17.3
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	89	24	65	7.5	64	32	32	5.7	153	55	98	6.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	94	13	81	9.2	118	17	101	17.7	212	30	182	12.6
Total (top 5 causes)	972	309	663	75.7	819	392	427	74.8	1 791	702	1 089	75.3
Other causes (k)	297	84	213	24.3	246	102	144	25.2	543	186	357	24.7
Total (all causes)	1 269	394	875	100.0	1 065	494	571	100.0	2 334	888	1 446	100.0
2007												
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	346	93	253	28.9	302	128	174	31.2	648	220	428	29.8
Neoplasms (C00–D48)	235	116	119	13.6	198	145	53	9.6	433	261	172	12.0
External causes (V01–Y98)	233	56	177	20.2	95	59	36	6.4	328	115	213	14.8
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	92	24	68	7.7	91	33	58	10.4	183	58	125	8.8

Table NIRA.2.23 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Males				Females				All persons			
	Observed (g)	Expected (h)	Excess (i)	Per cent excess (j)	Observed (g)	Expected (h)	Excess (i)	Per cent excess (j)	Observed (g)	Expected (h)	Excess (i)	Per cent excess (j)
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	85	11	74	8.4	104	15	89	16.0	189	26	163	11.4
Total (top 5 causes)	991	300	691	78.9	790	379	411	73.5	1 781	680	1 101	76.8
Other causes (k)	268	83	185	21.1	247	99	148	26.5	515	182	333	23.2
Total (all causes)	1 259	383	876	100.0	1 037	479	558	100.0	2 296	862	1 434	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (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) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (g) Observed deaths is number of Indigenous deaths registered in the reference period.
- (h) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (i) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

Table NIRA.2.23 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, single year, 2007 and 2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

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

(j) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths by cause/total excess deaths *100

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

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

Table NIRA.2.24 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (h)	<i>Expected</i> (i)	<i>Excess</i> (j)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (k)	<i>Observed</i> (h)	<i>Expected</i> (i)	<i>Excess</i> (j)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (k)	<i>Observed</i> (h)	<i>Expected</i> (i)	<i>Excess</i> (j)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (k)
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	1 606	462	1 144	27.3	1 302	647	655	27.0	2 908	1 109	1 799	27.2
External causes (V01–Y98)	1 127	270	857	20.5	488	288	200	8.2	1 615	558	1 057	16.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	429	57	372	8.9	480	74	406	16.7	909	131	778	11.8
Diabetes (E10–E14)	367	35	332	7.9	410	48	362	14.9	777	83	694	10.5
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	468	114	354	8.4	380	158	222	9.1	848	273	575	8.7
Cancer (C00–D48)	1 002	569	433	10.3	953	716	237	9.8	1 955	1 285	670	10.1
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	317	147	170	4.1	226	186	40	1.6	543	333	210	3.2
Lung cancer (C34)	272	103	169	4.0	206	131	75	3.1	478	234	244	3.7
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	–	–	51	6	45	1.9	51	10	41	0.6
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	352	62	290	6.9	296	79	217	9.0	648	140	508	7.7
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	129	21	108	2.6	143	31	112	4.6	272	52	220	3.3
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	154	63	91	2.2	111	61	50	2.1	265	124	141	2.1
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	134	29	105	2.5	108	36	72	3.0	242	65	177	2.7

Table NIRA.2.24 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Males				Females				All persons			
	Observed (h)	Expected (i)	Excess (j)	Per cent excess (k)	Observed (h)	Expected (i)	Excess (j)	Per cent excess (k)	Observed (h)	Expected (i)	Excess (j)	Per cent excess (k)
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	165	67	98	2.3	105	85	20	0.8	270	152	118	1.8
Other causes (l)	489	153	336	8.0	419	184	235	9.7	908	337	571	8.6
All causes	6 055	1 868	4 187	100.0	4 785	2 358	2 427	100.0	10 840	4 226	6 614	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 1: 2008 COD Collection - Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) 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).
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (h) Observed deaths is number of Indigenous deaths between 2004 and 2008 inclusive .
- (i) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (j) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (k) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths by cause/total excess deaths*100
- (l) 'Other causes' consist of all causes of death excluding the selected causes of death as displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table NIRA.2.24 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

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

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

Table NIRA.2.25 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)
Circulatory diseases (I00–I99)	1 620	456	1 164	28.1	1 255	634	621	27.9	2 875	1 091	1 784	28.0
External causes (V01–Y98)	1 098	268	830	20.0	448	286	162	7.3	1 546	554	992	15.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E90)	400	53	347	8.4	439	69	370	16.6	839	122	717	11.3
Diabetes (E10–E14)	344	33	311	7.5	376	44	332	14.9	720	77	643	10.1
Respiratory diseases (J00–J99)	481	113	368	8.9	386	156	230	10.4	867	269	598	9.4
Cancer (C00–D48)	969	551	418	10.1	860	687	173	7.8	1 829	1 237	592	9.3
Digestive organs (C15–C26)	295	142	153	3.7	187	178	9	0.4	482	320	162	2.5
Lung cancer (C34)	265	98	167	4.0	188	124	64	2.9	453	222	231	3.6
Cervical cancer (C53)	–	–	–	–	51	5	46	2.0	51	10	41	0.6
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	345	60	285	6.9	285	76	209	9.4	630	135	495	7.8
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	116	20	96	2.3	129	28	101	4.5	245	48	197	3.1
Conditions originating in perinatal period (P00–96)	160	64	96	2.3	105	61	44	2.0	265	125	140	2.2
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	123	29	94	2.3	97	35	62	2.8	220	64	156	2.5

Table NIRA.2.25 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2003–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)	<i>Observed</i> (f)	<i>Expected</i> (g)	<i>Excess</i> (h)	<i>Per cent</i> <i>excess</i> (i)
Nervous system diseases (G00–G99)	168	64	104	2.5	94	80	14	0.6	262	144	118	1.9
Other causes (j)	483	145	338	8.2	409	172	237	10.7	892	317	575	9.0
All causes	5 963	1 822	4 141	100.0	4 507	2 284	2 223	100.0	10 470	4 105	6 365	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (c) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (f) Observed deaths is number of Indigenous deaths between 2003 and 2007 inclusive.
- (g) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (h) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (i) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths by cause/total excess deaths *100
- (j) 'Other causes' consist of all causes of death excluding the selected causes of death as displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.2.26 Indigenous mortality rate, by selected causes of death, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Total (all causes)	364.9	403.8	592.9	537.2	638.8	460.2

- (a) Crude rate is the number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (c) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) 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, 2009.

Table NIRA.2.27 Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
<i>Age standardised mortality rates: Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)</i>							
Total (all causes)	rate	1054.6	1308.1	1846.7	1602.9	2034.5	1415.1
<i>Age standardised mortality rates: Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)</i>							
Total (all causes)	rate	584.9	577.4	563.0	609.8	606.3	583.2
<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>							
Total (all causes)	no.	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.4
<i>Rate difference (h)</i>							
Total (all causes)	no.	469.7	730.7	1283.8	993.2	1428.2	831.9

- (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 indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (b) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (c) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (h) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.2.27 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
-------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia, 2009.

Table NIRA.2.28 AIHW age standardised all cause mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
2008							
Indigenous rate(h)	rate	951.9	1 034.6	2 161.1	1 030.9	1 638.9	1 257.6
Non-Indigenous rate(h)	rate	615.3	626.3	584.5	620.4	717.6	615.5
Rate ratio(i)	no.	1.5	1.7	3.7	1.7	2.3	2.0
Rate difference(j)	no.	336.6	408.3	1 576.6	410.5	921.3	642.1
2007							
Indigenous rate(h)	rate	999.5	1 098.0	1 794.7	1 067.3	1 568.5	1 231.4
Non-Indigenous rate(h)	rate	604.3	604.9	584.1	618.6	679.0	604.1
Rate ratio(i)	no.	1.7	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.3	2.0
Rate difference(j)	no.	395.2	493.1	1 210.6	448.7	889.4	627.3
2006							
Indigenous rate(h)	rate	920.0	1 087.1	1 528.9	964.0	1 605.4	1 160.9
Non-Indigenous rate(h)	rate	606.5	593.8	570.9	607.9	634.1	599.2
Rate ratio(i)	no.	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.9
Rate difference(j)	no.	313.5	493.2	958.1	356.1	971.3	561.8

- (a) These data have been provided by the AIHW, and are based on AIHW analysis of ABS deaths registrations data collection. The Steering Committee has not commented on the quality of these data.
- (b) These data are age standardised using the direct method, and not comparable to other data by Indigenous status which have been age standardised by the ABS using the indirect method.
- (c) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Table NIRA.2.28 AIHW age standardised all cause mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(e)	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.						
(f)	Deaths are by state/territory of usual residence and by year of registration of death.						
(g)	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.						
(h)	Rates are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.						
(i)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(j)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.						

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of ABS Death Registrations Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 3:

Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Table NIRA.3.1 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008- 09 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (h)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	32.6	27.0	36.6	58.7	51.6	58.1	41.5	14.6	25.8	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	33.2	29.3	40.7	43.2	40.2	41.6	38.1	15.1	17.4	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	28.0	20.1	26.9	45.0	40.8	49.6	33.1	9.4	10.7	np
Diseases of the digestive system	24.9	27.1	25.5	29.6	31.8	29.2	26.9	11.1	15.4	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.6	23.2	23.7	24.1	30.1	26.1	24.1	11.4	15.1	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	27.7	18.8	15.1	28.1	39.8	13.5	22.3	6.9	15.6	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	16.3	11.9	17.5	18.9	18.2	18.4	17.1	4.9	8.0	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	11.4	10.8	13.6	15.7	15.2	17.0	13.6	7.3	9.8	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	6.9	7.0	10.9	19.0	12.4	21.2	12.0	1.6	4.5	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	7.1	6.2	11.1	16.7	16.6	17.8	11.5	3.4	5.1	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.6	6.4	7.8	12.8	10.4	19.6	10.0	2.4	3.6	np
Other (i)	55.6	60.5	66.8	68.6	65.8	67.7	63.3	32.5	42.5	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	274.0	248.5	296.4	380.2	372.8	379.9	313.3	120.5	173.5	np
Care involving dialysis	103.4	96.6	178.7	401.1	365.5	551.6	240.2	8.1	147.4	np
Total (j)	377.3	345.2	475.2	781.3	738.3	931.5	553.5	128.7	320.9	599.1

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

Table NIRA.3.1 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008- 09 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (h)</i>
(f)	Total includes the six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).									
(g)	Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.									
(h)	Estimates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification using an adjustment factor of 89 per cent for total hospital separations.									
(i)	Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).									
(j)	Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.									
	np Not published.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 **Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.2	7.5	11.3	8.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.8	8.5	8.6	5.5	5.4	4.5	6.9	11.7	5.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.0	7.3	3.3
Diseases of the digestive system	6.6	7.8	5.4	3.8	4.3	3.1	4.9	8.7	4.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.0	6.7	5.0	3.1	4.1	2.8	4.3	8.9	4.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	7.3	5.4	3.2	3.6	5.4	1.5	4.0	5.3	4.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.8	2.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	5.7	3.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.1
Other (i)	14.7	17.5	14.1	8.8	8.9	7.3	11.4	25.2	13.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	72.6	72.0	62.4	48.7	50.5	40.8	56.6	93.7	54.1
Care involving dialysis	27.4	28.0	37.6	51.3	49.5	59.2	43.4	6.3	45.9
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

Table NIRA.3.2 Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

(g) Total includes the six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(h) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.3 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (g)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (h)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	29.6	25.5	35.4	55.9	50.8	56.0	39.4	12.8	25.3	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	33.2	30.0	40.2	45.9	42.1	41.0	38.4	19.5	16.6	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	27.6	20.0	28.1	44.1	44.0	45.3	32.8	8.8	11.6	np
Diseases of the digestive system	25.9	26.7	27.1	33.9	38.9	27.2	28.4	11.9	21.2	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.1	21.6	22.8	23.8	30.5	26.1	23.5	9.1	11.4	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	27.6	22.7	15.7	26.1	39.1	12.1	22.2	6.6	9.8	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	15.2	12.0	17.3	19.4	19.8	18.8	16.9	5.6	5.9	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	10.5	10.0	13.4	15.8	14.3	15.6	13.0	7.3	7.8	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.8	5.8	11.5	21.0	13.5	20.4	12.6	2.2	4.3	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.8	5.3	10.0	15.7	16.9	16.9	10.8	3.1	2.7	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.6	5.4	8.6	15.8	11.1	20.0	10.7	1.6	2.7	np
Other (i)	48.2	57.7	63.7	69.1	66.8	68.6	60.1	36.8	38.1	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	262.1	242.9	294.1	386.4	387.8	367.9	308.8	125.3	157.5	np
Care involving dialysis	98.0	101.3	168.7	398.0	339.7	509.5	228.8	14.3	151.4	np
Total (j)	360.1	344.2	462.8	784.4	727.5	877.5	537.6	139.6	308.9	582.6

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

Table NIRA.3.3 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (g)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (h)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------------------------

(f) Total includes the six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(g) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(h) Estimates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification using an adjustment factor of 89 per cent for total hospital separations.

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Injury and poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.3	9.1	8.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	9.2	8.7	8.7	5.8	5.8	4.7	7.1	13.9	5.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.7	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.1	6.3	3.8
Diseases of the digestive system	7.2	7.8	5.9	4.3	5.3	3.1	5.3	8.5	6.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.1	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.4	6.5	3.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	7.7	6.6	3.4	3.3	5.4	1.4	4.1	4.7	3.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.2	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	5.3	2.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Other (i)	13.4	16.8	13.8	8.8	9.2	7.8	11.2	26.4	12.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	72.8	70.6	63.5	49.3	53.3	41.9	57.4	89.8	51.0
Care involving dialysis	27.2	29.4	36.5	50.7	46.7	58.1	42.6	10.2	49.0
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

Table NIRA.3.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

(g) Total includes the six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(h) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.5 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	47.1	9.6	36.0	5.8	41.5	7.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	75.8	12.3	38.1	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	32.9	6.7	33.2	5.4	33.1	6.0
Diseases of the digestive system	26.5	5.4	27.2	4.4	26.9	4.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.9	4.5	26.2	4.3	24.1	4.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	23.9	4.9	20.7	3.4	22.3	4.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	17.7	3.6	16.5	2.7	17.1	3.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	7.0	1.4	20.1	3.3	13.6	2.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12.5	2.5	11.5	1.9	12.0	2.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	10.9	2.2	12.1	2.0	11.5	2.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.6	2.0	10.4	1.7	10.0	1.8
Other (f)	59.8	12.2	66.7	10.8	63.3	11.4
Total (excluding dialysis) (g)	269.7	54.9	356.4	57.9	313.3	56.6
Care involving dialysis	221.4	45.1	258.8	42.1	240.2	43.4
Total (g)	491.1	100.0	615.2	100.0	553.5	100.0

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

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

Table NIRA.3.5 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.6 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	44.8	9.4	34.1	5.7	39.4	7.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	76.4	12.7	38.4	7.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	32.9	6.9	32.8	5.5	32.8	6.1
Diseases of the digestive system	27.5	5.8	29.3	4.9	28.4	5.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.5	4.5	25.5	4.3	23.5	4.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	24.2	5.1	20.1	3.4	22.2	4.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	17.8	3.7	16.1	2.7	16.9	3.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	7.1	1.5	18.8	3.1	13.0	2.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12.9	2.7	12.3	2.0	12.6	2.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	9.9	2.1	11.6	1.9	10.8	2.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10.7	2.3	10.7	1.8	10.7	2.0
Other (f)	56.4	11.9	63.8	10.6	60.1	11.2
Total (excluding dialysis) (g)	265.7	56.0	351.5	58.6	308.8	57.4
Care involving dialysis	208.8	44.0	248.7	41.4	228.8	42.6
Total (g)	474.5	100.0	600.2	100.0	537.6	100.0

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

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

Table NIRA.3.6 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>	<i>Crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (e)</i>

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.7

Table NIRA.3.7 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)	<i>Aust adjusted</i> (i)
	Indigenous rate									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	35.6	30.9	41.0	66.4	56.0	63.9	46.2	15.0	22.7	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	30.4	26.7	36.7	36.6	34.0	34.0	33.6	13.9	14.0	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	35.3	24.2	37.8	56.9	55.7	62.7	42.9	14.0	9.8	np
Diseases of the digestive system	33.3	35.7	36.6	37.5	42.0	36.0	35.8	15.5	16.8	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	32.0	33.2	37.9	34.8	43.2	34.6	35.1	16.1	24.8	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	32.2	23.2	18.1	31.9	45.6	14.4	25.8	7.6	16.3	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	33.1	23.0	39.2	35.7	36.1	30.7	34.4	12.0	25.5	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	16.0	14.5	20.8	22.2	22.5	22.7	19.3	11.1	13.1	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.5	7.8	12.8	19.7	14.9	21.9	13.1	2.2	5.3	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	12.5	10.1	21.9	30.9	28.1	31.1	20.7	8.0	14.1	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.6	7.2	9.1	13.5	11.6	20.3	10.6	2.7	4.2	np
Other (j)	73.8	86.2	99.7	96.8	94.9	82.3	87.5	47.6	50.5	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	349.2	323.1	411.7	483.0	484.6	454.7	405.0	165.6	217.3	np
Care involving dialysis	196.2	203.0	378.5	754.0	700.7	1 063.8	463.4	12.5	281.4	np
Total (k)	545.4	526.1	790.2	1 237.0	1 185.2	1 518.5	868.3	178.1	498.7	938.3
	Other rate (l)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	23.2	24.5	26.4	22.9	24.1	22.5	24.3	18.3	19.5	np

Table NIRA.3.7 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	21.5	23.1	24.9	22.1	22.6	19.6	22.7	13.7	11.4	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.5	16.6	16.7	14.1	19.8	13.8	16.6	9.5	10.5	np
Diseases of the digestive system	35.3	42.0	40.3	38.9	33.7	18.4	38.2	14.3	16.4	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.2	29.3	24.8	22.3	22.2	16.1	24.2	13.9	15.5	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.7	15.7	14.1	14.5	11.1	5.8	14.5	9.5	5.9	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	20.3	21.9	21.2	18.3	20.1	14.6	20.7	11.6	14.4	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	16.8	18.1	17.4	16.0	17.7	9.5	17.2	8.5	8.5	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.0	6.0	6.2	5.9	7.6	6.7	5.8	3.7	3.0	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.0	8.0	7.0	8.7	7.8	6.9	7.1	4.8	4.3	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.2	5.9	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.4	2.9	4.0	np
Other (j)	108.1	131.0	134.2	129.6	123.2	50.3	122.4	46.7	51.0	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	293.9	342.8	338.8	318.0	314.7	188.7	319.3	157.4	164.4	np
Care involving dialysis	38.1	48.9	36.9	45.1	36.5	24.8	41.2	25.6	55.4	np
Total (k)	332.0	391.7	375.8	363.1	351.3	213.5	360.5	183.0	219.8	352.3
	Rate ratio (m)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.9	0.8	1.2	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.1	1.5	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.5	0.9	np
Diseases of the digestive system	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	np

Table NIRA.3.7 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	0.8	2.7	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.8	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.5	1.3	2.1	3.3	2.0	3.3	2.2	0.6	1.7	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.1	1.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.5	2.9	1.7	3.3	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.2	1.6	3.0	2.5	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.1	np
Other (j)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	np
Care involving dialysis	5.2	4.1	10.2	16.7	19.2	42.8	11.2	0.5	5.1	np
Total (k)	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.4	3.4	7.1	2.4	1.0	2.3	2.7
						Rate difference (n)				
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	12.4	6.4	14.6	43.5	32.0	41.5	22.0	-3.3	3.2	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.9	3.6	11.9	14.5	11.4	14.4	10.9	0.2	2.6	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	18.8	7.6	21.0	42.8	35.9	48.9	26.3	4.4	-0.6	np
Diseases of the digestive system	-2.0	-6.3	-3.7	-1.4	8.3	17.5	-2.4	1.2	0.4	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	10.8	3.8	13.1	12.4	21.0	18.5	10.8	2.2	9.4	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	17.5	7.6	3.9	17.5	34.5	8.6	11.4	-1.8	10.4	np

Table NIRA.3.7 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)	<i>Aust adjusted</i> (i)
Diseases of the circulatory system	12.8	1.1	18.0	17.4	15.9	16.1	13.7	0.4	11.1	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	-0.9	-3.5	3.3	6.2	4.8	13.3	2.1	2.6	4.5	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.5	1.8	6.6	13.8	7.3	15.2	7.2	-1.5	2.2	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.4	2.1	15.0	22.2	20.2	24.2	13.6	3.2	9.9	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.4	1.3	3.6	9.0	6.9	15.9	5.3	-0.2	0.2	np
Other (j)	-34.3	-44.8	-34.5	-32.8	-28.3	32.0	-34.9	0.9	-0.4	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	55.3	-19.7	72.8	165.1	169.9	266.0	85.7	8.2	52.9	np
Care involving dialysis	158.1	154.0	341.6	708.9	664.1	1 039.0	422.2	-13.1	226.0	np
Total (k)	213.4	134.3	414.4	873.9	834.0	1 305.0	507.8	-4.9	278.9	586.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

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

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(i) Estimates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification using an adjustment factor of 89% for total hospital separations.

Table NIRA.3.7 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------------

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

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

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

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.8

Table NIRA.3.8 **Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
	Indigenous people								
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	8.6	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.2	7.5	11.3	8.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.8	8.5	8.6	5.5	5.4	4.5	6.9	11.7	5.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.4	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	6.0	7.3	3.3
Diseases of the digestive system	6.6	7.8	5.4	3.8	4.3	3.1	4.9	8.7	4.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.0	6.7	5.0	3.1	4.1	2.8	4.3	8.9	4.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	7.3	5.4	3.2	3.6	5.4	1.5	4.0	5.3	4.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.3	3.4	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.8	2.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.5	5.7	3.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.1
Other (i)	14.7	17.5	14.1	8.8	8.9	7.3	11.4	25.2	13.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	72.6	72.0	62.4	48.7	50.5	40.8	56.6	93.7	54.1
Care involving dialysis	27.4	28.0	37.6	51.3	49.5	59.2	43.4	6.3	45.9
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other people (k)								
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.2	6.6	11.2	6.6	9.4	9.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.3	11.8	5.9	5.8	6.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	4.8	4.2	4.4	3.8	5.4	5.9	4.5	5.2	4.6
Diseases of the digestive system	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.8	9.4	8.8	10.5	7.8	7.6

Table NIRA.3.8 Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.4	7.5	6.6	6.2	6.5	7.4	6.8	7.7	7.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.9	4.9	2.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.9	7.1	6.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.8
Other (i)	33.0	33.7	36.0	35.9	35.9	21.7	34.3	26.2	22.9
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	88.0	87.1	90.0	87.5	88.8	88.6	88.2	84.9	75.6
Care involving dialysis	12.0	12.9	10.0	12.5	11.2	11.4	11.8	15.1	24.4
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

Table NIRA.3.8 **Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.9 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
	Indigenous rate									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	32.3	28.7	39.4	62.9	58.6	61.6	44.0	14.3	29.6	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	30.8	27.1	36.2	39.4	36.7	33.1	34.0	17.7	13.1	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	35.2	25.3	39.4	57.5	58.9	58.4	43.1	10.9	24.0	np
Diseases of the digestive system	34.0	35.0	39.6	47.4	51.3	35.2	38.7	17.4	29.3	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	31.2	30.2	35.3	34.7	44.4	35.9	34.0	14.2	18.9	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	32.3	27.5	19.0	29.6	44.8	13.2	25.8	7.3	11.2	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	30.6	23.4	39.8	38.5	39.9	33.0	34.5	12.1	24.7	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	14.9	13.4	21.1	21.7	20.3	21.5	18.6	11.1	15.8	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8.5	6.6	13.8	23.4	16.1	20.9	14.0	2.7	4.4	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	12.3	8.9	20.6	29.7	30.6	29.8	20.1	3.6	10.9	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	6.4	5.2	8.7	14.6	11.1	19.3	10.0	1.2	4.0	np
Other (j)	68.1	82.6	101.9	98.0	100.5	87.6	87.0	54.1	63.3	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	336.7	314.0	414.8	497.2	513.4	449.5	403.9	166.6	249.1	np
Care involving dialysis	192.9	206.1	369.8	745.8	673.6	1 041.6	453.9	25.7	401.8	np
Total (k)	529.6	520.1	784.7	1 243.0	1 187.0	1 491.1	857.8	192.3	650.9	928.4
	Other Australians rate (l)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	22.8	24.5	25.2	22.0	24.1	22.5	23.8	17.4	17.2	np

Table NIRA.3.9 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	21.9	24.0	25.4	23.4	22.9	20.7	23.4	14.4	10.9	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.7	16.8	16.3	14.6	19.8	13.4	16.6	9.8	9.9	np
Diseases of the digestive system	36.9	44.0	41.8	39.4	36.1	19.3	39.8	15.2	16.2	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	20.6	29.2	23.0	20.5	22.2	15.8	23.4	13.5	12.4	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.3	16.0	12.9	13.1	11.0	5.3	14.0	9.5	5.8	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	20.9	22.7	21.8	18.4	20.4	14.3	21.2	12.2	13.9	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	16.9	18.0	17.1	15.7	17.6	9.0	17.1	8.6	8.4	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.5	7.3	6.6	5.8	3.2	2.8	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.7	7.7	7.0	7.7	7.4	7.3	6.8	4.5	3.4	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.5	3.1	np
Other (j)	104.0	132.1	130.9	127.1	118.0	60.8	119.9	51.7	46.3	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	290.2	345.9	331.7	310.8	310.7	199.1	316.3	162.5	150.3	np
Care involving dialysis	36.8	48.1	35.7	42.0	37.0	21.5	40.0	24.8	50.3	np
Total (k)	327.0	394.0	367.3	352.8	347.7	220.7	356.3	187.3	200.6	348.1
	Rate ratio (m)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	1.8	0.8	1.7	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.1	1.5	2.4	3.9	3.0	4.4	2.6	1.1	2.4	np
Diseases of the digestive system	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	np

Table NIRA.3.9 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)	<i>Aust adjusted</i> (i)
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.5	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	4.1	2.5	1.8	0.8	1.9	np
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.8	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.1	2.3	4.2	2.2	3.2	2.4	0.9	1.6	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.2	1.2	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	2.9	0.8	3.2	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.2	2.0	4.3	2.9	4.6	2.4	0.5	1.3	np
Other (j)	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.7	np
Care involving dialysis	5.2	4.3	10.4	17.8	18.2	48.3	11.4	1.0	8.0	np
Total (k)	1.6	1.3	2.1	3.5	3.4	6.8	2.4	1.0	3.2	2.7
						Rate difference (n)				
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	9.5	4.2	14.3	40.8	34.5	39.1	20.2	-3.1	12.4	np
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.9	3.0	10.7	16.0	13.8	12.4	10.6	3.2	2.2	np
Diseases of the respiratory system	18.5	8.6	23.1	42.9	39.1	45.0	26.5	1.1	14.1	np
Diseases of the digestive system	-2.9	-9.0	-2.1	8.0	15.1	15.9	-1.2	2.2	13.1	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	10.6	0.9	12.3	14.1	22.2	20.1	10.6	0.7	6.6	np
Mental and behavioural disorders	18.0	11.5	6.1	16.5	33.8	7.9	11.8	-2.2	5.4	np

Table NIRA.3.9 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)	<i>Aust adjusted</i> (i)
Diseases of the circulatory system	9.7	0.7	18.0	20.1	19.5	18.8	13.3	-0.1	10.8	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	-2.0	-4.6	4.0	6.0	2.7	12.5	1.5	2.5	7.4	np
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.3	0.6	7.8	17.8	8.7	14.4	8.2	-0.4	1.6	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.6	1.3	13.6	22.0	23.2	22.5	13.2	-0.9	7.4	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.1	0.8	4.4	11.2	7.2	15.1	5.8	-1.3	0.9	np
Other (j)	-35.8	-49.4	-28.9	-29.1	-17.4	26.7	-32.9	2.4	17.0	np
Total (excluding dialysis) (k)	46.5	-31.9	83.2	186.4	202.6	250.4	87.6	4.1	98.8	np
Care involving dialysis	156.1	158.0	334.2	703.9	636.7	1 020.0	413.9	0.8	351.5	np
Total (k)	202.6	126.1	417.3	890.3	839.3	1 270.4	501.5	5.0	450.4	580.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

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

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and the ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(i) Estimates have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification using an adjustment factor of 89% for total hospital separations.

Table NIRA.3.9 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>	<i>Aust adjusted (i)</i>
(j) Includes diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; neoplasms; diseases of the nervous system; certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and factors influencing health status and contact with health services (except dialysis).										
(k) Includes hospitalisations for which no principal diagnosis was recorded.										
(l) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.										
(m) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.										
(n) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.										
np Not published.										

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.10 **Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Indigenous people									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	8.2	7.4	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.4	7.3	9.1	8.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	9.2	8.7	8.7	5.8	5.8	4.7	7.1	13.9	5.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.7	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.0	5.2	6.1	6.3	3.8
Diseases of the digestive system	7.2	7.8	5.9	4.3	5.3	3.1	5.3	8.5	6.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.1	6.3	4.9	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.4	6.5	3.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	7.7	6.6	3.4	3.3	5.4	1.4	4.1	4.7	3.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.2	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.1	4.0	1.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4	5.3	2.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	0.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.9
Other (i)	13.4	16.8	13.8	8.8	9.2	7.8	11.2	26.4	12.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	72.8	70.6	63.5	49.3	53.3	41.9	57.4	89.8	51.0
Care involving dialysis	27.2	29.4	36.5	50.7	46.7	58.1	42.6	10.2	49.0
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other people (k)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.7	11.0	6.5	8.8	8.8
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6.2	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.5	12.2	6.1	6.1	6.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.6	4.6	5.2	4.9
Diseases of the digestive system	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.2	10.2	9.0	11.1	8.2	8.3

Table NIRA.3.10 **Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.3	7.4	6.3	5.9	6.5	7.1	6.6	7.3	6.2
Mental and behavioural disorders	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	3.9	4.7	3.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	6.6	5.9	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.5	6.1	7.3	6.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.5
Other (i)	32.2	33.7	35.9	36.2	34.7	25.0	34.0	28.3	22.7
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	88.3	87.4	90.2	88.0	88.6	90.7	88.4	85.8	75.8
Care involving dialysis	11.7	12.6	9.8	12.0	11.4	9.3	11.6	14.2	24.2
Total (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

(d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas and ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

Table NIRA.3.10 **Proportion of hospital separations, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	---------------------

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.11 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	51.6	28.0	1.8	23.6	41.0	20.2	2.0	20.7	46.2	24.3	1.9	22.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	67.3	45.8	1.5	21.4	33.6	22.7	1.5	10.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	42.2	18.0	2.3	24.2	43.5	15.3	2.8	28.2	42.9	16.6	2.6	26.3
Diseases of the digestive system	36.8	38.5	1.0	-1.7	35.1	38.1	0.9	-3.1	35.8	38.2	0.9	-2.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	33.4	23.4	1.4	10.0	36.6	25.3	1.4	11.4	35.1	24.2	1.4	10.8
Mental and behavioural disorders	28.4	12.8	2.2	15.6	23.4	16.1	1.5	7.3	25.8	14.5	1.8	11.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	37.2	25.0	1.5	12.2	31.8	16.7	1.9	15.1	34.4	20.7	1.7	13.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	11.9	12.7	0.9	-0.8	26.3	21.9	1.2	4.4	19.3	17.2	1.1	2.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.5	6.4	2.1	7.1	12.6	5.3	2.4	7.4	13.1	5.8	2.2	7.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	20.1	6.8	3.0	13.3	21.2	7.6	2.8	13.6	20.7	7.1	2.9	13.6

Table NIRA.3.11 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10.0	5.2	1.9	4.8	11.2	5.5	2.0	5.7	10.6	5.4	2.0	5.3
Other (i)	86.8	121.7	0.7	-34.9	88.6	123.9	0.7	-35.4	87.5	122.4	0.7	-34.9
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	372.0	298.6	1.2	73.4	438.6	342.0	1.3	96.6	405.0	319.3	1.3	85.7
Care involving dialysis	458.1	53.7	8.5	404.4	469.8	30.0	15.6	439.8	463.4	41.2	11.2	422.2
Total (j)	830.1	352.3	2.4	477.8	908.4	372.0	2.4	536.4	868.3	360.5	2.4	507.8

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

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Table NIRA.3.11 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2008-09 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.12 **Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & the NT, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	9.6	7.9	5.8	5.4	7.5	6.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	12.3	11.2	6.9	5.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.7	5.0	5.4	4.0	6.0	4.5
Diseases of the digestive system	5.4	10.9	4.4	10.2	4.9	10.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	4.5	6.6	4.3	6.8	4.3	6.8
Mental and behavioural disorders	4.9	3.6	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	3.6	7.1	2.7	4.8	3.1	5.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.4	3.6	3.3	5.7	2.5	4.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.4
Other (g)	12.2	34.6	10.8	34.0	11.4	34.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (h)	54.9	84.7	57.9	91.4	56.6	88.2
Care involving dialysis	45.1	15.3	42.1	8.6	43.4	11.8
Total (h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM sixth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

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

Table NIRA.3.12 **Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & the NT, 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.13 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	48.7	27.7	1.8	20.9	39.3	19.6	2.0	19.7	44.0	23.8	1.8	20.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	67.9	47.1	1.4	20.8	34.0	23.4	1.5	10.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	42.8	18.2	2.4	24.6	43.4	15.2	2.9	28.2	43.1	16.6	2.6	26.5
Diseases of the digestive system	39.0	39.9	1.0	-0.8	38.4	40.0	1.0	-1.6	38.7	39.8	1.0	-1.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	33.5	22.6	1.5	10.9	34.8	24.4	1.4	10.5	34.0	23.4	1.5	10.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	28.8	12.6	2.3	16.3	23.0	15.4	1.5	7.6	25.8	14.0	1.8	11.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	37.9	25.8	1.5	12.1	31.6	17.1	1.9	14.5	34.5	21.2	1.6	13.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	11.9	12.6	0.9	-0.7	24.9	21.8	1.1	3.1	18.6	17.1	1.1	1.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	14.3	6.3	2.3	8.0	13.7	5.3	2.6	8.5	14.0	5.8	2.4	8.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	18.9	6.5	2.9	12.3	21.0	7.2	2.9	13.8	20.1	6.8	2.9	13.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.7	4.3	2.3	5.4	10.2	4.1	2.5	6.1	10.0	4.2	2.4	5.8

Table NIRA.3.13 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (g)</i>	<i>Rate difference (h)</i>
Other (i)	85.0	120.0	0.7	-35.0	89.2	120.7	0.7	-31.5	87.0	119.9	0.7	-32.9
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	370.6	296.7	1.2	73.9	437.7	338.0	1.3	99.7	403.9	316.3	1.3	87.6
Care involving dialysis	447.8	52.0	8.6	395.9	462.1	29.3	15.8	432.8	453.9	40.0	11.4	413.9
Total (j)	818.4	348.7	2.3	469.7	899.7	367.3	2.4	532.5	857.8	356.3	2.4	501.5

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

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.14 **Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	9.4	7.9	5.7	5.3	7.3	6.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	12.7	11.6	7.1	6.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	6.9	5.1	5.5	4.0	6.1	4.6
Diseases of the digestive system	5.8	11.5	4.9	10.9	5.3	11.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	4.5	6.5	4.3	6.7	4.4	6.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	5.1	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	3.7	7.4	2.7	5.0	3.1	6.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.5	3.6	3.1	5.8	2.4	4.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.1
Other (g)	11.9	34.5	10.6	33.6	11.2	34.0
Total (excluding dialysis) (h)	56.0	85.0	58.6	91.5	57.4	88.4
Care involving dialysis	44.0	15.0	41.4	8.5	42.6	11.6
Total (h)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

Table NIRA.3.14 **Proportion of hospital separations by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>

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

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

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

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

NIRA Indicator 4:

No new data were available for this report.

Rates of current daily smokers

NIRA Indicator 5:

No new data were available for this report.

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

NIRA Indicator 6:

No new data were available for this report.

Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

NIRA Indicator 7:

No new data were available for this report.

Level of physical activity

NIRA Indicator 8:

No new data were available for this report.

Access to health care compared to need

NIRA Indicator 9:

Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)

Table NIRA.9.1 **All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Perinatal (e)</i>	<i>Infants 0-1 (f)</i>	<i>Children 0-4 (g)</i>	<i>Perinatal (e)</i>	<i>Infants 0-1 (f)</i>	<i>Children 0-4 (g)</i>
2009							
Number of deaths	no.	na	97	129	na	817	952
Rate (h)	rate	na	6.8	214.1	na	4.1	99.1
2008							
Number of deaths	no.	145	105	130	1 638	787	930
Rate (h)	rate	10.7	7.8	220.7	8.2	4.0	100.0
2007							
Number of deaths	no.	175	114	135	1 584	758	906
Rate (h)	rate	13.6	9.0	232.6	8.3	4.0	100.4

- (a) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (b) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (d) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (e) Perinatal deaths include all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other).
- (f) Infant deaths include all deaths within the first year of life.
- (g) Child (0-4) deaths include deaths of all children aged 0-4 years.
- (h) For fetal deaths and total perinatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 total relevant births which comprises live births and fetal deaths (where gestation is at least 20 weeks or birthweight of at least 400 grams). For neonatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births. For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births. For child deaths (0-4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (0-4 years) for the mid point year.

Table NIRA.9.1 **All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Perinatal (e)</i>	<i>Infants 0-1 (f)</i>	<i>Children 0-4 (g)</i>	<i>Perinatal (e)</i>	<i>Infants 0-1 (f)</i>	Children 0-4 (g)

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatals Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.2 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (g)</i>	
Fetal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	89	160	79	23	97	448
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 315	1 768	700	459	60	5 302
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	4.9	8.2	7.8	5.9	12.4	7.5
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	5.4	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.8
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.3
Rate difference (j)	no.	-0.5	1.3	2.2	0.7	7.0	1.7
Neonatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	84	116	49	15	65	329
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 386	857	267	202	28	2 740
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.7	6.0	4.9	3.9	8.4	5.6
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	3.3	3.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.0
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.3	1.8
Rate difference (j)	no.	1.4	2.6	2.8	1.6	5.9	2.6
Perinatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	173	276	128	38	162	777
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 701	2 625	967	661	88	8 042
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	9.6	14.1	12.7	9.7	20.7	13.1
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	8.7	10.2	7.8	7.5	7.9	8.8
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.5
Rate difference (j)	no.	1.0	3.9	5.0	2.2	12.8	4.2

- (a) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (b) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

Table NIRA.9.2 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (g)</i>
--	-------------	------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	---------------------

- (g) 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.
- (h) For fetal deaths and total perinatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 total relevant births which comprises live births and fetal deaths (all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other). For neonatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.3 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Fetal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	89	155	79	25	108	456
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 281	1 653	726	505	76	5 241
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	5.2	8.3	8.5	7.1	13.7	8.1
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	5.4	6.8	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.0
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.4
Rate difference (k)	no.	-0.3	1.6	2.4	1.2	6.7	2.1
Neonatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	82	111	47	16	74	330
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 346	816	271	205	30	2 668
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	9.5	5.9
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.1
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.9	3.4	1.9
Rate difference (k)	no.	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.2	6.7	2.8
Perinatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	171	266	126	41	182	786
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 627	2 469	997	710	106	7 909
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	9.9	14.3	13.6	11.7	23.1	13.9
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 relevant births	8.6	10.1	8.4	8.3	9.8	9.0
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.4	1.5
Rate difference (k)	no.	1.3	4.2	5.1	3.4	13.3	4.9

- (a) Perinatal deaths include all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other).
- (b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Indigenous mortality rate for NSW is lower than the non-Indigenous mortality rate due to quality issues with Indigenous data for this State.

Table NIRA.9.3 All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (f)</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
(g)	Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.						
(h)	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.						
(i)	For fetal deaths and total perinatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 total relevant births which comprises live births and fetal deaths (all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other). For neonatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.						
(j)	Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.						
(k)	Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.						
<i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished) Perinatal Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia.							

Table NIRA.9.4 **All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fetal deaths (f)										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	140	31	169	114	48	np	np	96	611
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 018	2 603	1 816	959	623	186	166	78	9 449
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	10.1	11.5	11.0	13.4	16.7	np	np	13.9	11.8
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.6	7.8	6.7	7.2	6.8	7.8	7.5	6.8	7.0
Rate ratio (g)	no.	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.4	np	np	2.0	1.7
Rate difference (h)	no.	3.4	3.7	4.2	6.3	9.9	np	np	7.1	4.8
Neonatal deaths										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	84	22	106	54	15	np	np	69	353
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 158	1 094	881	260	228	53	81	25	3 780
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.1	8.2	7.0	6.4	5.3	np	np	10.1	6.9
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	2.6	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.8
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.1	np	np	4.6	2.4
Rate difference (h)	no.	3.5	4.9	3.7	4.5	2.8	np	np	7.9	4.1
Perinatal deaths (i)										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	224	53	275	168	63	9	7	165	964
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 176	3 697	2 697	1 219	851	239	247	103	13 229
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	16.1	19.6	17.8	19.8	21.9	9.2	19.4	23.9	18.7

Table NIRA.9.4 **All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	9.2	11.0	10.0	9.1	9.3	10.0	11.1	9.0	9.9
Rate ratio (g)	no.	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.9	8.6	7.8	10.7	12.6	-0.8	8.2	14.9	8.8

- (a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Indigenous babies.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Victorian totals have not been confirmed due to the nature of this collection. The totals vary due to women residing in Victoria giving birth interstate.
- (e) Tasmanian data only includes the period 2005-2008. Details as to why Tasmanian data for 2004 are not included can be found in the data quality statement.
- (f) Late terminations are included in fetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2006 there were 164 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.5 per cent of perinatal deaths).
- (g) Rate ratio is the Indigenous death rate divided by the non-Indigenous death rate.
- (h) Rate difference is the Indigenous death rate less the non-Indigenous death rate.
- (i) Perinatal deaths include all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other).
- np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.9.5 **All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fetal deaths (f)										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	107	22	142	90	37	np	np	78	483
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 425	2 049	1 444	753	480	131	125	66	7 473
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	9.9	10.8	11.8	13.3	16.5	np	np	14.2	12.0
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.7	7.7	6.8	7.2	6.7	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.1
Rate ratio (g)	no.	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.5	np	np	1.9	1.7
Rate difference (h)	no.	3.2	3.1	5.0	6.1	9.9	np	np	6.8	4.9
Neonatal deaths										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	65	19	82	46	12	np	np	57	283
Non-Indigenous	no.	913	889	709	211	182	42	63	17	3 026
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.1	9.5	6.9	6.9	5.5	np	np	10.5	7.1
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.9	2.9
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.4	2.1	np	np	5.5	2.5
Rate difference (h)	no.	3.5	6.1	3.5	4.9	2.9	np	np	8.6	4.2
Perinatal deaths (i)										
Number of deaths										
Indigenous	no.	172	41	224	136	49	np	np	135	766
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 338	2 938	2 153	964	662	173	188	83	10 499
Rate										
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	15.9	20.2	18.7	20.1	21.9	np	np	24.5	19.0

Table NIRA.9.5 **All causes fetal, neonatal and perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status of the mother, 2004–2007 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	9.3	11.1	10.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.8	9.3	9.9
Rate ratio (g)	no.	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	np	np	2.6	1.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.7	9.1	8.5	10.9	12.7	np	np	15.2	9.1

- (a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Indigenous babies.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Data are presented in four-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Tasmanian data only includes the period 2005-2007. Details as to why Tasmanian data for 2004 are not included can be found in the data quality statement.
- (f) Late terminations are included in fetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2006 there were 150 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.6 per cent).
- (g) Rate ratio is the Indigenous death rate divided by the non-Indigenous death rate.
- (h) Rate difference is the Indigenous death rate less the non-Indigenous death rate.
- (i) Perinatal deaths include all fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 400 grams or at least 20 weeks gestation (neither take precedence over the other).

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.9.6 All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	131	188	99	28	106	552
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 873	1 280	418	330	46	3 947
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	7.1	8.9	9.3	6.8	13.7	8.9
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.8	3.4	2.1
Rate difference (j)	no.	2.7	4.1	6.0	3.1	9.6	4.6

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

(b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

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

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

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

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 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.

(h) For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

(i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

(j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.7 All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	140	178	106	27	115	566
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 876	1 201	410	311	48	3 846
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	7.8	9.2	10.6	6.9	14.9	9.6
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.4	4.7	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.3
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.0	3.4	2.3
Rate difference (j)	no.	3.4	4.5	7.3	3.4	10.6	5.4

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

(b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

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

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

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

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 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..

(h) For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

(i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

(j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.8 All causes infant (0-1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	147	176	104	28	121	576
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 831	1 136	399	314	49	3 729
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	8.6	9.5	11.3	8.0	15.5	10.3
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.4	4.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.3
Rate ratio (i)	no.	2.0	2.0	3.3	2.2	3.4	2.4
Rate difference (j)	no.	4.2	4.9	7.9	4.3	11.0	6.0

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

(b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

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

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

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

(f) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) 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..

(h) For infant deaths (less than one year), the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

(i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

(j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.9 All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	26	41	29	7	26	129
Non-Indigenous	no.	318	233	89	79	9	728
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	34.1	53.8	86.5	52.7	85.0	56.1
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	19.0	22.8	17.8	22.6	22.4	20.3
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.8	2.4	4.9	2.3	3.8	2.8
Rate difference (j)	no.	15.1	31.0	68.7	30.0	62.6	35.8

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.10 **All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	27	39	27	7	22	122
Non-Indigenous	no.	350	250	93	75	9	777
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	35.8	51.5	80.5	52.4	70.5	53.2
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	21.2	25.2	19.2	21.7	23.1	22.1
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.7	2.0	4.2	2.4	3.1	2.4
Rate difference (j)	no.	14.6	26.3	61.3	30.7	47.4	31.1

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.11 **All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	22	43	25	5	21	116
Non-Indigenous	no.	377	247	100	73	10	807
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	29.1	57.1	72.8	np	64.9	50.2
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	23.0	25.5	21.1	21.2	25.7	23.3
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.3	2.2	3.4	np	2.5	2.2
Rate difference (j)	no.	6.0	31.6	51.7	np	39.1	26.9

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.12 **All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	157	229	128	35	132	681
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 191	1 513	507	409	55	4 675
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	162.3	238.1	304.4	209.2	343.4	234.7
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	104.5	117.6	79.7	92.9	108.1	103.7
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.6	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.2	2.3
Rate difference (j)	no.	57.8	120.4	224.8	116.3	235.3	131.0

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 0–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (0–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (0–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.13 **All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	167	217	133	34	137	688
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 226	1 451	503	386	57	4 623
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	174.8	228.7	314.4	204.3	352.5	238.7
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	106.7	116.3	82.6	89.2	115.0	104.5
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.6	2.0	3.8	2.3	3.1	2.3
Rate difference (j)	no.	68.1	112.3	231.8	115.1	237.5	134.2

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 0–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (0–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (0–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.14 **All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	169	219	129	33	142	692
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 208	1 383	499	387	59	4 536
Rate (h)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	178.3	230.4	302.3	197.1	357.5	239.5
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	107.9	113.9	84.2	90.2	120.6	104.7
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.7	2.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	2.3
Rate difference (j)	no.	70.5	116.5	218.1	107.0	236.9	134.8

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 0–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) For child deaths (0–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (0–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.15 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Perinatal (g)						
Observed (h)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Expected (i)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Excess (j)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Infant 0-1						
Observed (h)	131	188	99	28	106	552
Expected (i)	78	90	45	17	33	263
Excess (j)	53	98	54	11	73	289
Child 1–4						
Observed (h)	26	41	29	7	26	129
Expected (i)	15	15	7	3	6	47
Excess (j)	11	26	22	4	20	82
Child 0–4						
Observed (h)	157	229	128	35	132	681
Expected (i)	100	100	44	17	40	301
Excess (j)	57	129	84	18	92	380

(a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.

(b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.

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

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

(e) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(f) 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.

(g) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.

(h) Observed is the number of deaths occurring in the 5 year period.

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

Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.16 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Perinatal (h)						
Observed (i)	173	276	128	38	162	777
Expected (j)	159	173	89	35	69	525
Excess (k)	14	103	39	3	93	252
Infant 0-1						
Observed (i)	140	178	106	27	115	566
Expected (j)	76	83	42	17	33	251
Excess (k)	64	95	64	10	82	315
Child 1–4						
Observed (i)	27	39	27	7	22	122
Expected (j)	17	17	7	3	7	51
Excess (k)	10	22	20	4	15	71
Child 0–4						
Observed (i)	167	217	133	34	137	688
Expected (j)	100	99	44	17	41	301
Excess (k)	67	118	89	17	96	387

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) 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.
- (h) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (i) Observed is the number of deaths occurring in the 5 year period.
- (j) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.

Table NIRA.9.16 **Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT and Australia, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
--	------------	----------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------------

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.17 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2003–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Perinatal (g)						
Observed (h)	171	266	126	41	182	786
Expected (i)	155	167	84	32	71	509
Excess (j)	16	99	42	9	111	277
Infant 0-1						
Observed (h)	147	176	104	28	121	576
Expected (i)	73	79	39	15	33	239
Excess (j)	74	97	65	13	88	337
Child 1–4						
Observed (h)	22	43	25	5	21	116
Expected (i)	18	18	8	3	8	54
Excess (j)	4	25	17	2	13	62
Child 0–4						
Observed (h)	169	219	129	33	142	692
Expected (i)	99	100	45	18	42	303
Excess (j)	70	119	84	15	100	389

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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.
- (b) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence 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.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Qld due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) 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.
- (g) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (h) Observed is the number of deaths occurring in the 5 year period.
- (i) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (j) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.18 Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2008 (number) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fetal deaths (f)									
Observed (g)	140	31	169	114	48	np	np	96	611
Expected (h)	92	21	104	61	20	np	np	47	363
Excess (i)	48	10	65	53	28	np	np	49	248
Neonatal deaths									
Observed (g)	84	22	106	54	15	np	np	69	353
Expected (h)	35	9	50	16	7	np	np	15	145
Excess (i)	49	13	56	38	8	np	np	54	208
Perinatal deaths (j)									
Observed (g)	224	53	275	168	63	np	np	165	964
Expected (h)	128	30	154	77	27	np	np	62	508
Excess (i)	96	23	121	91	36	np	np	103	456

- (a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Indigenous babies.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (d) 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.
- (e) Tasmanian data only includes the period 2005-2008. Details as to why Tasmanian data for 2004 are not included can be found in the data quality statement.
- (f) Late terminations are included in fetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2007 there were 164 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.5 per cent).
- (g) Number of deaths recorded.
- (h) Number of Indigenous deaths expected if the rate for non-Indigenous Australians was applied to the Indigenous population (this being number of Indigenous births for 2004-2008).
- (i) Observed number of deaths minus expected number of deaths.
- (j) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.9.19 Excess fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths of babies born to Indigenous mothers, 2004–2007 (number) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fetal deaths (f)									
Observed (g)	107	22	142	90	37	np	np	78	483
Expected (h)	73	16	82	49	15	np	np	41	281
Excess (i)	34	6	60	41	22	np	np	37	202
Neonatal deaths									
Observed (g)	65	19	82	46	12	np	np	57	283
Expected (h)	27	7	40	14	6	np	np	10	106
Excess (i)	38	12	42	32	6	np	np	47	177
Perinatal deaths (j)									
Observed (g)	172	41	224	136	49	np	np	135	766
Expected (h)	100	22	122	62	21	np	np	51	388
Excess (i)	72	19	102	74	28	np	np	84	378

(a) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Indigenous babies.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.

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

(d) 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.

(e) Tasmanian data only includes the period 2005-2007. Details as to why Tasmanian data for 2004 are not included can be found in the data quality statement.

(f) Late terminations are included in fetal deaths however there is differential ascertainment across the country, Victoria being the most affected. For example, in Victoria in 2006 there were 150 terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial indications (17.6 per cent).

(g) Number of deaths recorded.

(h) Number of Indigenous deaths expected if the rate for non-Indigenous Australians was applied to the Indigenous population (this being number of Indigenous births for 2004-2007).

(i) Observed number of deaths minus expected number of deaths.

(j) Perinatal deaths include all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 10:

Mortality rates (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by leading cause

Table NIRA.10.1 **Leading cause of death, infants less than 1 year, by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (i)	Rate difference (j)
	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (g)	Crude percentage % (h)	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (g)	Crude percentage % (h)		
2008								
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	45	3.4	42.9	368	1.9	46.8	1.8	1.5
2007								
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	63	4.9	55.3	348	1.8	45.9	2.7	3.1

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Crude rates calculated per 1000 live births.
- (h) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (i) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.10.1 **Leading cause of death, infants less than 1 year, by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate difference (j)</i>
<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>		

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.2 **Leading cause of death, children (0–4 years) by Indigenous status, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (i)	Rate difference (j)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (g)	Crude percentage % (h)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (g)	Crude percentage % (h)		
2008								
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	47	79.8	36.2	376	40.4	40.4	2.0	39.3
2007								
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	63	108.6	46.7	350	38.8	38.6	2.8	69.8

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Crude rate is the number of deaths registered during the reference year per 100 000 estimated resident population for children aged 0–4 at 30 June of the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (h) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (i) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.
- (j) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.3 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (j)</i>	<i>Rate difference (k)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (i)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (i)</i>		
Main condition in the fetus/infant								
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	258	4.3	33.2	2311	2.5	28.7	1.7	1.8
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	74	1.2	9.5	722	0.8	9.0	1.6	0.5
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	25	0.4	3.2	156	0.2	1.9	2.5	0.2
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	244	4.1	31.4	2711	3.0	33.7	1.4	1.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	100	1.7	12.9	1500	1.6	18.7	1.1	0.1
Other conditions (l)	76	1.3	9.8	642	0.7	8.0	1.8	0.6
Total deaths	777	13.1	100.0	8 042	8.8	100.0	1.5	4.2
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:								
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	71	1.2	9.1	589	0.6	7.3	1.8	0.5
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	97	1.6	12.5	1058	1.2	13.2	1.4	0.5
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	141	2.4	18.1	1387	1.5	17.2	1.6	0.8

Table NIRA.10.3 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
	Number	Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)	Number	Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)		
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	25	0.4	3.2	334	0.4	4.2	1.0	–
Total deaths	777	13.1	100.0	8042	8.8	100.0	1.5	4.2

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (f) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Crude rates calculated per 1000 relevant births (for example, live births + stillbirths).
- (i) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the 5 year period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (j) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.
- (k) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (l) 'Other conditions' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table NIRA.10.3 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (j)</i>	<i>Rate difference (k)</i>
<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (i)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (h)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (i)</i>		

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.4 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 relevant births (f)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (f)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (g)</i>		
Main condition in the fetus/infant								
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	250	4.4	31.8	1 985	2.3	25.1	2.0	2.2
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	76	1.3	9.7	842	1.0	10.6	1.4	0.4
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	26	0.5	3.3	156	0.2	2.0	2.6	0.3
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	256	4.5	32.6	2 740	3.1	34.6	1.5	1.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	96	1.7	12.2	1 541	1.8	19.5	1.0	-0.1
Other conditions (j)	82	1.5	10.4	645	0.7	8.2	2.0	0.7
Total deaths	786	13.9	100.0	7 909	9.0	100.0	1.5	4.9
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:								
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	86	1.5	10.9	700	0.8	8.9	1.9	0.7
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	102	1.8	13.0	1 162	1.3	14.7	1.4	0.5
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	161	2.8	20.5	1 515	1.7	19.2	1.7	1.1
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	24	0.4	3.1	345	0.4	4.4	1.1	–
Total deaths	786	13.9	100.0	7 909	9.0	100.0	1.5	4.9

Table NIRA.10.4 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000</i>	<i>Crude</i>		
		<i>relevant births (f)</i>		<i>live births (f)</i>	<i>percentage % (g)</i>		

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

(c) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.

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

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

(f) Crude rates calculated per 1000 relevant births (for example, live births + stillbirths).

(g) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(h) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.5 Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess</i>	<i>% excess</i>
		(h)	(i)	(j)
Main condition in the fetus/infant				
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	258	151	107	42.5
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	74	47	27	10.7
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	25	10	15	5.9
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	244	177	67	26.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	100	98	2	0.8
Other conditions (k)	76	42	34	13.5
Total deaths	777	525	252	100.0
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:				
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	71	38	33	12.9
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	97	69	28	11.1
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	141	91	50	20.0
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	25	22	3	1.3
Total deaths	777	525	252	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (f) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (i) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

Table NIRA.10.5 Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected</i>	<i>Excess</i>	<i>% excess</i>
		(h)	(i)	(j)

(j) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths for the condition/total number of excess deaths *100.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.6 Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (f)</i>	<i>Excess (g)</i>	<i>% excess (h)</i>
Main condition in the fetus/infant				
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	250	np	np	np
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	76	54	22	7.9
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	26	10	16	5.8
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period (P90-P96)	256	176	80	28.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	96	np	np	np
Other conditions (i)	82	42	40	14.6
Total deaths	786	509	277	100.0
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:				
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	86	45	41	14.8
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	102	75	27	9.8
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	161	97	64	22.9
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	24	22	2	0.7
Total deaths	786	509	277	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (c) Includes all fetuses delivered with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or, weighing at least 400 grams; and all neonatal deaths.
- (d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (g) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (h) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths for the condition/total number of excess deaths*100.
- (i) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.7 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	8	0.1	1.4	44	–	1.1	2.8	0.1
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	16	0.3	2.8	68	0.1	1.8	3.6	0.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	33	0.6	5.8	98	0.1	2.5	5.2	0.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	262	4.4	46.3	1 884	2.1	49.0	2.1	2.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	75	1.3	13.3	965	1.1	25.1	1.2	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	109	1.8	19.3	407	0.4	10.6	4.1	1.4
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	39	0.7	6.9	206	0.2	5.4	2.9	0.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	29	0.5	5.1	103	0.1	2.7	4.3	0.4
Other causes (I)	34	0.6	6.0	277	0.3	7.2	1.9	0.3
All causes	566	9.6	100.0	3 846	4.3	100.0	2.3	5.4

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

Table NIRA.10.7 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (h)	Crude percentage % (i)		

- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.
- (f) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Crude rates calculated per 1000 live births.
- (i) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the 5 year period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.
- (j) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.
- (k) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (l) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.8 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (h)	Rate difference (i)
	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (f)	Crude percentage % (g)	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (f)	Crude percentage % (g)		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	12	0.2	2.1	48	0.1	1.3	3.9	0.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	14	0.2	2.4	63	0.1	1.7	3.5	0.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	38	0.7	6.6	90	0.1	2.4	6.6	0.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	4.7	45.8	1 858	2.1	49.8	2.2	2.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	72	1.3	12.5	906	1.0	24.3	1.2	0.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	116	2.1	20.1	393	0.4	10.5	4.6	1.6
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	47	0.8	8.2	214	0.2	5.7	3.4	0.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	29	0.5	5.0	106	0.1	2.8	4.3	0.4
Other causes (j)	31	0.6	5.4	265	0.3	7.1	1.8	0.2
All causes	576	10.3	100.0	3 729	4.3	100.0	2.4	6.0

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

(c) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.

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

Table NIRA.10.8 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>	<i>Rate difference (i)</i>
<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (f)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (g)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (f)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (g)</i>		

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

(f) Crude rates calculated per 1000 live births.

(g) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(h) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(i) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.9 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (h)</i>	<i>Excess (i)</i>	<i>% excess (j)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	8	3	5	1.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	16	4	12	3.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	33	6	27	8.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	262	123	139	44.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	75	63	12	3.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	109	27	82	26.2
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	39	13	26	8.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	29	7	22	7.1
Other causes (k)	34	18	16	5.1
All causes	566	251	315	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.
- (f) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (g) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific infant (less than 1 year) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (i) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (j) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths for the condition/total number of excess deaths*100.
- (k) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.10 **Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, infant (less than 1 year) deaths, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (f)</i>	<i>Excess (g)</i>	<i>% excess (h)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	12	3	9	2.6
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	14	4	10	3.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	38	6	32	9.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	119	145	43.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	72	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	116	np	np	np
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	47	14	33	10.0
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	29	7	22	7.0
Other causes (i)	31	17	14	4.0
All causes	576	239	337	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (c) Includes all deaths of infants aged less than 1 year.
- (d) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific infant (less than 1 year) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (g) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (h) Percent excess is calculated as excess deaths for the condition/total number of excess deaths*100.
- (i) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.11 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (k)	Rate difference (l)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)		
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	11	4.8	9.0	61	1.7	7.9	2.8	3.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	3.5	6.6	64	1.8	8.2	1.9	1.7
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	58	25.3	47.5	301	8.6	38.7	3.0	16.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	12	5.2	9.8	66	1.9	8.5	2.8	3.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	1.3	2.5	33	0.9	4.2	1.4	0.4
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	3.5	6.6	27	0.8	3.5	4.5	2.7
Other Causes (m)	22	9.6	18.0	225	6.4	29.0	1.5	3.2
All causes	122	53.2	100.0	777	22.1	100.0	2.4	31.1

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

(e) 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).

Table NIRA.10.11 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (k)	Rate difference (l)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)		

(f) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.

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

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

(i) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for children aged 1–4 years for the mid-point year.

(j) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference period. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(k) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.12 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate difference (j)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>		
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	11	4.8	9.5	60	1.7	7.4	2.7	3.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	3.5	6.9	66	1.9	8.2	1.8	1.6
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	52	22.5	44.8	316	9.1	39.2	2.5	13.4
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	16	6.9	13.8	75	2.2	9.3	3.2	4.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	1.3	2.6	31	0.9	3.8	1.4	0.4
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	3.5	6.9	31	0.9	3.8	3.9	2.6
Other Causes (k)	18	7.8	15.5	228	6.6	28.3	1.2	1.2
All causes	116	50.2	100.0	807	23.3	100.0	2.2	26.9

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (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 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.
- (d) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

Table NIRA.10.12 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>	<i>Rate difference (j)</i>
<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (g)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (h)</i>		

(g) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for children aged 1–4 years for the mid-point year.

(h) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference year. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(i) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(j) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.13 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (i)</i>	<i>Excess (j)</i>	<i>% excess (k)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	11	4	7	9.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	4	4	5.4
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	58	20	38	53.8
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	12	4	8	10.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	2	1	1.2
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	2	6	8.7
Other Causes (l)	22	15	7	10.3
All causes	122	51	71	100.0

- (a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (e) 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).
- (f) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.
- (g) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (h) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (i) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (1–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (j) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (k) Percent excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths*100.
- (l) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.14 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (g)</i>	<i>Excess (h)</i>	<i>% excess (i)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	11	4	7	11.3
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	8	4	4	5.8
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	52	21	31	49.7
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	16	5	11	17.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	3	2	1	1.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	8	2	6	9.5
Other Causes (j)	18	15	3	4.5
All causes (k)	116	54	62	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (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 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.
- (d) Includes all deaths of children aged 1–4 years.
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (1–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (h) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (i) Percent excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths*100.
- (j) 'Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- (k) Due to the effects of rounding some components may not add to the total.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.15 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (k)	Rate difference (l)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (i)	Crude percentage % (j)		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11	3.8	1.6	77	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.1
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	24	8.3	3.5	95	2.1	2.1	3.9	6.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	38	13.2	5.5	146	3.3	3.2	4.0	9.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	91.6	38.4	1 900	42.9	41.1	2.1	48.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	83	28.8	12.1	1 029	23.3	22.3	1.2	5.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	120	41.6	17.4	468	10.6	10.1	3.9	31.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	87	30.2	12.6	404	9.1	8.7	3.3	21.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	19	6.6	2.8	179	4.0	3.9	1.6	2.5
Other causes (m)	42	14.6	6.1	325	7.3	7.0	2.0	7.2
All causes	688	238.7	100.0	4 623	104.5	100.0	2.3	134.2

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Table NIRA.10.15 Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (k)</i>	<i>Rate difference (l)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>		

(e) 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).

(f) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.

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

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

(i) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for ages 0–4 years for the mid-point year.

(j) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference year. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(k) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.16 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (i)	Rate difference (j)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (g)	Crude percentage % (h)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (g)	Crude percentage % (h)		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	15	5.2	2.2	79	1.8	1.7	2.8	3.4
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	22	7.6	3.2	94	2.2	2.1	3.5	5.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	43	14.9	6.2	141	3.3	3.1	4.6	11.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	91.4	38.2	1869	43.1	41.2	2.1	48.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	80	27.7	11.6	972	22.4	21.4	1.2	5.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	127	44.0	18.4	453	10.5	10.0	4.2	33.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	81	28.0	11.7	422	9.7	9.3	2.9	18.3
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	22	7.6	3.2	188	4.3	4.1	1.8	3.3
Other causes (k)	38	13.2	5.5	318	7.3	7.0	1.8	5.8
All causes	692	239.5	100.0	4 536	104.7	100.0	2.3	134.8

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (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 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.
- (d) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.

Table NIRA.10.16 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio</i> (i)	<i>Rate difference</i> (j)
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per</i> <i>100 000</i> (g)	<i>Crude</i> <i>percentage</i> % (h)	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per</i> <i>100 000</i> (g)	<i>Crude</i> <i>percentage</i> % (h)		

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

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

(g) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for ages 0–4 years for the mid-point year.

(h) Crude percentage is number of deaths by cause divided by all deaths registered during the reference year. Crude percentages cannot be compared across jurisdictions or across years.

(i) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(j) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.17 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2004–2008 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (i)</i>	<i>Excess (j)</i>	<i>Per cent excess (k)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	11	5	6	1.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	24	6	18	4.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	38	10	28	7.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	124	140	36.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	83	67	16	4.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	120	30	90	23.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	87	26	61	15.7
Diseases of the nervous system	19	12	7	1.9
Other causes (l)	42	21	21	5.4
All causes	688	301	387	100.0

(a) 2008 data have been subject to a process improvement which has increased the quality of these data. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 1: Perinatal Deaths Process Improvement for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.

(d) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

(e) 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).

(f) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.

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

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

(i) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (0–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.

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

(k) Percent excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths*100.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.18 Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (g)</i>	<i>Excess (h)</i>	<i>Per cent excess (i)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	15	5	10	2.5
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	22	6	16	4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	43	9	34	8.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	264	125	139	35.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	80	65	15	3.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	127	30	97	24.9
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	81	28	53	13.6
Diseases of the nervous system	22	13	9	2.4
Other causes (j)	38	21	17	4.3
All causes (k)	692	303	389	100.0

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2008* (cat. no. 3304.0) Technical Note 2: Revisions Process for further information.
- (b) Data are based on NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (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 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.
- (d) Includes all deaths of children aged 0–4 years.
- (e) Data are presented in 5-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (f) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Expected deaths is calculated by applying the age/cause specific (0–4 years) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (h) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (i) Percent excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths*100.
- (j) Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.
- (k) Due to the effects of rounding some components may not add to the total.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of death, Australia, various years.

NIRA Indicator 11:

Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Table NIRA.11.1 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (rate per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2008-09				2007-08			
	<i>Indigenous children rate</i>	<i>Other children rate (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>	<i>Indigenous children rate</i>	<i>Other children rate (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system	90.0	48.8	1.8	41.1	89.1	51.0	1.7	38.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	47.6	40.8	1.2	6.9	43.9	43.1	1.0	0.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	33.7	14.8	2.3	18.9	39.6	17.1	2.3	22.4
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	26.8	17.4	1.5	9.4	23.8	17.0	1.4	6.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	26.1	25.2	1.0	0.9	17.2	19.6	0.9	- 2.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	19.4	17.3	1.1	2.1	21.2	19.0	1.1	2.2
Diseases of the digestive system	18.3	13.4	1.4	4.9	17.9	14.7	1.2	3.2
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	16.3	4.0	4.1	12.4	15.5	3.9	4.0	11.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	11.0	13.0	0.8	- 2.0	9.6	12.5	0.8	- 3.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	9.8	13.2	0.7	- 3.4	9.1	12.4	0.7	- 3.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.8	5.7	1.2	1.1	7.7	5.9	1.3	1.8
Diseases of the nervous system	5.4	9.9	0.5	- 4.5	4.8	10.1	0.5	- 5.3
Other (h)	16.1	13.3	1.2	2.8	12.8	13.7	0.9	- 0.9
Total hospitalisations (i)	327.4	236.9	1.4	90.5	312.0	240.2	1.3	71.8

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

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).

Table NIRA.11.1 Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (rate per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)

-
- (c) Financial year reporting.
- (d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (e) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (f) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (g) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.
- (h) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.
- (i) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.2 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Indigenous children</i>				<i>Other children (f)</i>			
	<i>2008-09</i>		<i>2007-08</i>		<i>2008-09</i>		<i>2007-08</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system	5 674	27.5	5 533	28.5	61 556	20.6	62 359	21.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3 005	14.6	2 726	14.1	51 404	17.2	52 738	18.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2 123	10.3	2 458	12.7	18 618	6.2	20 946	7.1
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1 691	8.2	1 477	7.6	21 925	7.3	20 746	7.1
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	1 644	8.0	1 066	5.5	31 759	10.6	24 021	8.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1 223	5.9	1 315	6.8	21 801	7.3	23 240	7.9
Diseases of the digestive system	1 155	5.6	1 112	5.7	16 925	5.7	17 961	6.1
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1 030	5.0	963	5.0	5 004	1.7	4 731	1.6
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	694	3.4	595	3.1	16 411	5.5	15 344	5.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	620	3.0	567	2.9	16 689	5.6	15 211	5.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	431	2.1	480	2.5	7 186	2.4	7 242	2.5
Diseases of the nervous system	343	1.7	296	1.5	12 492	4.2	12 294	4.2
Other (g)	1 016	4.9	795	4.1	16 732	5.6	16 803	5.7
Total hospitalisations (h)	20 650	100.0	19 383	100.0	298 628	100.0	293 791	100.0

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

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

Table NIRA.11.2 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA & NT, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Indigenous children</i>				<i>Other children (f)</i>			
	<i>2008-09</i>		<i>2007-08</i>		<i>2008-09</i>		<i>2007-08</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

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

(g) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

(h) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
2008-09										
Indigenous children (rate per 1000 persons)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	80.1	57.7	66.5	131.6	92.9	146.0	90.0	18.5	25.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	47.8	56.1	42.0	45.7	57.6	54.9	47.6	16.7	53.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	25.0	16.6	19.7	47.4	33.8	85.9	33.7	6.6	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	25.2	19.7	25.6	35.7	28.2	27.4	26.8	10.1	12.8
Contact with health services	rate	40.0	25.7	17.6	15.0	17.5	28.0	26.1	8.4	7.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	18.8	17.6	16.7	23.3	19.3	24.8	19.4	14.1	9.1
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	rate	236.9	193.5	188.1	298.6	249.4	366.9	243.5	74.3	115.2
Other (h)	rate	71.8	65.0	75.3	103.0	92.0	122.7	83.9	34.7	40.2
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	308.7	258.4	263.4	401.6	341.4	489.7	327.4	109.1	155.4
Other children (rate per 1000 persons) (j)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	54.4	39.8	49.3	40.8	67.1	43.3	48.8	27.3	26.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	38.3	46.7	37.3	39.0	44.4	33.4	40.8	24.5	36.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	17.8	11.1	14.2	14.7	15.7	16.6	14.8	8.8	8.1
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.0	15.5	22.8	18.1	17.9	20.6	17.4	11.2	9.3
Contact with health services	rate	39.7	17.5	18.5	14.1	23.4	11.6	25.2	15.1	17.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	21.4	15.0	14.6	17.4	14.8	14.1	17.3	10.2	8.3
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	rate	186.6	145.6	156.6	144.1	183.2	139.6	164.3	97.2	106.6

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Other (h)	rate	69.4	74.6	69.5	74.9	88.2	46.1	72.5	41.6	48.4
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	256.0	220.5	226.1	219.0	271.4	185.7	236.9	138.7	155.0
		Rate ratio (k)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.2	1.4	3.4	1.8	0.7	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.2	2.2	5.2	2.3	0.7	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4
Contact with health services	no.	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	no.	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.8	1.1
Other (h)	no.	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.8
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.4	0.8	1.0
		Rate difference (l)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	25.7	18.0	17.2	90.8	25.9	102.8	41.1	-8.8	-1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	9.5	9.4	4.7	6.7	13.2	21.5	6.9	-7.8	16.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	7.2	5.5	5.6	32.7	18.2	69.3	18.9	-2.2	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	10.2	4.3	2.8	17.6	10.3	6.7	9.4	-1.1	3.5
Contact with health services	no.	0.3	8.2	-0.9	0.9	-5.8	16.4	0.9	-6.7	-10.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	-2.6	2.5	2.1	5.9	4.5	10.7	2.1	3.8	0.9

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	no.	50.3	47.9	31.4	154.5	66.2	227.4	79.3	-22.9	8.6
Other (h)	no.	2.3	-9.7	5.8	28.1	3.9	76.6	11.3	-6.8	-8.2
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	52.7	37.9	37.3	182.6	70.1	303.9	90.5	-29.7	0.4
2007-08										
Indigenous children (rate per 1000 persons)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	79.0	54.6	72.1	128.1	104.3	125.9	89.1	24.1	24.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	37.7	56.0	39.5	50.9	50.8	53.2	43.9	17.8	30.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	29.1	19.1	26.9	62.0	38.9	84.2	39.6	5.9	9.4
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	22.0	17.6	20.3	33.7	30.5	26.4	23.8	9.6	np
Contact with health services	rate	15.3	19.3	14.6	11.1	20.9	32.3	17.2	23.2	9.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	19.2	16.6	18.3	23.4	30.2	29.3	21.2	4.6	13.2
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	rate	202.4	183.3	191.7	309.1	275.6	351.2	234.6	85.1	94.0
Other (h)	rate	64.8	60.4	69.7	100.7	101.6	101.3	77.4	32.3	28.2
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	267.2	243.7	261.4	409.8	377.2	452.5	312.0	117.4	122.2
Other children (rate per 1000 persons) (j)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	56.3	43.2	49.8	46.1	66.3	37.6	51.0	27.4	24.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	35.3	57.7	39.6	39.4	44.7	30.7	43.1	26.4	33.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	20.2	15.0	16.2	15.1	16.3	15.9	17.1	11.3	9.6
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.5	15.5	20.8	17.0	18.2	16.3	17.0	10.4	9.0
Contact with health services	rate	22.4	18.5	17.9	14.5	23.6	16.4	19.6	13.4	11.3

Table NIRA.11.3 Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Contact with health services	no.	- 7.1	0.8	- 3.4	- 3.4	- 2.7	15.8	- 2.5	9.8	- 1.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	- 2.9	- 4.6	4.7	6.0	15.0	18.1	2.2	- 6.6	6.1
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	no.	30.7	12.2	33.9	159.5	91.3	223.1	67.8	- 15.0	- 1.2
Other (h)	no.	- 2.6	- 18.1	1.6	24.8	5.9	51.4	4.2	- 7.8	- 18.8
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	28.1	- 6.3	35.5	184.3	97.2	274.5	71.8	- 22.8	- 20.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(f) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(g) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(h) Other includes diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; diseases of the digestive system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the genitourinary system; diseases of the nervous system; neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

(i) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded

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

(k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
np Not published.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Other (i)	27.1	33.8	30.7	34.2	32.5	24.8	30.6	30.0	31.2
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2007-08									
					Indigenous children				
Diseases of the respiratory system	29.6	22.4	27.6	31.3	27.7	27.8	28.5	20.5	20.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.1	23.0	15.1	12.4	13.5	11.8	14.1	15.1	24.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10.9	7.8	10.3	15.1	10.3	18.6	12.7	5.0	7.7
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	8.2	7.2	7.8	8.2	8.1	5.8	7.6	8.1	np
Contact with health services	5.7	7.9	5.6	2.7	5.5	7.1	5.5	19.8	7.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	7.2	6.8	7.0	5.7	8.0	6.5	6.8	3.9	10.8
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	75.7	75.2	73.3	75.4	73.1	77.6	75.2	72.5	76.9
Other (i)	24.3	24.8	26.7	24.6	26.9	22.4	24.8	27.5	23.1
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
					Other children (k)				
Diseases of the respiratory system	23.5	17.3	22.0	20.5	23.7	21.1	21.2	19.6	17.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.8	23.1	17.5	17.5	16.0	17.2	18.0	18.8	23.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	8.4	6.0	7.2	6.7	5.8	8.9	7.1	8.1	6.8
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.5	6.2	9.2	7.6	6.5	9.2	7.1	7.4	6.3
Contact with health services	9.4	7.4	7.9	6.4	8.4	9.2	8.2	9.5	7.9

Table NIRA.11.4 Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis, and total hospitalisations, single year, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	9.2	8.5	6.0	7.7	5.4	6.3	7.9	8.0	5.0
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	71.8	68.4	69.9	66.3	65.8	72.0	69.5	71.4	66.9
Other (i)	28.2	31.4	30.1	33.7	34.2	28.0	30.5	28.6	33.1
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.
- (b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).
- (c) Financial year reporting.
- (d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospitalisations during the reference year.
- (f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.
- (g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).
- (h) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- (i) Other includes diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; diseases of the digestive system; congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; diseases of the ear and mastoid process; diseases of the genitourinary system; diseases of the nervous system; neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.
- (j) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded
- (k) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.5 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Indigenous children (rate per 1000 Indigenous)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	79.6	56.2	69.3	129.8	98.6	135.9	89.5	21.2	25.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	42.8	56.0	40.8	48.3	54.2	54.0	45.8	17.2	41.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	27.1	17.8	23.3	54.6	36.3	85.0	36.6	6.3	8.3
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	23.6	18.7	23.0	34.7	29.3	26.9	25.3	9.8	10.2
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	27.8	22.6	16.1	13.0	19.2	30.1	21.6	15.7	8.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	19.0	17.1	17.5	23.3	24.7	27.0	20.3	9.4	11.1
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	17.3	17.3	15.8	19.3	31.3	19.4	18.1	5.1	13.0
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	9.3	4.9	14.4	25.6	13.1	33.3	15.9	2.0	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	10.8	10.6	9.4	11.3	13.4	8.7	10.3	9.4	12.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	8.4	10.2	8.5	15.2	11.2	7.2	9.5	2.0	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	6.3	5.0	6.6	8.2	4.8	12.7	7.3	2.5	np
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	4.8	5.8	5.2	5.6	5.8	4.4	5.1	np	–
Other (h)	rate	11.4	9.0	12.6	16.6	17.3	26.2	14.5	11.9	np
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	288.2	251.1	262.4	405.7	359.2	471.0	319.8	113.2	139.0
Other children (rate per 1000 population) (j)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	55.3	41.5	49.5	43.4	66.7	40.5	49.9	27.4	25.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	36.8	52.1	38.4	39.2	44.6	32.0	41.9	25.4	35.0

Table NIRA.11.5 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	19.0	13.0	15.1	14.9	16.0	16.3	15.9	10.1	8.8
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.3	15.5	21.9	17.6	18.1	18.5	17.2	10.8	9.1
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	31.1	18.0	18.2	14.3	23.5	14.0	22.5	14.3	14.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	21.7	18.1	14.1	17.4	15.0	12.7	18.1	10.7	7.7
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	12.3	13.6	14.3	16.0	20.4	10.2	14.0	7.7	7.6
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	14.4	12.5	11.3	11.4	13.6	8.3	12.8	11.6	11.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	11.2	12.3	11.7	13.2	26.4	5.2	12.8	3.1	4.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	6.3	4.9	5.5	6.5	6.7	7.3	5.8	4.9	4.4
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	6.9	14.8	9.1	12.1	6.9	4.6	10.0	2.5	3.2
Other (h)	rate	13.3	14.3	13.1	12.7	14.6	8.1	13.5	8.7	14.1
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	247.6	235.0	226.0	222.1	275.6	181.9	238.5	139.5	148.7
						Rate ratio (k)				
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	1.5	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.7	2.3	5.2	2.3	0.6	0.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.1

Table NIRA.11.5 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	no.	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.0	1.1	0.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.4
Diseases of the digestive system	no.	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.7	1.7
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	2.3	1.2	3.6	7.5	3.8	7.7	4.1	0.8	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.5	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	np	np
Other (h)	no.	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	3.3	1.1	1.4	np
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.9
Rate difference (l)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	24.2	14.7	19.8	86.4	31.9	95.4	39.6	- 6.1	- 0.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	6.0	4.0	2.3	9.1	9.7	22.0	3.8	- 8.2	6.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	8.1	4.8	8.1	39.8	20.3	68.8	20.7	- 3.8	- 0.5
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	8.4	3.2	1.2	17.1	11.3	8.4	8.1	- 1.0	1.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	no.	- 3.3	4.6	- 2.1	- 1.3	- 4.3	16.2	- 0.8	1.4	- 6.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	- 2.7	- 1.0	3.4	6.0	9.8	14.3	2.1	- 1.3	3.4

Table NIRA.11.5 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Diseases of the digestive system	no.	4.9	3.7	1.5	3.3	10.9	9.3	4.1	- 2.5	5.4
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	5.3	0.8	10.4	22.2	9.7	29.0	12.0	- 0.4	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	- 3.5	- 1.9	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	0.4	- 2.5	- 2.2	0.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	- 2.8	- 2.1	- 3.1	2.0	- 15.2	1.9	- 3.4	- 1.1	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	-	0.1	1.2	1.7	- 1.9	5.4	1.5	- 2.5	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	- 2.2	- 9.0	- 3.8	- 6.5	- 1.1	- 0.2	- 4.9	np	- 3.2
Other (h)	no.	- 1.8	- 5.4	- 0.5	3.9	2.7	18.2	1.0	3.2	np
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	40.6	16.1	36.4	183.5	83.6	289.1	81.3	- 26.3	- 9.7

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas and the ACT.

(f) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(g) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(h) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

(i) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded

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

Table NIRA.11.5 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	---------------	------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

(k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.6 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT(f)</i>	<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>Tas(f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT(f), (h)</i>
	Indigenous children								
Diseases of the respiratory system	27.6	22.4	26.4	32.0	27.4	28.9	28.0	18.8	18.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.9	22.3	15.5	11.9	15.1	11.5	14.3	15.2	30.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.4	7.1	8.9	13.5	10.1	18.1	11.4	5.5	6.0
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	8.2	7.4	8.8	8.5	8.2	5.7	7.9	8.7	7.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	9.6	9.0	6.1	3.2	5.3	6.4	6.8	13.8	6.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.6	6.8	6.7	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.3	8.3	8.0
Diseases of the digestive system	6.0	6.9	6.0	4.8	8.7	4.1	5.7	4.5	9.3
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	3.2	1.9	5.5	6.3	3.6	7.1	5.0	1.8	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	3.8	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	1.8	3.2	8.3	8.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2.9	4.1	3.2	3.8	3.1	1.5	3.0	1.8	np
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	np
Diseases of the nervous system	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.6	np	–
Other (i)	4.0	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.5	10.5	np
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other children (k)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	22.3	17.6	21.9	19.5	24.2	22.3	20.9	19.6	17.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.9	22.2	17.0	17.6	16.2	17.6	17.6	18.2	23.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.7	5.5	6.7	6.7	5.8	8.9	6.7	7.2	5.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.2	6.6	9.7	7.9	6.6	10.2	7.2	7.7	6.1

Table NIRA.11.6 Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT(f)</i>	<i>Total(g)</i>	<i>Tas(f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT(f), (h)</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	12.5	7.7	8.1	6.4	8.5	7.7	9.4	10.2	9.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	8.8	7.7	6.2	7.8	5.4	7.0	7.6	7.7	5.2
Diseases of the digestive system	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.2	7.4	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.1
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	5.8	5.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.4	8.3	7.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.5	5.2	5.2	5.9	9.6	2.9	5.4	2.3	2.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.4	4.0	2.4	3.5	3.0
Diseases of the nervous system	2.8	6.3	4.0	5.5	2.5	2.5	4.2	1.8	2.2
Other (i)	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.4	5.7	6.2	9.5
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth & sixth editions (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006; 2008).

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas & ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

Table NIRA.11.6 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2007-08 to 2008-09 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)
(i) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.									
(j) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded									
(k) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.									
np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.7 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
		Indigenous children (rate per 1000 Indigenous)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	73.5	50.0	64.6	129.8	105.2	129.8	85.6	22.9	20.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	37.4	50.9	41.4	50.4	51.8	52.7	44.0	14.4	27.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	30.8	21.4	29.2	57.8	46.0	89.0	41.4	7.3	15.4
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	21.7	18.6	21.7	31.2	29.7	27.3	23.9	9.2	5.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	15.5	18.1	14.7	11.6	22.2	30.7	17.1	18.8	7.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	19.1	15.8	18.0	22.7	24.6	25.4	20.1	5.0	12.5
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	16.3	18.6	16.9	18.7	31.6	14.3	17.5	6.6	8.7
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	9.3	6.0	13.8	23.4	11.5	31.4	15.3	3.2	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	10.5	9.4	9.1	10.8	13.9	11.8	10.4	6.6	11.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	9.0	8.6	8.1	14.2	11.4	5.8	9.1	2.5	4.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	5.8	3.7	6.3	8.7	5.2	12.7	7.0	2.1	np
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	4.3	6.1	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	np	np
Other (h)	rate	8.8	7.7	10.8	17.5	10.5	22.1	12.3	7.1	6.7
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	262.1	235.0	259.6	402.2	368.2	457.4	308.7	106.1	129.8
		Other children (rate per 1000 population) (j)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	53.5	40.1	44.8	42.6	63.4	35.0	47.6	26.4	25.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	33.8	57.8	39.9	39.5	44.6	31.0	42.7	28.0	32.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	23.2	17.2	18.7	16.2	21.3	18.4	19.8	15.0	11.1
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.9	15.8	20.7	17.1	18.7	16.2	17.2	11.7	8.6

Table NIRA.11.7 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	20.4	18.9	17.3	14.6	24.7	17.6	19.0	15.8	11.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	22.1	21.5	13.2	17.4	14.6	11.3	18.9	10.7	6.7
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	12.7	14.2	14.5	17.1	21.2	9.9	14.5	8.6	7.3
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.9	3.8	2.3	2.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	13.3	12.6	11.7	11.3	13.2	9.5	12.5	11.4	12.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	10.5	11.7	10.8	12.4	25.8	4.6	12.1	2.9	3.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	6.6	4.9	5.5	6.8	6.5	7.6	5.9	4.5	4.3
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	6.7	15.0	8.5	10.7	6.0	4.1	9.6	2.7	3.6
Other (h)	rate	12.9	14.5	12.9	13.4	15.1	8.2	13.5	9.1	11.8
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	235.6	248.2	222.3	222.7	278.9	178.1	237.5	149.0	142.0
						Rate ratio (k)				
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	1.4	1.2	1.4	3.0	1.7	3.7	1.8	0.9	0.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	1.3	1.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	4.8	2.1	0.5	1.4
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	no.	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.9
Diseases of the digestive system	no.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	2.3	1.6	3.7	6.6	3.1	6.4	4.0	1.4	np

Table NIRA.11.7 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	np	np
Other (h)	no.	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.6
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
		Rate difference (l)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	20.1	9.8	19.8	87.2	41.7	94.8	38.0	- 3.5	- 5.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	3.6	- 6.9	1.6	10.9	7.2	21.7	1.3	- 13.5	- 5.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	7.5	4.2	10.5	41.6	24.7	70.6	21.6	- 7.6	4.3
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	5.9	2.8	0.9	14.1	11.0	11.1	6.7	- 2.6	- 2.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	no.	- 4.9	- 0.8	- 2.6	- 3.0	- 2.5	13.2	- 1.9	3.0	- 3.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	- 3.0	- 5.7	4.8	5.3	10.0	14.1	1.2	- 5.7	5.8
Diseases of the digestive system	no.	3.6	4.4	2.3	1.6	10.4	4.4	3.0	- 1.9	1.4
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	5.3	2.2	10.0	19.9	7.8	26.4	11.4	1.0	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	- 2.8	- 3.1	- 2.6	- 0.4	0.7	2.3	- 2.1	- 4.7	- 0.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	- 1.5	- 3.1	- 2.8	1.7	- 14.4	1.2	- 3.0	- 0.4	1.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	- 0.7	- 1.2	0.8	1.8	- 1.3	5.1	1.1	- 2.4	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	- 2.4	- 8.9	- 3.3	- 5.3	- 1.4	0.4	- 4.7	np	np
Other (h)	no.	- 4.1	- 6.8	- 2.1	4.1	- 4.6	14.0	- 1.2	- 2.0	- 5.1

Table NIRA.11.7 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Tas (e), (g)</i>	<i>ACT (e), (g)</i>
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	26.4	- 13.3	37.2	179.5	89.4	279.3	71.3	- 42.9	- 12.2

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.
- (b) Categories are based on the ICD-10-AM fifth edition (National Centre for Classification in Health 2006).
- (c) Financial year reporting.
- (d) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised and are for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. Hospitalisation data for these jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas & ACT.
- (f) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).
- (g) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- (h) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.
- (i) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded.
- (j) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.8 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
	Indigenous children								
Diseases of the respiratory system	28.1	21.3	24.9	32.3	28.6	28.4	27.7	21.6	15.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.3	21.7	16.0	12.5	14.1	11.5	14.3	13.6	21.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	11.7	9.1	11.3	14.4	12.5	19.5	13.4	6.9	11.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	6.0	7.7	8.6	4.4
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	5.9	7.7	5.6	2.9	6.0	6.7	5.6	17.7	5.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	7.3	6.7	6.9	5.6	6.7	5.6	6.5	4.8	9.6
Diseases of the digestive system	6.2	7.9	6.5	4.6	8.6	3.1	5.7	6.3	6.7
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	3.5	2.6	5.3	5.8	3.1	6.9	4.9	3.0	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	3.8	2.6	3.4	6.3	8.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.1	1.3	3.0	2.4	3.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	np
Diseases of the nervous system	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	np	np
Other (i)	3.4	3.3	4.2	4.3	2.8	4.8	4.0	6.7	5.2
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other children (k)								
Diseases of the respiratory system	22.7	16.2	20.2	19.1	22.7	19.7	20.0	17.7	17.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.4	23.3	17.9	17.7	16.0	17.4	18.0	18.8	23.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.9	6.9	8.4	7.3	7.6	10.3	8.3	10.0	7.8
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.7	6.4	9.3	7.7	6.7	9.1	7.2	7.9	6.0

Table NIRA.11.8 Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (f)</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>	<i>Tas (f), (h)</i>	<i>ACT (f), (h)</i>
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	8.6	7.6	7.8	6.6	8.8	9.9	8.0	10.6	8.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	9.4	8.6	5.9	7.8	5.2	6.3	8.0	7.2	4.7
Diseases of the digestive system	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.7	7.6	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.1
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.5	2.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.3	7.6	8.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.6	9.2	2.6	5.1	1.9	2.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.1	2.3	4.3	2.5	3.0	3.0
Diseases of the nervous system	2.8	6.1	3.8	4.8	2.2	2.3	4.0	1.8	2.6
Other (i)	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.4	4.6	5.7	6.1	8.3
Total hospitalisations (j)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

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

(c) Financial year reporting.

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

(e) Crude percentage is number of hospital separations by diagnosis divided by all hospital separations during the reference period.

(f) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas & ACT.

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

Table NIRA.11.8 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2006-07 to 2007-08 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d) (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)	<i>Tas</i> (f), (h)	<i>ACT</i> (f), (h)
(i) Other includes neoplasms; diseases of the eye and adnexa; diseases of the blood and blood forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system; endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders, mental and behavioural disorders; diseases of the circulatory system; pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.									
(j) Includes hospitalisations with no principal diagnosis recorded									
(k) 'Other children' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous children and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.									
np Not published.									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

NIRA Indicator 12:

Proportion of babies born of low birth weight

Table NIRA.12.1 **Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008										
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (e)	no.	314	85	294	233	75	26	7	184	1 218
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 947	3 067	2 445	1 213	849	298	166	98	12 083
Total (f)	no.	4 280	3 155	2 742	1 446	924	324	174	282	13 327
Number of all births										
Indigenous (e)	no.	3 006	651	3 292	1 670	604	282	70	1 345	10 920
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 071	67 626	55 850	27 963	18 551	5 915	4 538	2 368	273 882
Total (f)	no.	94 278	68 315	59 176	29 633	19 155	6 197	4 630	3 732	285 116
Proportion of babies with low birth rate										
Indigenous (e)	%	10.4	13.1	8.9	14.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.7	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.4
Total (f)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	7.6	4.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.5
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.1	8.5	4.6	9.6	7.8	4.2	6.3	9.5	6.7
2007										
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (e)	no.	298	65	308	249	81	np	np	169	1 186
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 888	3 147	2 391	1 214	861	np	np	89	12 100
Total (f)	no.	4 212	3 215	2 702	1 463	942	326	201	258	13 319
Number of all births										
Indigenous (e)	no.	2 895	616	3 093	1 732	586	226	65	1 369	10 582
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 001	67 468	54 978	27 323	18 448	5 872	4 425	2 182	271 697
Total (f)	no.	94 086	68 088	58 107	29 055	19 034	6 098	4 493	3 557	282 518

Table NIRA.12.1 **Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birth rate										
Indigenous (e)	%	10.3	10.6	10.0	14.4	13.8	np	np	12.3	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	np	np	4.1	4.5
Total (f)	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	4.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.0	np	np	3.0	2.5
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.0	5.9	5.6	9.9	9.2	np	np	8.3	6.8

(a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight; and multiple births.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.

(c) 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

(d) 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.

(e) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.

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

(g) Rate ratio is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight divided by the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

(h) Rate difference is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight less the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.12.2 **Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2006-2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (e)	no.	903	204	878	709	224	55	20	538	3 531
Non-Indigenous	no.	11 695	9 242	7 312	3 577	2 536	886	543	301	36 092
Total (f)	no.	12 669	9 457	8 196	4 286	2 760	941	566	839	39 714
Number of all births										
Indigenous (e)	no.	8 553	1 764	9 239	5 121	1 753	720	210	4 078	31 438
Non-Indigenous	no.	270 024	200 065	162 439	81 244	54 525	17 521	13 266	6 693	805 777
Total (f)	no.	279 485	201 890	171 761	86 366	56 279	18 241	13 519	10 830	838 371
Proportion of babies with low birth rate										
Indigenous (e)	%	10.6	11.6	9.5	13.8	12.8	7.6	9.5	13.2	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.5
Total (f)	%	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.2	7.7	4.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.5
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.2	6.9	5.0	9.4	8.1	2.6	5.4	8.7	6.8

(a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight; and multiple births.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.

(c) 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

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

(e) Data on Indigenous births relate to babies born to Indigenous mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers. Therefore, the information may not be based on the total count of Indigenous babies.

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

(g) Rate ratio is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight divided by the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

(h) Rate difference is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight less the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

Table NIRA.12.2 **Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2006-2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
------	------------	----------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	----------------	-----------	-------------

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 13:

Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Table NIRA.13.1 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d), (e)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Number									
Smoked	no.	1 515	1 783	872	393	163	36	559	5 321
Did not smoke	no.	1 494	1 547	830	219	131	36	554	4 811
Not stated	no.	8	32	8	12	1	1	262	324
Total	no.	3 017	3 362	1 710	624	295	73	1 375	10 456
Proportion									
Smoked	%	50.2	53.0	51.0	63.0	55.3	49.3	40.7	50.9
Did not smoke	%	49.5	46.0	48.5	35.1	44.4	49.3	40.3	46.0
Not stated	%	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.4	19.1	3.1
Total (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Excludes births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (d) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.
- (e) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.
- (f) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria. Due to small numbers, the total also excludes women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere in Australia.
- (g) Includes mothers for whom smoking status was not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.13.2 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians, 2007 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> <i>(d), (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Number									
Smoked	no.	1 466	1 667	944	380	131	35	640	5 263
Did not smoke	no.	1 440	1 478	827	213	99	32	580	4 669
Not stated	no.	10	17	5	15	1	–	182	230
Total	no.	2 916	3 162	1 776	608	231	67	1 402	10 162
Proportion									
Smoked	%	50.3	52.7	53.2	62.5	56.7	52.2	45.6	51.8
Did not smoke	%	49.4	46.7	46.6	35.0	42.9	47.8	41.4	45.9
Not stated	%	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.4	–	13.0	2.3
Total (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Excludes births where the mother's Indigenous status was not stated.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (d) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.
- (e) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.
- (f) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria. Due to small numbers, the total also excludes women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere in Australia.
- (g) Includes mothers for whom smoking status was not stated.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.13.3 Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (e), (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)
Indigenous									
Smoked	%	47.8	51.6	53.1	60.7	49.0	37.0	39.0	49.4
Did not smoke	%	52.0	47.4	46.4	37.9	50.7	62.6	43.4	47.8
Non-Indigenous									
Smoked	%	12.3	17.0	13.5	18.9	23.9	14.1	13.6	14.8
Did not smoke	%	87.6	82.3	86.5	79.6	75.3	85.3	76.5	84.7
Rate ratio (h)	no.	3.9	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.3
Rate difference (i)	no.	35.5	34.6	39.6	41.8	25.1	22.9	25.4	34.6

- (a) Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated, non-residents and those with a not stated State/Territory of usual residence.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (d) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008.
- (e) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.
- (f) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.
- (g) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria. Due to small numbers, the total also excludes women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere in Australia.
- (h) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.
- (i) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.13.4 Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (e), (f)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (f)	<i>Total</i> (g)
Indigenous									
Smoked	%	48.6	51.6	53.7	60.8	51.3	43.6	44.9	50.6
Did not smoke	%	51.0	47.7	46.0	36.9	47.9	56.4	42.6	47.3
Non-Indigenous									
Smoked	%	12.3	17.6	14.3	19.7	25.0	13.8	15.4	15.2
Did not smoke	%	87.2	82.0	85.6	79.0	74.0	86.2	80.1	84.3
Rate ratio (h)	no.	3.9	2.9	3.7	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.3
Rate difference (i)	no.	36.2	34.0	39.3	41.1	26.3	29.8	29.5	35.4

- (a) Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated, non-residents and those with a not stated State/Territory of usual residence.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated State/Territory of residence.
- (c) Smoking status during pregnancy is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (d) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007.
- (e) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.
- (f) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.
- (g) Data are not available for Victoria. Total excludes women who gave birth in Victoria. Due to small numbers, the total also excludes women who were Victorian residents who gave birth elsewhere in Australia.
- (h) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.
- (i) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 14:

Antenatal care

Table NIRA.14.1 **Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, SA and NT, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 023	259	653	2 935
Number of women who gave birth (d)	no.	2 862	544	1 330	4 736
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	70.7	47.6	49.1	62.0

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(d) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was Not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.2 Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status, NSW, SA and NT, 2008 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)					
Indigenous	%	72.2	50.8	64.5	66.3
Non-Indigenous	%	83.0	74.9	81.1	81.7
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-10.8	-24.1	-16.6	-15.3

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008.
- (d) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (e) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.
- (f) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.3 **Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Qld</i>		<i>SA</i>		<i>NT</i>		<i>Total (c)</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
No. antenatal visits								
5 or more	2 515	77.4	433	71.8	1 012	76.7	3 960	76.6
2–4	537	16.5	88	14.6	224	17.0	849	16.4
1	139	4.3	13	2.2	45	3.4	197	3.8
Total (at least one)	3 191	98.2	534	88.6	1 281	97.1	5 006	96.8

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or stillbirth of at least 400 grams or 32 weeks or more gestation. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Queensland, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.4 **Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)					
Indigenous	%	77.8	73.4	76.6	77.1
Non-Indigenous	%	92.7	92.9	91.8	92.7
Not stated	%	79.0	–	78.6	88.7
Rate Ratio (e)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-14.8	-19.5	-15.2	-15.6

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or stillbirth of at least 400 grams or 32 weeks or more gestation. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDs. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Data are directly age-standardised using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008.
- (d) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (e) Rate ratio is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.
- (f) Rate difference is the directly age standardised Indigenous proportion less the directly age standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2008 as the standard population.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA indicator 15:

**Proportion of students at or above
the national minimum standard in
reading, writing and numeracy for
years 3, 5, 7 and 9**

Table NIRA.15.1 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	88.8	89.0	80.5	76.4	83.5	86.4	84.1	..	83.8
Provincial	%	84.3	85.8	80.7	75.7	75.2	87.5	np	68.4	81.5
Remote	%	75.4	np	62.6	55.0	np	np	..	48.7	58.4
Very remote	%	71.9	..	61.7	51.3	57.0	np	..	24.6	43.4
Total	%	85.8	87.2	77.1	66.3	77.6	87.0	83.5	39.9	75.1
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.2	95.9	93.5	93.7	94.5	93.6	95.1	..	95.2
Provincial	%	95.5	95.4	92.2	92.6	93.6	93.7	np	88.8	94.1
Remote	%	93.8	98.9	92.3	92.2	92.2	90.2	..	92.4	92.5
Very remote	%	98.6	..	87.5	91.0	97.0	93.9	..	93.6	91.0
Total	%	96.0	95.8	93.1	93.4	94.2	93.6	95.1	89.9	94.8
All students										
Metropolitan	%	96.0	95.4	93.0	92.9	94.2	93.4	94.8	..	94.7
Provincial	%	94.4	94.7	91.2	90.8	92.7	93.4	np	85.1	93.0
Remote	%	87.9	98.9	85.8	83.5	91.6	90.5	..	71.7	83.9
Very remote	%	86.8	..	73.6	68.0	76.7	93.7	..	35.2	61.1
Total	%	95.6	95.2	92.0	91.1	93.6	93.3	94.7	68.5	93.7
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.2	4.2	2.8	3.9	4.6	7.2	8.2	..	1.5
Provincial	±	2.3	4.2	3.2	6.3	7.4	4.5	np	7.2	1.6
Remote	±	7.7	np	10.9	9.7	np	np	..	16.5	7.2

Table NIRA.15.1 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	23.2	..	10.0	6.5	16.5	np	..	6.7	5.6
Total	±	1.7	3.0	2.8	3.8	4.3	3.9	7.5	7.0	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.5	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	np	3.0	0.3
Remote	±	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.4	4.0	15.4	..	3.1	1.3
Very remote	±	3.6	..	6.5	4.4	3.7	7.2	..	3.5	3.2
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.3	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2	np	3.5	0.4
Remote	±	4.2	3.2	5.5	4.3	4.2	10.9	..	13.0	3.1
Very remote	±	14.3	..	6.8	7.1	13.2	9.0	..	12.2	5.5
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.6	6.1	0.2
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.0	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.8	7.5	8.5	..	3.3
Provincial	±	3.5	4.7	4.6	7.5	8.3	5.0	np	8.5	3.4
Remote	±	8.6	np	12.3	11.1	np	np	..	16.8	8.5
Very remote	±	23.8	..	11.8	7.7	17.7	np	..	7.8	7.3
Total	±	3.0	3.4	4.9	5.6	5.8	4.5	7.8	8.0	3.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.6	..	0.8
Provincial	±	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	np	3.5	1.2

Table NIRA.15.1 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	15.4	..	3.3	2.0
Very remote	±	3.6	..	6.8	4.6	4.0	7.6	..	3.6	3.5
Total	±	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.8	0.9
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.7	..	0.9
Provincial	±	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	np	4.2	1.3
Remote	±	4.7	3.4	6.0	4.9	4.6	11.0	..	13.2	3.8
Very remote	±	14.5	..	8.0	7.8	13.8	9.3	..	12.7	6.5
Total	±	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	6.6	1.0

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.2 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	92.3	90.2	84.1	83.7	86.7	91.9	87.1	..	87.7
Provincial	%	90.2	91.2	83.4	84.5	80.4	94.7	np	81.7	87.3
Remote	%	87.9	np	63.7	67.3	np	np	..	53.3	65.3
Very remote	%	72.9	..	65.7	56.1	60.0	np	..	27.4	47.0
Total	%	90.8	90.7	80.2	74.1	81.7	93.6	88.2	45.4	79.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	97.5	96.9	95.1	96.9	96.6	96.9	96.1	..	96.7
Provincial	%	97.4	96.7	94.4	97.0	96.3	96.3	np	95.1	96.3
Remote	%	97.3	100.0	94.9	96.7	96.9	92.5	..	95.2	96.1
Very remote	%	99.6	..	91.5	95.8	97.2	99.4	..	96.4	94.7
Total	%	97.5	96.9	94.8	96.9	96.5	96.5	96.1	95.2	96.6
All students										
Metropolitan	%	97.4	96.4	94.6	96.3	96.3	96.8	95.9	..	96.3
Provincial	%	96.7	96.1	93.5	95.7	95.5	96.3	np	92.7	95.5
Remote	%	94.4	99.3	88.0	90.1	96.5	94.4	..	75.5	88.6
Very remote	%	88.3	..	77.6	72.9	79.3	99.4	..	38.1	64.9
Total	%	97.2	96.3	93.9	95.1	96.0	96.5	95.9	74.0	95.7
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.1	4.1	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.4	..	1.6
Provincial	±	1.9	3.1	3.0	4.7	7.9	3.4	np	7.1	1.3
Remote	±	6.1	np	15.6	11.2	np	np	..	18.4	8.9

Table NIRA.15.2 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	18.5	..	9.3	7.5	17.2	np	..	6.2	5.5
Total	±	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.7	5.0	2.7	7.9	7.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	2.5	0.3
Remote	±	2.3	–	2.2	1.5	2.0	10.2	..	2.1	0.9
Very remote	±	2.2	..	5.9	2.8	4.5	3.2	..	3.0	2.4
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.1
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	np	2.8	0.3
Remote	±	2.8	3.2	5.9	3.8	2.2	8.1	..	13.4	3.1
Very remote	±	12.0	..	7.1	7.3	12.2	3.0	..	11.6	5.6
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	6.3	0.2
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.1	4.1	2.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.4	..	1.6
Provincial	±	1.9	3.1	3.0	4.7	7.9	3.4	np	7.1	1.3
Remote	±	6.1	np	15.6	11.2	np	np	..	18.4	8.9
Very remote	±	18.5	..	9.3	7.5	17.2	np	..	6.2	5.5
Total	±	1.3	2.4	2.6	3.7	5.0	2.7	7.9	7.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	2.5	0.3

Table NIRA.15.2 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	2.3	–	2.2	1.5	2.0	10.2		2.1	0.9
Very remote	±	2.2	..	5.9	2.8	4.5	3.2		3.0	2.4
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.8	0.1
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	np	2.8	0.3
Remote	±	2.8	3.2	5.9	3.8	2.2	8.1	..	13.4	3.1
Very remote	±	12.0	..	7.1	7.3	12.2	3.0	..	11.6	5.6
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.5	6.3	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.3 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	87.2	90.4	79.6	79.4	78.3	86.8	83.4	..	83.0
Provincial	%	82.8	88.5	77.1	78.5	68.2	88.3	np	74.4	80.5
Remote	%	71.7	np	58.8	61.0	np	np	..	49.5	58.7
Very remote	%	70.5	..	52.5	50.6	47.8	np	..	23.8	40.1
Total	%	84.1	89.4	74.0	68.8	71.5	87.7	83.3	41.0	74.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.2	96.1	94.1	94.7	93.8	94.1	95.1	..	95.4
Provincial	%	95.4	96.1	92.6	94.1	93.0	94.5	np	91.5	94.5
Remote	%	95.3	97.0	94.1	93.7	92.4	93.3	..	94.1	93.8
Very remote	%	96.5	..	87.2	92.4	94.2	100.0	..	96.4	91.5
Total	%	96.0	96.1	93.6	94.5	93.5	94.4	95.1	92.4	95.2
All students										
Metropolitan	%	96.0	95.6	93.4	93.9	93.4	93.8	94.8	..	94.9
Provincial	%	94.2	95.5	91.3	92.4	91.7	94.0	np	88.3	93.4
Remote	%	87.7	97.0	86.3	85.8	91.8	93.2	..	73.2	85.1
Very remote	%	84.9	..	68.6	67.7	70.5	100.0	..	35.1	59.2
Total	%	95.5	95.6	92.3	92.3	92.7	93.9	94.8	70.4	94.0
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.4	3.9	3.3	4.2	5.4	7.6	8.5	..	1.5
Provincial	±	2.1	4.0	3.7	4.8	8.4	4.1	np	6.7	1.5
Remote	±	9.5	np	11.2	8.7	np	np	..	17.5	7.7

Table NIRA.15.3 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	17.4	..	6.3	6.3	15.5	np	..	6.5	4.9
Total	±	1.7	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.8	3.4	8.3	7.3	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.5	np	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	np	2.7	0.3
Remote	±	3.4	5.8	2.5	2.4	3.7	10.2	..	3.1	1.3
Very remote	±	6.1	..	6.8	4.4	5.7	–	..	3.9	3.1
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.6	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	np	3.1	0.3
Remote	±	4.8	5.7	5.6	4.1	4.0	8.0	..	13.4	3.2
Very remote	±	13.8	..	6.8	7.2	13.9	–	..	12.6	5.6
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	6.3	0.2
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	4.0	4.3	5.5	6.2	7.3	8.1	8.9	..	4.0
Provincial	±	4.1	4.5	5.9	6.8	9.9	5.2	np	8.0	4.1
Remote	±	10.6	np	12.7	10.6	np	np	..	18.0	9.2
Very remote	±	17.8	..	9.3	8.5	17.3	np	..	7.9	7.3
Total	±	3.8	3.6	5.6	6.2	7.1	4.6	8.7	8.5	4.5
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	..	1.0
Provincial	±	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	np	3.4	1.4

Table NIRA.15.3 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	3.8	5.9	3.0	3.0	4.3	10.6	..	3.5	2.2
Very remote	±	6.3	..	7.3	4.9	6.2	–	..	4.2	3.8
Total	±	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.8	1.1
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.7	..	1.1
Provincial	±	1.5	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.8	np	3.9	1.6
Remote	±	5.5	5.8	6.2	5.0	4.5	8.3	..	13.7	4.1
Very remote	±	14.0	..	8.4	8.4	14.7	0.3	..	13.2	7.0
Total	±	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	7.0	1.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.4 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	82.8	86.1	72.0	67.2	77.3	78.3	77.3	..	76.7
Provincial	%	76.4	83.7	71.2	62.4	65.4	80.2	np	68.1	73.8
Remote	%	56.4	np	44.9	55.2	61.5	np	..	35.3	47.3
Very remote	%	42.2	..	36.8	34.3	30.1	np	..	12.0	26.4
Total	%	77.9	84.8	65.7	56.2	67.7	79.0	77.4	31.0	66.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	94.5	94.9	91.2	92.3	92.1	93.1	94.5	..	93.5
Provincial	%	93.9	94.0	89.4	90.5	91.2	90.9	np	88.8	92.2
Remote	%	91.8	94.2	87.2	90.7	91.9	88.3	..	89.2	89.9
Very remote	%	89.4	..	86.0	88.8	85.2	np	..	93.7	88.0
Total	%	94.3	94.6	90.6	91.8	91.9	91.8	94.4	89.1	93.1
All students										
Metropolitan	%	94.2	94.5	90.3	91.1	91.8	91.5	94.0	..	93.0
Provincial	%	92.3	93.5	87.9	87.9	90.0	89.5	np	84.9	90.7
Remote	%	79.4	94.2	77.9	82.2	90.1	82.9	..	64.5	79.5
Very remote	%	70.4	..	59.3	56.3	58.6	np	..	21.9	49.1
Total	%	93.7	94.2	88.9	88.9	91.0	90.3	94.0	65.4	91.7
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.2	4.1	3.5	5.2	5.5	7.6	9.4	..	1.8
Provincial	±	2.8	4.4	4.2	5.9	8.0	5.2	np	6.6	1.8
Remote	±	11.8	np	13.1	8.9	25.4	np	..	11.6	6.1

Table NIRA.15.4 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	22.8	..	9.4	6.6	18.5	np	..	4.2	4.2
Total	±	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.2	4.3	9.0	6.0	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.4	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	np	2.7	0.3
Remote	±	3.6	8.4	2.6	2.2	2.8	13.0	..	4.8	1.5
Very remote	±	9.4	..	7.6	4.1	7.2	np	..	5.6	3.7
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.4	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	np	3.3	0.4
Remote	±	8.2	8.4	6.1	4.1	3.6	17.4	..	11.6	3.1
Very remote	±	20.9	..	9.7	9.2	14.9	np	..	11.3	5.9
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	6.3	0.3
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.5	4.7	5.1	6.6	6.5	8.3	9.7	..	3.7
Provincial	±	4.5	5.0	5.6	7.2	8.8	5.9	np	7.7	3.9
Remote	±	12.5	..	13.9	9.8	25.8	np	..	12.1	7.3
Very remote	±	23.7	..	10.5	7.8	18.9	..	..	4.7	5.4
Total	±	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.2	9.4	6.6	3.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.6	..	1.1
Provincial	±	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	np	3.2	1.4

Table NIRA.15.4 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	3.9	8.5	3.5	2.8	3.1	13.3	..	5.1	2.3
Very remote	±	9.4	..	7.9	4.5	7.2	np	..	6.0	4.1
Total	±	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.6	..	1.2
Provincial	±	1.5	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.4	np	3.8	1.6
Remote	±	8.5	8.5	6.7	4.7	3.9	17.6	..	11.8	3.8
Very remote	±	21.1	..	10.3	9.6	15.1	np	..	11.5	6.6
Total	±	1.2	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	6.6	1.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.5 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	86.8	86.4	74.9	72.4	81.0	86.0	80.2	..	80.3
Provincial	%	79.0	82.1	73.2	70.0	74.2	84.6	np	70.4	76.6
Remote	%	65.0	np	50.4	61.8	66.0	np	..	40.8	53.5
Very remote	%	53.5	..	43.9	38.6	37.3	np	..	10.5	29.5
Total	%	81.5	84.1	68.9	62.0	73.4	84.5	79.4	32.1	70.1
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.0	95.5	92.2	94.5	94.4	93.6	94.3	..	94.8
Provincial	%	94.5	94.0	90.0	93.6	92.2	91.4	np	90.2	92.9
Remote	%	95.6	99.6	89.4	93.1	94.9	96.1	..	88.1	92.3
Very remote	%	93.8	..	89.8	92.1	87.4	np	..	94.2	91.2
Total	%	95.6	95.1	91.5	94.3	93.9	92.4	94.3	89.9	94.2
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.7	95.1	91.4	93.5	94.1	92.9	93.9	..	94.3
Provincial	%	93.0	93.5	88.6	91.5	91.4	90.3	np	86.4	91.6
Remote	%	84.9	99.6	80.8	86.0	93.2	89.2	..	66.2	82.8
Very remote	%	77.5	..	64.8	60.2	63.2	np	..	20.6	52.3
Total	%	95.0	94.7	90.0	91.7	93.1	91.4	93.9	66.2	93.0
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.0	4.1	3.6	5.3	4.8	7.6	9.2	..	1.6
Provincial	±	2.8	5.1	4.0	6.4	8.3	4.9	np	6.5	1.8
Remote	±	11.3	np	15.4	10.9	26.3	np	..	13.9	7.7

Table NIRA.15.5 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	27.2	..	10.9	7.8	22.9	np	..	3.6	5.1
Total	±	1.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.9	4.0	9.1	6.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.3	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	np	2.6	0.3
Remote	±	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.6	6.0	..	5.4	1.4
Very remote	±	6.0	..	6.2	4.4	11.0	np	..	5.3	3.2
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	6.4	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.3	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	np	3.3	0.4
Remote	±	6.7	2.5	6.2	4.3	4.1	7.9	..	11.9	3.1
Very remote	±	18.4	..	9.9	9.4	20.1	np	..	11.6	6.2
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	6.4	0.2
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.0	4.1	3.6	5.3	4.8	7.6	9.2	..	1.6
Provincial	±	2.8	5.1	4.0	6.4	8.3	4.9	np	6.5	1.8
Remote	±	11.3	..	15.4	10.9	26.3	np	..	13.9	7.7
Very remote	±	27.2	..	10.9	7.8	22.9	..	..	3.6	5.1
Total	±	1.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	4.9	4.0	9.1	6.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.3	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	np	2.6	0.3

Table NIRA.15.5 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.6	6.0	..	5.4	1.4
Very remote	±	6.0	..	6.2	4.4	11.0	np	..	5.3	3.2
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.3	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	np	3.3	0.4
Remote	±	6.7	2.5	6.2	4.3	4.1	7.9	..	11.9	3.1
Very remote	±	18.4	..	9.9	9.4	20.1	np	..	11.6	6.2
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	6.4	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.6 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	87.3	88.1	79.9	79.2	82.0	82.4	83.1	..	83.2
Provincial	%	80.4	85.8	78.5	74.1	69.4	87.9	np	81.0	79.8
Remote	%	66.8	np	52.7	61.5	66.5	np	..	50.7	57.3
Very remote	%	57.0	..	49.8	47.1	47.2	np	..	26.8	40.3
Total	%	82.5	86.9	73.9	67.4	73.5	85.7	83.6	45.5	74.2
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.3	96.0	94.5	95.3	94.1	95.1	95.8	..	95.6
Provincial	%	95.5	95.3	93.0	94.2	93.9	93.3	np	92.8	94.5
Remote	%	95.3	97.5	91.4	94.2	94.7	95.7	..	92.0	93.5
Very remote	%	92.4	..	90.4	94.6	91.7	np	..	97.0	92.8
Total	%	96.1	95.9	94.0	95.0	94.1	94.1	95.8	92.9	95.3
All students										
Metropolitan	%	96.1	95.7	93.8	94.5	93.8	93.8	95.5	..	95.2
Provincial	%	94.1	94.9	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	np	90.6	93.4
Remote	%	85.3	97.5	82.9	86.5	93.0	90.6	..	73.1	84.6
Very remote	%	78.1	..	68.3	65.7	71.0	np	..	35.3	59.5
Total	%	95.5	95.5	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.2	95.5	73.5	94.2
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.1	4.2	3.0	3.8	5.4	8.3	9.6	..	1.5
Provincial	±	3.5	4.2	3.8	5.5	7.6	4.1	np	5.6	2.0
Remote	±	11.3	np	12.2	8.2	18.7	np	..	15.0	6.5

Table NIRA.15.6 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	26.0	..	10.3	7.5	18.7	np	..	6.6	4.9
Total	±	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.5	4.7	4.5	8.9	7.1	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.6	np	2.2	0.3
Remote	±	3.5	5.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	6.9	..	4.1	1.2
Very remote	±	5.9	..	6.1	2.8	5.5	np	..	4.0	3.1
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.9	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	np	2.5	0.4
Remote	±	6.9	5.4	5.5	4.1	3.1	11.6	..	11.4	2.8
Very remote	±	17.1	..	8.9	8.7	14.1	np	..	11.2	5.6
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	5.8	0.2
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.4	4.6	5.3	6.2	7.0	9.0	10.4	..	3.9
Provincial	±	5.0	5.0	5.6	7.6	9.5	5.0	np	6.5	4.3
Remote	±	12.9	..	13.6	10.0	19.7	np	..	16.1	8.7
Very remote	±	27.2	..	12.7	9.4	20.3	..	..	9.1	8.2
Total	±	4.0	4.1	5.6	6.3	7.0	5.5	9.7	8.9	4.5
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.4	..	1.0
Provincial	±	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	np	2.8	1.4

Table NIRA.15.6 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	3.8	5.4	3.1	2.6	2.9	7.0	..	4.4	2.1
Very remote	±	6.0	..	6.4	3.3	5.7	np	..	4.1	3.4
Total	±	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.1
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.5	1.5	..	1.1
Provincial	±	1.5	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.3	np	3.2	1.6
Remote	±	7.5	5.4	6.3	4.9	3.7	11.9	..	11.9	3.9
Very remote	±	17.4	..	10.1	9.5	14.7	np	..	12.5	7.2
Total	±	1.1	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	6.6	1.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. **..** Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.7 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	85.5	87.7	80.4	80.1	77.1	81.8	86.5	..	82.8
Provincial	%	78.9	81.4	78.0	68.9	74.9	82.8	np	68.7	77.7
Remote	%	65.4	np	58.0	63.3	83.5	np	..	37.9	54.1
Very remote	%	np	..	46.8	39.7	32.2	np	..	15.0	32.3
Total	%	81.2	84.4	74.0	65.2	71.5	82.4	86.5	36.4	73.2
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	95.7	95.9	94.6	94.5	94.8	94.5	95.8	..	95.4
Provincial	%	94.8	94.8	93.5	93.4	93.6	93.0	np	91.5	94.2
Remote	%	91.9	93.0	91.1	94.5	93.5	91.3	..	95.4	93.1
Very remote	%	96.3	..	88.1	94.7	89.5	np	..	92.2	90.7
Total	%	95.4	95.7	94.2	94.3	94.4	93.6	95.8	92.4	95.0
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.4	95.7	93.9	93.9	94.4	93.2	95.5	..	95.0
Provincial	%	93.3	94.3	92.3	91.3	92.7	92.1	np	87.5	92.9
Remote	%	81.5	93.1	82.7	87.2	93.0	88.1	..	68.7	83.1
Very remote	%	69.7	..	65.1	60.5	60.7	92.7	..	27.8	53.9
Total	%	94.8	95.4	92.9	92.1	93.6	92.6	95.5	70.9	94.0
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	4.5	2.8	5.5	4.8	8.1	9.7	..	1.5
Provincial	±	2.5	4.3	4.1	6.4	9.1	5.5	np	10.9	1.9
Remote	±	15.5	np	9.4	11.5	16.3	np	..	16.0	7.6

Table NIRA.15.7 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	8.9	7.9	19.0	np	..	5.7	5.3
Total	±	1.9	3.4	2.7	4.5	5.7	4.3	9.7	9.5	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.5	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	np	4.9	0.4
Remote	±	5.3	8.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.0	..	1.9	1.2
Very remote	±	8.4	..	4.5	4.7	8.6	np	..	8.1	3.1
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.5	3.7	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	2.6	1.6	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.9	np	5.0	0.4
Remote	±	10.8	7.8	5.0	4.3	2.6	4.1	..	16.7	3.6
Very remote	±	27.6	..	8.4	8.9	20.2	9.8	..	13.2	6.1
Total	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	8.3	0.3
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.5	5.0	4.2	6.8	5.8	8.8	10.0	..	3.3
Provincial	±	4.4	5.5	5.5	7.3	10.2	6.1	..	11.6	4.1
Remote	±	16.3	np	10.9	12.3	18.2	np	..	16.4	8.8
Very remote	±	np	..	10.3	9.4	19.3	np	..	6.7	6.8
Total	±	3.6	4.4	4.6	6.1	6.9	5.2	10.0	10.2	3.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.7	..	0.9
Provincial	±	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	2.1	..	5.1	1.2

Table NIRA.15.7 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	5.6	8.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	4.0	..	2.3	1.8
Very remote	±	8.5	..	4.9	4.8	8.7	np	..	8.3	3.4
Total	±	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.7	4.0	1.0
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.9	1.7	..	1.0
Provincial	±	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.3	..	5.4	1.4
Remote	±	11.3	8.0	5.6	4.6	2.9	4.9	..	16.9	4.2
Very remote	±	27.8	..	9.2	9.5	20.3	10.1	..	13.5	6.9
Total	±	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7	8.6	1.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.8 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	81.6	82.3	78.2	78.2	78.2	75.9	76.0	..	79.7
Provincial	%	74.8	78.1	74.6	70.3	76.0	77.4	np	64.1	74.3
Remote	%	59.2	np	56.0	56.4	89.4	np	..	31.9	49.5
Very remote	%	np	..	48.1	34.0	34.9	np	..	9.0	29.5
Total	%	77.2	80.1	71.8	62.5	73.0	76.5	76.0	30.8	69.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	95.0	94.6	93.3	93.7	94.6	90.5	93.6	..	94.3
Provincial	%	92.7	92.3	91.4	93.0	92.2	88.9	np	88.4	92.0
Remote	%	90.2	90.2	89.1	92.7	92.8	91.3	..	90.4	91.1
Very remote	%	86.9	..	89.0	93.3	86.5	np	..	94.0	90.2
Total	%	94.4	94.0	92.7	93.5	93.9	89.6	93.6	89.2	93.7
All students										
Metropolitan	%	94.6	94.4	92.6	93.0	94.2	89.4	93.2	..	93.9
Provincial	%	91.1	91.8	90.1	91.1	91.4	87.9	np	83.8	90.7
Remote	%	77.6	90.3	80.7	84.8	92.6	83.4	..	63.3	80.4
Very remote	%	64.4	..	66.3	57.8	60.1	86.7	..	23.3	52.2
Total	%	93.7	93.7	91.3	91.3	93.2	88.5	93.2	66.7	92.5
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.0	4.3	2.5	4.7	5.6	9.7	10.2	..	1.5
Provincial	±	2.8	4.7	4.1	7.7	7.7	7.0	np	10.2	1.9
Remote	±	12.6	np	13.3	10.7	12.5	np	..	14.3	7.9

Table NIRA.15.8 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	11.1	10.6	21.2	np	..	5.3	6.2
Total	±	2.2	3.3	2.9	4.9	5.5	5.2	10.2	9.2	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.0	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	np	5.2	0.4
Remote	±	6.5	11.6	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.0	..	3.9	1.4
Very remote	±	25.9	..	4.3	4.6	10.0	np	..	7.6	3.2
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.0	3.9	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	np	5.1	0.5
Remote	±	10.7	11.5	6.2	4.2	3.0	6.8	..	17.0	3.9
Very remote	±	32.3	..	9.4	10.6	20.0	9.2	..	13.8	6.7
Total	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.1	8.5	0.3
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.0	4.3	2.5	4.7	5.6	9.7	10.2	..	1.5
Provincial	±	2.8	4.7	4.1	7.7	7.7	7.0	..	10.2	1.9
Remote	±	12.6	np	13.3	10.7	12.5	np	..	14.3	7.9
Very remote	±	np	..	11.1	10.6	21.2	np	..	5.3	6.2
Total	±	2.2	3.3	2.9	4.9	5.5	5.2	10.2	9.2	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.0	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.2	..	5.2	0.4

Table NIRA.15.8 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	6.5	11.6	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.0	..	3.9	1.4
Very remote	±	25.9	..	4.3	4.6	10.0	np	..	7.6	3.2
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.0	3.9	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.6	2.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	..	5.1	0.5
Remote	±	10.7	11.5	6.2	4.2	3.0	6.8	..	17.0	3.9
Very remote	±	32.3	..	9.4	10.6	20.0	9.2	..	13.8	6.7
Total	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.0	2.1	8.5	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.9 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	84.6	89.5	82.9	82.6	78.6	81.4	84.0	..	83.7
Provincial	%	78.1	81.8	83.4	77.7	75.8	83.7	np	72.5	79.7
Remote	%	65.7	np	65.3	66.7	np	np	..	43.1	58.7
Very remote	%	np	..	54.6	51.8	43.8	np	..	26.9	42.3
Total	%	80.4	85.4	78.5	71.7	73.6	82.9	84.0	44.2	75.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.1	96.5	96.1	95.6	95.0	94.6	95.9	..	96.1
Provincial	%	95.0	95.8	95.5	94.8	94.8	93.4	np	92.7	95.2
Remote	%	92.7	96.5	93.4	95.2	95.1	89.2	..	97.0	94.6
Very remote	%	93.8	..	93.0	95.1	92.0	np	..	96.9	94.0
Total	%	95.8	96.3	95.9	95.4	95.0	93.9	95.9	93.8	95.8
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.8	96.3	95.5	95.0	94.7	93.5	95.7	..	95.7
Provincial	%	93.4	95.2	94.6	93.3	93.9	92.7	np	89.0	94.0
Remote	%	81.9	96.6	86.3	88.3	94.3	88.9	..	72.1	85.3
Very remote	%	64.7	..	71.7	66.7	67.5	97.0	..	38.6	61.2
Total	%	95.1	96.0	94.8	93.6	94.2	93.0	95.7	74.8	94.8
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	4.3	2.4	5.9	5.1	6.4	8.2	..	1.5
Provincial	±	3.2	4.6	3.1	6.6	8.4	5.7	np	10.7	2.0
Remote	±	13.5	np	11.8	11.7	np	np	..	13.6	7.1

Table NIRA.15.9 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	9.5	9.6	22.0	np	..	8.6	5.8
Total	±	2.1	3.4	2.5	4.5	5.5	4.2	8.2	8.8	1.6
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.6	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.7	np	4.7	0.3
Remote	±	5.5	7.0	2.4	2.1	2.4	4.6	..	2.7	1.2
Very remote	±	11.8	..	4.2	5.5	7.4	np	..	4.8	2.9
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.6	3.6	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.6	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.8	np	5.1	0.4
Remote	±	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.1	2.3	3.8	..	15.3	3.4
Very remote	±	32.7	..	8.0	8.8	19.0	7.1	..	13.2	5.8
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.6	7.5	0.3
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.7	4.7	4.0	7.3	6.3	7.2	8.4	..	3.3
Provincial	±	4.9	5.7	4.3	8.2	9.4	6.3	..	11.4	4.0
Remote	±	14.4	np	13.1	13.0	np	np	..	14.7	8.9
Very remote	±	np	..	11.5	11.6	22.9	np	..	10.2	8.4
Total	±	4.0	4.3	4.4	6.8	6.9	5.0	8.4	10.1	4.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.7	..	0.9
Provincial	±	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	..	5.0	1.2

Table NIRA.15.9 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	5.7	7.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	5.3	..	2.9	1.8
Very remote	±	12.1	..	4.5	5.7	7.6	np	..	5.3	3.4
Total	±	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.8	0.9
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	1.8	..	0.9
Provincial	±	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	..	5.4	1.4
Remote	±	10.7	7.1	5.8	4.7	2.9	4.7	..	15.6	4.1
Very remote	±	33.1	..	9.1	9.9	19.4	7.9	..	14.1	7.3
Total	±	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.8	8.0	1.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.10 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	81.5	79.2	67.0	68.0	75.8	76.7	78.1	..	74.1
Provincial	%	77.2	79.5	67.0	59.9	71.2	81.4	np	49.8	71.2
Remote	%	61.5	np	57.5	53.3	54.9	np	..	34.5	49.9
Very remote	%	np	..	38.8	31.3	27.1	np	..	11.7	26.2
Total	%	78.2	79.3	64.5	56.4	67.6	79.2	78.1	32.3	67.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	94.3	94.7	92.2	92.8	93.1	92.6	94.5	..	93.7
Provincial	%	94.1	94.4	90.7	91.4	92.7	92.4	np	89.6	92.9
Remote	%	89.4	92.2	87.6	89.7	92.7	np	..	93.8	90.5
Very remote	%	90.0	..	85.7	85.9	82.4	np	..	95.6	87.1
Total	%	94.3	94.7	91.7	92.4	93.0	92.5	94.5	90.7	93.5
All students										
Metropolitan	%	94.0	94.4	91.1	91.8	92.8	91.2	94.1	..	93.1
Provincial	%	92.7	93.9	88.7	88.6	91.8	91.3	np	80.7	91.3
Remote	%	77.0	91.5	79.6	80.1	89.6	87.4	..	67.1	79.3
Very remote	%	61.6	..	59.6	51.1	54.0	np	..	26.0	48.4
Total	%	93.6	94.3	90.0	89.9	92.1	91.2	94.1	69.1	92.2
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.0	8.2	10.6	..	2.9
Provincial	±	3.0	4.8	4.8	7.9	8.6	6.9	np	16.9	2.9
Remote	±	15.0	np	13.5	11.8	14.6	np	..	15.8	7.9

Table NIRA.15.10 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	-	10.2	9.7	17.1	np	..	7.7	5.5
Total	±	2.2	3.8	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	10.6	8.2	2.1
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	..	0.4
Provincial	±	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	np	5.9	0.5
Remote	±	5.8	8.0	4.1	3.4	2.8	np	..	3.3	1.7
Very remote	±	16.7	..	5.2	5.3	8.9	np	..	4.3	3.5
Total	±	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	4.5	0.3
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.2	..	0.4
Provincial	±	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.2	2.1	np	7.1	0.6
Remote	±	10.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	4.9	3.3	..	16.5	4.1
Very remote	±	27.7	..	13.4	13.0	17.6	np	..	17.1	7.6
Total	±	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	7.9	0.4
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.1	9.2	11.0	..	4.5
Provincial	±	4.6	5.5	6.4	9.3	9.7	7.5	..	17.2	4.7
Remote	±	15.6	np	14.2	12.7	15.5	np	..	16.1	8.9
Very remote	±	np	..	11.2	10.3	17.4	np	..	7.9	6.2
Total	±	3.8	4.8	5.6	6.9	6.6	6.2	11.0	8.6	4.1
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.3	..	1.2
Provincial	±	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	..	6.1	1.5

Table NIRA.15.10 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	6.2	8.5	4.8	4.0	3.3	np	..	3.6	2.5
Very remote	±	17.2	..	5.9	5.6	10.2	np	..	4.7	4.3
Total	±	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	4.7	1.3
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	3.4	2.4	..	1.3
Provincial	±	1.6	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.7	..	7.3	1.6
Remote	±	10.6	8.2	6.9	7.0	5.3	4.6	..	16.6	4.8
Very remote	±	27.8	..	13.9	13.4	18.1	np	..	17.2	8.1
Total	±	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	8.1	1.4

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. **..** Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.11 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	73.1	67.9	63.4	61.5	65.0	71.8	71.3	..	67.4
Provincial	%	64.1	69.1	61.3	55.7	55.6	72.7	np	45.3	61.8
Remote	%	44.2	np	46.0	40.9	47.7	np	..	24.8	38.3
Very remote	%	np	..	31.7	28.2	23.5	np	..	6.9	21.4
Total	%	67.1	68.6	59.5	50.1	56.4	72.4	71.3	26.3	59.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	90.6	91.5	88.1	89.6	89.9	86.2	89.8	..	90.1
Provincial	%	87.8	88.6	85.0	86.6	86.6	83.2	np	84.1	86.9
Remote	%	78.7	93.3	81.0	82.7	87.5	np	..	86.6	83.9
Very remote	%	73.0	..	72.2	83.0	85.0	np	..	88.5	79.3
Total	%	89.9	90.8	87.1	88.7	89.0	84.6	89.8	84.8	89.2
All students										
Metropolitan	%	90.2	91.1	87.0	88.5	89.4	84.8	89.4	..	89.4
Provincial	%	85.7	88.0	83.0	84.0	85.3	82.2	np	75.4	85.0
Remote	%	63.4	93.5	71.7	71.9	84.5	81.5	..	58.6	71.3
Very remote	%	48.8	..	49.7	48.4	53.0	np	..	20.8	42.7
Total	%	89.0	90.3	85.4	86.1	87.9	83.3	89.4	63.1	87.8
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.2	7.4	6.0	5.8	8.3	9.2	10.8	..	3.0
Provincial	±	3.7	6.3	5.2	7.6	9.8	7.8	np	10.1	2.6
Remote	±	13.9	np	13.0	13.1	17.2	np	..	13.5	7.3

Table NIRA.15.11 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	11.3	10.1	15.9	np	..	6.2	5.8
Total	±	2.6	5.1	3.8	4.7	6.6	5.8	10.8	7.0	1.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.7	2.6	–	0.5
Provincial	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	np	6.5	0.6
Remote	±	7.7	7.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	np	..	7.2	2.3
Very remote	±	36.5	..	8.3	6.0	8.4	np	..	14.1	5.5
Total	±	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	5.2	0.4
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.7	..	0.5
Provincial	±	1.2	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	np	6.9	0.7
Remote	±	11.4	7.3	7.0	7.5	5.4	7.4	..	18.1	4.6
Very remote	±	34.0	..	11.3	13.5	20.9	np	..	16.6	7.6
Total	±	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.7	8.3	0.5
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.2	7.4	6.0	5.8	8.3	9.2	10.8	..	3.0
Provincial	±	3.7	6.3	5.2	7.6	9.8	7.8	..	10.1	2.6
Remote	±	13.9	np	13.0	13.1	17.2	np	..	13.5	7.3
Very remote	±	np	..	11.3	10.1	15.9	np	..	6.2	5.8
Total	±	2.6	5.1	3.8	4.7	6.6	5.8	10.8	7.0	1.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.7	2.6	..	0.5
Provincial	±	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.8	3.0	..	6.5	0.6

Table NIRA.15.11 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	7.7	7.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	np	..	7.2	2.3
Very remote	±	36.5	..	8.3	6.0	8.4	np	..	14.1	5.5
Total	±	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.6	5.2	0.4
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.7	..	0.5
Provincial	±	1.2	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.3	3.3	..	6.9	0.7
Remote	±	11.4	7.3	7.0	7.5	5.4	7.4	..	18.1	4.6
Very remote	±	34.0	..	11.3	13.5	20.9	np	..	16.6	7.6
Total	±	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.7	8.3	0.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.12 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	83.6	84.0	77.9	77.1	80.5	83.4	81.9	..	80.7
Provincial	%	80.5	83.7	80.3	72.8	76.7	85.1	np	61.3	78.8
Remote	%	64.2	np	65.8	61.3	75.7	np	..	49.1	60.0
Very remote	%	np	..	53.3	46.5	53.2	np	..	24.8	40.9
Total	%	80.9	83.8	76.5	67.4	76.0	84.8	81.9	45.2	75.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.3	96.8	95.9	95.7	95.4	94.4	95.7	..	96.2
Provincial	%	95.7	96.4	95.3	95.2	95.2	94.8	np	93.7	95.6
Remote	%	94.6	98.8	94.2	93.7	96.5	np	..	97.0	95.0
Very remote	%	93.0	..	92.4	92.2	93.2	np	..	94.8	92.9
Total	%	96.1	96.7	95.7	95.5	95.4	94.6	95.7	94.4	96.0
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.9	96.5	95.1	94.9	95.1	93.3	95.4	..	95.7
Provincial	%	94.3	96.0	94.0	93.1	94.4	94.0	np	86.4	94.3
Remote	%	80.9	98.1	86.6	85.2	94.7	93.7	..	75.6	85.3
Very remote	%	64.2	..	70.6	62.6	72.5	np	..	36.7	59.7
Total	%	95.5	96.3	94.5	93.5	94.7	93.7	95.4	76.2	95.0
Within year 95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	5.6	5.5	4.5	6.1	8.7	10.5	..	2.4
Provincial	±	3.0	5.6	3.6	6.9	9.5	5.0	np	11.9	2.4
Remote	±	15.2	np	12.0	11.9	9.1	np	..	19.0	8.2

Table NIRA.15.12 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	12.7	10.2	17.8	np	..	8.8	6.5
Total	±	2.0	4.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	10.5	8.3	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.0	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	np	4.5	0.3
Remote	±	4.8	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.4	np	..	2.9	1.4
Very remote	±	12.7	..	3.9	5.3	6.3	np	..	4.6	2.5
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	3.5	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	np	5.8	0.5
Remote	±	10.7	3.9	5.2	6.5	3.6	2.2	..	15.3	3.9
Very remote	±	27.2	..	11.1	11.8	15.6	np	..	15.4	7.0
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	2.1	7.0	0.3
Across years 95 per cent confidence intervals (2009 equated to 2008)										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	7.1	9.5	10.9	..	4.0
Provincial	±	4.2	6.2	4.9	7.8	10.1	5.6	..	12.5	4.0
Remote	±	16.3	np	13.1	12.7	9.8	np	..	19.5	9.4
Very remote	±	np	..	13.9	11.6	18.8	np	..	9.9	8.2
Total	±	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.2	10.9	9.3	3.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.1	..	0.8
Provincial	±	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	..	4.6	1.0

Table NIRA.15.12 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Remote	±	5.2	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.5	np	..	3.1	1.8
Very remote	±	12.8	..	4.7	5.8	6.7	np	..	4.8	3.2
Total	±	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.1	3.6	0.8
All students										
Metropolitan	±	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.2	..	0.9
Provincial	±	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	..	6.0	1.2
Remote	±	11.3	4.1	5.7	6.9	3.7	4.0	..	15.5	4.4
Very remote	±	27.2	..	11.9	12.5	16.2	np	..	15.9	8.0
Total	±	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	7.4	1.0

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. **..** Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.13 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	85.4	89.1	73.6	69.1	75.7	89.4	85.8	..	78.6
Provincial	%	82.9	87.3	69.8	62.3	69.3	87.9	np	63.5	76.2
Remote	%	75.5	np	51.3	51.8	70.8	np	..	43.4	53.9
Very remote	%	67.3	..	40.3	39.3	60.3	np	..	14.3	30.5
Total	%	83.5	88.1	66.2	57.3	71.5	88.4	84.9	30.4	68.3
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.0	95.7	89.6	93.0	92.8	94.0	94.8	..	94.1
Provincial	%	94.8	95.2	87.2	90.0	92.1	92.3	np	88.4	92.3
Remote	%	93.7	96.4	84.5	88.5	90.0	94.0	..	87.4	88.1
Very remote	%	95.0	..	83.1	88.7	90.0	np	..	88.2	86.9
Total	%	95.7	95.6	88.7	92.1	92.5	93.0	94.8	88.2	93.5
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.6	95.4	88.9	91.9	92.1	94.1	94.4	..	93.6
Provincial	%	93.6	94.7	85.7	87.6	90.7	91.9	np	82.8	91.0
Remote	%	86.7	96.4	76.3	80.0	88.7	89.9	..	69.9	79.6
Very remote	%	83.2	..	58.7	62.1	75.1	np	..	25.4	51.1
Total	%	95.1	95.2	87.1	89.4	91.5	92.8	94.4	62.7	92.1
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.4	4.3	3.8	4.1	6.4	7.0	7.9	..	1.9
Provincial	±	2.8	4.0	4.7	6.4	8.1	4.8	np	7.1	2.1
Remote	±	9.9	np	10.5	7.5	14.9	np	..	10.7	5.5

Table NIRA.15.13 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	13.7	..	9.0	8.1	22.2	np	..	5.3	5.0
Total	±	1.8	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.1	8.1	6.0	2.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	np	3.3	0.4
Remote	±	4.0	5.8	3.4	3.0	4.1	10.1	..	6.0	1.8
Very remote	±	6.2	..	6.4	4.6	7.7	np	..	7.1	3.3
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.8	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	np	4.3	0.4
Remote	±	5.9	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	8.1	..	9.7	2.9
Very remote	±	9.9	..	9.0	8.3	11.4	np	..	10.7	5.8
Total	±	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	6.5	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.14 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	92.6	92.6	82.2	81.7	85.9	95.6	89.3	..	86.9
Provincial	%	90.0	91.7	80.1	80.9	87.9	93.5	np	82.8	86.2
Remote	%	83.7	np	62.8	69.4	85.4	np	..	64.1	69.0
Very remote	%	93.6	..	61.2	51.0	50.8	np	..	28.0	45.0
Total	%	90.9	92.1	77.2	72.0	82.5	94.2	89.5	46.6	78.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	98.0	96.6	93.9	97.2	95.7	97.6	96.6	..	96.5
Provincial	%	97.7	96.5	93.2	96.5	96.0	97.5	np	95.3	96.1
Remote	%	97.1	97.1	92.2	96.6	94.9	93.5	..	95.0	94.9
Very remote	%	97.1	..	91.1	94.4	96.6	np	..	94.8	93.5
Total	%	97.9	96.6	93.6	97.0	95.7	97.5	96.6	95.2	96.4
All students										
Metropolitan	%	97.8	96.3	93.4	96.6	95.1	97.4	96.3	..	96.2
Provincial	%	97.0	96.2	92.1	95.2	95.4	97.0	np	91.9	95.3
Remote	%	91.8	97.1	84.9	90.2	94.4	95.5	..	82.5	88.5
Very remote	%	95.9	..	74.0	70.6	75.6	np	..	38.0	62.7
Total	%	97.5	96.2	92.4	95.0	95.0	97.1	96.3	73.7	95.4
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.6	3.5	2.7	3.8	4.9	3.3	7.1	..	1.3
Provincial	±	2.0	3.6	5.2	5.2	6.3	3.7	np	6.6	1.9
Remote	±	10.6	np	11.8	10.0	16.5	np	..	12.0	5.8

Table NIRA.15.14 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	6.7	..	10.5	7.1	29.6	np	..	7.3	5.7
Total	±	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.5	4.9	2.5	6.6	7.4	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	np	1.6	0.3
Remote	±	3.0	4.7	2.4	1.3	2.4	12.5	..	2.9	1.0
Very remote	±	5.6	..	4.9	2.9	4.0	np	..	5.2	2.5
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	np	2.8	0.3
Remote	±	5.2	4.9	5.3	3.7	2.5	8.7	..	7.9	2.4
Very remote	±	4.4	..	8.0	7.7	16.4	np	..	11.3	5.7
Total	±	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.2	6.1	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.15 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	89.5	93.5	82.0	83.8	81.7	94.7	89.9	..	85.9
Provincial	%	88.7	92.6	79.6	80.7	78.6	94.6	np	86.7	85.5
Remote	%	80.9	np	59.8	75.3	82.7	np	..	68.3	70.4
Very remote	%	83.6	..	51.4	58.5	68.3	np	..	35.0	47.5
Total	%	88.6	93.0	75.5	75.5	79.2	94.5	88.4	52.4	78.6
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	97.5	96.7	93.7	96.4	94.6	96.8	96.7	..	96.2
Provincial	%	97.0	97.0	92.8	95.1	94.8	96.8	np	96.4	95.7
Remote	%	97.2	98.2	91.7	95.7	93.4	98.5	..	96.6	94.5
Very remote	%	96.1	..	90.4	95.1	92.9	np	..	97.0	93.4
Total	%	97.3	96.8	93.3	96.1	94.6	96.8	96.7	96.5	96.0
All students										
Metropolitan	%	97.1	96.4	93.1	95.8	94.0	97.0	96.4	..	95.8
Provincial	%	96.1	96.6	91.7	93.9	93.7	96.5	np	93.5	94.8
Remote	%	91.0	98.2	83.8	90.9	92.8	96.4	..	85.3	88.5
Very remote	%	90.3	..	68.2	75.3	80.0	np	..	44.5	64.4
Total	%	96.9	96.5	92.0	94.5	93.8	96.7	96.4	77.0	95.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	1.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	6.5	5.4	8.5	..	1.6
Provincial	±	2.0	3.2	4.5	6.7	6.5	3.1	np	5.0	1.7
Remote	±	9.3	np	11.6	7.8	16.3	np	..	10.9	5.5

Table NIRA.15.15 **Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	13.6	..	10.0	7.5	22.3	np	..	7.0	5.2
Total	±	1.4	2.2	3.2	3.4	4.5	2.8	9.3	6.9	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	np	1.6	0.3
Remote	±	2.8	3.5	2.8	1.7	3.1	4.4	..	2.7	1.2
Very remote	±	5.5	..	6.1	3.0	6.5	np	..	2.7	2.8
Total	±	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	np	2.8	0.3
Remote	±	5.1	3.7	5.4	3.0	3.1	5.6	..	6.8	2.2
Very remote	±	8.7	..	8.9	6.7	11.3	np	..	10.2	5.2
Total	±	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	5.6	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.16 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	81.0	87.0	70.5	61.6	73.1	80.6	82.7	..	74.4
Provincial	%	77.2	79.1	66.0	58.6	56.9	86.4	np	58.4	71.0
Remote	%	56.7	np	43.0	51.9	np	np	..	41.9	47.8
Very remote	%	45.0	..	34.5	30.9	19.7	np	..	7.9	21.7
Total	%	77.6	83.0	62.9	51.8	60.6	84.5	81.1	25.8	63.4
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	94.4	94.3	89.5	92.7	91.5	92.0	95.2	..	93.0
Provincial	%	94.2	93.3	87.6	90.6	91.0	89.8	np	88.0	91.6
Remote	%	92.4	95.9	84.7	90.6	91.3	88.3	..	91.3	89.4
Very remote	%	98.2	..	85.7	89.5	83.6	np	..	91.1	88.4
Total	%	94.4	94.0	88.8	92.2	91.3	90.7	95.2	88.9	92.6
All students										
Metropolitan	%	93.9	94.0	88.5	91.4	90.8	91.0	94.8	..	92.4
Provincial	%	92.6	92.8	85.8	88.0	89.0	88.7	np	82.1	90.0
Remote	%	81.3	96.0	74.8	82.0	89.2	86.2	..	72.5	79.7
Very remote	%	76.7	..	57.6	56.5	54.1	np	..	19.1	46.1
Total	%	93.5	93.7	86.9	89.1	89.9	89.7	94.8	62.5	91.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	4.5	3.7	4.3	5.9	7.7	7.6	..	1.9
Provincial	±	2.8	4.6	4.7	6.9	9.1	4.7	np	7.9	2.2
Remote	±	11.1	np	10.9	8.2	np	np	..	10.6	5.2

Table NIRA.15.16 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	20.8	..	9.0	7.7	14.8	np	..	4.2	4.2
Total	±	2.0	3.3	3.2	3.4	5.9	4.5	8.0	5.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	np	2.9	0.4
Remote	±	3.4	8.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	11.8	..	4.6	1.7
Very remote	±	3.4	..	4.5	4.1	12.1	np	..	6.3	2.7
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.2	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	np	4.0	0.4
Remote	±	7.0	8.1	5.9	4.9	4.2	9.7	..	10.0	2.9
Very remote	±	18.4	..	10.1	9.2	17.3	np	..	11.5	6.1
Total	±	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	6.6	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.17 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	85.6	85.4	78.2	66.7	78.6	81.7	83.7	..	79.7
Provincial	%	80.3	80.1	73.4	67.6	66.0	84.8	np	65.8	76.0
Remote	%	65.9	np	58.7	57.4	np	np	..	51.9	58.1
Very remote	%	55.4	..	50.2	41.1	35.1	np	..	13.6	31.6
Total	%	81.7	82.7	72.0	59.2	69.0	83.8	82.1	32.8	69.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.2	94.6	91.5	94.1	93.0	93.9	95.3	..	94.4
Provincial	%	95.0	93.3	89.7	92.7	92.5	93.8	np	89.6	92.8
Remote	%	93.5	95.2	88.5	92.9	92.4	93.5	..	92.8	91.7
Very remote	%	96.6	..	87.9	92.0	91.1	np	..	89.9	90.3
Total	%	95.9	94.3	90.8	93.7	92.8	93.8	95.3	90.2	93.9
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.8	94.3	90.8	92.9	92.3	92.8	95.0	..	93.8
Provincial	%	93.6	92.8	88.3	90.5	90.9	92.5	np	84.9	91.5
Remote	%	85.3	95.3	81.4	84.6	91.3	89.8	..	77.0	83.7
Very remote	%	80.8	..	67.2	62.9	63.4	np	..	24.1	52.9
Total	%	95.1	93.9	89.5	91.0	91.7	92.6	94.9	66.3	92.6
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.3	4.7	7.0	8.3	..	1.6
Provincial	±	2.9	4.6	4.3	6.1	8.1	4.6	np	7.1	2.0
Remote	±	13.1	np	13.8	9.0	np	np	..	9.7	5.8

Table NIRA.15.17 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	27.8	..	9.0	7.4	21.7	np	..	4.6	4.7
Total	±	1.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	5.2	3.5	8.7	6.1	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.1	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	np	2.5	0.3
Remote	±	4.2	6.8	2.7	2.0	3.4	10.2	..	4.3	1.3
Very remote	±	5.9	..	4.5	3.7	8.3	np	..	6.0	2.4
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.4	np	3.5	0.4
Remote	±	6.7	7.0	5.4	4.2	3.7	8.8	..	8.5	2.6
Very remote	±	18.8	..	7.9	8.3	19.7	np	..	11.0	5.8
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	6.2	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.18 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	82.8	86.5	75.2	72.7	77.0	84.7	83.3	..	78.5
Provincial	%	77.8	80.3	74.0	69.0	63.9	89.2	np	70.6	75.7
Remote	%	58.8	np	51.7	59.5	np	np	..	54.9	56.3
Very remote	%	52.1	..	43.3	39.8	49.3	np	..	20.3	32.9
Total	%	78.9	83.3	69.5	61.6	68.5	87.8	82.3	38.3	69.2
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	95.4	95.1	92.4	94.2	91.8	93.5	95.3	..	94.4
Provincial	%	94.6	94.5	91.7	92.0	91.5	92.5	np	91.1	93.4
Remote	%	93.7	100.0	89.9	91.9	92.3	92.2	..	92.6	91.8
Very remote	%	97.2	..	91.1	92.7	88.6	np	..	93.0	92.2
Total	%	95.2	95.0	92.0	93.7	91.7	92.9	95.3	91.6	94.0
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.0	94.8	91.5	93.3	91.1	92.7	95.0	..	93.8
Provincial	%	93.1	94.0	90.2	90.2	89.8	91.7	np	86.7	91.9
Remote	%	82.9	100.0	80.8	84.4	90.3	89.1	..	78.0	83.4
Very remote	%	79.8	..	64.8	62.2	68.6	np	..	30.2	54.3
Total	%	94.4	94.6	90.4	91.1	90.5	92.1	94.9	69.1	92.7
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.7	4.3	3.7	4.1	5.7	8.2	8.6	..	1.7
Provincial	±	2.5	4.6	4.9	7.1	8.9	4.2	np	6.8	2.1
Remote	±	13.7	np	11.8	8.1	np	np	..	12.0	5.8

Table NIRA.15.18 **Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	25.5	..	9.4	8.2	19.6	np	..	5.5	4.3
Total	±	1.9	3.5	3.1	3.4	5.3	3.9	8.5	6.3	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	np	2.8	0.3
Remote	±	4.2		2.3	2.6	3.7	12.7	..	4.1	1.3
Very remote	±	3.8	..	4.5	3.9	8.6	np	..	5.9	2.3
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	np	3.7	0.4
Remote	±	7.4	–	5.6	4.1	4.0	11.6	..	8.8	2.6
Very remote	±	17.1	..	9.9	8.7	13.7	np	..	10.9	5.6
Total	±	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	5.9	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.19 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	84.7	87.3	82.5	76.1	81.8	88.1	94.3	..	83.0
Provincial	%	82.0	83.7	77.8	71.7	73.6	89.6	np	71.5	79.6
Remote	%	70.7	np	57.7	59.4	np	np	..	45.5	56.6
Very remote	%	np	..	44.2	36.9	17.9	np	..	13.7	28.0
Total	%	82.4	85.5	74.8	63.4	69.6	89.0	94.3	32.4	71.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.1	96.3	94.5	95.4	94.7	95.1	96.4	..	95.7
Provincial	%	96.1	95.7	94.1	94.4	93.9	93.8	np	92.3	95.1
Remote	%	88.6	97.9	91.1	93.3	93.8	86.8	..	96.6	93.0
Very remote	%	87.0	..	91.3	91.0	90.6	np	..	95.3	91.6
Total	%	96.1	96.1	94.3	95.0	94.4	94.4	96.4	93.5	95.4
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.8	96.0	93.9	94.5	94.2	94.6	96.3	..	95.2
Provincial	%	94.7	95.3	92.7	92.6	92.7	93.5	np	88.4	93.9
Remote	%	80.1	97.9	83.9	85.1	91.5	88.4	..	75.2	83.9
Very remote	%	72.2	..	62.9	61.6	51.6	np	..	23.5	49.2
Total	%	95.4	95.8	92.9	92.7	93.4	93.9	96.3	67.1	94.2
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.2	4.2	3.2	4.4	6.3	5.7	4.8	..	1.6
Provincial	±	2.6	4.4	4.3	6.1	8.5	4.8	..	8.5	1.8
Remote	±	15.7	np	13.7	8.7	np	np	..	20.2	7.7

Table NIRA.15.19 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	10.9	7.4	12.5	np	..	4.5	4.8
Total	±	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	5.9	3.5	4.8	8.6	2.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.4	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.1	..	3.5	0.3
Remote	±	6.7	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	8.9	..	3.4	1.4
Very remote	±	19.6	..	4.1	3.4	6.7	np	..	5.1	2.5
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.4	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	..	4.9	0.4
Remote	±	10.8	3.8	5.7	4.2	3.2	5.9	..	16.4	3.4
Very remote	±	23.1	..	10.4	8.3	17.2	np	..	11.7	6.4
Total	±	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	9.4	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.20 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	80.2	81.8	79.0	70.9	78.4	82.2	84.1	..	78.7
Provincial	%	75.9	73.7	73.5	68.1	69.0	81.7	..	65.4	73.8
Remote	%	62.5	np	55.8	57.9	np	np	..	43.3	54.0
Very remote	%	np	..	49.8	34.7	25.9	np	..	12.4	28.5
Total	%	76.9	77.6	72.3	59.9	67.5	81.9	84.1	29.9	67.9
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	94.8	94.5	91.6	93.2	93.7	92.6	93.6	..	93.8
Provincial	%	92.9	91.9	90.8	91.1	92.7	90.2	..	88.1	91.8
Remote	%	83.6	97.9	88.1	89.3	93.3	82.6	..	93.2	90.0
Very remote	%	82.7	..	86.0	90.3	86.8	np	..	86.7	87.3
Total	%	94.3	93.8	91.2	92.6	93.4	91.2	93.6	89.2	93.2
All students										
Metropolitan	%	94.4	94.2	91.0	92.2	93.2	91.4	93.4	..	93.3
Provincial	%	91.2	91.3	89.4	89.4	91.4	89.1	..	83.8	90.4
Remote	%	73.9	97.9	81.1	81.8	91.2	78.9	..	72.3	81.0
Very remote	%	66.3	..	64.2	59.8	54.3	np	..	21.1	48.1
Total	%	93.5	93.4	89.9	90.1	92.4	90.0	93.4	63.6	91.8
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.6	4.9	3.3	4.8	5.3	8.0	9.5	..	1.7
Provincial	±	2.8	5.5	3.7	5.1	8.7	5.9	..	8.5	1.9
Remote	±	15.2	np	15.7	8.7	np	np	..	20.0	7.8

Table NIRA.15.20 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	10.6	8.6	18.4	np	..	5.7	5.9
Total	±	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.8	5.6	4.6	9.5	8.7	2.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.0	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.7	..	4.0	0.4
Remote	±	8.3	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.0	3.1	..	5.4	1.6
Very remote	±	21.9	..	5.0	4.9	9.8	np	..	7.6	3.2
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.1	3.3	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	..	5.5	0.5
Remote	±	10.5	3.8	6.1	4.0	2.2	4.5	..	16.5	3.5
Very remote	±	26.6	..	8.8	9.2	17.9	np	..	11.1	6.5
Total	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.1	9.3	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.21 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	87.5	88.9	87.3	84.2	82.6	90.2	90.3	..	87.0
Provincial	%	83.4	87.0	84.1	81.7	78.4	93.5	np	80.2	83.9
Remote	%	73.2	np	69.2	68.9	np	np	..	62.7	67.8
Very remote	%	np	..	59.0	53.8	48.0	np	..	34.9	46.4
Total	%	84.5	87.9	81.8	74.2	75.9	92.4	90.3	50.2	78.6
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	96.7	97.0	96.0	96.6	95.4	95.9	97.3	..	96.5
Provincial	%	96.2	96.4	95.9	96.2	95.4	95.3	np	94.8	96.1
Remote	%	90.6	97.9	94.4	95.3	96.1	87.9	..	98.4	95.3
Very remote	%	94.6	..	94.5	94.1	93.5	np	..	95.1	94.4
Total	%	96.6	96.8	95.9	96.5	95.4	95.5	97.3	95.6	96.4
All students										
Metropolitan	%	96.4	96.7	95.6	96.0	94.9	95.4	97.1	..	96.2
Provincial	%	95.0	96.1	94.9	95.0	94.4	95.2	np	91.9	95.1
Remote	%	82.4	97.9	89.0	88.9	93.9	90.2	..	83.4	88.4
Very remote	%	74.7	..	73.2	71.9	67.0	np	..	42.0	62.2
Total	%	96.0	96.5	94.9	94.7	94.5	95.2	97.1	75.9	95.4
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	3.2	4.6	2.6	3.6	5.2	4.8	7.6	..	1.4
Provincial	±	2.9	4.8	3.7	6.3	8.3	3.6	..	6.9	1.6
Remote	±	12.2	np	12.7	9.6	np	np	..	15.0	6.7

Table NIRA.15.21 **Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	10.0	8.6	18.1	np	..	6.0	5.6
Total	±	2.1	3.1	2.7	3.9	5.2	2.7	7.6	7.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.8	..	2.5	0.3
Remote	±	6.7	3.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	5.1	..	1.8	1.1
Very remote	±	10.7	..	2.9	3.3	7.2	np	..	3.6	1.8
Total	±	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.2
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.2	..	0.2
Provincial	±	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	..	3.6	0.3
Remote	±	8.9	3.8	4.6	3.8	2.4	4.5	..	11.7	2.7
Very remote	±	25.9	..	8.6	7.2	15.8	np	..	9.9	5.7
Total	±	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.2	7.2	0.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.22 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	85.2	82.6	74.3	71.3	71.4	89.2	84.2	..	78.4
Provincial	%	81.4	77.6	71.1	69.8	60.4	91.5	np	60.3	75.3
Remote	%	58.5	np	62.3	59.1	np	np	..	50.0	57.4
Very remote	%	np	..	37.4	39.0	29.0	np	..	13.6	29.0
Total	%	82.3	79.9	70.0	62.8	62.5	90.7	84.2	37.9	70.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	95.0	95.1	92.3	94.3	93.8	93.9	96.9	..	94.4
Provincial	%	95.4	94.7	91.4	93.2	92.7	93.3	np	92.2	93.8
Remote	%	91.2	95.4	89.3	90.0	93.9	88.5	..	92.0	91.1
Very remote	%	98.9	..	90.4	92.3	96.0	np	..	93.8	92.7
Total	%	95.1	95.0	92.0	94.0	93.5	93.5	96.9	92.2	94.2
All students										
Metropolitan	%	94.6	94.8	91.4	93.4	92.2	92.8	96.6	..	93.7
Provincial	%	94.2	94.1	89.7	91.3	91.0	93.1	np	84.4	92.4
Remote	%	76.2	95.5	82.8	81.9	92.4	88.3	..	73.7	82.3
Very remote	%	89.3	..	60.3	59.7	64.1	np	..	25.4	51.3
Total	%	94.4	94.7	90.5	91.8	91.7	93.0	96.6	69.9	92.9
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	5.2	5.6	6.0	7.8	6.4	9.0	..	2.6
Provincial	±	2.9	6.5	4.3	7.3	12.3	4.2	..	10.5	2.4
Remote	±	20.8	np	14.3	11.3	np	np	..	22.8	9.7

Table NIRA.15.22 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	14.9	10.6	16.5	np	..	6.3	6.9
Total	±	2.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	6.5	3.7	9.0	9.6	2.1
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	..	3.1	0.4
Remote	±	5.1	6.9	4.0	4.0	2.9	10.1	..	4.5	1.9
Very remote	±	4.5	..	5.4	4.8	4.6	np	..	5.1	2.7
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.3	0.3
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.8	1.3	..	0.4
Provincial	±	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	..	4.3	0.5
Remote	±	13.1	7.4	5.9	6.3	3.6	7.8	..	16.2	3.9
Very remote	±	11.4	..	16.5	11.6	17.1	np	..	16.3	8.6
Total	±	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.3	8.3	0.4

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.23 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	71.1	73.6	66.9	60.7	66.0	65.6	73.4	..	67.9
Provincial	%	66.9	64.9	61.8	52.6	56.6	70.9	np	51.3	62.6
Remote	%	39.7	np	48.2	46.0	np	np	..	41.0	44.4
Very remote	%	np	..	33.1	27.6	25.5	np	..	13.7	23.8
Total	%	67.7	68.9	61.8	49.9	57.4	68.9	73.4	32.8	59.7
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	90.5	91.3	86.6	89.3	90.0	87.2	89.3	..	89.7
Provincial	%	88.4	88.5	82.5	84.6	86.3	84.7	np	84.2	86.4
Remote	%	81.8	96.4	80.2	84.3	85.1	61.5	..	85.7	83.6
Very remote	%	93.7	..	78.6	84.5	85.1	np	..	85.7	83.4
Total	%	90.0	90.6	85.3	88.2	88.9	85.7	89.3	84.6	88.8
All students										
Metropolitan	%	89.9	90.9	85.6	88.1	88.6	84.8	88.9	..	88.9
Provincial	%	86.6	87.7	80.8	82.3	84.9	83.8	np	76.2	84.7
Remote	%	62.9	95.5	72.5	74.4	83.7	61.3	..	66.1	73.3
Very remote	%	70.1	..	52.8	49.1	55.6	np	..	24.5	44.3
Total	%	88.9	90.1	83.7	85.5	87.2	84.1	88.9	63.3	87.2
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.9	6.2	5.8	5.6	8.4	10.5	11.2	..	2.7
Provincial	±	3.2	7.3	4.0	7.3	11.1	6.9	..	8.4	2.3
Remote	±	17.9	np	14.8	9.5	np	np	..	19.4	8.0

Table NIRA.15.23 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	13.9	9.7	16.5	np	..	7.6	6.0
Total	±	2.4	5.3	4.1	3.6	6.5	5.9	11.2	8.1	2.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.7	3.0	..	0.5
Provincial	±	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.9	2.1	2.8	..	3.2	0.7
Remote	±	7.0	4.7	4.3	5.2	4.5	10.1	..	6.3	2.5
Very remote	±	6.9	..	7.4	5.5	12.9	np	..	7.4	4.2
Total	±	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.0	2.8	0.4
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.5	4.8	3.2	..	0.5
Provincial	±	1.1	1.3	1.6	3.2	2.5	3.1	..	4.6	0.7
Remote	±	13.3	6.3	6.8	7.3	5.1	9.0	..	17.1	4.5
Very remote	±	21.7	..	14.7	12.3	17.2	np	..	14.8	7.7
Total	±	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	7.9	0.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.15.24 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	82.6	81.2	77.1	73.5	75.8	83.9	83.8	..	78.9
Provincial	%	80.0	76.0	73.8	70.7	70.0	90.8	np	66.2	76.2
Remote	%	56.7	np	67.2	60.1	np	np	..	56.0	60.4
Very remote	%	np	..	44.3	50.2	36.9	np	..	24.8	38.2
Total	%	80.3	78.4	73.2	66.2	68.7	88.5	83.8	46.1	72.5
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	%	95.5	95.7	94.1	94.8	94.0	93.1	96.9	-	95.1
Provincial	%	95.1	95.1	93.3	92.8	93.0	93.1	-	93.0	94.2
Remote	%	93.8	97.5	91.3	91.6	93.5	83.1	-	95.2	92.6
Very remote	%	99.4	-	92.4	94.4	97.1	np	-	95.4	94.5
Total	%	95.4	95.5	93.8	94.3	93.7	93.1	96.9	93.6	94.8
All students										
Metropolitan	%	95.1	95.4	93.2	93.8	92.5	91.5	96.6	..	94.4
Provincial	%	93.8	94.5	91.7	91.0	91.5	93.1	np	86.4	92.9
Remote	%	77.1	97.6	85.5	83.4	92.0	82.6	..	78.2	84.1
Very remote	%	81.9	..	65.1	67.0	67.9	np	..	35.3	57.8
Total	%	94.7	95.2	92.4	92.3	92.0	92.3	96.6	74.1	93.6
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	2.5	5.2	5.1	6.0	6.3	7.8	11.1	..	2.5
Provincial	±	2.8	7.0	4.4	7.9	11.5	4.1	..	8.6	2.2
Remote	±	19.4	np	11.4	9.0	np	np	..	21.1	8.1

Table NIRA.15.24 **Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	16.2	9.6	19.3	np	..	8.5	7.2
Total	±	2.1	4.5	3.6	3.7	6.0	3.7	11.1	9.3	2.0
Non-Indigenous students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.9	1.1	..	0.3
Provincial	±	0.6	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	..	3.2	0.4
Remote	±	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.7	3.0	16.1	..	3.4	1.7
Very remote	±	2.9	..	5.6	3.5	5.2	np	..	3.2	2.5
Total	±	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	2.6	0.3
All students										
Metropolitan	±	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	3.5	1.2	..	0.4
Provincial	±	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	..	3.9	0.5
Remote	±	13.4	4.1	4.7	5.6	3.9	4.7	..	15.2	3.7
Very remote	±	19.5	..	15.6	9.8	17.1	np	..	15.5	8.0
Total	±	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.2	7.5	0.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

(b) The method used to identify Indigenous students varies between jurisdictions.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) *2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

NIRA indicator 16:

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

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.7	97.9	97.4	95.4	96.0	95.1	97.8	98.0	97.5
Provincial	96.5	96.8	96.1	93.7	93.7	93.1	96.9	97.2	96.5
Remote	96.7	96.3	95.6	92.4	92.4	89.7	98.7	98.1	98.4
Very remote	91.3	94.2	92.2	85.7	92.9	90.5	96.5	96.5	96.5
Total	97.4	97.6	97.1	94.3	94.6	93.8	97.6	97.8	97.3
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.1	95.0	94.6	90.9	90.9	89.6	95.5	95.4	94.9
Provincial	94.6	94.4	93.9	88.6	91.3	89.3	95.3	95.0	94.6
Remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.0	94.9	94.4	89.6	91.1	89.5	95.4	95.3	94.9
Queensland									
Metropolitan	97.5	97.6	97.2	95.9	96.2	94.8	97.6	97.7	97.3
Provincial	96.8	96.6	96.2	95.1	94.3	93.2	96.9	96.8	96.4
Remote	94.9	95.5	93.5	88.2	90.2	82.7	96.8	97.0	96.6
Very remote	91.3	92.0	88.9	89.2	89.4	85.3	93.8	95.0	93.0
Total	97.1	97.1	96.6	94.3	94.3	92.3	97.3	97.3	96.9
WA									
Metropolitan	97.0	96.9	96.8	93.3	92.8	91.1	97.2	97.1	97.1
Provincial	96.6	96.6	96.3	93.6	93.2	92.0	96.9	97.0	96.8
Remote	94.2	94.0	93.3	84.4	81.8	81.0	97.0	97.2	96.8
Very remote	82.4	84.0	80.2	70.1	72.9	66.8	96.3	96.3	95.7

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Total	96.3	96.3	96.0	85.9	86.0	83.4	97.1	97.1	97.0
SA									
Metropolitan	95.2	95.1	95.0	82.2	82.2	83.1	95.6	95.5	95.3
Provincial	94.0	93.8	94.0	80.9	80.4	83.0	94.7	94.6	94.7
Remote	94.4	93.0	94.2	84.6	80.8	84.6	94.8	93.5	94.6
Very remote	92.3	82.8	89.9	83.5	65.8	79.7	100.0	100.0	98.8
Total	94.8	94.6	94.7	82.0	79.7	82.7	95.4	95.2	95.2
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	97.2	97.1	96.8	94.2	95.9	94.2	97.3	97.1	96.8
Provincial	98.1	98.2	97.5	96.7	96.4	97.1	98.1	98.3	97.5
Remote	93.9	95.1	95.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	96.1	94.1
Very remote	97.1	97.1	97.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.6	97.7	97.1	95.6	96.0	95.8	97.7	97.8	97.2
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.4	95.4	95.0	93.5	93.5	91.4	95.4	95.4	95.0
Provincial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.4	95.4	95.0	94.1	94.1	92.2	95.4	95.4	95.0
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	96.0	96.4	95.3	91.9	92.9	90.3	96.8	97.2	96.3
Remote	92.2	92.4	90.6	85.5	85.8	82.6	98.1	98.1	97.6

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Very remote	90.0	92.7	87.6	88.7	91.8	86.1	97.1	97.1	95.7
Total	93.5	94.5	92.2	88.6	90.6	86.2	97.1	97.4	96.5
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.7	96.8	96.4	94.0	94.3	93.2	96.9	96.9	96.6
Provincial	96.0	96.0	95.5	93.1	93.1	92.3	96.4	96.4	95.9
Remote	94.4	94.3	93.4	86.9	86.7	83.4	96.9	96.8	96.6
Very remote	88.3	89.4	86.1	83.8	85.3	80.8	95.9	96.3	95.1
Total	96.4	96.4	96.0	91.6	91.9	90.3	96.8	96.8	96.4

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

.. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) 2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.2 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.9	98.1	97.7	95.5	96.1	94.4	98.0	98.2	97.8
Provincial	97.1	97.4	96.6	94.5	94.9	93.4	97.4	97.7	97.1
Remote	96.0	95.5	95.5	91.7	91.7	91.1	98.3	97.6	97.9
Very remote	90.4	93.0	89.5	78.3	84.8	76.1	98.5	98.5	98.5
Total	97.7	97.9	97.4	94.7	95.1	93.5	97.9	98.1	97.6
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.5	95.3	95.0	92.5	90.4	90.1	95.7	95.5	95.2
Provincial	94.6	94.3	94.0	90.2	88.2	87.3	94.9	94.7	94.4
Remote	97.9	97.9	100.0	–	–	–	97.9	97.9	100.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.3	95.1	94.8	91.2	89.2	88.6	95.5	95.3	95.0
Queensland									
Metropolitan	97.7	97.7	97.4	95.9	95.9	95.3	97.8	97.7	97.5
Provincial	97.2	97.2	96.7	95.4	95.5	94.0	97.4	97.4	97.0
Remote	96.3	96.1	94.5	90.2	89.5	85.9	98.0	98.0	96.9
Very remote	91.3	92.5	89.8	87.2	88.5	85.1	96.1	97.2	95.3
Total	97.4	97.4	97.0	94.3	94.4	93.0	97.6	97.6	97.2
WA									
Metropolitan	97.8	97.6	97.4	94.1	94.5	94.2	98.0	97.8	97.6
Provincial	97.3	97.1	96.9	91.9	92.4	91.4	97.7	97.5	97.3
Remote	94.5	94.6	93.7	84.2	84.9	81.8	97.4	97.5	97.1
Very remote	85.2	86.9	83.0	76.9	81.8	72.4	96.9	95.1	96.3
Total	97.1	97.0	96.7	87.8	89.4	86.3	97.9	97.7	97.5

Table NIRA.16.2 Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	96.0	95.8	95.7	89.5	88.7	89.5	96.3	96.1	96.0
Provincial	95.7	95.0	95.3	88.6	83.9	87.3	96.0	95.6	95.7
Remote	95.4	93.7	93.9	95.0	85.0	85.0	95.4	94.2	94.4
Very remote	83.3	77.8	84.6	69.3	56.0	74.7	96.4	97.6	95.2
Total	95.8	95.4	95.5	87.4	83.6	87.0	96.2	95.9	95.9
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	97.2	97.4	96.5	95.7	95.0	91.9	97.4	97.4	96.6
Provincial	97.6	97.7	97.3	94.5	95.9	94.5	98.0	98.0	97.7
Remote	92.8	90.4	92.8	90.9	81.8	90.9	89.1	89.1	89.1
Very remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	97.4	97.5	96.9	94.8	95.3	93.5	97.6	97.7	97.2
ACT									
Metropolitan	96.6	96.8	96.0	88.2	91.2	89.2	96.8	96.9	96.1
Provincial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96.6	96.8	96.0	88.8	91.6	89.7	96.8	96.9	96.1
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	97.8	97.8	97.4	96.9	96.6	96.6	98.0	98.1	97.5
Remote	95.4	95.0	93.4	92.6	91.0	88.1	98.6	99.1	98.6
Very remote	91.5	93.9	89.1	90.3	93.1	87.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	95.7	96.2	94.5	92.4	93.4	89.8	98.2	98.4	97.9

Table NIRA.16.2 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	97.1	97.1	96.7	94.6	94.7	93.8	97.2	97.2	96.9
Provincial	96.5	96.5	96.0	94.0	93.9	92.8	96.7	96.7	96.3
Remote	95.4	95.0	94.1	89.7	88.8	86.2	97.3	97.1	96.7
Very remote	88.9	90.3	87.2	84.7	87.0	82.1	97.0	96.9	96.4
Total	96.8	96.8	96.4	92.7	92.9	91.3	97.1	97.0	96.7

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 5 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) 2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.3 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.5	97.8	97.1	93.4	94.3	92.4	97.7	98.0	97.3
Provincial	96.2	96.3	95.3	90.6	89.8	88.1	96.8	97.0	96.0
Remote	91.6	92.0	89.7	82.4	83.2	78.2	97.8	97.8	97.3
Very remote	92.2	90.6	87.5	84.4	87.5	78.1	100.0	93.8	96.9
Total	97.2	97.4	96.6	91.6	91.6	89.7	97.5	97.7	97.0
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.2	95.1	95.0	88.7	87.7	89.8	95.4	95.3	95.2
Provincial	94.0	94.1	93.7	81.9	80.8	82.5	94.6	94.7	94.3
Remote	94.8	96.6	93.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	96.5	93.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	94.9	94.8	94.6	85.1	84.0	85.9	95.2	95.2	95.0
Queensland									
Metropolitan	97.6	97.5	97.4	96.5	96.5	95.7	97.6	97.6	97.4
Provincial	97.0	96.9	96.5	93.9	93.4	93.5	97.2	97.2	96.7
Remote	94.4	95.2	94.1	85.0	87.2	85.0	97.5	97.9	97.1
Very remote	90.5	89.5	91.2	85.5	84.6	87.1	96.7	95.5	96.4
Total	97.2	97.1	96.9	93.5	93.4	93.2	97.4	97.4	97.1
WA									
Metropolitan	97.1	97.1	96.9	91.9	90.7	91.9	97.4	97.5	97.2
Provincial	97.3	97.3	96.7	94.4	92.9	92.5	97.6	97.6	97.2
Remote	94.2	94.2	93.0	80.9	81.6	78.9	97.4	97.5	97.2
Very remote	81.4	85.4	81.0	68.3	73.8	67.4	97.6	95.8	98.2
Total	96.6	96.7	96.2	85.4	85.9	84.4	97.5	97.5	97.2

Table NIRA.16.3 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	96.3	96.2	95.9	90.4	88.6	90.1	96.5	96.5	96.2
Provincial	95.4	94.9	95.1	87.6	85.4	88.4	95.9	95.5	95.5
Remote	96.8	97.3	95.6	91.2	88.2	82.4	97.1	97.8	96.3
Very remote	84.5	82.6	86.3	69.6	68.4	74.7	100.0	97.5	98.8
Total	96.0	95.8	95.6	87.1	85.1	87.4	96.4	96.3	96.0
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	95.1	95.2	94.7	84.1	84.7	81.8	96.3	96.2	95.8
Provincial	95.5	96.2	95.6	92.6	95.3	92.6	95.6	96.2	96.0
Remote	91.5	95.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.7	94.9	94.9
Very remote	90.9	93.9	97.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	93.3	96.7	96.7
Total	95.3	95.7	95.2	89.1	90.9	88.4	95.8	96.2	95.9
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.0	95.5	94.7	78.9	82.1	73.7	95.3	95.8	95.1
Provincial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.0	95.5	94.7	78.9	82.1	73.7	95.3	95.8	95.1
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	95.2	96.1	95.0	87.6	90.8	88.9	96.7	97.1	96.2
Remote	90.3	90.3	89.2	83.8	83.4	81.8	96.0	96.3	95.8
Very remote	90.3	92.8	89.8	89.3	92.3	88.7	94.8	94.8	94.8
Total	93.0	94.1	92.6	87.3	89.5	86.9	96.5	96.8	96.0

Table NIRA.16.3 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.7	96.8	96.4	93.2	93.4	92.5	96.9	96.9	96.6
Provincial	95.8	95.8	95.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	96.2	96.4	95.8
Remote	93.7	94.2	92.8	83.9	84.6	82.0	97.0	97.5	96.7
Very remote	88.0	89.1	88.1	83.0	84.8	83.3	97.0	95.7	96.9
Total	96.3	96.4	96.0	90.4	90.5	89.5	96.7	96.8	96.4

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 7 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) 2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.4 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	95.8	96.1	95.0	86.3	87.1	84.3	96.0	96.4	95.4
Provincial	93.3	94.0	92.1	81.7	83.1	79.9	94.5	95.1	93.3
Remote	88.7	89.4	86.5	83.9	83.9	79.6	93.5	94.1	92.9
Very remote	70.1	74.0	70.1	50.0	61.1	50.0	90.0	87.5	90.0
Total	95.1	95.5	94.3	83.6	84.7	81.6	95.6	96.1	94.9
Victoria									
Metropolitan	92.2	92.5	91.9	78.3	80.2	79.3	92.7	92.9	92.4
Provincial	90.2	90.4	90.0	73.3	75.2	75.2	91.3	91.4	91.0
Remote	98.1	96.2	96.2	–	–	–	100.0	98.0	98.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	91.7	91.9	91.4	75.5	77.4	77.0	92.3	92.5	92.1
Queensland									
Metropolitan	95.1	95.3	94.7	88.2	89.5	87.7	95.4	95.6	95.0
Provincial	94.8	94.8	94.0	86.4	86.6	85.7	95.6	95.6	94.7
Remote	88.3	88.9	88.9	74.2	72.7	77.3	93.5	94.8	93.1
Very remote	80.7	82.8	79.8	71.7	75.8	71.3	91.9	91.5	90.5
Total	94.8	94.9	94.2	85.6	86.6	85.2	95.4	95.5	94.8
WA									
Metropolitan	95.8	96.1	95.9	78.2	81.2	78.9	96.5	96.7	96.6
Provincial	94.2	94.4	94.2	78.0	78.5	78.0	95.4	95.7	95.4
Remote	87.0	88.3	86.7	65.9	69.4	64.3	93.7	94.2	94.1
Very remote	73.6	74.5	71.2	57.1	57.1	53.5	95.2	96.3	95.2
Total	94.7	95.0	94.7	72.0	73.9	71.3	96.2	96.4	96.3

Table NIRA.16.4 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	92.4	92.1	91.8	73.8	72.2	73.5	93.1	92.9	92.5
Provincial	91.0	91.6	90.8	69.4	70.3	67.1	92.1	92.6	92.0
Remote	93.7	92.8	92.8	66.0	72.3	72.3	96.2	94.9	94.7
Very remote	79.0	78.3	79.6	64.6	63.3	64.6	94.7	93.4	96.1
Total	92.0	91.9	91.5	70.9	70.6	70.5	92.9	92.8	92.4
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	91.1	91.2	91.5	79.3	77.0	79.3	92.2	92.3	92.4
Provincial	92.6	92.6	92.1	85.6	86.6	84.9	93.8	93.7	92.9
Remote	85.2	90.7	83.3	80.0	100.0	90.0	82.4	85.3	76.5
Very remote	92.9	96.4	92.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.5	94.7	89.5
Total	91.9	92.0	91.7	83.5	83.7	83.3	93.0	93.0	92.6
ACT									
Metropolitan	91.6	92.8	92.3	75.7	79.6	76.7	92.0	93.2	92.7
Provincial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	91.6	92.8	92.3	75.7	79.6	76.7	92.0	93.2	92.7
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	91.6	92.1	91.5	78.7	78.2	79.5	95.2	96.2	94.9
Remote	84.6	87.6	84.5	72.8	77.0	72.8	94.1	96.0	93.8
Very remote	75.9	82.1	76.1	72.3	79.8	72.6	93.2	93.2	93.2
Total	87.6	89.5	87.5	74.9	78.4	75.2	94.9	96.0	94.6

Table NIRA.16.4 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	94.3	94.6	93.9	84.2	85.3	83.5	94.7	95.0	94.3
Provincial	92.7	93.1	92.1	81.6	82.4	80.8	93.8	94.1	93.1
Remote	88.3	89.3	87.8	72.5	74.9	72.5	94.2	94.7	93.7
Very remote	76.8	79.4	75.9	66.8	70.8	65.9	93.2	93.2	92.9
Total	93.7	94.0	93.3	80.8	82.1	80.0	94.5	94.7	94.0

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 9 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2009 and unpublished) 2009 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.6	97.6	97.3	95.5	95.8	94.7	97.7	97.8	97.5
Provincial	96.2	96.1	95.6	92.5	92.5	90.9	96.7	96.6	96.3
Remote	94.0	94.4	92.3	89.2	89.8	87.9	96.5	96.9	95.0
Very remote	92.5	93.5	88.8	90.9	90.9	84.1	96.4	96.4	94.6
Total	97.2	97.2	96.9	93.6	93.7	92.3	97.5	97.5	97.2
Victoria									
Metropolitan	96.0	95.7	95.9	89.9	89.1	88.8	96.3	96.0	96.2
Provincial	95.9	95.7	95.5	89.5	90.5	89.3	96.3	96.3	95.9
Remote	98.2	100.0	100.0	–	–	–	98.2	100.0	100.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96.0	95.7	95.8	89.7	89.9	89.1	96.3	96.1	96.1
Queensland									
Metropolitan	97.9	97.7	97.4	97.2	95.8	95.7	97.9	97.8	97.5
Provincial	97.3	97.0	96.8	95.1	94.3	94.3	97.5	97.3	97.1
Remote	96.2	96.6	94.7	91.7	92.7	87.9	97.7	97.9	97.0
Very remote	92.8	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.4	87.2	97.1	97.8	97.6
Total	97.6	97.4	97.1	95.0	94.2	93.5	97.8	97.7	97.4
WA									
Metropolitan	96.1	96.1	95.9	90.1	90.6	88.8	97.0	97.0	96.8
Provincial	95.4	95.4	95.0	90.6	91.9	88.7	96.4	96.5	96.3
Remote	92.8	93.0	92.2	84.0	84.7	82.2	96.9	97.1	96.7
Very remote	79.7	81.5	81.8	71.2	73.3	74.1	96.2	96.2	96.7
Total	95.2	95.3	95.1	84.6	85.7	84.1	96.8	96.9	96.7

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	97.1	96.8	97.1	95.9	95.4	98.0	98.8	98.5	98.7
Provincial	96.8	95.8	96.5	98.3	95.7	96.6	98.1	97.2	97.9
Remote	97.2	96.4	96.6	91.9	89.2	89.2	99.3	98.4	98.7
Very remote	82.9	79.7	86.1	87.5	78.8	95.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
Total	96.9	96.3	96.8	95.6	93.3	96.7	98.7	98.2	98.5
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	96.9	97.0	96.6	96.2	96.2	95.6	97.4	97.5	97.2
Provincial	96.8	96.8	96.4	96.7	96.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	97.4
Remote	95.5	95.5	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.0	95.0	92.5
Very remote	84.0	92.0	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	78.9	89.5	89.5
Total	96.8	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.6	95.5	97.6	97.4	97.3
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.6	95.5	95.0	90.3	88.3	88.3	95.9	95.8	95.4
Provincial	87.5	100.0	87.5	75.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.6	95.5	95.0	89.7	88.8	87.9	95.9	95.8	95.4
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	93.0	91.5	92.9	92.6	89.6	92.2	93.5	92.4	93.5
Remote	83.4	82.8	83.1	76.6	74.0	74.7	89.3	89.8	90.3
Very remote	65.5	65.8	67.2	61.4	61.9	63.4	93.6	92.2	93.6
Total	82.7	81.9	83.1	71.0	70.2	71.8	92.6	91.8	92.8

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	97.0	96.9	96.8	95.0	94.5	94.0	97.3	97.3	97.1
Provincial	96.3	96.1	95.9	93.3	93.0	92.1	96.9	96.7	96.5
Remote	93.1	93.2	92.2	85.5	85.4	83.2	96.6	96.7	96.2
Very remote	79.7	80.3	80.6	73.2	73.5	74.2	96.2	96.5	96.5
Total	96.6	96.4	96.3	90.2	89.9	89.4	97.2	97.1	96.9

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 3 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2008 and unpublished) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.6 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.7	97.7	97.5	94.3	94.5	94.2	97.9	97.9	97.6
Provincial	97.0	96.8	96.4	92.0	92.2	90.5	97.6	97.5	97.1
Remote	94.4	93.3	94.2	88.9	88.1	88.9	97.0	96.3	96.7
Very remote	86.5	91.3	83.3	77.1	87.5	68.8	95.4	96.9	95.4
Total	97.5	97.5	97.2	92.7	92.9	91.7	97.8	97.8	97.5
Victoria									
Metropolitan	96.4	96.2	96.3	89.7	89.7	86.0	96.6	96.4	96.5
Provincial	95.9	95.7	95.8	90.5	92.4	91.1	96.2	96.1	96.2
Remote	94.5	94.5	92.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	94.4	92.6
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96.3	96.1	96.2	90.2	91.1	88.6	96.5	96.3	96.4
Queensland									
Metropolitan	98.0	97.9	97.8	96.0	96.0	95.3	98.1	98.0	97.9
Provincial	97.7	97.6	97.2	96.3	94.9	94.4	97.8	97.9	97.4
Remote	96.8	97.0	96.3	92.4	91.4	90.3	98.2	98.7	98.2
Very remote	92.0	93.4	92.7	87.3	89.6	88.2	97.7	97.9	98.2
Total	97.8	97.7	97.5	94.9	94.6	93.8	98.0	98.0	97.8
WA									
Metropolitan	96.5	96.5	96.3	88.1	88.7	86.3	97.3	97.3	97.1
Provincial	95.5	95.7	95.5	89.3	90.8	89.3	97.0	97.0	97.0
Remote	94.1	93.8	93.9	85.3	84.3	83.9	97.4	97.3	97.6
Very remote	80.5	80.6	81.4	72.3	72.7	73.9	96.4	96.7	96.1
Total	95.6	95.7	95.5	84.1	84.6	83.6	97.2	97.3	97.1

Table NIRA.16.6 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.8	97.5	97.5	99.0	98.7	98.9
Provincial	96.4	96.3	96.3	96.4	98.2	96.8	98.1	97.9	97.9
Remote	96.8	97.0	97.5	92.9	92.9	92.9	98.5	98.7	99.3
Very remote	87.6	79.5	87.6	94.5	75.3	94.5	100.0	98.9	100.0
Total	97.1	96.8	97.1	96.7	95.0	96.7	98.8	98.5	98.7
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	96.8	96.7	96.4	97.9	97.2	95.0	97.7	97.2	97.1
Provincial	96.8	96.6	96.2	96.5	96.8	95.4	97.8	97.6	97.5
Remote	94.4	94.4	94.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	95.7	93.5
Very remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	96.8	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.1	95.5	97.7	97.4	97.3
ACT									
Metropolitan	96.4	96.4	95.8	91.3	92.2	92.2	96.6	96.6	96.0
Provincial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	96.4	96.4	95.8	91.4	92.4	92.4	96.6	96.6	96.0
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	94.0	93.7	94.3	88.2	85.0	88.2	95.5	95.8	95.8
Remote	87.2	86.0	85.5	79.0	78.3	76.5	96.0	94.6	94.9
Very remote	66.4	65.8	67.5	62.4	62.1	63.9	95.9	95.1	95.1
Total	84.9	84.3	85.0	71.5	70.4	71.8	95.6	95.5	95.6

Table NIRA.16.6 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	97.3	97.2	97.1	94.1	94.2	93.2	97.6	97.5	97.4
Provincial	96.6	96.5	96.3	93.1	93.0	92.0	97.3	97.2	97.0
Remote	94.1	93.8	93.7	86.5	85.6	84.9	97.5	97.5	97.5
Very remote	80.1	80.1	80.8	72.9	72.9	73.9	97.1	97.2	97.1
Total	96.8	96.7	96.6	90.1	90.0	89.3	97.5	97.4	97.3

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 5 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

.. Not applicable.

Source: MCEECDYA (2008 and unpublished) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.7 Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	97.0	97.1	96.8	91.0	92.0	90.0	97.2	97.3	97.0
Provincial	95.4	95.6	94.9	88.7	88.7	87.6	96.2	96.4	95.7
Remote	93.8	93.1	92.2	90.6	90.6	89.1	96.8	96.1	94.8
Very remote	81.0	83.5	75.9	66.7	71.8	56.4	97.3	97.3	97.3
Total	96.6	96.7	96.3	89.5	90.0	88.3	96.9	97.1	96.7
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.8	95.7	96.0	85.0	85.3	85.3	96.2	96.2	96.3
Provincial	95.3	95.0	95.5	85.3	84.3	87.8	95.9	95.9	96.0
Remote	91.5	91.5	93.6	–	–	–	91.5	91.5	93.6
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.7	95.5	95.8	85.2	84.8	86.5	96.1	96.1	96.2
Queensland									
Metropolitan	97.9	97.8	97.8	96.0	95.9	95.4	98.0	97.9	97.9
Provincial	97.6	97.5	97.2	94.9	94.6	94.4	97.8	97.8	97.5
Remote	97.0	96.4	95.9	92.9	91.3	89.2	98.2	97.8	97.8
Very remote	92.5	93.3	93.6	89.8	90.5	91.3	96.5	97.5	97.2
Total	97.7	97.7	97.5	94.7	94.5	94.2	97.9	97.9	97.8
WA									
Metropolitan	96.5	96.5	96.3	91.7	90.3	89.7	97.3	97.3	97.1
Provincial	96.1	95.9	95.8	91.2	91.2	89.4	97.3	97.0	97.1
Remote	92.1	92.6	90.8	82.7	84.9	78.5	96.7	96.9	96.4
Very remote	80.2	80.2	78.7	74.9	74.9	72.5	95.9	97.1	96.2
Total	95.7	95.7	95.4	86.3	86.2	83.8	97.2	97.2	97.0
SA									

Table NIRA.16.7 Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Metropolitan	96.9	96.7	96.6	97.9	97.6	94.8	98.6	98.5	98.5
Provincial	96.9	96.5	96.6	97.2	96.7	94.4	98.3	98.0	98.2
Remote	96.4	95.9	95.9	85.7	92.9	89.3	98.9	98.1	98.2
Very remote	83.4	77.5	84.6	86.7	76.0	89.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	96.8	96.5	96.5	95.7	94.4	93.7	98.6	98.4	98.4
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	95.7	95.2	96.0	89.7	89.1	91.5	97.0	96.6	97.3
Provincial	95.4	95.0	94.7	94.9	94.6	94.9	96.2	95.8	95.2
Remote	100.0	100.0	94.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7
Very remote	88.9	85.2	92.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	95.2	90.5	100.0
Total	95.6	95.1	95.2	93.0	92.6	93.6	96.6	96.1	96.1
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.0	94.9	94.9	80.5	80.5	82.8	95.3	95.2	95.2
Provincial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95.0	94.9	94.9	80.5	80.5	82.8	95.3	95.2	95.2
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	90.2	89.9	91.2	82.9	81.3	86.2	92.1	92.0	92.7
Remote	81.5	81.6	82.1	66.8	66.8	69.9	92.0	92.7	91.0
Very remote	58.9	56.9	60.4	54.8	52.2	56.5	93.7	94.6	92.8
Total	79.5	78.8	80.5	63.2	61.3	65.5	92.2	92.3	92.3
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.7	96.7	96.7	92.7	92.8	91.8	97.1	97.2	97.1

Table NIRA.16.7 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Provincial	95.9	95.8	95.7	90.7	90.4	90.3	96.7	96.6	96.4
Remote	92.5	92.4	91.6	81.9	82.4	80.5	96.9	96.8	96.3
Very remote	76.8	76.0	77.1	70.0	68.6	70.5	96.2	97.0	96.6
Total	96.3	96.2	96.1	87.9	87.7	87.4	97.0	97.0	96.9

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 7 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2008 and unpublished) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.8 Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
NSW									
Metropolitan	94.8	95.1	94.5	80.7	81.3	80.0	95.2	95.5	94.9
Provincial	92.7	92.8	91.9	81.1	80.9	79.8	94.0	94.1	93.2
Remote	83.2	84.3	83.6	73.2	74.0	73.2	91.2	91.8	91.8
Very remote	65.3	69.3	70.7	44.7	50.0	52.6	91.4	91.4	91.4
Total	94.2	94.4	93.8	80.2	80.5	79.3	94.9	95.1	94.5
Victoria									
Metropolitan	92.7	92.9	92.8	81.8	82.1	82.6	93.2	93.5	93.3
Provincial	90.8	91.2	91.5	74.1	75.3	76.2	91.7	92.3	92.3
Remote	89.7	89.7	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.1	91.1	91.1
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	92.2	92.5	92.5	77.7	78.5	79.2	92.8	93.2	93.0
Queensland									
Metropolitan	95.3	95.4	95.1	90.1	90.0	89.7	95.6	95.7	95.4
Provincial	94.3	94.6	93.9	86.0	86.9	86.2	95.1	95.3	94.6
Remote	89.7	91.0	87.6	73.8	78.0	68.6	94.7	95.2	93.7
Very remote	86.3	85.1	83.3	78.2	75.8	73.0	96.8	97.2	96.8
Total	94.9	95.0	94.6	87.1	87.3	86.3	95.5	95.6	95.2
WA									
Metropolitan	94.3	94.4	94.4	76.1	78.1	77.5	95.4	95.4	95.4
Provincial	92.3	92.2	91.7	75.2	75.8	74.3	94.4	94.3	94.0
Remote	87.4	86.5	87.6	70.5	69.4	71.6	94.8	93.9	94.9
Very remote	67.8	69.0	67.8	57.3	57.9	56.0	93.3	94.9	92.8
Total	93.1	93.1	93.0	71.4	72.3	71.6	95.2	95.2	95.1

Table NIRA.16.8 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	93.7	93.4	93.6	89.4	90.2	89.0	97.2	96.9	97.0
Provincial	93.5	93.0	94.0	91.1	89.9	89.9	97.1	96.5	97.7
Remote	95.0	94.7	95.4	96.6	93.1	96.6	97.9	97.5	98.2
Very remote	78.0	73.2	77.4	89.7	77.6	86.2	97.1	97.1	98.6
Total	93.6	93.2	93.6	90.4	88.8	89.4	97.2	96.8	97.2
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	90.1	90.5	90.6	76.3	81.1	84.0	92.4	92.7	92.5
Provincial	91.8	91.1	91.4	84.4	81.6	84.4	93.6	93.1	93.1
Remote	95.7	95.7	91.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	91.1	90.9	91.1	81.6	81.6	84.3	93.2	93.0	92.9
ACT									
Metropolitan	92.4	92.6	92.7	69.4	70.6	72.9	93.0	93.2	93.2
Provincial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	92.4	92.6	92.7	69.4	70.6	72.9	93.0	93.2	93.2
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	89.2	87.9	88.2	77.0	73.6	76.0	93.2	92.5	92.1
Remote	81.2	79.8	82.1	68.8	68.1	70.8	91.4	89.5	91.4
Very remote	52.3	51.0	51.3	46.1	44.4	44.8	92.0	92.0	92.0
Total	79.9	78.5	79.3	61.8	59.8	61.4	92.7	91.8	92.0

Table NIRA.16.8 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>			<i>Indigenous students</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous students</i>		
	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>	<i>Reading</i>	<i>Writing</i>	<i>Numeracy</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	94.2	94.3	94.0	84.1	84.7	84.2	94.8	95.0	94.7
Provincial	92.5	92.6	92.3	81.6	81.4	81.1	93.9	94.0	93.6
Remote	87.9	87.7	87.7	71.9	72.3	71.8	94.7	94.2	94.6
Very remote	68.9	68.3	68.0	58.8	57.2	56.8	94.9	95.5	94.9
Total	93.5	93.6	93.3	79.7	79.7	79.3	94.6	94.8	94.4

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of year 9 students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn.

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

Source: MCEECDYA (2008 and unpublished) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy, Melbourne.

NIRA Indicator 17:

There is currently an agreed measure, but no agreed data, to inform this indicator.

The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the ASGC), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling

NIRA Indicator 18:

No new data available for this report.

**Proportion of 20-24 year olds
having attained at least a
year 12 or equivalent
or AQF Certificate II**

NIRA Indicator 19:

**Apparent retention rates from
year 7/8 to year 10 and to
year 12**

Table NIRA.19.1 **Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students									
Government schools	84.1	80.3	94.1	90.6	93.2	105.5	91.5	75.3	88.5
Non-Government schools	113.8	81.0	115.1	94.4	135.3	122.4	117.6	74.2	103.4
All schools	87.6	80.4	97.8	91.2	98.0	107.3	97.4	75.0	90.9
Non-Indigenous students (b)									
Government schools	97.2	99.7	102.8	104.8	102.9	98.2	98.8	111.9	100.3
Non-Government schools	98.3	101.0	99.8	101.4	103.1	101.1	100.0	75.5	99.9
All schools	97.6	100.2	101.7	103.3	103.0	99.2	99.3	97.1	100.1
All students									
Government schools	96.5	99.4	102.1	103.5	102.5	98.9	98.6	95.1	99.6
Non-Government schools	98.5	100.9	100.3	101.2	103.4	101.6	100.1	75.1	100.0
All schools	97.2	100.0	101.4	102.5	102.8	99.7	99.3	88.0	99.8

(a) The apparent retention rate to year 10 is the ratio of the 2009 Year 10 student population to the population of students in the year those students would have been expected to have commenced secondary school (for example, the population of year 7 students in 2006 for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT; and the population of year 8 students in 2007 for Qld, SA, WA and the NT).

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are included in the figures for 'Non-Indigenous students'.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia, 2009.

Table NIRA.19.2	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7/8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	Indigenous students								
Government schools	33.1	38.4	52.9	37.6	50.8	39.7	71.4	37.1	41.9
Non-Government schools	68.8	97.9	81.2	50.0	100.0	39.5	63.2	28.1	64.4
All schools	36.7	43.4	58.0	39.7	56.0	39.7	69.5	34.5	45.4
	Non-Indigenous students (b)								
Government schools	68.2	73.7	74.4	72.2	70.1	63.2	100.2	76.3	71.8
Non-Government schools	79.6	90.6	92.2	84.7	93.6	70.3	73.4	47.7	85.9
All schools	72.6	80.5	81.0	77.3	79.3	65.4	87.2	66.2	77.3
	All students								
Government schools	66.3	73.2	72.8	69.2	69.1	61.3	99.5	61.2	70.1
Non-Government schools	79.5	90.6	91.9	83.7	93.7	69.6	73.3	41.7	85.5
All schools	71.3	80.2	79.6	75.0	78.5	63.8	86.9	54.8	76.0

(a) The apparent retention rate to year 12 is the ratio of the 2009 Year 12 student population to the population of students in the year those students would have been expected to have commenced secondary school (for example, the population of year 7 students in 2004 for NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT; and the population of year 8 students in 2005 for Qld, SA, WA and the NT).

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are included in the figures for 'non-Indigenous students'.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia, 2009.

NIRA Indicator 20:

Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10

Table NIRA.20.1 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	89	89	89	89	89	88	85	80	78	80	88	75
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	89	91	86
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	89	89	91	84
Vic												
Indigenous	88	88	89	89	89	89	86	82	81	81	82	82
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	90	90	89	89
Total	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	90	90	89	89
Qld												
Indigenous	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	82	78	76	89	94
Non-Indigenous	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	91	88	87	86	93
Total	92	92	93	93	93	93	92	90	88	86	86	93
WA												
Indigenous	80	80	81	82	82	81	82	74	67	64	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	89	88	na	na
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	88	86	na	na
SA												
Indigenous	81	81	82	83	83	83	82	77	71	69	80	71
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	92	92	90	88	86	92	89
Total	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	89	87	85	92	89
Tas												
Indigenous	92	93	93	93	92	92	88	87	81	78	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	95	95	94	92	90	88	87	na	na
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	92	90	88	86	na	na

Table NIRA.20.1 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	87	90	88	90	89	86	79	80	74	75	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	87	87	na	na
Total	94	94	94	94	93	93	91	88	87	87	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	71	73	74	75	76	75	72	67	66	67	78	85
Non-Indigenous	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	89	89	74	92
Total	82	83	84	85	86	85	83	80	80	81	78	92

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: ACARA (unpublished).

Table NIRA.20.2 **Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	90	88	93	91	89	91	91	90	84	80	82	91
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	94	94	93	92	88
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	94	93	93	92	88
Vic												
Indigenous	91	92	88	95	94	96	82	86	87	81	95	83
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	94	94	94	95	94	93	93	94	89
Total	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	94	89
Qld												
Indigenous	83	83	85	83	88	84	88	86	86	81	81	76
Non-Indigenous	93	92	93	93	94	93	93	92	91	92	91	92
Total	93	92	93	93	94	93	93	92	91	91	91	91
WA												
Indigenous	80	83	78	85	81	81	84	82	83	79	62	40
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	94	95	94	94	95	95	93	94	67
Total	93	94	94	94	95	94	94	94	94	93	88	58
SA												
Indigenous	87	84	86	84	88	88	87	85	77	78	98	75
Non-Indigenous	93	93	93	94	94	93	94	93	93	92	94	95
Total	93	93	93	94	94	93	94	93	93	92	94	95
Tas												
Indigenous	95	96	94	97	95	93	96	92	94	93	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	96	94	95	96	94	94	94	78	93
Total	94	95	95	96	94	95	96	94	94	94	78	93

Table NIRA.20.2 **Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	83	88	97	87	85	98	90	69	90	71	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	95	94	94	95	93	95	94	94	94	na	na
Total	93	95	94	94	95	93	95	94	94	94	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	52	70	73	64	64	68	81	85	84	83	na	73
Non-Indigenous	92	92	93	94	94	94	93	91	93	92	na	na
Total	86	89	90	89	89	92	91	90	90	90	na	73

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: ACARA (unpublished).

Table NIRA.20.3 **Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	89	90	89	88	89	88	90	88	85	86	78	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	93	92	92	na
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	93	93	92	91	na
Vic												
Indigenous	91	91	92	89	90	91	85	86	85	88	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	93	94	93	94	93	92	91	na	na
Total	93	93	94	93	94	93	94	93	92	91	na	na
Qld												
Indigenous	89	89	89	88	90	92	87	89	88	88	94	69
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	93	94	93	94	93	92	91	91	38
Total	93	93	94	93	94	93	94	93	92	91	91	63
WA												
Indigenous	72	78	69	76	78	73	73	85	80	79	52	–
Non-Indigenous	92	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	94	93	91	68
Total	91	93	93	93	93	94	93	94	94	93	85	68
SA												
Indigenous	92	95	94	92	91	91	91	86	90	90	95	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	93	95
Total	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	93	95
Tas												
Indigenous	93	92	94	96	96	95	95	97	92	93	98	96
Non-Indigenous	95	95	96	95	95	94	95	94	93	93	97	94
Total	95	95	96	95	95	94	95	94	93	93	97	94

Table NIRA.20.3 **Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a)**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	87	82	88	88	91	93	89	88	86	91	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	93	94	93	94	94	93	91	91	90	na	na
Total	94	93	94	93	94	94	93	91	91	90	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	63	64	70	69	71	65	75	67	71	69	na	na
Non-Indigenous	89	88	88	89	87	91	91	88	91	89	na	na
Total	77	76	81	81	81	80	85	80	83	81	na	na

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACARA (unpublished).

NIRA Indicator 21:

No new data available for this report

**Employment to population ratio, for
the working age population
(15-64 years)**

NIRA Indicator 22:

No new data available for this report

Unemployment rate

NIRA Indicator 23:

No new data available for this report

Labour force participation rate

NIRA Indicator 24:

CDEP participants and Off CDEP job placement

Table NIRA.24.1 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2010**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CDEP participants (15 – 64)	no.	432	..	1 729	2 715	723	16	..	4 643	10 258
Indigenous people (15 – 64)	no.	100 290	22 682	96 981	47 800	18 869	12 626	3 020	43 562	345 994
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participating in CDEP (a)	%	0.4	..	1.8	5.7	3.8	0.1	..	10.7	3.0

(a) The CDEP proportion is a stock variable presented at a point in time in a way consistent with the ABS population estimate. Note that the number of unique CDEP participants over a period of time will be higher than the number of CDEP participants presented at a particular point in time.

.. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

Table NIRA.24.2 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2010**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
CDEP participants										
15 – 24	no.	134	..	416	920	224	2	..	1 301	2 997
25 – 34	no.	79	..	442	710	227	–	..	1 475	2 933
35 – 44	no.	98	..	440	590	160	3	..	1 083	2 374
45 – 54	no.	75	..	274	338	73	8	..	557	1 325
55 – 64	no.	36	..	123	128	32	2	..	190	511
Total 15 – 64	no.	422	..	1 695	2 686	716	15	..	4 606	10 140
65 and over	no.	2	..	5	18	8	–	..	24	57
Population										
15 – 24	no.	34 170	7 813	32 783	15 475	6 475	4 436	1 018	13 662	115 871
25 – 34	no.	21 424	4 991	22 079	11 409	4 301	2 640	720	11 040	78 643
35 – 44	no.	19 431	4 406	19 721	9 684	3 715	2 301	612	9 167	69 069
45 – 54	no.	15 765	3 364	14 105	7 237	2 817	2 010	435	6 188	51 949
55 – 64	no.	9 500	2 108	8 293	3 995	1 561	1 239	235	3 505	30 462
Total 15 – 64	no.	100 290	22 682	96 981	47 800	18 869	12 626	3 020	43 562	345 994
65 and over	no.	6 109	1 469	4 836	2 448	1 038	–	–	2 120	18 809
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participation in CDEP (a)										
15 – 24	%	0.4	..	1.3	5.9	3.5	–	..	9.5	2.6
25 – 34	%	0.4	..	2.0	6.2	5.3	–	..	13.4	3.7
35 – 44	%	0.5	..	2.2	6.1	4.3	0.1	..	11.8	3.4
45 – 54	%	0.5	..	1.9	4.7	2.6	0.4	..	9.0	2.6
55 – 64	%	0.4	..	1.5	3.2	2.0	0.2	..	5.4	1.7
Total 15 – 64	%	0.4	..	1.7	5.6	3.8	0.1	..	10.6	2.9
65 and over	%	–	..	0.1	0.7	0.8	–	..	1.1	0.3

Table NIRA.24.2 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2010**

<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>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(a) The CDEP proportion is a stock variable presented at a point in time in a way consistent with the ABS population estimate. Note that the number of unique CDEP participants over a period of time will be higher than the number of CDEP participants presented at a particular point in time.

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

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

Table NIRA.24.3 **Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employments, 2009-10 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
CDEP Employment exits	no.	109	..	657	683	144	3	..	1 002	2 598
Full time employment	no.	103	..	651	663	144	3	..	963	2 527
Part time employment	no.	6	..	6	20	–	–	..	39	71
CDEP participations	no.	948	..	4 615	6 048	1 343	24	..	10 000	22 978
Proportion of CDEP participations moving into off-CDEP employment (b)	%	11.5	..	14.2	11.3	10.7	12.5	..	10.0	11.3

(a) There are no CDEP participations or exits in the ACT. In Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, either the total CDEP exits or CDEP exits by employment type are too small to be reported (less than 20 in most cases).

(b) The off-CDEP proportion is a flow variable presented over a time interval. Over this time interval, multiple off-CDEP employment and CDEP participation episodes can be recorded per participant. As such, the off-CDEP employment measures refer to exits and participations (*vis-à-vis* participants).

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

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

NIRA Indicator 25:

3-month employment outcomes (Post Programming Monitoring)

Table NIRA.25.1a Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	11 105	2 101	11 594	4 822	2 192	864	**np	4 662	37 340
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	26 036	4 672	27 035	15 379	5 226	1 963	np	14 703	95 014
Proportion employed three months after program	%	42.7	45.0	42.9	31.4	41.9	44.0	**np	31.7	39.3
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	138 913	108 688	107 648	35 878	37 146	12 267	np	2 784	443 324
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	299 200	219 165	199 717	68 403	72 670	24 403	np	5 206	888 764
Proportion employed three months after program	%	46.4	49.6	53.9	52.5	51.1	50.3	np	53.5	49.9
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	150 018	110 789	119 242	40 700	39 338	13 131	np	7 446	480 664
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	325 236	223 837	226 752	83 782	77 896	26 366	np	19 909	983 778
Proportion employed three months after program	%	46.1	49.5	52.6	48.6	50.5	49.8	np	37.4	48.9

(a) Estimate with an asterisk ** not reported because Relative Standard Error greater than 50 per cent.

(b) Estimates for ACT not reported due to the small number of PPM survey responses received and high Relative Standard Error for the Indigenous estimate. ACT estimates (and actuals) have been excluded from the Australian totals.

(c) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (d)).

Table NIRA.25.1a **Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
(d)	Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme, Job Placement, Employment and Training, Job Services Australia (Stream1, Stream2, Stream3, Stream4), or Job Services Australia Work Experience Activities (Green Corps, Work for the Dole, Training - including Productivity Places Program, Work Experience, Job Search Training), between 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009, with outcome record around three months later.									

np Not published.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.1b 95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	805	344	895	641	367	216	**np	651	1 621
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	3.1	7.4	3.3	4.2	7.0	11.0	**np	4.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	2 770	2 404	2 525	1 409	1 344	793	np	421	4 951
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.8	3.2	np	8.1	0.5
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	2 885	2 429	2 685	1 570	1 394	822	np	797	5 218
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.1	np	4.0	0.5

(a) Estimate with an asterisk ** not reported because Relative Standard Error greater than 50 per cent.

(b) Estimates for ACT not reported due to the small number of PPM survey responses received and high Relative Standard Error for the Indigenous estimate. ACT estimates (and actuals) have been excluded from the Australian totals.

(c) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (d)).

Table NIRA.25.1b **95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
(d)	Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme, Job Placement, Employment and Training, Job Services Australia (Stream1, Stream2, Stream3, Stream4), or Job Services Australia Work Experience Activities (Green Corps, Work for the Dole, Training - including Productivity Places Program, Work Experience, Job Search Training), between 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009, with outcome record around three months later.									

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.1c **Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	%	3.7	8.4	3.9	6.8	8.5	12.8	**np	7.1	2.1
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	3.7	8.4	3.9	6.8	8.5	12.8	**np	7.1	2.1
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (c)	%	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	3.3	np	7.7	0.6
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.8	3.3	np	7.7	0.6
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (c)	%	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	3.2	np	5.2	0.5
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	3.2	np	5.2	0.5

(a) Estimate with an asterisk ** not reported because Relative Standard Error greater than 50 per cent.

(b) Estimates for ACT not reported due to the small number of PPM survey responses received and high RSEs for the Indigenous estimate. ACT estimates (and actuals) have been excluded from the Australian totals.

(c) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (d)).

Table NIRA.25.1c **Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2009 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
(d)	Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme, Job Placement, Employment and Training, Job Services Australia (Stream1, Stream2, Stream3, Stream4), or Job Services Australia Work Experience Activities (Green Corps, Work for the Dole, Training - including Productivity Places Program, Work Experience, Job Search Training), between 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009, with outcome record around three months later.									

.. Not applicable.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.2a Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	10 123	2 300	10 388	*5 269	*1 927	970	*346	*3 979	35 302
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	23 805	4 665	22 796	13 925	5 155	1 757	618	11 350	84 071
Proportion employed three months after program	%	42.5	49.3	45.6	*37.8	*37.4	55.2	*56.0	*35.1	42.0
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	112 923	88 500	76 588	25 873	32 668	12 030	2 887	2 226	353 697
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	225 314	163 770	161 854	43 495	58 447	20 731	5 529	3 199	652 339
Proportion employed three months after program	%	50.1	54.0	47.3	59.5	55.9	58.0	52.2	69.6	54.2
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (b)	no.	123 046	90 800	86 976	31 142	34 595	13 000	3 233	6 205	388 997
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	no.	249 119	168 435	184 650	57 420	63 602	22 488	6 147	14 549	736 410
Proportion employed three months after program	%	49.4	53.9	47.1	54.2	54.4	57.8	52.6	42.6	52.8

(a) Estimate with an asterisk * have a Relative Standard Error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

(b) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (c)).

(c) Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme or Job Placement, Employment and Training between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008. The exit was not counted if it was not possible to reliably estimate their employment status three months after they left that period of assistance.

Table NIRA.25.2a **Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)**

Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.2b 95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	±	1 959	896	2 615	*3 529	*1 015	443	*269	*2 663	4 943
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	8.4	19.6	11.7	*25.8	*20.0	25.8	*44.4	24.0*	6.0
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	±	2 298	2 080	3 496	1 918	1 262	846	546	902	4 762
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	1.0	2.4	3.8	4.5	2.2	4.2	10.1	28.8	0.7
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (b)	±	2 740	2 173	4 265	3 038	1 431	931	613	2 872	5 744
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	1.1	1.2	4.2	5.4	2.3	4.2	10.2	20.1	0.8

(a) Estimate with an asterisk * have a Relative Standard Error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (c)).

(c) Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme or Job Placement, Employment and Training between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008. The exit was not counted if it was not possible to reliably estimate their employment status three months after they left that period of assistance.

Table NIRA.25.2b **95 per cent confidence intervals for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)**

Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
.. Not applicable.									

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.2c **Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	%	9.9	19.9	12.8	*34.2	*26.8	23.3	*39.6	*34.1	7.1
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	9.9	19.9	12.8	*34.2	*26.8	23.3	*39.6	*34.1	7.1
Non-Indigenous										
Employed three months after program (b)	%	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.0	3.6	9.7	20.7	0.7
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	1.0	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.0	3.6	9.7	20.7	0.7
Total persons										
Employed three months after program (b)	%	1.1	1.2	2.1	5.0	2.1	3.7	9.7	23.6	0.8
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (c)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	1.1	1.2	2.1	5.0	2.1	3.7	9.7	23.6	0.8

(a) Estimate with an asterisk * have a Relative Standard Error of 25% to 50% and should be used with caution.

(b) Employed numbers estimated based on the results from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations' Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and administrative data. Results relate to job seekers identified as being in-scope (see footnote (c)).

(c) Includes job seekers who exited a period in Job Network (Job Search Support, Intensive Support job search training, Intensive Support customised assistance, Intensive Support contacts), Work for the Dole, Community Work Placement, Indigenous Employment Program, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Personal Support Programme or Job Placement, Employment and Training between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008. The exit was not counted if it was not possible to reliably estimate their employment status three months after they left that period of assistance.

Table NIRA.25.2c **Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a)**

Unit	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
.. Not applicable.									

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

NIRA Indicator 26:

No new data available for this report

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

NIRA Indicator 27:

No new data available for this report

**Proportion of Indigenous 20 – 64
year olds with or working towards
a post school qualification in
Certificate III or above**

NIRA Contextual Data

Table NIRA.C.1 **Juvenile detention rate per 100 000 persons aged 10–17 years, by gender, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous males	1030.8	302.9	431.9	1389.6	612.5	450.2	941.6	374.2	748.8
Indigenous females	67.8	27.9	71.2	153.6	70.6	–	–	18.4	69.7
Non-Indigenous males	45.4	23.5	17.5	30.5	34.5	61.3	11.6	12.5	31.2
Non-Indigenous females	4.1	1.5	2.3	3.7	6.5	4.0	6.0	–	3.2
Total male juveniles	91.2	26.0	45.0	116.0	54.6	89.0	39.4	166.0	65.8
Total female juveniles	7.0	1.9	6.9	13.2	8.7	3.8	5.9	7.8	6.4

(a) All data are taken from the census count at 30 June of the relevant year.

(b) Indigenous rates were calculated using high series population data provided by the ABS. Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data. Rates can be highly variable in states and territories with small populations of Indigenous people, small numbers of people in juvenile detention and/or small numbers of Indigenous people in juvenile detention. This particularly applies in Victoria, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Cahill, L. and Marshall, P. 2002, *Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia: 1981-2001*, Technical and Background Paper Series, no. 1, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra; Bareja, M. and Charlton, K. 2003, *Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia: 1981–2002*, Technical and Background Paper Series, no. 5, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra; Charlton, K. and McCall, M. 2004, *Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia: 1981-2003*, Technical and Background Paper Series, no. 10, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra; Veld, M. and Taylor, N. 2005, *Statistics on Juvenile Detention in Australia: 1981-2004*, Technical and Background Paper, no. 18, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra; Taylor, N. 2006, *Juveniles in Detention in Australia, 1981-2005*, Technical and Background Paper, no. 22, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra; 2010, *Juveniles in Detention in Australia, 1981-2009*, Technical and Background Paper, Australian Institute of Criminology, Canberra.

Data Quality Statements

This section includes copies of all DQSs as provided by the data providers. The Steering Committee has not made any amendments to the content of these DQSs.

Table 18 lists each performance target in the NIRA and the page reference for the associated DQS. [Note that data quality statements for performance targets are only included if data are reported against the target for this cycle of reporting.]

Table 18 Data quality statements for performance targets in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement

<i>Performance target</i>	<i>Page no(s). in this report</i>
(a) closing the life expectancy gap within a generation	..
(b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade	459, 508, 514, 517, 520, 523
(c) ensuring all Indigenous four years olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years	..
(d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade	494
(e) halving the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020	..
(f) halving the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non Indigenous Australians within a decade	..

.. Not applicable as new data not available for this report.

Table 19 lists each performance indicator in the NIRA and the page reference for the associated DQS. [Note that data quality statements for performance indicators are only included if data are reported against the indicator for this cycle reporting.]

Table 19 Data quality statements for performance indicators in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement^a

<i>Performance indicator</i>	<i>Page no(s). in this report</i>
1. Estimated life expectancy at birth	..
2. Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	459, 508, 514, 517, 520, 523
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	462
4. Rates of current daily smokers	..
5. Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels	..
6. Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index	..
7. Level of physical activity	..
8. Access to health care compared to need	..
9. Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	466, 470, 508, 511, 514, 517, 520, 523
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	475, 508, 511, 514, 517, 520, 523
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	479
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	483
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	486
14. Antenatal care	490
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	494
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	496
17. The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographic Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling	..
18. Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a Year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II	..
19. Apparent retention rates from year 7–8 to year 10 and to year 12	498
20. Attendance rates — Year 1 to Year 10	500
21. Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)	..
22. Unemployment rate	..
23. Labour force participation rate	..
24. CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement	502
25. 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	504
26. Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III	..
27. Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above	..

^a Performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording for the performance measures in the NIRA (with the exception of indicator 27, which has been amended in line with the recommendation in the CRC's baseline report on the NIRA). This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators later in the report. .. Not applicable as new data not available for this report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 2 Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes

Indicator	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Measure (computation)	<p><i>Numerator</i> — death registrations for the period 2003–2008 (various groupings) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — Non-Indigenous – where available, Non-Indigenous Estimated Resident Population else estimated Indigenous population subtracted from total Estimated Resident Population Indigenous – Estimated Indigenous Population</p> <p>Excess deaths: Observed number of Indigenous deaths - expected number of deaths if the age and cause specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Numerator</i> — ABS Causes of Death collection (3303.0)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0), ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0)</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment
Relevance	<p>The ABS Causes of Death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as causes of death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Causes of death data is published on an annual basis.</p> <p>Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final</p>

Accuracy

data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous inter-censal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Information on causes of death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data.

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

The causes listed are selected causes of death. This list cannot be read as either "leading causes" nor "major causes"

Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (for example, a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of

death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available. Revised data for 2007 has been published in the 2008 Causes of death publication, released in March 2010. 2007 causes of death will be revised and published again in the publication relating to the 2009 collection due for release in 2011. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death data will also be published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, Australia, 3303.0.

There are ongoing ABS investigations into the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians registered in Western Australia in recent years. Until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established, ABS recommends caution when utilising Western Australia's mortality rates for this indicator.

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Causes of Death collection and Perinatal collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.

Coherence

The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.

Accessibility

Causes of death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. ERP and Estimated Indigenous Population data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0, 3201.0 and 3238.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Interpretability

Data for this indicator have been age-standardised, using the indirect method, age standardised to 75 years +, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Indirect age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.

Data quality statement — Indicator 3 Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Key data quality points

- The NHMD is a comprehensive dataset that has records for all separations of admitted patients from essentially all public and private hospitals in Australia. The hospital separations data do not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by State/Territory. Currently data for NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA & NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes. National totals include these six jurisdictions only.
- Data for Tasmania and ACT are reported with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed
- National separation rates for total hospital separations have been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification. Rates by principal diagnosis and for the states and territories have not been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification. State and Territory comparisons should therefore not be made for this indicator.

Target/Outcome Close the life expectancy gap within a generation

Indicator Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Measure (computation) The numerator is the number of hospital separations; and the denominator is the Estimated Resident Population of all ages. A separation is an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care. Calculation is $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} / \text{Denominator})$, presented as a rate per 1000. Crude and age-standardised rates are presented (directly age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001). Crude percentages, rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.

Data source/s *Numerator* — This indicator is calculated using data from the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD), based on the National Minimum Data Set for Admitted Patient Care. *Denominators* — Total population: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2008. For Indigenous population: ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous population) Series B. The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting population data for the Indigenous population from population data for the total population.

Institutional environment The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. The data were supplied to the Institute by State and Territory health authorities. The State and Territory health authorities received these data from public and private hospitals. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

The Institute is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister. For further information see the AIHW website.

Hospitals may be required to provide data to states and territories through a variety of administrative arrangements, contractual requirements or

Relevance

legislation.

States and territories supplied these data under the terms of the National Health Information Agreement (see link).

http://www.aihw.gov.au/committees/simc/final_nhia_signed.doc

The purpose of the NMDS for Admitted patient care is to collect information about care provided to admitted patients in Australian hospitals. The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in all public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities and alcohol and drug treatment centres in Australia. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories may also be included. Hospitals specialising in dental, ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.

The hospital separations data do not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.

Separations with care types of Newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care. Separations in private hospitals in Tasmania, the ACT and the Northern Territory have also been excluded from analyses for confidentiality reasons. This is consistent with the publication of all hospital separation data by the AIHW.

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

While the NHMD is appropriate for the information being gathered and provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, identification of Indigenous separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by State/Territory. Therefore jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous separation rates should not be made for this indicator. Data are analysed by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient.

The numerator and denominator for the calculation of rates for this indicator come from different sources (numerator from the NHMD and denominator from ABS population data). While population data are adjusted for undercount and missing responses to the Indigenous status question, data from the NHMD are not. This, along with changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions in both the numerator and denominator may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

Hospital separations with a 'not stated/inadequately described' Indigenous status have been combined with hospital separations for 'non-Indigenous Australians' and have been reported under the category 'Other Australians'. This is because data systems of certain jurisdictions do not accommodate a category for 'not stated/inadequately described' and an assessment of patient characteristics indicates that separations with this category of Indigenous status show greater similarities with the non-Indigenous category than with the Indigenous category for most patient characteristics examined (AIHW 2005).

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is financial year 2008-09. Data for 2007-08 has also been reported for time series. Data are collected on an

ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2008-09, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, for the exceptions being the private day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital facility in the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the AIHW, and the AIHW does not have direct access to jurisdictional records to determine the accuracy of data provided. However, routine data quality checks are conducted by the states and territories prior to submission to the AIHW. The AIHW then undertakes extensive validations on receipt of data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

For Admitted patient data, Indigenous status is of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Vic, Qld, SA, WA, NT (public hospitals only). National totals include these six jurisdictions only. Indigenous status data are reported for Tasmania and ACT with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed

Adjustments for Indigenous under-identification have been made at the national level for the total number of hospital separations using an adjustment factor of 89 per cent. No adjustments for under-identification have been made at the State/Territory level or principal diagnosis level.

Approximately 2 per cent of hospital records in the six jurisdictions had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for missing Indigenous status information.

Coherence

The Estimated Resident Population and Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections are provided by the ABS.

The information presented for this indicator are calculated using the same methodology as data published in Australian hospital statistics 2008-09, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework detailed analyses report 2008.

Data for this indicator can be meaningfully compared across reference periods. No changes have been made to the data elements for this indicator over reporting periods.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the Admitted Patient Care NMDS are published annually in Australian hospital statistics (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data.

Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository —METeOR. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care are also published in METeOR, and the National health data dictionary.

Information on ABS data is available on the ABS website.

Principal diagnoses reported for this indicator were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) using the

Accessibility

sixth edition of the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2008).

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the Admitted Patient Care NMDS. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.
- On-line interactive data cubes for Admitted patient care (for Principal diagnoses, Procedures and Diagnosis Related Groups).

Data for this indicator are published biennially in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework detailed analyses report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 9 — Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths) (ABS data).

Target/ outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Indicator	Child Under 5 Mortality Rate (and excess deaths)
Measure (computation)	<p><i>Numerator</i> — death registrations for the period 2003–2008 (various groupings) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p>Perinatal: Number of fetal + neonatal deaths Infant: Number of deaths among children aged under 1 year Child 0-4: Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years Child 1-4: Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p><i>Denominator</i>—</p> <p>Perinatal: Number of births (including live births, intrauterine fetal deaths and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation or weighing at least 400 grams) Infant: Number of live births in the period Child 0-4: Population aged 0 to 4 years Child 1-4: Population aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p>Excess deaths: Observed number of Indigenous deaths - expected number of deaths if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Numerator</i> – ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Causes of Death Collection (3303.0)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> - ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Perinatal: ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0)</p> <p>Infant: ABS Births Collection (3301.0)</p> <p>Child 0-4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Child 1-4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Indigenous: ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0)</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<p>The ABS Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include demographic items, as well as Causes of death information, which is</p>

coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.

Timeliness

Causes of death and perinatal deaths data are published on an annual basis.

Death records, including perinatal deaths, are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous intercensal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

Information on causes of death and perinatal deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise

analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Causes of death and perinatal deaths data for 2007, have been subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death and perinatal deaths data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available. Revised data for 2007 has been published in the 2008 Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths publications, released in 2010. 2007 data will be revised and published again in the publications relating to the 2009 Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections due for release in 2011. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death and perinatal deaths will also be published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, Australia, 3303.0.

Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. Infant and perinatal mortality rates utilise births data as the denominator. The Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages devoted significant time and resources in 2009 to follow-up and finalise birth registrations where there was previously incomplete information, including the 'Retrospective Births Project' completed in the December quarter 2009. As part of the 'Retrospective Births Project' 1,780 births were registered in the 2009 reference year, with approximately 40% registered as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In 2009, half of the 4,000 births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women registered in Queensland occurred in 2008 or earlier. These projects have improved the completeness of births data by year of occurrence. However, finalisation of previously incomplete forms may have also affected births data based on year of registration, which has been used as the denominator in infant and perinatal mortality rate calculations included in this publication. For more information see Australian Bureau of Statistics, Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0) Explanatory Notes 27-30. As population estimates of the population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are sourced from 2006 Census based projections for 2007 and later years, this matter does not currently affect indicators which use these projections in their calculations.

There are ongoing ABS investigations into the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians registered in Western Australia in recent years. Until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established, ABS recommends caution when utilising Western Australia's mortality rates for this indicator.

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Causes of Death collection and Perinatal collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the Indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.

Coherence

The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.

Interpretability

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).□

Accessibility

Causes of death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Perinatal Deaths data are available on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product number. ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Data quality statement — Indicator 9 Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths) (supplementary AIHW data).

This indicator includes a number of measures (infant mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, child 1-4 mortality rate and child 0-4 mortality rate). It should be noted that the perinatal mortality rate does not directly equate to a component of the 'child under 5 mortality rate' because it includes fetal deaths. These deaths are not captured in the 'child under 5 mortality rate' because it includes deaths of live-born children aged 0-4 years only.

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS does not include a neonatal death data item. However this information is collected as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions have collected information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.
- Data on perinatal mortality are presented for all jurisdictions however data reported for Tasmania and Australia exclude perinatal deaths recorded in Tasmania in 2004. Although death data were provided for Tasmania, data could not be included for Indigenous status as the 'not stated' category was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category for that year.
- Neonatal deaths for the Northern Territory for 2007 and 2008 are considered to be incomplete. Data do not include deaths occurring outside of the Northern Territory for those years.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator consists of two parts:</p> <p>Part A: is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous babies who die in the perinatal period.</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — Number of perinatal deaths (fetal and neonatal)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — Total number of births (live and still births) of at least 400 grams birth weight or at least 20 weeks gestation)</p> <p>Calculation: $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p>Rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.</p> <p>Part B: Excess perinatal deaths</p> <p>Excess deaths: Observed number of deaths among Indigenous babies minus the expected number of deaths among Indigenous babies if the age-specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population.</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).

Institutional environment

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data collected as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection include a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by State and Territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The state and territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.

Relevance

The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).

The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birth weight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

The Perinatal NMDS provides some relevant data elements of interest for this indicator. Perinatal mortality is derived from data items on stillbirths neonatal deaths which are collected in the NMDS. The Perinatal NMDS includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. The Perinatal NMDS has no data item for the Indigenous status of the baby. Currently, reporting of Indigenous status of the baby is based on maternal Indigenous status. In 2008, this represented approximately 70 per cent of all Indigenous births based on data from ABS birth registrations (ABS 2009: Births Australia, 2008). Consultation for a new data element to collect Indigenous status of the baby was completed in June 2010 and the data element is anticipated to be added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2011.

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother. No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1999-2008 has been consistent, at 3.5–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution. Babies of mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

Data on perinatal mortality are incomplete. Data are presented for all jurisdictions however data reported for Tasmania and Australia exclude perinatal deaths recorded in Tasmania in 2004. Although death data were provided for Tasmania, data could not be included for Indigenous status as the 'not stated' category was unable to be distinguished from the 'non-Indigenous' category for this year.

Data on neonatal mortality are incomplete. In some jurisdictions, neonatal deaths for babies transferred to another hospital or readmitted to hospital and those dying at home may not be included. For the Northern Territory

for 2007 and 2008, data were not yet available on neonatal deaths of babies born in the Northern Territory but who died interstate. Due to the small number of deaths, interpretation can be limited as to whether differences in mortality rates are due to statistical fluctuations or differential ascertainment of the deaths. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2004 to 2008. Data for the reference period 2004 to 2007 are also reported.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of State/Territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

Five years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.

There is incomplete data on perinatal mortality in the NPDC. There is differential ascertainment and provision of data to the NPDC of fetal and neonatal deaths by jurisdictions.

Fetal deaths include late terminations however there is differential ascertainment of late terminations of pregnancy across the country. Victoria has the most complete ascertainment, for example, in 2007 18 per cent (164) of perinatal deaths were terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons. South Australia does not provide terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons in their perinatal death data.

Accuracy

The reference period for the data is 2004 to 2008. Data for the reference period 2003 to 2007 was also reported for time series.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the

accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of State/Territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

Four to five years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.

There is incomplete data on perinatal mortality in the NPDC. There is differential ascertainment and provision of data to the NPDC of fetal and neonatal deaths by jurisdictions.

Fetal deaths include late terminations however there is differential ascertainment of late terminations of pregnancy across the country. Victoria has the most complete ascertainment, for example, in 2007 18 per cent (164) of perinatal deaths were terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons. South Australia does not provide terminations of pregnancy for psychosocial reasons in their perinatal death data.

Coherence

Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

For the period of the indicator, birth and perinatal death data from the NPDC are not comparable to ABS registration data. The scope of the birth and death collections differs between ABS and NPDC. The methodologies used to collect data differ. The NPDC collects information on Indigenous status of the mother only while the ABS collects information on Indigenous status of both parents. The NPDC collects data on year of birth compared with ABS which collects data on year of registration of birth or death.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1 and Perinatal deaths chapter), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDs elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 (Chapter 1 and Chapter 5).

Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online

Accessibility

metadata repository —METeOR. Metadata information for the Perinatal NMDS are also published in METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australia's mothers and babies annual report
- Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004
- METeOR – online metadata repository
- National health data dictionary.

Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)

Data for this indicator are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies; and biennially in reports such as the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework* report, the *Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, and the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage* report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 10 Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation.
Indicator	NIRA 10–Mortality Rate (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by leading causes
Measure (computation)	<p><i>Numerator</i> — death registrations for the period 2003–2008 (various groupings) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.</p> <p>Perinatal: Number of fetal + neonatal deaths Infant: Number of deaths among children aged under 1 year Child 0-4: Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years Child 1-4: Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p><i>Denominator:</i></p> <p>Perinatal: Number of births (including all live births, intrauterine fetal deaths and stillbirths of at least 20 weeks gestation or weighing at least 400 grams). Infant: Number of live births in the period Child 0-4: Population aged 0 to 4 years Child 1-4: Population aged 1 to 4 years</p> <p>Excess deaths: Observed number of Indigenous deaths - expected number of deaths if the age specific rate of the non-Indigenous population was applied to the Indigenous population for the given age groups above.</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Numerator</i> – ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Causes of Death Collection (3303.0)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> - ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Perinatal: ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0)</p> <p>Infant: ABS Births Collection (3301.0)</p> <p>Child 0-4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Child 1-4: ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0)</p> <p>Indigenous: ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0)</p>
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	The ABS Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.

Data in the Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections include demographic items, as well as causes of death information, which is coded

according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.

Timeliness

Causes of death and perinatal deaths data are published on an annual basis.

Death records, including perinatal deaths, are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter. Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter. Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveller behaviour. Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and revisions are made to the previous intercensal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

Information on causes of death and perinatal deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise

analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non-sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data.

For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Causes of death and perinatal deaths data for 2007, have been subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death and perinatal deaths data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available. Revised data for 2007 has been published in the 2008 Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths publications, released in 2010. 2007 data will be revised and published again in the publications relating to the 2009 Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths collections due for release in 2011. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death and perinatal deaths will also be published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, Australia, 3303.0.

Causes listed are selected causes of death at the ICD10 chapter level. See Causes of Death, Australia, 3303.0 for further information.

Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal and infant crude mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. Infant and perinatal mortality rates utilise births data as the denominator. The Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages devoted significant time and resources in 2009 to follow-up and finalise birth registrations where there was previously incomplete information, including the 'Retrospective Births Project' completed in the December quarter 2009. As part of the 'Retrospective Births Project' 1,780 births were registered in the 2009 reference year, with approximately 40% registered as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In 2009, half of the 4,000 births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women registered in Queensland occurred in 2008 or earlier. These projects have improved the completeness of births data by year of occurrence. However, finalisation of previously incomplete forms may have also affected births data based on year of registration, which has been used as the denominator in infant and perinatal mortality rate calculations included in this publication. For more information see Australian Bureau of Statistics, Births, Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 3301.0) Explanatory Notes 27-30. As population estimates of the

population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are sourced from 2006 Census based projections for 2007 and later years, this matter does not currently affect indicators which use these projections in their calculations.

There are ongoing ABS investigations into the unusual volatility in the number of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians registered in Western Australia in recent years. Until a better understanding of the nature of this volatility is established, ABS recommends caution when utilising Western Australia's mortality rates for this indicator.

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Causes of Death collection and Perinatal collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Some rates are unreliable due to small numbers of deaths over the reference period. Resultant rates could be misleading for example where the non-Indigenous mortality rate is higher than the Indigenous mortality rate for some causes. All rates in this indicator must be used with caution.

Coherence

The methods used to construct the indicator are consistent and comparable with other collections and with international practice.

Interpretability

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0).□

Accessibility

Causes of death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Perinatal deaths data are available on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product number. ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Data quality statement — Indicator 11 Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Key data quality points

- The NHMD is a comprehensive dataset that has records for all separations of admitted patients from essentially all public and private hospitals in Australia. The hospital separations data do not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by State/Territory. Currently data for NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA & NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes. National totals include these six jurisdictions only.
- Data for Tasmania and ACT are reported with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed
- Data have not been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

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

Indicator Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Measure (computation) The numerator is the number of hospital separations for children aged under 5 years, and the denominator is the Estimated Resident Population of children aged under 5 years.

A separation is an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care.

Calculation is (Numerator X Denominator), presented as a rate per 1 000. Crude percentages, rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.

Data source/s *Numerator:*

This indicator is calculated using data from the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD), based on the National Minimum Data Set for Admitted Patient Care.

Denominators:

For total population: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2007 and 30 June 2008

For Indigenous population: ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections (Indigenous population) Series B.

The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting population data for the Indigenous population from population data for the total population.

Institutional environment The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. The data were supplied to the Institute by State and Territory health authorities. The State and Territory health authorities received these data from public and private hospitals. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

The Institute is an independent statutory authority within the Health and

Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister. For further information see the AIHW website.

Hospitals may be required to provide data to states and territories through a variety of administrative arrangements, contractual requirements or legislation.

States and territories supplied these data under the terms of the National Health Information Agreement (see link).

http://www.aihw.gov.au/committees/simc/final_nhia_signed.doc

Relevance

The purpose of the NMDS for Admitted patient care is to collect information about care provided to admitted patients in Australian hospitals. The scope of the NMDS is episodes of care for admitted patients in all public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities and alcohol and drug treatment centres in Australia. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories may also be included. Hospitals specialising in dental, ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.

The hospital separations data do not include episodes of non-admitted patient care provided in outpatient clinics or emergency departments.

Separations with care types of Newborn episodes that did not include qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded as these activities are not considered to be admitted patient care. Separations in private hospitals in Tasmania, the ACT and the Northern Territory have also been excluded from analyses for confidentiality reasons. This is consistent with the publication of all hospital separation data by the AIHW.

Data are a count of hospital separations (episodes of admitted patient care, which can be a total hospital stay or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care) and not patients. Patients who separated from hospital more than once in the year will be counted more than once in the data set.

While the NHMD is appropriate for the information being gathered and provides all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, identification of Indigenous separations in the NHMD is not complete and varies by State/Territory. Therefore jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous separation rates should not be made for this indicator. Data are analysed by State/Territory of usual residence of the patient.

The numerator and denominator for the calculation of rates for this indicator come from different sources (numerator from the NHMD and denominator from ABS population data). While population data are adjusted for undercount and missing responses to the Indigenous status question, data from the NHMD are not. This, along with changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions in both the numerator and denominator may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

Hospital separations with a 'not stated/inadequately described' Indigenous status have been combined with hospital separations for 'non-Indigenous Australians' and have been reported under the category 'Other Australians'. This is because data systems of certain jurisdictions do not accommodate a category for 'not stated/inadequately described' and an assessment of patient characteristics indicates that separations with this

Timeliness

category of Indigenous status show greater similarities with the non-Indigenous category than with the Indigenous category for most patient characteristics examined (AIHW 2005).

The reference period for the data is the financial years 2007-08 to 2008-09. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2008–09, almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of a mothercraft hospital in the ACT. The great majority of private hospitals also provided data, for the exceptions being the private day hospital facilities in the ACT, the single private free-standing day hospital facility in the NT, and a small private hospital in Victoria.

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the AIHW, and the AIHW does not have direct access to jurisdictional records to determine the accuracy of data provided. However, routine data quality checks are conducted by the states and territories prior to submission to the AIHW. The AIHW then undertakes extensive validations on receipt of data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

For Admitted patient data, Indigenous status is of sufficient quality for statistical reporting purposes for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Vic, Qld, SA, WA, NT (public hospitals only). National totals include these six jurisdictions only. Indigenous status data are reported for Tasmania and ACT with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed

Approximately 2 per cent of hospital records in the six jurisdictions had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for missing Indigenous status information.

Cells have been suppressed to protect confidentiality (where the numerator is less than 5, or would identify a single service provider), or where rates are highly volatile (i.e. the denominator is very small).

For the current reporting period, two years of data have been combined to ensure confidentiality of responses. In Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, numbers of separations for Indigenous children for some principal diagnoses (diseases of the skin, diseases of ear, and genitourinary diseases for the ACT; and diseases of the nervous system for Tasmania) are extremely small (less than 5) and thus the corresponding rates, rate ratios and rate differences have been suppressed. For a number of other principal diagnoses in these two jurisdictions, numbers for Indigenous children are relatively small (less than 20) and thus the corresponding rates, rate ratios and rate differences should be interpreted with caution.

For time series, single year data are reported, and hospital separation rates are presented for the top 6 leading principal diagnoses only due to small numbers for the remaining diagnoses in some states and territories. In the ACT, numbers for 'certain infectious and parasitic diseases' for Indigenous children are less than five and thus the corresponding rates, rate ratios and rate differences have been suppressed.

The Estimated Resident Population and Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections are provided by the ABS.

Coherence

The information presented for this indicator are calculated using the same methodology as data published in Australian hospital statistics 2008–09.

Interpretability

No changes have been made to the data elements for this indicator over reporting periods. Care should be taken in comparing data over reference periods for Tasmania and the ACT due to volatility in the rates as a result of small numbers of separations for Indigenous children aged 0-4 years.

Supporting information on the quality and use of the Admitted Patient Care NMDS are published annually in Australian hospital statistics (technical appendixes), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. Supporting information includes discussion of coverage, completeness of coding, the quality of Indigenous data, and changes in service delivery that might affect interpretation of the published data.

Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository —METeOR. Metadata information for the NMDS for Admitted patient care are also published in METeOR, and the National health data dictionary.

Information on ABS data is available on the ABS website.

Principal diagnoses reported for this indicator were classified, coded and reported to the National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD) using the sixth edition of the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2008).

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the Admitted Patient Care NMDS. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australian hospital statistics with associated Excel tables.
- On-line interactive data cubes for Admitted patient care (for Principal diagnoses, Procedures and Diagnosis Related Groups).

Data for this indicator are published biennially in the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 12 Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

Key data quality points:

- Birthweight is included in the Perinatal NMDS and data are complete for over 99.9 per cent of babies.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions have collected information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

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

Indicator Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

Measure (computation) This indicator presents the incidence of low birthweight among liveborn babies, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and other mothers as a proportion of liveborn infants. Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

Numerator — Number of low birthweight liveborn singleton infants born in a calendar year.

Denominator — Number of liveborn singleton infants born in a calendar year.

Calculation: $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$

Data source/s Rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.

This indicator is calculated using data from the [AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection \(NPDC\)](#).

Institutional environment The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data collected as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection include a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by State and Territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The State and Territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment.

Relevance The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).

The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the

pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

While the Perinatal NMDS includes all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, it includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. The Perinatal NMDS has no data item for the Indigenous status of the baby. Currently, reporting of Indigenous status of the baby is based on maternal Indigenous status. In 2008, this represented approximately 70 per cent of all Indigenous births based on data from ABS birth registrations (ABS 2009: Births, Australia 2008). Consultation for a new data element to collect Indigenous status of the baby was completed in June 2010 and the data element is anticipated to be added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2011.

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother.

No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1999–2008 has been consistent, at 3.5–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with this caution.

Babies of mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from rates but are included in totals for this indicator.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2006 to 2008.

Single year data (2007, 2008) has been provided for time series.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of State/Territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

Coherence	<p>Three years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.</p> <p>Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).</p> <p>Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository —METeOR. Metadata information for the Perinatal NMDS are also published in METeOR, and the National Health Data Dictionary.</p>
Accessibility	<p>The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's mothers and babies annual report • Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 • METeOR – online metadata repository • National health data dictionary. <p>Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)</p> <p>Data for this indicator are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies; and biennially in reports such as the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report, the Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 13 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Key data quality points:

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include smoking during pregnancy in 2008 and national data are not currently available.
- Data on smoking during pregnancy are currently available in seven jurisdictions; data are not available for Victoria. Therefore national rates presented exclude Victoria.
- Definitions for smoking during pregnancy differ among the jurisdictions and therefore comparisons between states and territories should be made with caution.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions have collected information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC. The current data have not been adjusted for under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother and thus jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous data should not be made.

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade
Indicator	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy
Measure (computation)	<p>This indicator presents the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and other mothers who smoked during pregnancy as a proportion of total mothers who gave birth.</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — Number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy in a calendar year.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — Number of mothers who gave birth in a calendar year.</p> <p>Calculation: $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$</p> <p>Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period using age groups 15-19 to 40-44 years) are presented.</p> <p>Rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.</p>
Data source/s	This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
Institutional environment	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data collected as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection include a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by State and Territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The State and Territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the AIHW, please see AIHW Institutional Environment</p>
Relevance	<p>The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).</p> <p>The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in</p>

Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

There is currently no data element in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set for smoking during pregnancy, however some information is obtained as part of the NPDC. A program for national data development was completed in 2009 to add nationally agreed data items on smoking during pregnancy to the Perinatal NMDS from 2010.

For 2008, data on smoking during pregnancy is available from seven jurisdictions (New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory). Data are not available for Victoria but will be available for the 2009 pregnancy cohort.

Although the NPDC includes all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, definitions used for smoking during pregnancy differ among the jurisdictions. Seven of the states and territories currently collect at least one smoking question as part of their routine perinatal data collections. Data for the Northern Territory and South Australia relate to smoking status at the first antenatal visit. For South Australia, smoked includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit. This may result in higher rates of smoking being reported for these jurisdictions because often the first antenatal visit will precede pregnancy-related harm minimisation interventions designed to stop smoking during pregnancy. Given the different timing of data collection on smoking during pregnancy in the seven jurisdictions, comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with caution.

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother. No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1999-2008 has been consistent, at 3.5–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth.

Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

Data provided for this indicator on women who smoked during pregnancy includes women who quit during pregnancy.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2008.

Data for 2007 has also been provided for time series.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be

found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of State/Territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which may differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

Data on smoking during pregnancy are not available for Victoria. Therefore this jurisdiction is not included in national rates.

Nationally, there were 3.1 per cent of Indigenous mothers for whom smoking status was not stated in 2008. The Northern Territory had a large proportion of Indigenous mothers whose smoking status was not stated (19.1 per cent) compared to the other states and territories. Consequently, this may not be an accurate reflection of the true proportion of Indigenous women in the Northern Territory who smoked during pregnancy. Of stated responses for the Northern Territory, 50.2 per cent of Indigenous mothers smoked during pregnancy, compared with 40.7 per cent when Not stated responses were included in the denominator.

Coherence

An interim measure is presented for this indicator, pending availability of data using the standard data definitions in the Perinatal NMDS. Data presented in future years may not be consistent or comparable with data presented here. Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may also affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series for future years.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004 (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).

Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository —METeOR. Nationally consistent data items on smoking during pregnancy were added to the Perinatal NMDS from 2010 and are published in the National Health Data Dictionary as a national standard.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australia's mothers and babies annual report
- Smoking and pregnancy
- Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004
- METeOR – online metadata repository
- National health data dictionary.

Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)
Data for this indicator are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies; and biennially in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report.

Data quality statement — Indicator 14 Antenatal care

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include antenatal care data items in 2008 and national data are not currently available.
- Information about antenatal care in the first trimester was available for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, and information about number of antenatal visits was available for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Antenatal care data items were collected using non-standardised definitions and with variable response rates. Comparisons between these jurisdictions should therefore be made with caution.
- The NPDC includes information on the Indigenous status of the mother only. Since 2005, all jurisdictions have collected information on Indigenous status of the mother in accordance with the Perinatal NMDS.
- No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage or identification of Indigenous mothers in the NPDC or to determine variability between states and territories. The current data have not been adjusted for potential under-identification of Indigenous status of the mother and thus jurisdictional comparisons of Indigenous data should not be made.

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

Indicator Antenatal care

Measure (computation) This indicator consists of two parts:
PART A: the number of women who gave birth, where an antenatal visit was reported in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks) as a proportion of women who gave birth resulting in at least one live or stillborn baby.
Numerator — Number of women who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester (up to and including 13 completed weeks) and gave birth to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year
Denominator — Total number of women who gave birth to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year
Calculation: $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$

PART B: the number of women who attended at least 5 antenatal visits and gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to a live or stillborn baby as a proportion of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation resulting in at least one live or stillborn baby.

Numerator — Number of women who attended at least 5 antenatal visits and gave birth at 32 weeks gestation or more to a live or stillborn baby in a calendar year

Denominator — Total number of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to at least one live or stillborn baby in a calendar year

Calculation: $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$

Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period using age groups 15-19 to 40-44 years) are presented. Rate ratios and rate differences are presented as additional statistics.

Data source/s This indicator is calculated using data from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).

Institutional environment

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) has calculated this indicator. Data collected as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection include a National Minimum Data Set and were supplied by State and Territory health authorities to the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU), a collaborating unit of the Institute. The State and Territory health authorities receive these data from patient administrative and clinical records. This information is usually collected by midwives or other birth attendants. States and territories use these data for service planning, monitoring and internal and public reporting.

Relevance

The National Perinatal Data Collection comprises data items as specified in the Perinatal National Minimum Data Set plus additional items collected by the states and territories. The purpose of the Perinatal NMDS is to collect information at birth for monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and the neonatal period for both the mother and baby(s).

The Perinatal NMDS is a specification for data collected on all births in Australia in hospitals, birth centres and the community. It includes information for all live births and stillbirths of at least 400 grams birthweight or at least 20 weeks gestation. It includes data items relating to the mother, including demographic characteristics and factors relating to the pregnancy, labour and birth; and data items relating to the baby, including birth status, sex, gestational age at birth, birthweight and neonatal morbidity and fetal deaths.

Although the NPDC includes data elements of interest for this indicator, the Perinatal NMDS did not include antenatal care data items in 2008, therefore, data are not available for all states and territories. Data reported for 2008 on number of women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester are for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Although data on gestation at first antenatal visit are also collected in the Australian Capital Territory, they were not considered of sufficient quality to publish. Data reported for 2008 on number of antenatal visits are for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory. Totals reported for this indicator are not generalisable to Australia.

Information collected on antenatal care differ among the jurisdictions. Comparisons between states and territories should therefore be interpreted with caution.

While each jurisdiction has a unique perinatal form for collecting data on which the format of the Indigenous status question and recording categories varies slightly, all systems include the NMDS item on Indigenous status of mother.

No formal national assessment has been undertaken to determine completeness of the coverage of Indigenous mothers in the Perinatal NMDS. However, the proportion of Indigenous mothers for the period 1999-2008 has been consistent, at 3.5–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with caution.

Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated (0.1 per cent missing) have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

All missing and null records (e.g. for antenatal visits) have been excluded from analyses for Part A.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2008.

Data for 2007 has also been provided for time series.

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

Inaccurate responses may occur in all data provided to the Institute. The Institute does not have direct access to perinatal records to determine the accuracy of the data provided. However, the Institute undertakes validation on receipt of data. Data received from states and territories are checked for completeness, validity and logical errors. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions are made in response to these edit queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors.

Errors may occur during the processing of data by the states and territories or at the AIHW. Processing errors prior to data supply may be found through the validation checks applied by the Institute. This indicator is calculated on data that has been reported to the AIHW. Prior to publication, these data are referred back to jurisdictions for review. The Institute does not adjust the data to correct for missing values. Note that because of data editing and subsequent updates of State/Territory databases, and because data are being reported by place of residence rather than place of birth the numbers reported for this indicator differ from those in reports published by the states and territories. The data are not rounded.

Data presented by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality and completeness of Indigenous identification of mothers which is likely to differ among jurisdictions. Approximately 0.1 per cent of mothers who gave birth in the reference period had missing Indigenous status information. No adjustments have been made for under-identification or missing Indigenous status information and thus jurisdictional comparisons should not be made.

National data are not available for this indicator. Data reported for 2008 on number of women who gave birth who attended at least 1 antenatal visit in the first trimester are for New South Wales, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Data reported for 2008 on number of antenatal visits are for Queensland, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. Residents of these jurisdictions who gave birth in a different jurisdiction would not have data on antenatal care.

Proportions of records missing antenatal care information on whether the first visit was in the first trimester are very different for women who resided in New South Wales (1.0 per cent) and the Northern Territory (1.8 per cent) compared with South Australia (13.6 per cent). Improvements in data validation in the Northern Territory, including validation of ultrasound examinations attended, has led to improved data quality and a decrease in the proportion of records missing antenatal care information, since 2007. The timing of the first visits for women missing data may be distributed differently to those whose data have been reported. There are also differences in how the jurisdictions define antenatal visits.

Coherence

An interim measure is presented for this indicator, pending development and implementation of standard data definitions in the Perinatal NMDS. Data presented in future years may not be consistent or comparable with data presented here. Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions may affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series in future years.

Interpretability

Supporting information on the use and quality of the NPDC are published annually in Australia's mothers and babies (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in Perinatal National Minimum Data Set compliance evaluation 2001 to 2005. Readers are advised to read caveat information to ensure appropriate interpretation of the

performance indicator. More detailed information on the quality of Indigenous data that might affect interpretation of the indicator was published in *Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004* (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).

Metadata information for this indicator are published in the AIHW's online metadata repository —METeOR. Once nationally consistent data items on antenatal care are added to the Perinatal NMDS, metadata information for this indicator will be revised in METeOR, and published in the National Health Data Dictionary as a national standard. In December 2009, a data item on 'pregnancy duration at the first antenatal care visit' was added to the Perinatal NMDS and included in METeOR.

Accessibility

The AIHW provides a variety of products that draw upon the NPDC. Published products available on the AIHW website are:

- Australia's mothers and babies annual report
- METeOR – online metadata repository
- National health data dictionary.

Ad hoc data are also available on request (charges apply to recover costs)

Data for this indicator are published annually in *Australia's mothers and babies*; and biennially in the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework* report.

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

[This NIRA indicator relates directly to the indicator on NAPLAN achievement in the NEA.]

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Indicator	Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9
Measure (computation)	For data item, technical definition of data item For rate or proportion, separately identifying: <i>Numerator</i> — number of students that achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 <i>Denominator</i> —total population of all students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9
Data source/s	Rate or proportion – proportion at or above the national minimum standard Is collected at school level and distributed by the Test Administration Authority
Institutional environment	Data Collector(s): Individual schools send this data under a set of protocols to the Test Administration Authorities for the states and territories. Collection authority: ACARA Act Data Compiler(s): ACER
Relevance	Level of Geography: Data is available by National, State and Territory, and geo-location levels. Data Completeness: Yes Indigenous Statistics: All data is available by Indigenous status by geo-location by State and Territory. Socioeconomic status data: NA Numerator/Denominator Source: The numerator and denominator are compiled from a single source, with the exception of aggregated data for the mean scale scores provided by ACER. For Education indicators, are all types of schools, universities, technical colleges/TAFEs and correspondence schools included? Schools that sit NAPLAN tests. Have standard classifications been used? If not, why not? Yes
Timeliness	Collection interval/s: The NAPLAN tests are conducted annually. Data available: The Summary National Report was released in September 2009. The National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2009 was released by Education Ministers on 18 December 2009. Referenced Period: 12 months Revisions are made between the release of the Summary Report and National Report.

Accuracy	<p>Method of Collection: Method of Collection: By Test Administration Authorities and provided to ACER, who provide to ACARA.</p> <p>Data Adjustments: Raw NAPLAN scores are converted to scaled scores.</p> <p>Sample/Collection size: The collection size is a census of NAPLAN participating years (3, 5, 7, 9).</p> <p>Standard Errors: The standard errors have been used to calculate 95 per cent confidence intervals for all the data provided.</p> <p>Known Issues: Confidence intervals should be considered when ranking jurisdictions. The confidence intervals used to compare jurisdictions within a calendar year are not the same confidence intervals used to compare across calendar years.</p> <p>Year to year change: Caution should be exercised when using the data to measure small changes from year to year; 95 per cent confidence intervals have been provided.</p> <p>Is the data being used attitudinal or data? Data</p>
Coherence	<p>Consistency over time: NAPLAN results are collected in a consistent manner annually.</p> <p>The numerator and denominator are compiled from a single source, with the exception of aggregated data for the mean scale scores provided by ACER.</p> <p>The data is consistent with data supplied in previous reporting round.</p> <p>Jurisdiction estimate calculation: Yes</p> <p>Jurisdiction/Australia estimate calculation: Yes</p> <p>Collections across populations: Yes</p>
Interpretability	<p>Context: Yes, this is within the context of the NAPLAN testing and reporting environment.</p> <p>Other Supporting information: FAQ's on www.naplan.edu.au</p> <p>Socioeconomic status definition: NA</p> <p>Socioeconomic status derivation: NA</p> <p>Socioeconomic status quintiles derivation: NA</p>
Accessibility	<p>Data publicly available. www.naplan.edu.au</p> <p>Data is not available prior to public access.</p> <p>Supplementary data is not available.</p> <p>The data is available in PDF format on www.naplan.edu.au.</p>

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

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade
Indicator	Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9
Measure (computation)	<i>Numerator</i> — Number of students that participated in reading, writing, and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7, or 9, 1)by State and Territory, 2)by Indigenous Status, by State and Territory, and 3)by Geolocation <i>Denominator</i> — Total number of eligible students in year 3, 5, 7, or 9.
Data source/s	Is collected at school level and distributed by the Test Administration Authority
Institutional environment	Data Collector: Individual schools send this data under a set of protocols to the Test Administration Authorities for the states and territories. Collection authority: ACARA Act Data Compiler: ACARA
Relevance	Data is available by National, State and Territory, and Geolocation levels. All data is available by Geolocation. The numerator comes from the Test Administration Authorities and the denominator comes from the Institutions. Schools that sit NAPLAN tests are included. Data excludes non NAPLAN years. Standard classifications have been used.
Timeliness	The NAPLAN tests are conducted annually. The Summary National Report was released in September 2009. The National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2009 was released by Education Ministers on 18 December 2009. The referenced period is 12 Months. Revisions are made between the release of the Summary Report and National Report.
Accuracy	Data are collected by Test Administration Authorities and provided to ACARA. The data has been standardised. The sample size is all students who are eligible to sit NAPLAN tests., which was approximately 1.1M in 2009. Known Issues: Consistent definition application across the nation
Coherence	Participation rates are consistent over time, this is deemed highly accurate. The numerator/denominator are Participation plus Exemptions over Participation plus Exemptions plus Absent + Withdrawals for students enrolled in respective year level. The numerator and denominator are compiled from several sources. The numerator is captured from NAPLAN data whereas the denominator is captured from school enrolment data. The data is consistent with data supplied in previous reporting round.

The jurisdictional and Australian estimate has been calculated. The collection spans across populations.

There have been no changes to the underlying data collection since the previous reporting year.

Interpretability

The data are within the context of the NAPLAN testing and reporting environment. FAQ's can be found at www.naplan.edu.au. Any ambiguity in the data would stem from the non— participation definitions

Accessibility

Data are at publicly available at www.myschool.edu.au and www.naplan.edu.au. Data is not available prior to public access. Supplementary data is not available. Screen reader compatibility is available and also tested using the Google translation website. Data less than 5 are not reported.

Data quality statement — Indicator 19 Apparent retention rates from year 7–8 to year 10 and to year 12

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Indicator	Apparent retention rates from year 7/8 (i. national, by jurisdiction, by geolocation; ii. to year 10; iii. to year 12)
Measure (computation)	<p>The Apparent retention rates are defined as:</p> <p>To year 10 <i>Numerator</i> – number of full time students in year 10 in reference year (2009) <i>Denominator</i> – number of full-time students in the base year (year 7 in NSW, Vic, Tas and ACT in 2006; year 8 in QLD, WA, SA and NT in 2007).</p> <p>To year 12 <i>Numerator</i> — number of full-time students in year 12 in reference year (2009) <i>Denominator</i> — number of full-time students in the base year (year 7 in NSW, Vic, Tas and ACT in 2004; year 8 in Qld, WA, SA and NT in 2005).</p>
Data source/s	<p>This measure only provides information on those who are retained to Year 10 or Year 12. These students may or may not complete Year 10 or Year 12.</p> <p>Numerator and denominator – non finance NSSC. Data is published in Schools, Australia (cat. 4221.0). Data are available annually.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>Data on government and non-government schools are collected from administrative school enrolment databases and collated by the ABS through the non-finance National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC). This collection was established through the work of the then Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA).</p> <p>For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, which cover this collection, please see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>School student data are available by State/Territory and Indigenous status but are not currently available by socioeconomic status.</p> <p>Information on Indigenous status is obtained from school enrolment forms which are generally completed by the primary carer of the child. The NSSC includes people who did not state their Indigenous status in the category 'non-Indigenous'.</p> <p>This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of students in Year 10 or Year 12 in the reference year by the number enrolled at the commencement of secondary school some years previously (depending on jurisdiction). Hence the measure is an Apparent Retention Rate (ARR). It is not a measure of the proportion of students who actually completed Year 10 or Year 12.</p> <p>Particularly in small jurisdictions, relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates. In addition, the rates in the smaller jurisdictions may be noticeably affected by changes in such factors as the proportion of ungraded and/or mature aged students from year to year.</p> <p>All data are collected to standard classifications as stated in the NSSC</p>

	Notes, Instructions and Tabulations manual. Data covers all students enrolled in school, some of whom may be taking a VET course.
Timeliness	The NSSC is based on the school census that is conducted annually on the first Friday in August by each State and Territory department of education. The results from the 2009 NSSC were released in March 2010.
Accuracy	Each school provides information on their enrolments to the relevant state education department to then forward aggregate data to the ABS. The collection of data on students in non-government schools is coordinated through the Australian Government Department for Education, Employment and Workplace Relations. The NSSC is based on information on each student enrolled at the time of the school census. Care should be taken in the interpretation of ARR as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors such as repeating students, migration, inter-sector transfers and enrolment policies. For further details on the accuracy of the NSSC methodology and ARRs, see Explanatory Notes of Schools, Australia (Cat. No. 4221.0).
Coherence	The ARR is based on those who are undertaking study at the Year 10 or Year 12 level as at August in the reference year and they may not go on to complete Year 10 or Year 12. The NSSC data items used to construct the ARRs are consistent and comparable over time, and support assessment of annual change. The ARR measures change over a period of time. The numerator and denominator are sourced from different annual cycles of the NSSC, to follow the same age-cohort. Given the long analysis period, student transitions, such as migration or re-entry to the school system, have an effect on the accuracy of this calculation. In addition, the denominator is sourced from two different NSSC years due to different starting years for secondary school. For example, for the ARR from Year 7/8 to Year 10 in 2009, the denominator for NSW, Vic , Tas and ACT is sourced from NSSC 2006 (Year 7) and for Qld, WA, SA and NT is sourced from 2007 (Year 8). There is some variability in the reporting of Indigenous status, particularly in relation to not stated responses. This may result in some under reporting of Indigenous status, see Appendix 2: Collection of Indigenous Status of Students (Cat. No. 4221.0) 2009. Increases in the number of Indigenous students due to improvements in the reporting of Indigenous status may lead to increases in ARRs for Indigenous students independently of changes in actual retention. Before sending data to the ABS, each state education department cleans the data and removes duplicate records so that students are only counted once. Due to the different enrolment systems, the ability to remove duplicates varies among jurisdictions and this may result in over-reporting of school students in some states. Decreases in the number of students due to improvements in the identification and removal of duplicate enrolments may lead to decreases in ARRs independently of changes in actual retention.
Interpretability	Predominantly national level information is published in Schools Australia (Cat. No. 4221.0) on the ABS website. A range of time series data cubes, with a focus on State/Territory level information, are available on the ABS website.
Accessibility	Schools, Australia (Cat. No. 4221.0) includes explanatory notes and glossary available on the ABS website. Socioeconomic status is not yet available in the NSSC.

Data quality statement — Indicator 20 Attendance rates — Year 1 to Year 10

[This NIRA indicator relates directly to the indicator on student attendance in the NEA.]

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020
Indicator	As stated in the relevant National Agreement – 1. The proportion of children enrolled in and attending school. 2. The proportion of Indigenous and low SES children enrolled in and attending school. [For student attendance data – only required to address ‘attending’ component for these indicators].
Measure (computation)	1. Numerator – aggregate number of actual days in attendance in the collection period, for children in Years 1–10 (children enrolled full time only). 2. Denominator – aggregate number of possible days for attendance in the collection period, for children in Years 1–10 (students enrolled full time only). 3. Rate or proportion – rate (percentage) by Indigenous status.
Data source/s	Is collected by ACARA from Jurisdictions.
Institutional environment	Data Collector(s): Each jurisdiction and sector collects this data and provides to ACARA. Collection authority: National Indigenous Reform Agreement Data Compiler(s): Jurisdictions compile the data that is sent from schools. ACARA compiles the data sent by jurisdictions.
Relevance	Level of Geography: Data is available by state and territory by sector only. Data Completeness: Data is not available by geo-location. A national attendance figure is not available. Indigenous Statistics: Indigenous statistics are available for each sector by state/territory for each year (1-10). Socioeconomic status data: NA Numerator/Denominator Source: Yes they are from the same source. For Education indicators, are all types of schools, universities, technical colleges/TAFEs and correspondence schools included? All types of schools are included. What does the data not represent or cover? The data doesn't represent year 11-12 attendance rates. Have standard classifications been used? If not, why not? Yes, standard definitions of Indigenous status have been applied from the MCEECDYA data standards manual.

Timeliness	<p>Collection interval/s: The data is collected annually.</p> <p>Data available: This data was requested from the jurisdictions in April 2010. ACARA received this data during the period from April-June 2010. Attendance rates have been published in the COAG National Education Agreement: Performance report for 2009 for years 1, 5 & 10.</p> <p>Referenced Period: 12 months</p>
Accuracy	<p>Method of Collection: Schools within jurisdictions record student attendance by using various internal administrative systems.</p> <p>Known Issues: The collection and reporting of student attendance data is under review to achieve national consistency and comparability. Key issues are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methodology for collection of the attendance data • Treatment of part day attendance • Treatment of ungraded students • Methodology for calculation of attendance • Treatment of inclusion / exclusions <p>Year to year change: Percentages in each cell are rounded to the nearest whole number; therefore smaller changes are not detectable.</p> <p>Is the data being used attitudinal or data? Data</p>
Coherence	<p>Consistency over time: This data has been collected since 2007 and has remained fairly consistent during this period. A difference noted has been the collection period; the collection period for South Australian government schools in the first year of collection was one term only rather than the full first semester used in subsequent years.</p> <p>Numerator/denominator: The numerator is the number of attended days whereas the denominator is the number of possible attended days. The numerator and denominator are compiled from a single source. The data is consistent with data supplied in previous reporting round.</p> <p>Jurisdiction estimate calculation: No</p> <p>Jurisdiction/Australia estimate calculation: No</p> <p>Collections across populations: No</p>
Interpretability	<p>Other Supporting information: Explanatory notes for attendance data, published annually in the National Report on Schooling.</p>
Accessibility	<p>Data publicly available? Yes, some of this data is publicly available. Attendance rates have been published in the COAG National Education Agreement: Performance report for 2009 for years 1,5 & 10.</p> <p>Data is not available prior to public access.</p> <p>Supplementary data is not available.</p> <p>In which formats is the data available for people to use? Where and how do you access them? This data has been published to date in PDF format on the COAG Reform Council website.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 24 CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement

Target/Outcome	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non Indigenous Australians within a decade.
Indicator	CDEP participants and off CDEP job placement
Measure (computation)	<p>1. Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP.</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — total number of CDEP participants as at 30 June</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of Indigenous Australians of workforce age as at 30 June.</p> <p>2. Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment.</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — total number of off-CDEP employment exits (over financial year)</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of CDEP participations (over financial year)</p>
Data source/s	<p><i>Numerator</i> — FaHCSIA's <u>CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative</u> data. Data are available annually.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — <u>ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> for Indigenous population.</p>
Institutional environment	Except for the numbers on Indigenous population, all the other numbers (CDEP participants, CDEP participations and CDEP exits) are administrative data obtained by the CDEP Programme Management Branch of the Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA). The data are collected for program performance monitoring purposes.
Relevance	<p>The data on Indigenous population by age cohort and jurisdiction is from the ABS' Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021, Catalogue no. 3238.0.</p> <p>The data meets the requirements for this performance indicator. The reference period matches the type of variable – stock variable on the proportion of CDEP participants is presented at a point in time (30 June 2010) and the flow variable on the proportion of off-CDEP exits is presented over a period of time (1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010).</p> <p>For the stock variable, it is of note that the number of unique participants over any period of time will be higher than the number of participants reported at a point in time (as in the case reported in Tables 24.1 and 24.2)</p> <p>For the flow variable, multiple off-CDEP employment and CDEP participation episodes can be recorded per participant over this time interval.</p>
Timeliness	<p>CDEP information is obtained by the CDEP Programme Management Branch from a live transactional database and as such the data can be collected almost as soon as it is recorded.</p> <p>Sometimes revisions are made on the database as more information is received. In the current reporting framework in which the data providers report to SCRGSP within three months after the end of financial year, CDEP data reported for the reference period is unlikely to change.</p>

Accuracy	Sourced from administrative data and the ABS' estimated resident populations at high aggregation levels, no data reliability issues are foreseen.
Coherence	<p>Following the CDEP restructure, effective from 1 July 2009, new CDEP participants can be part of two streams of assistance – Work-Readiness Services and Community Development. This change may have an impact on the comparability of the data before and after the policy change. To ensure comparability over time, the reporting from 2009-10 onwards will take into account this policy change.</p> <p>Note also that as at 1/7/09 the service delivery area of the program was reduced to remote areas only with a maximum allocated places for the program set at 15000, a reduction of over 5000 from the previous year.</p> <p>For the Indigenous population numbers, the latest ABS release of population projections (8 September 2009), which covers the future period ending in 2021, will be used.</p>
Interpretability	In the tables on CDEP participants, the impact of reporting over a longer time frame on the number of unique participants is noted. In the table on CDEP exits and participations, it is noted that a participant can have multiple employment episodes and exits. For all tables, numbers that are too small to be reported are suppressed.
Accessibility	Collected for the purpose of program performance monitoring, information on CDEP participants and participation is internally circulated in FaHCSIA. The CDEP statistics reported in FaHCSIA's Annual Report tend not to be broken down by Indigenous status.

Data quality statement — Indicator — 25 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)

Target/Outcome Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non Indigenous Australians within a decade.

Indicator 3-month employment outcomes (Post-Program Monitoring)

Measure (computation) *Numerator* — Estimate of the number of Indigenous job seekers who are employed three months after participating in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program.

Denominator — Number of Indigenous job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program.

Data source/s *Numerator* — Three month employment outcomes to be estimated based on results of the Post-Program Monitoring Survey.

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

Institutional environment The data were collected by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations as the Department is responsible for the management of Commonwealth funded employment services. The data were collected in accordance with the provisions of the Privacy Act 1988.

The data were compiled by the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations.

The data were collected through the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey are confidential, with access to unit record results restricted to staff members on a need to know basis. Further, this is guaranteed by the:

- secure storage of the data
- use of the data for statistical analysis purposes.

If errors are identified in published data it is updated with the correct data at the earliest possible time.

Relevance Data are available at National, State and Territory level (subject to Relative Standard Error levels).

All jurisdiction data are available, except for outcomes in the Australian Capital Territory where the Relative Standard Error for the Indigenous employment estimate was greater than fifty 50 per cent. To ensure confidentiality of the results, the estimates for the Australian Capital Territory across all measures have been excluded from the Australian results.

Data on Indigenous status is collected from the Job Seeker Classification Instrument (JSCI) Interview, which occurs when a job seekers first registers for employment services and is re-applied throughout a job seeker's period of unemployment.

It is not possible to report outcomes by socioeconomic status.

The denominator is sourced from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations administrative data holdings, whereas the numerator is sourced from the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey.

The results from the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey are an estimate based on survey results and are subject to the limitations associated with all survey based estimates. The results for this year were affected by the transition of employment service delivery from Job Network to Job Services Australia. This has impacted on the number of job seekers who have been surveyed and the points at which they have been surveyed.

Timeliness

Standard classification has been used.

Data are collected year round with a new sample of job seekers selected in the PPM survey every two weeks.

Data are generally publicly released three months after the end of the observation period.

The reference period is the time between when Job seekers exited a period of assistance between 1 October 2008 and 30 September 2009, with outcomes measured around three months after exit.

Accuracy

Generally, there are no revisions to the data once it is publicly released, unless an error has been detected.

The Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey uses a three stage process. An initial mail-based survey is sent to job seekers around eight weeks after they become in-scope to have their outcome measured. If the job seeker does not respond to the initial mail-based survey within three weeks they will be sent a reminder mail-based survey. If after three weeks following they still have not responded then a telephone follow-up contact is attempted (over a two week period).

If a job seeker in returning their PPM survey indicates that they are not employed, but their employment services provider had successfully lodged a claim for a 13 week employment outcome for the same job seeker at the same time, the job seeker is considered to be employed for the purposes of Post-Program Monitoring.

The PPM survey stratifies its population based on the income support status of the job seeker at the time of sample selection. Depending on which employment program a job seeker exited the sampling frame will differ. In any one year, approximately 400,000 surveys are attempted.

The overall response rate achieved by the PPM survey is slightly under 50 per cent.

At the national level, the standard error from the PPM survey is around one percentage point.

The response rate varies across jurisdiction and between Indigenous and non-Indigenous job seekers. Overall, the Indigenous response rate is around 25 per cent, compared to 50 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers. In Western Australia and the Northern Territory the Indigenous

response rate is around 15 per cent.

The PPM survey should not be used to assess small year to year changes as it is a survey based estimate of outcomes. This is to reflect that the PPM survey is designed to measure the post-assistance outcomes of specific employment programs. The design of the surveys, including how many people are surveyed and at what point, change to reflect the design of the employment services market. When Job Services Australia was introduced in July 2009, the operation of the PPM survey changed substantially. This led to a break in the data collection series.

Coherence

The transition of the delivery of employment services from Job Network to Job Services Australia resulted in a break in collection of PPM survey data. This affected the number of job seekers that were surveyed and the points at which they were surveyed. Similarly, the period reported covers the time of the Global Recession which saw a significant increase in the number of people accessing Commonwealth funded employment services. The question on the PPM survey that is used to determine whether a job seeker was employed has remained the same, however, there have been some small changes to the points at which job seekers are surveyed through PPM. Given the impact of the transition on the number and spread of PPM survey responses, it was necessary to aggregate the cohorts of job seekers assisted into "Job Network", "Job Services Australia", "Job Services Australia Activities", "Indigenous Employment Program" and "Other specialist services", as opposed to estimating the employment levels for each and then aggregating the results.

The numerator is an estimate derived from the PPM survey, whereas the denominator is sourced from the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relation's administrative data holdings. The difference between the two is that the numerator is an estimate while the denominator is a known number.

The numerator and denominator are compiled from a single source.

The data are consistent with data supplied in the previous reporting round.

All jurisdiction estimates are calculated the same way. The data is collected the same way for all populations.

The effect of the Global Recession has been to increase the number of persons accessing Commonwealth funded employment services, while there has been a decrease in the employment rate following assistance. The Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report presents results from the same survey, however, results shown in that report should not be compared with results for KPI25. The results presented in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report are at the program level, whereas the results for KPI25 are at the job seeker level. Therefore, as expected, the job seeker level results are higher than those reported at the program level.

Interpretability

The transition of employment service delivery from Job Network to Job Services Australia and the Global Recession would have contributed more 'noise' into the results than would normally be expected. As such, the year to year difference may be more volatile this year than would be observed in other years.

Accessibility

The technical notes in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report provides more detail on the operation of the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey and how to interpret the results from the survey.

There are no other issues around interpretability that needs to be considered

Performance indicator data are not publicly available. Publicly released data from the PPM survey are reported at the program level, as opposed to the unit being the job seeker for this measure.

Data is available prior to public access. Subject to internal Departmental clearance non-standard PPM survey data can be made available earlier than public release dates.

Supplementary data is available. The provision of the additional data is subject to available resources within the relevant team in the Department, approval through Departmental clearance processes and the results being statistically reliable to release.

The provision of the additional data is subject to available resources within the relevant team in the Department, approval through Departmental clearance processes and results being statistically reliable to release.

Program level results from the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey are published in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report available on the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations Internet page as well as in the Department's Annual Report.

Data quality statement — Births (NIRA Indicators 2, 9, 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Births
Data source/s	ABS Birth Statistics are sourced from birth registration systems administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, based on data provided on a registration form completed by the parent(s) of the child. Registration of births is compulsory in Australia under relevant State/Territory legislation. Birth records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis.
Institutional environment	This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment
Relevance	<p>Birth statistics are one of the components in the production of estimates of natural increase (the difference between numbers of births and deaths) used as a component of population change in the calculation of population estimates of Australia and the states and territories. The primary uses of population estimates are in the determination of seats in the House of Representatives for each State and Territory as well as in the distribution of Australian Government funds to State, Territory and local governments. Population estimates are also used for a wide range of government, business and community decisions, both directly and indirectly, by contributing to a range of other social and economic indicators.</p> <p>Birth statistics are also essential in the analysis of fertility in Australia, and inform on the population's ability to reproduce itself. Trends in fertility are used in the development of assumptions on future levels of fertility for population projections.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Births records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a quarterly and annual basis.</p> <p>Quarterly estimates of births on a preliminary basis are published five to six months after the reference period in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), and revised 21 months after the end of each financial year. Annual estimates on a year of registration basis are published within ten months of the end of the reference year in Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0).</p> <p>One dimension of timeliness in birth registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a birth. As a result, some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later. This can be caused by either a delay by the parent(s) in submitting a completed form to the registry, or a delay by the registry in processing the birth (for example, due to follow up activity due to missing information on the form, or resource limitations).</p>

Accuracy

Information on births is obtained from a complete enumeration of births registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, births data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.

Sources of non-sample error include:

- completeness of an individual record at a given point in time;
- completeness of the dataset (e.g. impact of registration lags, processing lags and duplicate records);
- extent of coverage of the population (whilst all births are legally required to be registered, some cases may not be registered for an extended time, if at all); and
- lack of consistency in the application of questions or forms used by data providers, both through time and between different jurisdictions.

Every effort is made to minimise error by working closely with data providers, the careful design of forms, training of processing staff, and efficient data processing procedures.

Coherence

The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of birth statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the births to be counted include all births "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all births occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.

Registration of births is compulsory in Australia under relevant State/Territory legislation. However, each State/Territory Registrar has its own birth registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.

Use of supporting documentation released with Births, Australia (cat. no. 3301.0) is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across State/Territory registries can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output. Explanatory Notes in each issue contains information pertinent to that release which may impact on comparison over time.

Birth registrations data are not the only statistical series on births in Australia. The National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) is a national collection on pregnancy and childbirth, based on births reported to the Perinatal Data Collection in each State and Territory in Australia. Midwives and other health professionals who attend births complete notification forms for each birth, using information obtained from mothers and hospital

or other records. This information is compiled and published annually by the National Perinatal Statistics Unit (NPSU) of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) in Australia's Mothers and Babies. As information from these two collections are from different sources, the statistics obtained vary. The number of births in the Perinatal Data Collection are generally greater, which may reflect the likelihood of parent(s) to delay or fail to register the birth of a child.

Interpretability

Births statistics are generally straightforward and easy to interpret. It should be noted, however, that changes in numbers of births over time can be due to two factors: changes in fertility, and changes in the number of women in child-bearing ages. For this reason, births data need to be considered in relation to the size of the relevant population(s) through the use of fertility rates.

Another aspect that may be overlooked is plurality, or the fact that each birth of a multiple birth is counted individually in births data. Confinement statistics remove the effect of plurality and are used when analysing characteristics of the mother or father; for example, for calculating median ages.

Accessibility

Births data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 330.0 product family. Further information on births and fertility may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users.

Data quality statement — Perinatal Deaths (NIRA Indicators 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Perinatal deaths
Data source/s	<p>ABS Perinatal Death Statistics are sourced from deaths registrations administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each State and Territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the cause of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.</p> <p>Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis. Each death record contains both demographic data and medical information from the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death where available. Information from coronial investigations are provided to the ABS through the National Coroners Information System (NCIS)</p>
Institutional environment	<p>This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.</p>
Relevance	<p>The ABS perinatal deaths collection includes all perinatal deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or perinatal deaths statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Perinatal Deaths collection include demographic items, as well as Causes of Death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of cause of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) is used for the 1998 - 2007 data.</p> <p>Perinatal statistics provide valuable information for the analysis of fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths Australia. This electronic product presents data at the national and state level on registered perinatal deaths by sex, state of usual residence, main condition in fetus/infant, main condition in mother, state of usual residence of mother, and Indigenous status . Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates are also provided.</p>

Timeliness

Perinatal Deaths, Australia is produced annually. Perinatal death statistics are produced from data collected by the ABS from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each State and Territory on a monthly basis. Perinatal death statistics are released with a view to ensuring that they are fit for purpose when released. To meet user requirements for timely data, it is often necessary to obtain information from the administrative source before all information for the reference period is available (e.g. finalisation of coronial proceedings). A balance needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness, taking account of the different needs of users.

Accuracy

Information on deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of Perinatal deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.

Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data for 2007, has been subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available. Revised data for 2007 has been published in the 2008 Causes of death publication, released in March 2010. 2007 Causes of Death will be revised and published again in the publication relating to the 2009 collection due for release in 2011. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 Causes of Death data will also be published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, 3303.0.

Coherence

The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of Perinatal deaths statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of

Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.

Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant State/Territory legislation. However, each State/Territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.

Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output. The Explanatory Notes in each issue contains information pertinent to this particular release which may impact on comparison over time.

Interpretability

Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data. Information on data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Perinatal Deaths Australia (3304.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

Accessibility

Perinatal deaths data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users

Data quality statement — Underlying cause of death (NIRA indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Underlying cause of death
Data source/s	<p>ABS Causes of death statistics are sourced from death registrations administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each State and Territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the causes of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.</p> <p>Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars, on a monthly basis. Each death record contains both demographic data and medical information from the Medical Certificate of Cause of Death where available. Information from coronial investigations are provided to the ABS through the National Coroners Information System (NCIS).</p>
Institutional environment	<p>This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment</p>
Relevance	<p>The ABS Causes of Death collection includes all deaths that occurred and were registered in Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual residence is overseas. Deaths of Australian residents that occurred outside Australia may be registered by individual Registrars, but are not included in ABS deaths or causes of death statistics.</p> <p>Data in the Causes of Death collection include demographic items, as well as causes of death information, which is coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is designed to promote international comparability in the collection, processing, classification, and presentation of causes of death statistics. The classification is used to classify diseases and causes of disease or injury as recorded on many types of medical records as well as death records. The ICD has been revised periodically to incorporate changes in the medical field. The 10th revision of ICD (ICD-10) has been used since 1997.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars and the National Coroners Information System on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on an annual basis. One dimension of timeliness in causes of death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the</p>

following year or later.

Accuracy

Information on causes of death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, causes of death data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.

Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

Causes of death statistics are released with a view to ensuring that they are fit for purpose when released. Supporting documentation for causes of death statistics are published and should be considered when interpreting the data to enable the user to make informed decisions on the relevance and accuracy of the data for the purpose the user is going to use those statistics. To meet user requirements for timely data it is often necessary to obtain information from the administrative source before all information for the reference period is available (e.g. finalisation of coronial proceedings). A balance needs to be maintained between accuracy (completeness) of data and timeliness, taking account of the different needs of users.

Causes of death data for 2007, has been subject to revision. All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. This is a change from previous years where all ABS processing of causes of death data for a particular reference period was finalised approximately 13 months after the end of the reference period. Where insufficient information was available to code a cause of death (e.g. a coroner certified death was yet to be finalised by the Coroner), less specific ICD codes were assigned as required by the ICD coding rules. The revision process enables the use of additional information relating to coroner certified deaths as it becomes available over time. This results in increased specificity of the assigned ICD-10 codes. Causes of death data for 2007 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available. Revised data for 2007 has been published in the 2008 Causes of death publication, released in March 2010. 2007 causes of death will be revised and published again in the publication relating to the 2009 collection due for release in 2011. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death data will also be published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Causes of Death, Australia, 3303.0.

Coherence

The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of causes of deaths statistic in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the

permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.

Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant State/Territory legislation. However, each State/Territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.

Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output. The Explanatory Notes in each issue contains information pertinent to this particular release which may impact on comparison over time

Interpretability

Information on some aspects of statistical quality may be hard to obtain as information on the source data has not been kept over time. This is related to the issue of the administrative rather than statistical purpose of the collection of the source data. Information on data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Causes of Death, Australia, (3303.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website

Accessibility

Causes of death data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3303.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level.

Data quality statement — Deaths (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Deaths
Data source/s	ABS Death Statistics are sourced from deaths registrations administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. It is a legal requirement of each State and Territory, that all deaths are registered. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred. As part of the registration process, information on the cause of death is either supplied by the medical practitioner certifying the death on a Medical Certificate of Cause of Death, or supplied as a result of a coronial investigation.
Institutional environment	This collection is conducted under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment.
Relevance	<p>Death statistics are one of the components in the production of estimates of natural increase (the difference between numbers of births and deaths) used as a component of population change in the calculation of population estimates of Australia and the states and territories. The primary uses of population estimates are in the determination of seats in the House of Representatives for each State and Territory, as well as in the distribution of Australian Government funds to State, Territory and local governments. Population estimates are also used for a wide range of government, business and community decisions, both directly and indirectly, by contributing to a range of other social, health and economic indicators. Death statistics are also essential in the analysis of morbidity and mortality in Australia. Trends in mortality are used in the development of assumptions of future levels of mortality for population projections.</p> <p>Data refer to deaths registered during the calendar year shown, unless otherwise stated. Statistics on demographic characteristics of the deceased such as age at death, sex, place of usual residence, marital status, Indigenous status and country of birth are included.</p> <p>Deaths data includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia, including deaths of persons whose usual place of residence is overseas, and is registered with a State and Territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. <p>Deaths data excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• still births/fetal deaths (these are accounted for in perinatal death statistics published in Perinatal Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3304.0, and previously, Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0); and deaths of Australian residents which occur outside Australia.
Timeliness	Death records are provided electronically to the ABS by individual Registrars on a monthly basis for compilation into aggregate statistics on a

quarterly and annual basis.

Quarterly estimates of deaths on a preliminary basis are published five to six months after the reference period in Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0), and revised 21 months after the end of each financial year. Annual estimates on a year of registration basis are published within eleven months of the end of the reference year in the publication Deaths, Australia (3302.0).

One dimension of timeliness in death registrations data is the interval between the occurrence and registration of a death. As a result, a small number of deaths occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or later.

Accuracy

Information on deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths data sources are subject to non-sampling error which can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data.

Sources of non-sample error include:

- completeness of an individual record at a given point in time;
- completeness of the dataset (e.g. impact of registration lags, processing lags and duplicate records);
- extent of coverage of the population (whilst all deaths are legally required to be registered, some cases may not be registered for an extended time, if at all); and
- lack of consistency in the application of questions or forms used by data providers, both through time and between different jurisdictions.

Every effort is made to minimise error by working closely with data providers, the careful design of forms, training of processing staff, and efficient data processing procedures.

Although it is considered likely that most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) Australians are registered, a proportion of these deaths are not registered as Indigenous. Information about the deceased is supplied by a relative or other person acquainted with the deceased, or by an official of the institution where the death occurred and may differ from the self-identified Indigenous origin of the deceased. Forms are often not subject to the same best practice design principles as statistical questionnaires, and respondent and/or interviewer understanding is rarely tested. Over-precise analysis of Indigenous deaths and mortality should be avoided.

Coherence

The international standards and recommendations for the definition and scope of deaths statistics in a vital statistics system are set out in the Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System Revision 2, published by the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD). Consistent with the UNSD recommendations, the ABS defines a death as the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place. In addition, the UNSD recommends that the deaths to be counted include all deaths "occurring in every geographic area and in every population group comprising the national area". For the purposes of Australia, this includes all deaths occurring within Australia as defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) that applies at the time.

Registration of deaths is compulsory in Australia under relevant State/Territory legislation. However, each State/Territory Registrar has its own death registration form. Most data items are collected in all states and territories and therefore statistics at a national level are available for most characteristics. In some cases, different wording of questions asked on the registration form may result in different answers, which may affect final figures.

Use of the supporting documentation released with the statistics is important for assessing coherence within the dataset and when comparing the statistics with data from other sources. Changing business rules over time and/or across data sources can affect consistency and hence interpretability of statistical output.

Interpretability

Deaths statistics are generally straightforward and easy to interpret. It should be noted, however, that changes in numbers of deaths over time can be due a number of factors including changes in mortality and changes in the size and age/sex structure of the population. For this reason, deaths data needs to be considered in relation to the size of the relevant population(s) through the use of mortality rates.

Information of mortality rates, as well as data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with death statistics can be found in Deaths, Australia (3302.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

Accessibility

Deaths data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3302.0 product family. Further information on deaths and mortality may be available on request. The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act (1905). This may restrict access to data at a very detailed level which is sought by some users.

Data quality statement — Estimated resident population (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Estimated Resident Population
Data source/s	Estimated Residential Population statistics uses data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of the data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations for purposes other than estimating the population. Births and deaths statistics are extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Medicare Australia client address data is used to estimate interstate migration. Passenger card data and related information provided by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) is used to calculate Net Overseas Migration (NOM).
Institutional environment	<p>ABS Census of Population and Housing and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) data are used to determine a base population from which Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is calculated and to finalise all components of population change.</p> <p>This data is produced under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment</p>
Relevance	<p>Estimates of the resident population (ERP) for the states and territories of Australia are published by sex and age groups, and experimental estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are also available. The ERP is the official measure of the population of states and territories of Australia according to a usual residence population concept. ERP is used for a range of key decisions such as resource and funding distribution and apportioning seats in the House of Representatives to each State and Territory.</p> <p>Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of each reference quarter.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Every year, the 30 June ERP is further disaggregated by sex and single year of age, and is made available five to six months after end of the reference quarter.</p> <p>Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released annually and made available 21 months after the end of the reference period for the previous financial year, once more accurate births, deaths and net overseas migration data becomes available. In the case of births and deaths, the revised data is compiled on a date of occurrence basis. In the case of net overseas migration, final data is based on actual traveler behaviour.</p> <p>Final estimates are made available every 5 years after a census and</p>

revisions are made to the previous intercensal period. ERP data is not changed once it has been finalised. Releasing preliminary, revised and final ERP involves a balance between timeliness and accuracy.

Accuracy

All ERP data sources are subject to non-sampling error. Non-sampling error can arise from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. In the case of Census and PES data every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. The ABS does not have control over any non sampling error associated with births, deaths and migration data (see institutional environment).

Another dimension of non-sampling error in ERP is the fact that the measures of components of population growth become more accurate as more time elapses after the reference period. As discussed under Timeliness, the trade-off between timeliness and accuracy means that a user can access more accurate data by using the revised or final ERP data. While the vast majority of births and deaths are registered promptly, a small proportion of registrations are delayed for months or even years. As a result, preliminary quarterly estimates can be an underestimate of the true number of births and deaths occurring in a reference period. Revised figures for a reference period incorporate births and deaths registrations that were received after the preliminary data collection phase as well as the estimated number of registrations that have still not been received for that reference period. For more information see the Demography Working Paper 1998/2 - Quarterly birth and death estimates, 1998 (cat. no. 3114.0) and Population Estimates: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 3228.0.55.001).

After each Census the ABS uses the Census population count to update the original series of published quarterly population estimates since the previous Census. For example, 2006 Census results were used to update quarterly population estimates between the 2001 and 2006 Census. The PES is conducted soon after the Census to estimate the number of Australians not included in the Census. Adding this net undercount of people back into the population is a crucial step in arriving at the most accurate ERP possible. For more information on rebasing see the feature article in the December quarter 2007 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0). □

Coherence

ERP was introduced in 1981 and backdated to 1971 as Australia's official measure of population based on place of usual residence. ERP is derived from usual residence census counts, to which is added the estimated net census undercount and Australian residents temporarily overseas at the time of the census (overseas visitors in Australia are excluded from this calculation). Before the introduction of ERP, the Australian population was based on unadjusted census counts on actual location basis. It is important to note this break in time series when comparing historical population estimates.

An improved method for calculating NOM was applied from September quarter 2006 onwards. The key change is the introduction of a '12/16 month rule' for measuring a person's residency in Australia replacing the '12/12 month rule'. This change results in a break in time series therefore it is not advised that NOM data calculated using the new method is compared to data previous to this. For further information see Information

Paper: Improving Net Overseas Migration Estimation, 2009 (cat. no. 3412.0.55.001).

The births and deaths are not coherent with the data found in ABS births and deaths publications. This is because the revision cycle necessary to produce ERP results in a mix of preliminary births and deaths data, based on date of registration, and revised data which is a modelled estimate of births and deaths by date of occurrence. By contrast, the main tables of data in the births and deaths publications are based wholly on registration in the reference year, with some tables and analysis based wholly on date of occurrence data.

Interpretability

ERP is generally easy to interpret as the official measure of Australia's population (by State and Territory) on a place of usual residence basis. However, there are still some common misconceptions. For example, a population estimate uses the term 'estimate' in a different sense than is commonly used. Generally the word estimate is used to describe a guess, or approximation. Demographers mean that they apply the demographic balancing equation by adding births, subtracting deaths and adding the net of overseas and interstate migration. Each of the components of ERP is subject to error, but ERP itself is not in any way a guess. It is what the population would be if the components are measured well.

Population estimation is also very different to sample survey-based estimation. This is because population estimation is largely based on a full enumeration of components. In the case of the population base, only the PES used sampled data to adjust for census net undercount. In the case of the components of population growth used to carry population estimates forward, Australia has a theoretically complete measure of each component.

Another example of a common misconception relates to the fact that the population projections presented in this publication are not predictions or forecasts. They are an assessment of what would happen to Australia's population if the assumed levels of components of population change - births, deaths and migration - were to hold into the future.

Accessibility

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 and 3201.0 product families. The formats available free on the web are:

- The main features which has the key figures commentary,
- A pdf version of the publication,
- Time series spreadsheets on population change, components of change and interstate arrivals and departures,
- A data cube (in Supertable format) containing quarterly interstate arrivals and departures data.

Data quality statement — Experimental estimates and projections (NIRA indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome

Indicator Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10

Measure (computation) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians

Data source/s Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates and projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) population of Australia are based on experimental population estimates derived from the most recent Census of Population and Housing (currently 2006) and Post Enumeration Survey. Assumptions on past and future levels of the components of population change are applied to this base population in order to produce estimates (for earlier reference years) and projections (for future reference years).

Assumptions are derived from an analysis of data sourced from a variety of institutional environments. Much of this data is administrative by-product data collected by other organisations. Assumptions on fertility and mortality are based on births and deaths statistics extracted from registers administered by the various State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

This data is produced under the Census and Statistics Act 1905. For information on the institutional environment of the ABS, including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, see ABS Institutional Environment

Institutional environment Indigenous population estimates for years prior to the base population provide estimates on a temporally consistent basis, thus eliminating any inconsistencies in estimates due to the changing propensity to identify as Indigenous across censuses. Estimates are published for Australia and the states/territories, by five-year age group and sex.

Relevance Population projections inform on future changes in the Indigenous population of Australia, such as population growth/decline and changes in age structure, and are therefore used in a variety of key planning decisions. Projections are published for Australia, states/territories, Indigenous Regions and Remoteness Areas, by five-year age group and sex. Projected numbers of births and deaths are also published.

Assumptions have been formulated on the basis of past demographic trends, in conjunction with consultation with various individuals and government department representatives at the national and State/Territory level. Consultation occurred between May and July 2009, after which the assumptions were finalised.

Timeliness ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections are compiled and published once in each five year period; typically three years following the most recent census

Accuracy**Base population (2006 estimates)**

The estimates and projections presented in this publication are based on results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for net undercount as measured by the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The goal of the census is to obtain a complete measure of the number and characteristics of people in Australia on census night and their dwellings.

The ABS conducts the PES shortly after the census to determine how many people were missed in the census and how many were counted more than once. For 2006, the net undercount of the Indigenous population was 59,200 persons. The extent of under-coverage of Indigenous Australians in the 2006 Census, the relatively small sample size of the PES to adjust for that under-coverage, and the number of records with unknown Indigenous status means that 2006 population estimates should be interpreted with caution, and are therefore labelled experimental. For more information see Experimental Estimates and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Jun 2006 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001).

Population estimates

Given the poor quality of historical Indigenous component data (births, deaths and migration), ABS Indigenous population estimates for non-Census years are produced by applying assumptions about past levels of Indigenous life expectancy at birth to the base population. As levels of these components are unknown, estimates should be treated with caution, particularly for the period 1986 to 1990.

Indigenous population estimates for 1986 to 2005 based on the 2006 census supercedes previously published estimates for this period.

Population projections

ABS Indigenous population projections are based on a number of assumptions on future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. They are not intended as predictions or forecasts, but are illustrations of growth and change in the Indigenous population that would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period.

While the assumptions are formulated on the basis of an assessment of past demographic trends, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will be realised. In addition, the assumptions do not attempt to allow for non-demographic factors (such as major government policy decisions, economic factors, catastrophes, wars, epidemics or significant health treatment improvements) which may affect future demographic behaviour or outcomes.

Coherence

The estimates and projections presented in this publication are not consistent with estimates and projections based on 2001 or previous censuses. As the assumptions used in each successive set of Indigenous population estimates and projections incorporate recent trends, comparison of data across issues of this publication is not advised.

Interpretability

The ABS observes strict confidentiality protocols as required by the Census and Statistics Act, 1905. This may limit access to data at a detailed level.

ABS population projections are not intended as predictions or forecasts, and should not be considered as such. Rather, they are illustrations of

growth and change in the population that would occur if the assumptions were to prevail over the projection period.

Accessibility

The outputs on the ABS web site under the 3238.0 product family contain notes on the assumptions and methods used to produce the Indigenous population estimates and projections. It also contains Explanatory Notes and Glossary that provide information on the data sources, terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics. ABS Indigenous population projections are available in a variety of formats on the ABS web site under the 3238.0 product family. The formats available are:

Main Features, which contains commentary on key figures;

- a pdf version of the publication;
- data cubes containing:
 - Indigenous population estimates and projections for Australia and the states and territories, by five-year age group (to 85 years and over) and sex, for all projection series (Series A to N);
 - Indigenous population projections for Indigenous Regions, by five-year age group (to 65 years and over) and sex;
 - Indigenous population projections for Remoteness Areas, by five-year age group (to 75 years and over) and sex.
- data cubes containing population projections, components of change and summary statistics for Australia and the states and territories, Indigenous Regions and Remoteness Areas, for the two main projection series (Series A and B).

References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Islander Communities 2006, Australia*, (reissue) Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.
- 2008, *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, Canberra.
- and AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2010, *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2010*, Cat. no. 4704.0, Canberra.
- ACER (Australian Council for Educational Research) 2004, *The Case for Change: A Review of Contemporary Research in Indigenous Education Outcomes*, Victoria.
- ACARA (Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority) 2010, *Technical Paper: Index of Community Socio-Educational Advantage (ICSEA)*, www.myschool.edu.au/Resources/pdf/My%20School%20ICSEA%20TECHNICAL%20PAPER%2020091020.pdf (accessed 3 May 2010).
- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2008, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2008*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2004, *Australia's Health, 2004*, Cat. no. AUS 44, Canberra.
- 2006, *Family Violence Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, Cat. no. IHW 17, Canberra.
- 2009, *Measuring the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*. Cat. no. IHW 24. Canberra: AIHW.
- 2010, *Australia's Health 2010, Australia's Health Series no. 12*, Cat. no. AUS 122, Canberra.
- AIC (Australian Institute of Criminology) 2010, *Indigenous Perpetrators of Violence: Prevalence and Risk Factors for Offending*, AIC Reports Research and Public Policy Series 105, Canberra.
- Altman, J. C. and Dillon, M. C. 2004, *A Profit-related Investment Scheme for the Indigenous Estate*, Discussion Paper no. 270/2004, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Australian Social Inclusion Board 2010, *Social Inclusion in Australia: How Australia is Faring*, Canberra.

-
- Bailiel, R., Stevens, M., McDonald, E., Brewster, D. and Guthridge, S. 2010, 'Exploring cross-sectional associations between common childhood illness, housing and social conditions in remote Australian Aboriginal communities', *Journal of Public Health*, vol. 10, no. 1, p.147.
- Biddle, N. 2007, *Does it Pay to Go to School? The Benefits of Participation in Education of Indigenous Australians*, PhD Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- 2009, *Ranking Regions: Revisiting an Index of Relative Indigenous Socioeconomic Outcomes*, CAEPR Working Paper no. 50/2009 <http://caepr.anu.edu.au/system/files/Publications/WP/CAEPRWP50.pdf> (accessed 22 October 2010).
- Birdsall-Jones, C., Corunna, V., Turner, N., Smart, G., and Shaw, W. 2010, *Indigenous Homelessness*, AHURI Final Report No. 143, http://www.ahuri.edu.au/publications/download/80368_fr, AHURI, Western Australia, (accessed 1 September 2010).
- Chen, S., Matruglio, T., Weatherburn, D., and Hua, J. 2005, 'The transition from juvenile to adult criminal careers', *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 86, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2007, *COAG Communiqué 20 December 2007*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2007-12-20/cooag20071220.rtf (accessed 26 May 2009).
- 2008, *COAG Communiqué 26 March 2008*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2008-03-26/docs/communique20080326.rtf (accessed 26 May 2009).
- 2009a, *COAG Communiqué 30 April 2009*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-04-30/docs/20090430_communique.pdf (accessed 26 May 2009).
- 2009b, *COAG Communiqué 7 December 2009*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-12-07/index.cfm#Inter_Fed (accessed 16 September 2010).
- 2009c, *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*, http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov_agreements/federal_financial_relations/docs/IGA_FFR_ScheduleF_National_Indigenous_Reform_Agreement.pdf (accessed 26 May 2009).
- 2009d, *COAG Communiqué 2 July 2009*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-07-02/index.cfm#closing (accessed 6 September 2009).
- 2009e, *National Urban and Regional Strategy to Close the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage*, http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-07

-
- 2/docs/national_urban_regional_strategy_indigenous_australians.rtf (accessed 28 October 2009).
- Coffin, J. 2007, 'Rising to the challenge in Aboriginal health by creating cultural security', *Aboriginal and Islander Health Worker Journal*, vol. 31, no. 3.
- Cooper, L. and Morris, M. 2005, *Sustainable Tenancy for Indigenous Families: What Services and Policy Supports are Needed?*, AHURI, South Australia.
- CRC (COAG Reform Council) 2010, *National Indigenous Reform Agreement: Baseline Performance Report for 2008-09*, COAG Reform Council, Sydney.
- FaHCSIA (Department of Families, and Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2010, *Closing the Gap Prime Minister's Report 2010*, Canberra.
- Gilbert R., and Wilson, A. 2009, *Staying Strong on the Outside: Improving the Post-release Experience of Indigenous Young Adults*. Brief 4, Indigenous Justice Clearinghouse, Sydney.
- Gruen R. L., Weeramanthri, T. S. and Bailie, R. S. 2002, 'Outreach and improved access to specialist services for Indigenous people in remote Australia: the requirements for sustainability', *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, vol. 56, no. 7, pp. 517–521.
- Hayman, N. E., White, N. E. and Spurling, G. K. 2009, 'Improving Indigenous patients' access to mainstream health services: the Inala experience', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 190, no. 10, pp 604–606.
- Hunter, B. H. and Daly, A. E. 2008, *Interactions between Crime and Fertility in the Labour Supply of Indigenous Australian Women*, Working Paper no. 40, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra.
- IERSC (Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee) forthcoming, *2010 Indigenous Expenditure Report*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- Kral, I. 2010, *Plugged in: Remote Australian Indigenous Youth and Digital Culture*, Working Paper no. 69/2010, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Marks, G. 2008, *The Occupations and Earnings of Young Australians: The Role of Education and Training*, Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth, Research Report 55, Australian Council for Educational Research, Melbourne.
- Mayer, S. 1997, *What Money Can't Buy: Family Income and Children's Life Chances*, Harvard University Press, London.

-
- McCain, M., Mustard, J. F. and Shanker, S. 2007, *Early Years Study Two, Putting Science into Action*, Council for Early Child Development, Canada.
- Mustard, J. F. 2007, 'Experience-based brain development: scientific underpinnings of the importance of early child development in a global world' in M. E. Young (ed.), *Early Child Development From Measurement to Action: A Priority for Growth and Action*, World Bank, pp. 35–63.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) 2005, *Education at a Glance*, France.
- O'Dea, K. 2008, *Reducing the burden of diabetes among Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders*, Presentation given at the Aboriginal Health Research Conference 'Strong Foundations... Strong Future', Sydney, 29–30 April.
- Ou, S. and Reynolds, A. J. 2004, 'Preschool education and school completion', in Tremblay, R.E., Barr, R.G. and Peters, R.DeV. (eds), *Encyclopaedia on Early Childhood Development*, Centre of Excellence for Early Childhood Development, Montreal.
- PC 2005, *Australia's Health Workforce: Productivity Commission Research Report*, Research Report, Canberra.
- Reynolds, A. J., Temple, J. A., Robertson, D. L. and Mann, E. A. 2001, 'Long-term effects of an early childhood intervention on educational achievement and juvenile arrest — a 15-year follow-up of low-income children in public schools', *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 285, pp. 2339–2346.
- Rudd, K. (Former Prime Minister) 2008, *Apology to Australia's Indigenous Peoples*, House of Representatives, 13 February 2008, pp. 167–173.
- SCATSIA (Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs) 2009, *Everybody's Business — Remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Community Stores*, The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Schweinhart, L. J. 2007, 'Outcomes of the High/Scope Perry Preschool Study and Michigan School Readiness Program' in M. E. Young (ed.), *Early Child Development From Measurement to Action: A Priority for Growth and Action*, World Bank, 2007, pp. 67–79.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009a, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- 2009b, *Report on Government Services 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- 2010, *Report on Government Services 2010*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

-
- Scrimgeour, D. 2007, 'Town or country: which is best for Australia's Indigenous peoples?', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 186, no. 10.
- Thomson, N., MacRae, A., Burns, J., Catto, M., Debuyst, O., Krom, I., Midford, R., Potter, C., Ride, K., Stumpers, S. and Urquhart, B. 2010, *Overview of Australian Indigenous Health Status, April 2010*, Perth, WA.
- Torzillo, P., Pholeros, P., Rainow, S., Barker, G., Sowerbutts, T., Short, T. and Irvine, A. 2008, 'The state of health hardware in Aboriginal communities in rural and remote Australia', *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 32, no. 1, pp. 7–11.
- Urquhart, B. and Thomson, N. 2009, 'Review of the misuse of kava among Indigenous Australians', *Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin*, vol. 9, no. 3.
- Weatherburn, D., Snowball, L. and Hunter, B. 2006, 'The economic and social factors underpinning Indigenous contact with the justice system: Results from the 2002 NATSISS survey', *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, no. 104, NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research.
- Wolfe, B. and Haveman, R. 2001, 'Accounting for the social and non-market benefits of education' in J. Helliwell (ed.), *The Contribution of Human and Social Capital to Sustained Economic Growth and Well-Being*, OECD and Human Resources Development Canada, University of British Columbia Press, Vancouver.
- Zubrick, S., Silburn, S., De Maio, J., Shepherd, C., Griffin, J., Dalby, R., Mitrou, F., Lawrence, D., Hayward, C., Pearson, G., Milroy, H., Milroy, J. and Cox, A. 2006, *The Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey: Improving the Educational Experiences of Aboriginal Children and Young People*, Curtin University of Technology and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Perth.
- Zubrick, S., Dudgeon, P., Gee, G., Glaskin, B., Kelly, K., Paradies, Y., Scrine, C. & Walker, R. 2010, *Social Determinants of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social and Emotional Wellbeing*. Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra.

Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACARA	Australian Curriculum and Reporting Authority
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AESOC	Australian Education Standing Officials Committee
AHMAC	Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council
AHURI	Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
BMI	body mass index
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
Census	ABS Census of Population and Housing
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DQS	Data quality statement
ECEC	Early childhood education and care
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition
ICD-10-AM	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition, Australian Modification
IERSC	Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
MCEECDYA	Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs

MCFFR	Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations
NA	National Agreement
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy
NATSIHS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey
NATSISS	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NHMD	National Hospital Morbidity Database
NHS	National Health Survey
NIRA	National Indigenous Reform Agreement
NMDS	National Minimum Data Set
NP	National Partnership
NPC	National Preschool Census
NPDC	National Perinatal Data Collection
NSSC	National Schools Statistics Collection
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
Qld	Queensland
RSE	Relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCATSIA	Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
TAFE	Technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
VET	Vocational education and training

Vic

Victoria

WA

Western Australia

Glossary

Aboriginal	A person who identifies as being of Aboriginal origin. May also include people identified as being of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.
Age standardised rates	Age standardised rates enable comparisons to be made between populations that have different age structures. Age standardisation is often used when comparing the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations because the Indigenous population is younger than the non-Indigenous population. Outcomes for some indicators are influenced by age, therefore, it is appropriate to age standardise the data when comparing the results. When comparisons are not being made between the two populations, the data are not age standardised.
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) is an Australian Government funded program that provides activities for unemployed Indigenous people to develop work skills and move into employment. For statistical purposes the ABS classifies participants in CDEP as employed rather than as unemployed or not in the labour force. Some CDEP activities are similar to those undertaken by participants in Work for the Dole, while other activities are essential roles in municipal services, health care, community services, education and other sectors that would be considered employment in mainstream communities and organisations.
ICD	ICD is the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO). It is primarily designed for the classification of diseases and injuries with a formal diagnosis. ICD-10-AM is the Australian modification of the tenth revision and was adopted for Australian use from 1 January 1999 (superseding ICD-9).
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
Equivalised household income	Equivalised household income adjusts the actual incomes of households to make households of different sizes and compositions comparable. It results in a measure of the economic resources available to members of a standardised household.
Excess deaths	Calculated by subtracting expected Indigenous deaths (based on age, sex and cause specific rates for non-Indigenous Australians) from the number of actual cause specific deaths in the Indigenous population.
Hospitalisation	Hospitalisations recorded in this report are called 'hospital separations' in many other publications using hospital statistics. A 'separation' refers to an episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). It is also defined as the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care. For measuring a hospital's activity, separations are used in preference to admissions because diagnoses and procedures can be more accurately recorded at the end of a patient's stay and patients may undergo more than one separation from the time of admission. Admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis) are recorded in hospitalisation statistics.
Income ranges	See 'quintiles'.

Infant mortality	Deaths of children between birth and exactly one year of age.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Indigenous	A person who identifies as, or who is identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Indigenous community housing (ICH):	Houses owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
Indigenous status not stated/ Indigenous status unknown	Where a person's Indigenous origin has either not been asked or not recorded.
Inner regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Jurisdiction	The Australian Government or a State or Territory Government and areas that it has legal authority over.
Major cities	See 'remoteness areas'.
Median income measures	<p>Median value is a better measure for income than mean as mean income values are more influenced by extreme income values (including the lowest and highest incomes). Therefore, median income value is a more accurate measure of income for an average household or average individual income earner.</p> <p>For example, the gross monthly incomes for 9 households are: \$10 000, \$5000, \$2500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1500, \$1000, \$450, \$450.</p> <p>The mean income value among the 9 households is $(\\$10\ 000 + \\$5\ 000 + \\$2500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1000 + \\$450 + \\$450) / 9 = \\2655.6. The median income value is the fifth value (the mid point), \$1500.</p>
Non-Indigenous	A person who is not identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.
Non-school qualification	Educational attainments other than pre-primary, primary or secondary school.
Non-remote	See 'remoteness areas'.
Outer regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Perinatal mortality	Death of 'death of a liveborn infant' within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) that weighs at least 400 grams of that is of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.
Rate ratio	The rate ratio is the rate for the Indigenous population divided by the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See 'relative Indigenous disadvantage'.
Regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Relative standard error (RSE)	The relative standard error (RSE) of a survey data estimate is a measure of the reliability of the estimate and depends on both the number of people giving a particular answer in the survey and the size of the population. The RSE is expressed as a percentage of the estimate. The higher the RSE, the less reliable the estimate. Relative standard errors for survey estimates are included in the attachment tables. See also 'statistical significance'.
Remote	See 'remoteness areas'.
Remoteness	See 'remoteness areas'.

Remoteness areas	<p>Remoteness areas are defined in the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a place in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. The remoteness of each place is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). The ABS generates an average ARIA score for each location based on its distance from population centres of various sizes. Locations are then added together to form the remoteness areas in each State and Territory. Remoteness areas comprise the following six categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • major cities of Australia • inner regional Australia • outer regional Australia • remote Australia • very remote Australia • migratory regions (comprising off-shore, shipping and migratory places). <p>The aim of the ASGC remoteness structure is not to provide a measure of the remoteness of a particular location but to divide Australia into five broad categories (excluding migratory regions) of remoteness for comparative statistical purposes.</p>
State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)	Houses owned by the State, targeted at Indigenous households.
Torres Strait Islander people	People identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin. May also include people who identify as being of both Torres Strait Islander and Aboriginal origin.
Very remote	See 'remoteness areas'.