

National Agreement
Performance Information
2010-11

National Indigenous
Reform Agreement

*Steering Committee
for the Review of
Government
Service Provision*

December 2011

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**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 2011

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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
Mr Peter Robinson	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Mr Mark Thomman	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation
Dr Meg Montgomery	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Kevin Cosgriff	NSW	NSW Treasury
Mr Simon Kent	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
Ms Janelle Thurlby	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 Craig Graham	NT	NT Treasury
Mr Trevor Sutton		Australian Bureau of Statistics
Mr David Kalisch		Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

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

Ms Sue Vroombout	Aust. Govt.	Department of the Treasury
Ms Liz Develin	NSW	Department of Premier and Cabinet
Mr Tony Stubbin	NT	NT Treasury
Mr David de Carvalho	Aust. Govt.	Department of Finance and Deregulation

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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' prefix (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 2009). COAG reaffirmed its commitment to the IGA in August 2011 (COAG 2011a). The Ministerial Council for Federal Financial Relations (MCFRR) has general oversight of the operations of the IGA. [para. A4(a)]

The IGA includes six 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 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* (NIRA) is not associated with a 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 agreed to a high level review of the NAs, NPs and implementation plans. On 13 February 2011, COAG noted a report on this review and agreed to further reviews of the performance indicator frameworks within each NA (COAG 2011b). The review of the NIRA performance indicator framework is to be completed by 31 July 2011 (too late for inclusion in this report) (COAG 2011c). It is anticipated that the outcomes from the review will be included in future cycles of NIRA reporting.

In a separate process, a refreshed NIRA (COAG 2011d) was agreed by COAG in February 2011, to incorporate national trajectories for the targets and reduce the detail against individual performance indicators. This report is based on the refreshed NIRA.

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 is considering the impact of NPs on the achievement of the objectives of the NAs [para C5 (c)]. At the time of preparing this report, the CRC had 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 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* (Steering Committee reporting for this NP was completed in May 2011)
- *National Partnership Agreement on Improving Public Hospital Services.*

The Steering Committee reports separately to the CRC on these 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. To date, the Heads of Treasuries Committee has not requested any further data gaps reports.

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:

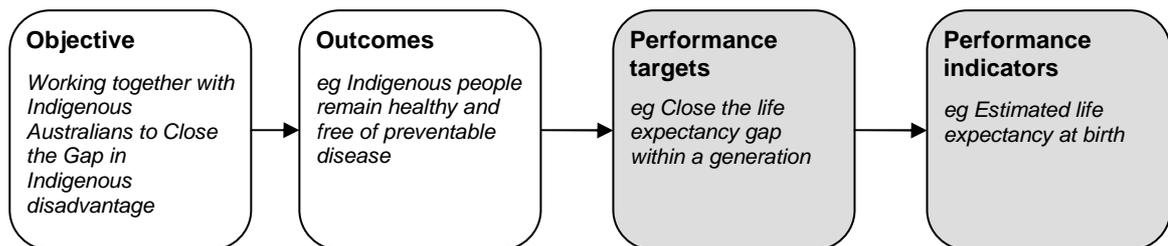
- maintaining a register of the national minimum data sets. [para. C28]
- overseeing progress in improving the quality and timeliness of indicator data and the coordination of improvements in data collection processes, data quality and the timeliness of performance reporting for the National Performance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

Performance Reporting

The Steering Committee is required to collate performance information for the NIRA (COAG 2011d) and provide it to the CRC no later than 31 December 2011. 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 third NIRA performance report prepared by the Steering Committee. The CRC has requested that data included in previous reports 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 earlier reports.

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 includes Steering Committee views on 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 2010-11: 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 WA, 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).
 - New sample survey data were available for one indicator for this report (performance indicator 25), with some Relative Standard Errors (RSEs) greater than 25 per cent in the ACT in 2010. 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.
- Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data (and combined jurisdiction totals) have been excluded from all relevant tables in this report to allow consistent current period and time series analysis of the four jurisdictions with adequate data. This affects reporting against performance indicators 2, 9 and 10.
- The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress from the ABS anticipated in early 2012.
- A large number of unregistered deaths in Queensland dating back to 1992 were identified and registered in 2010. Data in this report include deaths that occurred from 2007 to 2010 that were registered in 2010, as this most closely approximates the expected registration pattern (as deaths occurring earlier than 2007 could be expected to be registered prior to 2010).
- Variability bands have been provided for the first time for mortality data (performance indicators 2 and 9). For future reports, it is anticipated that variability bands will also be provided for other administrative data related to health (performance indicators 3, 11, 12, 13 and 14). These bands are intended to provide an indication of year to year volatility in the data.
- 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. 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.

(Continued next page)

Box 1 (continued)

- Non-Indigenous population 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.
- Multiple data sources have been used to construct measures for some indicators. Comments on the comparability of different data sources within a measure have been provided where applicable.
- Data for two performance targets and six performance indicators are reported on a three-yearly cycle using data from the alternating ABS Indigenous surveys (National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) (now renamed the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)). A further four performance indicators are reported on a six-yearly cycle using data from one of these surveys (AATSIHS).
 - Data sourced from the 2008 NATSISS were included in the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report. It was originally anticipated that the AATSIHS survey would be undertaken in 2011, with data available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report. However, the next survey will be undertaken in 2012-13, with data available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.
 - The ABS has advised that the subsequent NATSISS is anticipated to be conducted according to the original schedule in 2014, with data available for the 2014-15 NIRA performance report. The Steering Committee supports the return to the three-yearly cycle, to enable more regular reporting.

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.
 - The interim measure for performance target (c) has been replaced with a final measure, but data are not yet available for reporting against the final measure.
 - No new data were available for reporting against performance targets (a), (e) and (f).

(Continued next page)

Box 1 (continued)

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
 - one indicator could not be reported against due to the data quality issue with WA deaths data noted above (performance indicator 10)
 - one indicator could not be reported against as data that met new indicator specifications were not available (performance indicator 17).
- Of the 13 performance indicators reported against, five indicators are reported against using both multiple year aggregate data and single year data (performance indicators 2, 3, 9, 11 and 12). Multiple year aggregates are provided to enable disaggregation by State and Territory and the most recent aggregate years data should be used for current period analysis. 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 the data, single year time series data are provided for all five indicators.

Changes from the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement performance report

Table 1 summarises changes to indicator specifications, measures or data from the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

CRC advice to the Steering Committee on data requirements

Under the IGA, the CRC ‘may advise on where changes might be made to the performance reporting framework’ [IGA para C30]. The CRC recommended changes to outputs and indicators in its first two [NA] reports (CRC 2010; 2011), as well as providing additional advice to the Steering Committee. COAG published responses to the CRC recommendations on 19 August 2011 (COAG 2011c; 2011e). Where practicable, the Steering Committee has incorporated the CRC recommendations and advice in this Report. Changes from the previous NIRA performance reports are outlined in table 1.

Table 1 Changes from the previous NIRA performance report

<i>Change</i>	<i>Indicator</i>
Single year data have been resupplied as variability bands are now provided for rates	NIRA target (b) and related NIRA Indicator 9 NIRA Indicator 2 (also backcast due to revised causes of death data, and a change to age standardisation methodology)
At the request of the CRC, AIHW perinatals data are not included as the CRC will report using ABS perinatals data.	NIRA target (b) and related NIRA Indicator 9
Two measures have now been finalised for the indicator, but data are not yet available for reporting against the measures.	NIRA target (c) and related NIRA Indicator 17
At the request of the CRC, confidence intervals are not included in this report. The CRC will request relevant confidence intervals for its analysis directly from the data provider.	NIRA target (d) and related NIRA Indicator 15
Two-year aggregated data are reported for current year analysis. This was provided in the first cycle report, but not the second cycle.	NIRA Indicator 3
At the request of the CRC, single year data are not provided as the numbers are too small to identify trends. The CRC may reconsider this for future reports.	NIRA Indicator 10
Historical data are revised to correct errors in the data previously provided.	NIRA Indicator 14 (some 2007 and 2008 data) NIRA Indicator 20 (some 2008 data)
At the recommendation of the CRC, data are disaggregated for absent and withdrawn students.	NIRA Indicator 16
At the request of the CRC, data will be disaggregated for employment, and education and training when new data are available for reporting (anticipated to be from the 2011 Census).	NIRA Indicator 26

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 requires 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.

This report does not include information on performance against NP indicators, but a number of NPs have been established that may be relevant to analysing performance against the NIRA targets. National Partnerships (and other NAs) that include elements aimed at closing the gap in Indigenous disadvantage are listed at Schedule C of the NIRA (COAG 2011d).

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 (by 2031)
- (b) halving the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade (by 2018)
- (c) ensuring all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to early childhood education within five years (by 2013)
- (d) halving the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade (by 2018)
- (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 (by 2018).

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

- (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, outcomes under the Building Blocks, and the performance measures in the NIRA are interrelated; for example, improvements across all of the outcomes 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

A wide range of service areas across many levels of government are involved in Indigenous policy and service delivery to Indigenous people. The Ministerial Council for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA) was charged by COAG with ensuring that all levels of government (Australian, State and Territory and local) worked together to improve the life and wellbeing of Australia's Indigenous people. Following a review of the Ministerial Council system in 2010, COAG agreed that MCATSIA would cease to function as a ministerial council after 30 June 2011 (DPMC 2011), after which Indigenous reform will be progressed through Standing Councils, National Agreements and National Partnerships, and through the COAG Working Group on Indigenous Reform.

Indigenous Australians use both mainstream services provided for all Australians and Indigenous-specific services targeted to the specific needs of Indigenous people. 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). 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 funded or provided 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. The Australian Government contributes 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 (COAG 2007). The Indigenous Expenditure Reports (IERSC 2010; SCRGSP 2011a) provide estimates of expenditure by the Australian Government and State/Territory governments, mapped to the COAG Building Blocks (as far as practicable).

Descriptive data

The physical, social and economic environments in which people live affect their opportunities to participate fully in Australian society. Many Indigenous Australians experience unacceptable levels of disadvantage in living standards, life expectancy, education, health and employment. Different aspects of disadvantage are often interrelated and Indigenous people often experience multiple disadvantage. Information on multiple disadvantage can be found in the 2011 Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage (OID) report (SCRGSP 2011b).

In some areas, research has provided evidence to link certain aspects of disadvantage to the NIRA targets and indicators, whilst in other areas research on the underlying *causal* factors is still needed (SCRGSP 2011b).

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

- 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 2010-11: Appendix — Health, Affordable Housing, Disability and Indigenous Reform*). References in this Report to tables in the appendix are identified by an ‘AA’ prefix.

Population

Australia’s Indigenous population is growing. There were an estimated 517 043 Indigenous Australians in 2006, and a projected 563 101 Indigenous Australians in 2010, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population at both points in time (table 2 and appendix table AA.15). Between 1991 and 2006, the Indigenous population grew at more than twice the rate of the total Australian population and this trend is likely to continue. The population of Indigenous Australians is projected to increase by 39 per cent from 2006 to 2021, compared with 24 per cent for the total Australian population (FaHCSIA 2011).

In 2006, 29.5 per cent of Australia’s Indigenous people lived in NSW. Other jurisdictions with relatively large shares of the Indigenous population were Queensland (28.0 per cent), WA (13.7 per cent) and the NT (12.4 per cent) (table 2). The Indigenous proportion of the total population in each jurisdiction varies, from 30.4 per cent in the NT, to 0.7 per cent in Victoria (table 2).

Table 2 Proportion of Australian 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 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	24.8	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.

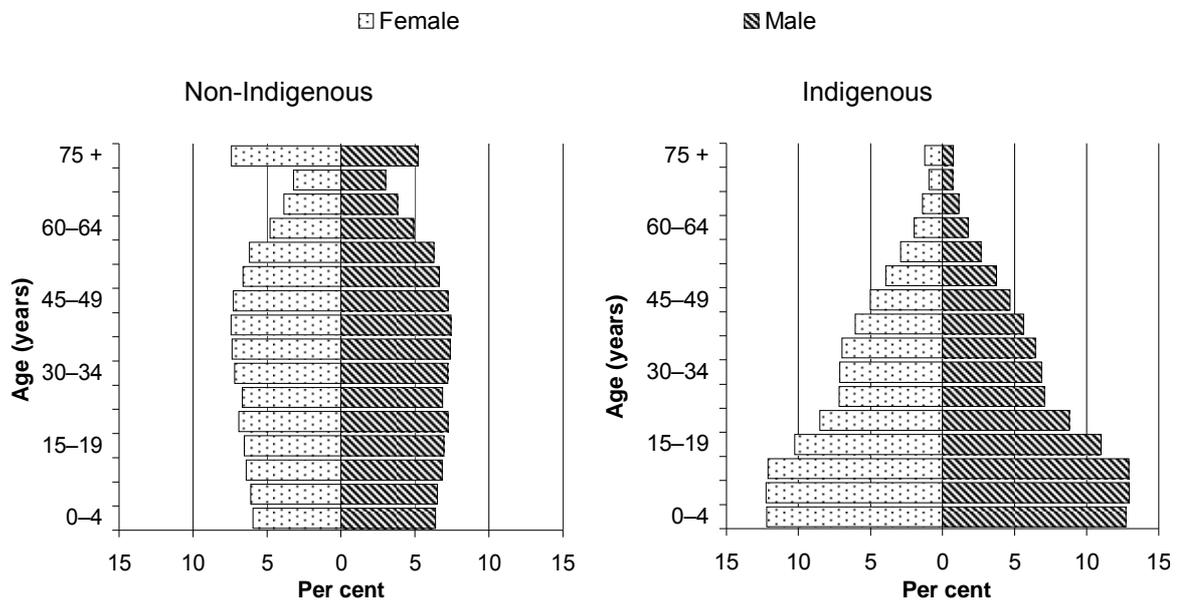
Source: ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006*, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; Appendix, table AA.12.

In the 2006 Census, 463 700 people (89.7 per cent) identified as being of Aboriginal origin only, 33 300 people (6.4 per cent) identified as being of Torres Strait Islander origin only and 20 100 people (3.9 per cent) identified as being of both origins (ABS 2008).

The Indigenous population is relatively young compared to the non-Indigenous population. In 2006, 37.6 per cent of the Indigenous population were aged 14 years or less, compared to 19.1 per cent of the non-Indigenous population (figure 2). In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) for Indigenous women was above the replacement level¹ at 2.58 babies per woman. However, the TFR for all women in Australia was below the replacement level at 1.89 babies per woman (ABS 2011a).

¹ Since 1976, the total fertility rate for Australia has been below replacement level. That is, the average number of babies born to a woman throughout her reproductive life (measured by the TFR) has been insufficient to replace herself and her partner. The TFR required for replacement is currently considered to be around 2.1 babies per woman (ABS 2011a).

Figure 2 **Population age and sex distribution, Australia
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.12.

Table 3 provides information on various age groups relevant to NIRA reporting: the 0–4 year old population (the child mortality age group); 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) are provided in appendix tables AA.14–15 for 2010 and 2011.

Table 3 Proportion of Indigenous Australians, by age groups relevant to performance indicators, 2006 (per cent)

Age group (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT ^a	NT	Aust
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+'.

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

The Indigenous population is more geographically dispersed than the non-Indigenous population. Nationally in 2006, around three quarters (75.4 per cent) of Indigenous Australians lived in major cities or regional areas and around one quarter (24.6 per cent) lived in remote or very remote areas. However, over three quarters (79.8 per cent) of the Indigenous population in the NT, and almost half (42.6 per cent) in WA, lived in remote or very remote areas (table 4).

Table 4 Indigenous estimated resident population, by remoteness, 2006 (per cent)^{a, b}

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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 (ASGC) 2006). .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, June 2006; Appendix, table AA.16.

Indigenous population estimates and projections are not currently available disaggregated by State and Territory, by remoteness area (ASGC) and by single year of age. This not only affects the reporting of the *Closing the Gap* target for

early childhood education, but also constrains the ability of policy makers to focus on regionalised or place-based age-specific initiatives.

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 did not speak English well or at all (this proportion was highest for the NT at 13.4 per cent). The proportions who did not speak English well or at all were lower for younger Indigenous Australians (1.4 per cent nationally, and 9.4 per cent for the NT for those aged 15–24 years) (appendix, table AA.17).

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).

This section explores aspects of Indigenous health as they relate to the COAG health building block. The following priority outcome areas are discussed:

- remaining healthy and free of preventable disease
- issues in rural and remote areas
- access to suitable and culturally inclusive primary health and preventive services.

Remaining healthy and free of preventable disease

Determinants of health are factors that can have a positive (protective factor) or negative (risk factor) impact on health (AIHW 2011a). The NIRA focuses on the determinants of health that are amenable to change, particularly to change in an individual's health behaviours. Smoking, high body mass, physical inactivity and excessive alcohol consumption are all modifiable behaviours that make significant contributions to the burden of sickness, injury and death experienced by Indigenous communities (NPHT 2009; AHMAC 2011; Ivers 2011).

A study of the burden of disease and injury in Indigenous Australians (Vos et al. 2007) found that eleven risk factors (tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, high body mass, inadequate physical activity, low intake of fruit and vegetables, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, unsafe sex, child sexual abuse and intimate partner violence) accounted for almost half of the health gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. The top three behavioural risk factors (tobacco, high

body mass and physical inactivity) accounted for almost 32 per cent of the health gap.

The foundations for lifelong health and wellbeing are established in childhood, particularly early childhood. Both risk and protective factors influence the health of children. Smoking during pregnancy is the most important known risk factor for adverse health outcomes in children, while breastfeeding and immunisation are important protective factors (AIHW 2011b). Other factors that have been found to be strongly associated with child health outcomes include antenatal care, birthweight, developmental checks, alcohol use during pregnancy, physical activity, overweight/obesity, nutrition and dental health (AIHW 2011b).

Issues in rural and remote areas

Indigenous Australians (and other people) living in rural and remote areas often have different health care needs and may experience poorer health outcomes than the general community (SCRGSP 2011b). The relative socioeconomic disadvantage of many rural communities (lower levels of education, income and employment), greater levels of health risk behaviours (such as smoking) and limited access to health services (including those necessary for environmental health) and staff can all contribute to the disproportionate burden of disease experienced by Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2011c).

Geographic distance to health services, particularly in remote and very remote areas, contributes to the health disadvantage of Indigenous Australians (SCRGSP 2011b). Those health services that do exist in rural and remote areas often struggle to recruit health practitioners (PC 2005). 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). Nationally in 2010-11, the number of full time equivalent (FTE) General Practitioners (GPs) per 100 000 population was highest in major cities (95 FTE per 100 000 population), decreasing as remoteness increased, with the lowest rate in very remote areas (50 FTE per 100 000 population) (SCRGSP forthcoming).

The geographic location of many Indigenous communities can affect the ability of Indigenous Australians to engage in health protective behaviours, including the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables. Fresh produce in remote Indigenous communities is costly and often limited in supply (SCATSIA 2009), and Indigenous Australians living in remote areas are more likely to report no usual daily intake of fruit or vegetables than those living in non-remote areas

(AHMAC 2011). A recent report found that Australian Government reforms to community owned stores in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities have resulted in increased sales of healthy food (ORIC 2011).

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). Similarly, involvement in land management in remote Australia has been associated with a lower probability of having hypertension, diabetes and renal disease (Campbell et al. 2011). 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).

Access to suitable and culturally inclusive primary health and preventive services

Indigenous Australians’ access to effective, comprehensive primary and preventative health care is essential in improving health and life expectancy, and in reducing excess mortality caused by chronic disease (COAG 2011d). Primary and preventative health care can help address health risk behaviours (SCRGSP 2011b) and may also offset some of the negative effects of socioeconomic disadvantage and inequality on health outcomes (AMA 2011).

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). The availability, affordability and acceptability of services can all create barriers to accessing health care services (AMA 2011; AHMAC 2011). In 2008, around 30 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over reported problems with accessing health and other services (for example, legal, employment and Centrelink), with access issues higher in remote areas than in non-remote areas (AHMAC 2011). Indigenous Australians may also experience racism or discrimination in the provision of, and access to, health services, which can adversely affect health outcomes (Larson et al. 2007; Awofeso 2011).

The use of services by Indigenous Australians can be influenced by their view of whether the service is culturally appropriate (Gruen, Weeramanthri and

Bailie 2002), or whether they feel ‘culturally secure’. Cultural security can be viewed as 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) (Coffin 2007).

Socioeconomic status

Indigenous Australians have poorer average outcomes than other Australians on nearly all socioeconomic statistical measures. An individual’s socioeconomic status is defined by their access to material and social resources, and their ability to participate in society. In most contexts, income, consumption, wealth, education and employment are the key concepts used to measure socioeconomic status. However, demographic and cultural activity variables are also relevant (ABS 2011b).

This section examines the following aspects of Indigenous socioeconomic status:

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

Education is a key factor in improving health and wellbeing (AHMAC 2011). Successful education can lead to employment and economic independence and form the basis for intergenerational change by providing the necessary skills to participate fully in society (MCEECDYA 2011). Parental education is a powerful determinant of a child’s socioeconomic status (ABS 2011b). Information on people aged 20 years or over, by highest year of school completed, by Indigenous status is available in the appendix (table AA.36).

Education and training promote attachment to the labour force (Hunter and Daly 2008), and 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 and reduces social alienation (SCRGSP 2011b). Seeking employment, and not being able to find it, and growing up in a household where no one is employed are both strong predictors of socioeconomic disadvantage (ABS 2011b).

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 (aged 15–64 years) 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 can influence health, life expectancy and social participation (AHMAC 2011). Higher incomes may also provide psychological benefits such as a greater sense of security and personal control (AIHW 2004). Indigenous Australians have lower average incomes than the general population. Almost one third of people living in Indigenous households (32 per cent) recorded a low income (income in the second and third deciles) in 2006, compared with around 20 per cent of people in all households (table 5 and appendix, table AA.32). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people living in Indigenous households with low incomes ranged from 16 per cent in the ACT to 41 per cent in the NT.

Table 5 People in low income households, by Indigenous status of household, 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^c</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 Includes non-Indigenous Australians living in Indigenous households ^c 'Aust' includes other territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; Appendix, table AA.32.

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). Although income support can provide some financial stability, recipients often fall within the lowest income groups, with associated disadvantages (SCRGSP 2011b).

Indigenous Australians are over-represented in the Australian income support system. In 2008, 40 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 years received government pensions and allowances as their main source of personal income, compared to 14 per cent of non-Indigenous Australians aged 18–64 years. In 2010, a higher proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years received income support across all major payment types than non-Indigenous Australians (SCRGSP 2011b).

Individual home ownership is an important indicator of wealth and savings, 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 (SCRGSP 2011b). Housing tenure is also associated with health outcomes, with people who own their own home typically experiencing better health than those who rent (AHMAC 2011).

From 1994 to 2008, the proportion of Indigenous people living in a home owned, with or without a mortgage, by a member of their household, increased from 22 per cent to 29 per cent (SCRGSP 2011b). 2006 Census data on occupied private dwellings by tenure type and landlord type, by Indigenous status of households is available in the appendix (table AA.23).

Communal ownership and control of land can also provide a range of benefits to Indigenous Australians (SCRGSP 2011b). Land ownership may lead to greater community autonomy and economic independence, increased commercial leverage and political influence. It can also deliver commercial benefits, including 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

Education is important for economic and social wellbeing, and is considered crucial in the formation of human capital (SCRGSP 2011b). Aspects of Indigenous education outlined here include:

- early childhood education
- school education and year 12 attainment
- post-secondary education and training.

Children's experiences in their early years affect their development, and influence lifelong learning, behaviour and health (Mustard 2007; McCain, Mustard and Shanker 2007). Poor educational outcomes at a young age are a dominant predictor of poor outcomes in adulthood (ABS 2011b). Early childhood education programs can support children in the development of the cognitive, emotional and social skills needed for a successful transition to formal schooling (AIHW 2011b). Children who attend preschool² for more than a year show statistically significant better

² See glossary for a definition of preschool.

performance in later school achievement than those who do not (MCEECDYA 2011).

There is currently no single data source for preschool enrolments in Australia that covers preschool delivered in all settings (preschool centres, long day care centres, government and non-government preschools), making it difficult to draw firm conclusions about preschool participation rates. In April 2011, the ABS produced *Experimental Estimates of Preschool Education, Australia, 2010* (Cat. No. 4240.0), the first release from the National Early Childhood Education and Care Data Collection (ABS 2011c). In this transitional collection, unique counts of children enrolled in preschool were only available for Tasmania, the NT and the ACT (with only Tasmania and the ACT able to provide counts of children attending preschool). All other jurisdictions provided counts of enrolments (rather than counts of children). The National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection is intended to cover preschool delivered in all settings (preschool centres, long day care centres, government and non-government preschools), and it is anticipated that future collections will be more comprehensive and comparable across jurisdictions.

This report uses data from the National Preschool Census (NPC), as it is currently the only administrative data source that can provide preschool data on Indigenous children by geographical location. 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 2010, 66.5 per cent of Indigenous children were enrolled in preschool in the year before full-time schooling (table 6). This figure varies by geographical location, with 90.2 per cent of Indigenous children in remote or very remote areas enrolled in preschool in the year before full-time schooling in 2010 (compared to 64.6 per cent for regional areas and 52.8 per cent for major cities).

Table 6 Indigenous children enrolled in preschool in the year before full-time schooling, by geographic location, 2010^{a, b}

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>
Major cities	2 268	52.8
Regional areas	3 848	64.6
Remote and very remote areas	2 686	90.2
Total	8 802	66.5

^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 (2011) 2010 National Preschool Census.

The number and proportion of full time Indigenous students at school varies across jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions in 2010, the proportion of Indigenous full time students of all school full time enrolments was higher in government schools (6.0 per cent) than in non-government schools (2.0 per cent) (table 7).

Table 7 Indigenous full time school students, 2010^{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 school students ('000)									
Government schools	42.8	8.6	40.4	19.2	8.3	4.6	1.1	13.0	138.0
Non-government schools	6.5	1.2	7.3	3.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	2.9	23.8
All schools	49.3	9.8	47.7	22.8	9.4	5.4	1.4	16.0	161.8
Indigenous full time school students as a proportion of all full time school students (per cent)									
Government schools	5.8	1.6	8.3	8.2	5.1	8.1	3.1	44.8	6.0
Non-government schools	1.7	0.4	3.1	2.9	1.1	3.4	1.1	28.7	2.0
All schools	4.4	1.2	6.6	6.4	3.7	6.7	2.2	40.6	4.6

^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 (2011) *Schools Australia, 2010*, Cat. No. 4221.0, data cube 40a.

Evidence from a range of sources indicates that successful completion of year 12 is necessary to give young people access to the full range of further education, training, employment and life chances consistent with their abilities (ACER 2004; OECD 2005). In 2008, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians who had completed year 12 were more likely to be employed full time than those who had

finished schooling before year 10 (58 per cent compared to 24 per cent, and 63 per cent compared to 40 per cent, respectively) (ABS 2011d).

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). Post-secondary education is also positively correlated with the health outcomes of individuals, and on their children's health and educational performance (Wolfe and Haveman 2001; Zubrick et al. 2006). For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians, higher levels of education have been correlated with lower rates of current daily smoking and acute risky/high alcohol consumption (binge drinking). Higher levels of education are also associated with higher levels of Indigenous home ownership and lower levels of overcrowding in households (ABS 2011d).

Post-secondary education in Australia includes VET, at institutions such as TAFE colleges, and higher education at universities. Indigenous Australians have a lower rate of university participation compared to the general population, but a higher rate of participation in VET. Nationally in 2010, the participation rate for Indigenous students in VET (23.3 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15–64 years) was higher than the participation rate of all students (11.6 per cent) (table NIRA.C.1). In 2006, the participation rate of Indigenous students in university (Indigenous students as proportion of the total number of domestic students) was lower than the proportion of Australian students that would be expected to be Indigenous, if Indigenous Australians were represented according to their proportion of the higher education aged population (1.25 per cent compared to 3.0 per cent) (DEEWR 2011). Whilst parity rates are not available for more recent years, the participation rate has remained similar over time (1.29 per cent in 2010).

Physical Environment

Homelessness, overcrowding in households and access to utilities can influence people's health and wellbeing, as well as their education and employment outcomes. Other environmental factors that can influence health include air quality, noise pollution, occupational health, hygiene, food quality and pest control (SCRGSP 2011b). Aspects of the physical environment discussed here include:

- homelessness
- housing (overcrowding and social housing)
- access to amenities.

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 (ASB 2010).

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

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
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
Rate ratio ^a	3.4	6.2	2.4	3.7	6.8	2.4	9.7	1.2	3.9

^a Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: Chamberlain and McKenzie (2008) *Counting the Homeless 2006*, ABS Cat. no. 2050.0.

In 2008, over one quarter (27.5 per cent) of Indigenous Australians were living in overcrowded households³, around five times the proportion of non-Indigenous Australians (table 9).

Table 9 People living in overcrowded households, by Indigenous status, 2008^a

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of people in overcrowded households ('000)									
Indigenous	27.1	4.8	41.6	20.7	6.6	2.3	0.3	38.9	142.1
Non-Indigenous	463.3	305.1	213.8	74.5	52.9	21.9	11.4	4.7	1 147.7
Proportion of people in overcrowded households (per cent)									
Indigenous	17.6	14.0	28.3	30.0	23.3	12.1	6.7	61.8	27.5
Non-Indigenous	6.9	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.5	4.8	3.4	3.4	5.7

^a Households requiring at least one additional bedroom, based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for housing appropriateness.

Source: SCRGSP (2011) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011 Report* — table 9A.1.1; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08.

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 promote the spread of infections and disease such as tuberculosis, skin infections and infestations, and meningococcal disease

³There 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 2011b).

(Thomson et al. 2010), and expose people to stressors such as lack of privacy, loss of control, high demand, noise and lack of sleep, all of which have been associated with raised levels of stress and poor mental health (Bailie et al. 2010). Overcrowding also leads to a range of poor educational and safety outcomes for Indigenous Australians (Biddle 2007; Cooper and Morris 2005).

A number of government programs, both Indigenous-specific and mainstream, provide housing assistance to Indigenous Australians. The two main Indigenous-specific forms of social housing are State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), and Indigenous community housing (ICH). In addition to these Indigenous-specific programs, Indigenous Australians are also eligible for assistance through mainstream housing programs such as public housing, community housing and rent assistance.

Indigenous Australians are overrepresented amongst households living in social housing. As at 30 June 2010, Indigenous households made up 8.0 per cent of all social housing households (8.1 per cent of public housing households, 7.4 per cent of community housing households) (AIHW 2011d).

Data on the proportion of overcrowded households in SOMIH in 2010 and ICH in 2009 are available in the *Report on Government Services 2011* (SCRGSP 2011c tables 16A.27 and 16A.50). Further information on housing and homelessness is available in the Steering Committee's 2010-11 report on the *National Affordable Housing Agreement* (SCRGSP forthcoming).

To prevent disease, a community needs a clean (free of microbial 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 2011b). Further information on access to clean water, functional sewerage and electricity supply is available in chapter 9 of the OID report (SCRGSP 2011b).

Community

Supportive families and communities provide a resilient, caring and protective environment, promoting a range of positive outcomes (sometimes referred to as 'social capital') (SCRGSP 2011b). The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report includes a range of information on community functioning (AHMAC 2011).

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 2011b). Prior to European settlement, around 250 languages were used by Indigenous Australians, but today fewer than 20 are considered strong (Purdie 2009). Nationally in 2008, 19.1 per cent of Indigenous Australians aged 15 years or over spoke an Indigenous language, but 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 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 between 25 per cent and 50 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 2011b). 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). Some Indigenous people living in cities and towns with a majority of non-Indigenous people may report that they live on their homelands, if the place

where they live is part of their homelands/traditional country, even though much of it may be owned or occupied by non-Indigenous people (SCRGSP 2011b).

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 homelands	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 between 25 per cent and 50 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 sport, arts or community group activities can foster self-esteem, social interactions and the development of skills and teamwork. Participation in these activities from an early age can lead to stronger bodies, the prevention of chronic disease and improved learning and academic performance (SCRGSP 2011b). Between 2002 and 2008, there was an increase in the proportion of Indigenous Australians aged 15 or over who participated in sporting and recreational events in the previous 12 months (from 49 per cent to 57 per cent). However, there was a decrease in the proportion of people who attended cultural events (from 68 per cent to 63 per cent) (SCRGSP 2011b). In 2008, participation in sport, social or community activities by Indigenous Australians varied across jurisdictions, ranging from 89.7 per cent in NSW to 96.8 per cent in the ACT (table 12).

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	94.0	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 2011b).

Safety

Social, economic and environmental factors such as unemployment, housing crowding and substance and alcohol misuse can contribute to family and community violence (SCRGSP 2011b). Lateral violence (violence that is directed sideways within a population sub-group) is damaging many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities and it is often the result of disadvantage, discrimination and oppression (AHRC 2010).

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.

Ensuring that Indigenous children are safe 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 and low socioeconomic status (AIHW 2011e).

There are currently 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 across states and territories, partly due to differences in legislation and practice (table 13). Detailed information on interpretation issues is available in the Report on Government Services 2011 (SCRGSP 2011c).

Table 13 Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations, by Indigenous status, 2009–10 (rate per 1000 population)^{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	55.3	49.6	29.6	21.7	31.7	16.6	64.6	33.5	37.1
Non-Indigenous	6.3	5.0	4.6	1.9	3.5	7.2	5.9	5.2	5.0
All children	8.5	5.6	6.0	3.1	4.5	7.8	7.3	17.4	6.5

^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, Australian data collection; SCRGSP (2011) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011 Report* — table 4A.10.2.

There is no nationally agreed definition of domestic 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 (Wundersitz 2010). Family violence can affect educational attainment, employment opportunities, homelessness and family structure. Individual victims of family violence can experience negative health consequences as a result of the immediate violence, as well as ongoing injuries and disabilities, and anxiety and trauma (Hovane and Cox 2011). In 2008-09, domestic and family violence was the most frequently recorded reason for seeking assistance through the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2011e).

There is significant evidence to suggest that Indigenous women are overrepresented as victims of domestic and family violence, although there are methodological issues with reporting on levels of domestic and family violence (Wundersitz 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 2008-09, Indigenous Australians were hospitalised as a result of spouse or partner violence at 32.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous Australians (table 14). Historical data for 2004-05 to 2008-09 are available in the 2011 OID report (SCRGSP 2011b).

Table 14 Non-fatal hospitalisations for assault, by relationship of victim to perpetrator, by Indigenous status of the victim, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (age standardised rate per 1000 population)^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous^f</i>	<i>Rate ratio^g</i>
Family violence assaults			
spouse/domestic partner	3.0	0.1	32.5
parent	0.2	–	8.7
other family member	1.5	–	33.2
total family violence assaults	4.6	0.2	29.4
Other assaults ^h	8.0	0.9	8.9
Total assaultsⁱ	12.6	1.1	11.9

^a Data are from public and most private hospitals ^b 'Non-fatal' refers to records where the hospitalisation was not equal to 'died'. Hospitalisations were based on ICD-10-AM codes for assault X85–Y09. ^c Data based on State/Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. ^d Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. ^e Rates per 1000 population, directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. ^f Includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as non-Indigenous or not stated. ^g The rate ratio is equal to the hospitalisation rate for Indigenous people divided by the hospitalisation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported). ^h 'Other assaults' includes assault by a carer, acquaintance or friend, official authorities, other specified person, person unknown to the victim, multiple people unknown to the victim or an unspecified person. ⁱ As more than one external cause can be reported for each hospitalisation, the totals are not the sum of the rows of the table. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; SCRGSP (2011) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011 Report* — table 4A.11.8.

Indigenous Australians are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders, and the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous imprisonment rates is increasing (ABS 2010; SCRGSP 2011b). At 30 June 2010, Indigenous prisoners comprised over a quarter (26 per cent) of the total prisoner population (ABS 2010). The age standardised imprisonment rate for Indigenous prisoners was 1892 per 100 000 adult Indigenous population. This was 14 times as high as the non-Indigenous rate (table 15). For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, males are more likely to be imprisoned than females.

Table 15 Age standardised adult imprisonment rates and rate ratio, by Indigenous status, 2010^{a, b, c}

	<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	2 064.4	1 137.2	1 442.5	3 343.4	2 124.9	437.6	1 214.4	1 728.9	1 891.5
Non-Indigenous	158.7	101.1	120.8	174.5	131.1	129.7	82.1	164.4	133.5
Rate ratio ^d	13.0	11.2	11.9	19.2	16.2	3.4	14.8	10.5	14.2

^a Rates are expressed per 100 000 adult population. ^b See publication for definition of age standardised imprisonment rates. ^c Imprisonment rates are based on different sources. See publication for further details. ^d The ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous imprisonment rates are calculated by dividing the Indigenous rate by the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: ABS (2010) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0.

Research indicates that individuals who offend at a young age are more likely to commit more frequent or more 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) (Wundersitz 2010).

For both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, males are 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 at 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 in juvenile detention at 23.3 times the rate for non-Indigenous males (table 16).

Table 16 Juvenile detention, aged 10–17 years, by gender, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009^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 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 2011b) (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 2011e).

Schedule G of the NIRA discusses the magnitude of the improvement necessary to meet each of the Closing the Gap targets and provides national level trajectories. State and Territory trajectories were developed by the NIRA PIMG, a sub-committee of the COAG Working Group on Indigenous Reform. The State and Territory trajectories were provided to the CRC in 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 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 the direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the average number of deaths in the relevant three-year period and the estimated resident population at the mid-point of that three-year period, 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 <u>experimental Indigenous and non-Indigenous life tables</u> (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 for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

All-cause mortality rates (provided for performance indicator 2) are used in the calculation of life expectancy estimates and are considered the closest proxy for measuring 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:

- Single year data have been backcast as variability bands are now provided for rates
- At the request of the CRC, AIHW perinatal data are not required as the CRC will report using ABS perinatal data

Outcome: The aim of the target is to halve the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous children under five mortality rates by 2018 (10 years from 2008 — the baseline period)

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

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years
 - *denominator* — total population of children aged 0–4 years
- and is presented as *rate per 100 000 population*

Related performance indicators: Performance indicator 9: Child under five mortality rates (and excess deaths)

Data source: *Numerator* — ABS [Death Registrations Collection](#). Data are available annually

Denominator — ABS [Estimated Resident Population \(ERP\)](#) for total population. ABS [Experimental Estimates and Projections](#) for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by subtracting Indigenous population projections from the total population estimates

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: 2010

Baseline: The baseline for the target is 2008

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by

- Indigenous status

Box 3 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009 (perinatals) and 2010 (infant and child mortality). This results in new aggregate year data for 2005–2009 and 2006–2010.

- Data for single year mortality rates are presented in table NIRA.9.1
- Data for perinatal mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.9.2
- Data for infant and child mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.9.3–9.5
- Data for excess deaths for Indigenous children and infants are presented in tables NIRA.9.6–9.7

Results for 2008 and 2007 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.6	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.7	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number)

Box 4 Comment on data quality

Details are included in the comment on data quality for performance Indicator 9.

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:	There are now two finalised measures for this target, though data are not yet available for reporting against these measures
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)
Measures:	There are two measures for this target: Measure (a): the proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years who are <i>enrolled</i> in a preschool program, by Indigenous status, by remoteness Measure (b): the proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years who are <i>attending</i> a preschool, by Indigenous status, by remoteness
Related performance indicators:	Performance Indicator 17: The proportion of Indigenous children (by geographic location as identified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification), who are enrolled in (and attending, where possible to measure) a preschool program in the year before formal schooling
Data source:	<i>Numerator</i> — National Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) Data collection <i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (total population) and ABS <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> (Indigenous population)
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Data not available from the national 2010 ECEC data collection to report against this specification
Baseline:	To be determined
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 5 Comment on data quality

Previous interim measures for this target have been replaced with two final measures, but data are not yet available for reporting against these measures.

A national data collection has been developed and is facilitated under the new National Information Agreement on Early Childhood Education and Care (NIA ECEC). The first national early childhood education and care data collection was conducted by the ABS in 2010, with data available from April 2011.

In this transitional collection, counts of children enrolled in preschool (rather than counts of enrolments) were only available for Tasmania, the NT and the ACT (with only Tasmania and the ACT able to provide counts of children attending preschool, and neither able to provide data further disaggregated by remoteness as required for reporting against this target).

It is envisaged that over time, data from this collection will be of progressively improved quality. More comprehensive and comparable data will be available in 2012 with robust data for all jurisdictions expected to be available in 2013.

The refreshed NIRA (COAG 2011d) states that the baseline year for this target is 2010, with data anticipated to be available in early 2011. However, baseline reporting is likely to be informed by the data collection conducted in late 2011, with data not anticipated to be available until 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: At the request of the CRC, confidence intervals are not included in this report cycle:

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 percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status

[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) is 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: 2011 and 2010

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) (for Indigenous students and non-Indigenous students)

Box 6 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2011 and 2010.

- Data for 2011 by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.15.1–5.12
- Data for 2010 by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.15.13–5.24.

Data for 2009 and 2008 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Apparent differences may not be statistically significant and relevant confidence intervals may be requested directly from the data provider. Different confidence intervals are required depending on the type of analysis. Confidence intervals for comparing data within years across jurisdictions are different from confidence intervals for comparing data across years within and across jurisdictions.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)

Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)

Box 7 **Comment on data quality**

Details are included in the comment on data quality for performance Indicator 15.

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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
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>(Main data collection)</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 collection)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator</i>— (Indigenous) ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u>. Data are collected on a rotating three-yearly cycle.</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator</i> — (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 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 NATSISS and AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSIHS).

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

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 and is presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Related performance indicator/s:	Performance indicator 21: Employment to population ratio, for the working age population (15–64 years)
Data source/s:	(Main data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> (Indigenous) — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> . Data are collected on alternating 3 yearly cycles <i>Numerator and denominator</i> (Non-Indigenous) — ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> . Data are available annually (Supplementary data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) — ABS <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 NATSISS and AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSIHS) with supplementary data available every five years following the ABS Census of Population and Housing.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

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’ prefix.

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	57
2. Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes	58
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	63
4. Rates of current daily smokers	67
5. Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels; rates of alcohol consumption at long-term risky to high risk levels	68
6. Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index	69
7. Level of physical activity	70
8. Access to health care compared to need	71
9. Child under 5 mortality rate (and excess deaths)	73
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	78
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	81
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	84
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	87
14. Antenatal care	90
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	94
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	98
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	101
18. Proportion of 20–24 year olds having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II	103
19. Apparent retention rates from year 7-8 to year 10 and to year 12	104
20. Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10	106

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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)	108
22. Unemployment rate	109
23. Labour force participation rate	110
24. CDEP participants and off–CDEP job placement	111
25. 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	114
26. Proportion of Indigenous 18–24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III	116
27. Proportion of Indigenous 20–64 year olds with or working towards post school qualification in Certificate III or above	118

^a Performance indicators are presented in this table using the direct wording for the performance indicators under para. 26 in the NIRA. This does not necessarily reflect the measures used to report against the indicators in this report.

Indicator 1: Estimated life expectancy at birth

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 18]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle: No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data

Target: Close the life expectancy gap within a generation

Measure: 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

The measure is defined as:

- Direct estimation of the life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using the average number of deaths in the relevant three-year period and the estimated resident population at the mid-point of that three-year period, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status

Data source: *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

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 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.

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

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 59]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:

Single year data have been backcast due to a number of changes (variability bands now provided for rates; revised causes of death data; and change to age standardisation methodology)

Target:

Close the life expectancy gap within a generation

Measure:

There are two measures for this indicator:

Measure (2a): Mortality rates for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), by Indigenous status

Measure (2b): Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level)

[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]

Measure 2(a):

Mortality rates for Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level), by Indigenous status

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of deaths
- *denominator* — total population of all people presented as a *rate per 100 000 population*

Crude rates are calculated for Indigenous Australians

Age standardised rates are calculated for comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using:

- the direct method
- five year age groups from 0–4 years to 75 years and over
- total persons in the Australian population as at 30 June 2001 as the standard

Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians

Causes are listed from highest to lowest Indigenous crude numbers for the most recent 5 year combined period. The top 5 causes need to be re-assessed each reporting period. If a change is identified, data may be backcast to the baseline year for the most recent set of top 5 causes to

	ensure a consistent time series
	Variability bands are calculated for rates (single year data only) using the standard method
Measure 2(b):	Excess deaths for Indigenous Australians by the leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level)
	The measure is defined as: <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:	<i>Numerator</i> — ABS <u>Cause of Death collection</u> and ABS <u>Death Registrations Collection</u> . Data are available annually <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
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability: (2a and 2b)	Causes of death — 2009 Death registrations — (for all-cause totals only) 2010 Population data — 30 June 2010
Cross tabulations provided: 2(a)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence by Indigenous status 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
	For Indigenous only (crude rates and crude percentages): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single year data, all-cause mortality, by State and Territory • Five year aggregate data, by State and Territory by selected causes of death including total (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level)
	For Indigenous and non-Indigenous (age-standardised rates): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single year data, all-cause mortality rate, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status • Single year data, national all-cause mortality rate, by Indigenous status, by sex • Single year data, by State and Territory, by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level — top five causes of death, other causes and total), by Indigenous status • Five year aggregate data, by State and Territory, by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level), by Indigenous status, by sex • Five year aggregate data, by State and Territory by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level), by Indigenous status
Cross tabulations provided: 2(b)	Five year aggregate data, national Indigenous only, by selected causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level), by sex

Box 11 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009. This results in new aggregate year data for 2005–2009.

- Data for single year mortality rates (age-standardised) are presented in table NIRA.2.1.
- Data for mortality rates (age-standardised) by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.2.5.
- Data for mortality rates (age-standardised) by State and Territory, by sex are presented in table NIRA.2.6.
- Data for Indigenous mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.2.7–2.8.
- Data for excess deaths for Indigenous Australians are presented in table NIRA.2.9

Data for 2010 are available for all-cause mortality (not disaggregated by cause of death), and are presented in table NIRA.2.10 and 2.13.

Revised single year data (age-standardised) for 2006 to 2009 are provided to maintain a comparable time series.

- Data for mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.2.2–2.4.
- Data for all-cause mortality by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.2.11.
- Data for all-cause mortality by sex are presented in table NIRA.2.12.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA 2.1	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009
Table NIRA 2.2	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008
Table NIRA 2.3	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007
Table NIRA 2.4	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2006
Table NIRA 2.5	Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA 2.6	Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009

Table NIRA 2.7	Indigenous mortality rates, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA 2.8	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA 2.9	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2005–2009 (number)
Table NIRA 2.10	Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2010
Table NIRA 2.12	Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006
Table NIRA 2.13	Indigenous mortality rate, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, 2010 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)

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 by selected causes of death. Data by Indigenous status are reported for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. Only these four states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification, sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis and do not have other significant data quality issues
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009 (data for 2010 are also included, but are not available disaggregated by cause of death)
- Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data (and combined jurisdiction totals) have been excluded from all relevant tables in this report to allow consistent current period and time series analysis of the four jurisdictions with adequate data. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information.
- A large number of unregistered deaths in Queensland dating back to 1992 were identified and registered in 2010. Data in this report includes deaths that occurred from 2007 to 2010 that were registered in 2010, as this most closely approximates the expected registration pattern (as deaths occurring earlier than 2007 could be expected to be registered prior to 2010).

(Continued next page)

Box 12 (continued)

- Data for 2007 and 2008 included in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report have been revised, as 2007 and 2008 coroner certified deaths were updated as more information became available.
- Indigenous mortality rates should be used with caution (although the data are considered comparable between jurisdictions and over time):
 - 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.
- 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.

- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis. Current period analysis should refer to the most recent aggregate years data.
- Data provided in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports should not be used for time series analysis, as the data have been updated and a different age standardisation method applied.
- Variability bands accompanying mortality data should be used for the purposes of comparisons at a point in time, or over time (within a jurisdiction). They should not be used for comparing mortality rates at a single point in time across jurisdictions, as the variability bands and mortality rates do not take into account differences in under-identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions.
- Due to the data quality issue with WA Indigenous deaths, data are not available for:
 - time series analysis and reporting (single year data) for WA or the total of five states and territories for 2007, 2008 and 2009
 - current year reporting (2005–2009, 2004–2008 and 2003–2007 aggregate year data) for WA or the total of five states and territories
 - excess Indigenous deaths.
- The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress from the ABS anticipated in early 2012.

Indicator 3: Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 62]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	Two-year aggregated data are reported for current year analysis. This was provided in the first cycle report, but not the second cycle
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	<p>Hospital separation rates by leading principal 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 presented as a <i>rate per 1000 population</i> <p>Crude rates are calculated for Indigenous Australians</p> <p>Age standardised rates are calculated for comparing Indigenous and other Australians using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the direct method• five year age groups from 0–4 years to 65 years and over• total persons in the Australian population as at 30 June 2001 as the standard <p>Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: other Australians</p> <p>Diagnosis are listed from highest to lowest Indigenous crude numbers for the most recent two-year combined period</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:	2009-10
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>National disaggregation by Indigenous status is based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA & NT public hospitals). Tas/ACT data are reported separately with caveats</p> <p>For Indigenous only (crude rates and crude proportions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Two year aggregate data, by State and Territory by principal diagnosis

- (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level)
- Two year aggregate data, national, by principal diagnosis (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level), by sex

For Indigenous and other Australians (age standardised rates):

- Single year data, by State and Territory by principal diagnosis (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level)
- Two year aggregate data, by State and Territory by principal diagnosis (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level)
- Two year aggregate data, by principal diagnosis (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level), by State and Territory, by sex
- Single year data, national, by principal diagnosis (at the ICD-10-AM chapter level), by Indigenous status, by sex

Box 13 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009-10. This results in new aggregate year data for 2008-09–2009-10.

- Data for single year hospital separation rates (age-standardised) by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.3.1
- Data for hospital separation rates (age-standardised) by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.3.2
- Data for hospital separation rates (age-standardised) by State and Territory, by sex are presented in table NIRA.3.3
- Data for single year hospital separation rates (age-standardised), by sex are presented in table NIRA.3.4
- Data for Indigenous hospital separation rates, by sex are presented in table NIRA.3.5
- Data for Indigenous hospital separation rates, by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.3.6–3.7.

Single year data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.3.1	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.2	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.3	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.4	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, single year, by Indigenous status, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.5	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09–2009-10

Table NIRA.3.6	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.7	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (crude percentage)

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.
- 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 public hospitals in the NT are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification for reporting purposes. National totals include separations for people resident in these six jurisdictions only and are not necessarily representative of the jurisdictions not included. 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 2009-10.
- Data are of acceptable accuracy. Rates by principal diagnosis and for the states and territories have not been adjusted for Indigenous under-identification.
- Comparisons should not be made across states and territories. 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.

- Two-year aggregate data are reported for current year analysis, due to the volatility of the small numbers involved and to ensure consistency with the recently published Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report. Single year data are provided for time series reporting.
- The AIHW is investigating the current level of Indigenous under-identification in public hospital administration records, with the aim of calculating correction factors by State and Territory and remoteness.
- Data on Indigenous status for Tasmania and the ACT should be used with caution until an assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(Continued next page)

Box 14 (continued)

- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis. Current period analysis should refer to aggregate data for the most recent year.
- The AIHW is investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data.

Indicator 4: Rates of current daily smokers

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 6]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle. <u>Australian Health Survey (AHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2008 (NATSISS) and 2007-08 (NHS) data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 15 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2008 NATSISS and 2007-08 NHS were provided for the 2008-09 baseline NIRA performance report.

Data from the 2012-13 AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSIHS) are expected to be available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.

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

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 7]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	Proportion of Australians who consume alcohol at risky/high risk levels, by Indigenous status The measure is defined as: <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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. <u>Australian Health Survey (AHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2004-05 data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 16 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS were provided for the 2008-09 baseline NIRA performance report.

Data from the 2012-13 AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSIHS) are expected to be available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 6: Levels of obesity — Body Mass Index

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 5]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	Prevalence of obesity among Australians, by Indigenous status The measure is defined as: <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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>Australian Health Survey (AHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2004-05 data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 17 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS were provided for the 2008-09 baseline NIRA performance report.

Data from the 2012-13 AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSHIS) are expected to be available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 7: Level of physical activity

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
Target:	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Measure:	Proportion of Australians by level of physical activity, by Indigenous status The measure is defined as: <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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>Australian Health Survey (AHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2004-05 data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 18 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS were provided for the 2008-09 baseline NIRA performance report.

Data from the 2012-13 AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSHIS) are expected to be available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 8: Access to health care compared to need

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 60]

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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
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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> for Indigenous data. Data are collected every six years. ABS <u>Australian Health Survey (AHS)</u> for non-Indigenous data. Data are collected every three years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2004-05 data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 19 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2004-05 NATSIHS and NHS were provided for the 2008-09 baseline NIRA performance report.

Data from the 2012-13 AATSIHS (which replaces the NATSHIS) are expected to be available for the 2012-13 NIRA performance report.

The AIHW and the Department of Health and Aging (DoHA) are undertaking work to develop and refine annual measures of access and need, which could be considered for potential future reporting of this indicator.

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

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 19]

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting:

- Single year data have been resupplied as variability bands are now provided for rates
- At the request of the CRC, AIHW perinatals data are not required as the CRC will report using ABS perinatals data

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

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
presented as a rate per 1000 of all births (including live births and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth of at least 400 grams)

Infant

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children less than one year
- *denominator* — number of live births
presented as a rate per 1000 live births

Child 1–4

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children 1–4 years
- *denominator* — total population of children aged 1–4 years
presented as a rate per 100 000 population

Child 0–4

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years
- *denominator* — total population of children aged 0–4 years
presented as a rate per 100 000 population

‘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) of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birthweight of at least 400 grams

Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians

Variability bands are calculated for rates (single year data only) using the standard method

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

The measure is defined as:

- 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 for the corresponding period was applied to the Indigenous population

Data source (9a and 9b):

- Perinatal *Numerator* — ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection
- Perinatal *Denominator* — ABS Births Collection and ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection
- Infant *Numerator* — ABS Death Registrations Collection
- Infant *Denominator* — ABS Births Collection
- Child *Numerator* — ABS Death Registrations Collection.
- Child *Denominator* — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by subtracting Indigenous population projections from the total population estimates.

All data available annually

Data provider (9a and 9b): ABS

Data availability (9a and 9b): Perinatal deaths — 2009
Deaths collection — 2010
Births collection — 2010
Population data — 30 June 2010

Cross tabulations provided (9a): Single year data are reported for time series analysis at the national level (2009 for perinatal and 2010 for infant and child 0–4).

Five-year aggregated data reported for current year analysis (2005–2009 for perinatal, 2006–2010 for infant, child 1–4 and child 0–4).

Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence by Indigenous status 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. National totals are based on these five jurisdictions only.

For Indigenous and non-Indigenous

- Single year data, national, by age group (perinatal, infant, and child 0–4), by Indigenous status
- Five year aggregate data, by State and Territory, by age group (perinatal, infant, child 1–4 and child 0–4), by Indigenous status

Cross tabulations provided (9b):

Five year aggregate data, by State and Territory, by excess Indigenous deaths, by age-group (perinatal, infant, child 1–4 and child 0–4).

Box 20 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009 (perinatal) and 2010 (infant and child mortality). This results in new aggregate year data for 2005–2009 and 2006–2010.

- Data for single year mortality rates are presented in table NIRA.9.1
- Data for perinatal mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.9.2
- Data for infant and child mortality rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.9.3–9.5
- Data for excess deaths for Indigenous children and infants are presented in tables NIRA.9.6–9.7

Results for 2008 and 2007 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.9.1	All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.6	Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.7	Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number)

Box 21 **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'.

- The data provide relevant information on child under five mortality rates for perinatal, infant and child mortality. Data by Indigenous status are reported for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. Only these four states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification, sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis and do not have significant data quality issues.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2010 (infant and child mortality) and 2009 (perinatal mortality). Data are presented as five-year combined data at the State and Territory level due to the volatility of the small numbers involved. Single year data are only reliable for combined states and territories.
- Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data (and combined jurisdiction totals) have been excluded from all relevant tables in this report to allow consistent current period and time series analysis of the four jurisdictions with adequate data. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information.
- A large number of unregistered deaths in Queensland dating back to 1992 were identified and registered in 2010. Data in this report includes deaths that occurred from 2007 to 2010 that were registered in 2010, as this most closely approximates the expected registration pattern (as deaths occurring earlier than 2007 could be expected to be registered prior to 2010).
- Indigenous mortality rates should be used with caution (although the data are considered comparable between jurisdictions and over time):
 - Denominators for child under five mortality rates are calculated from a variety of sources including birth records for perinatal and infant mortality. Some births occurring in one year are not registered until the following year or even later, resulting 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.

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Box 21 (continued)

- 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.

- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis. Current period analysis should refer to the most recent aggregate years data.
- Data provided in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports should not be used for time series analysis, as the data have been updated and a different standardisation methodology applied.
- Variability bands accompanying mortality data should be used for the purposes of comparisons at a point in time or over time (within a jurisdiction). They should not be used for comparing mortality rates at a single point in time across jurisdictions as the variability bands and mortality rates do not take into account differences in under-identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions.
- Due to the data quality issue with WA Indigenous deaths, data are not available for:
 - time series analysis and reporting (single year data) for the total of the five states and territories for 2007, 2008 and 2009
 - current year reporting (2005–2009 aggregate year data) for perinatal mortality for WA or the total of five states and territories
 - current year reporting (2006–2010 aggregate year data) for infant and child mortality in WA or the total of five states and territories
 - excess Indigenous deaths for WA or the total of five states and territories.
- The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress from the ABS anticipated in early 2012.

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

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: At the request of the CRC, single year data are not provided as the data are too small to identify trends. The CRC may reconsider this for future 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 (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 a baby within 28 days of birth (neonatal death) or of a fetus (unborn child) of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams

[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): 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 of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams)

presented as a *rate per 1000 all births*

Infant

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children less than one year
- *denominator* — number of live births in the period

presented as a *rate per 1000 live births*

Child 1–4 years

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children 1–4 years
- *denominator* — total population of children aged 1–4 years

presented as a *rate per 100 000 population*

Child 0–4 years

- *numerator* — number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years

- *denominator* — total population of children aged 0–4 years presented as a rate per 100 000 population

Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians

Causes are listed from highest to lowest Indigenous crude numbers for the most recent 5 year combined period

Measure (10b): Excess deaths for Indigenous children aged less than 5 years, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level)

The measure is defined as:

- 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 for the corresponding period was applied to the Indigenous population

Data source: Perinatal *Numerator* — ABS Perinatals Collection
Perinatal *Denominator* — ABS Births Collection and ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection

Infant *Numerator* — ABS Causes of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection

Infant *Denominator* — ABS Births collection

Child *Numerator*— ABS Causes of Death collection and ABS Death Registrations Collection

Child *Denominator* — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous population estimates are calculated by subtracting Indigenous population projections from the total population estimates

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: Perinatals — 2009
Causes of Death — 2009
Births — 2010
Population data — 30 June 2010

Cross tabulations provided (10a and 10b): Five-year aggregated data reported for current year analysis (2005–2009)

Measure (10a) For Indigenous and non-Indigenous:

- National by Indigenous status, by leading causes of death (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level) by age group (perinatal, infant, child 1–4 and child 0–4)

Measure (10b) For Indigenous only (excess deaths):

- National by cause by excess deaths (ICD-10 chapter level and some sub-chapter level) for child 0–4

Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence by Indigenous status 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. National totals are based on these five jurisdictions only

Box 22 Results

No new data were available for this report. See comment on data quality below for further information.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.10.1	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.10.2	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (< 1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.10.3	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.10.4	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.10.5	Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2005–2009

Box 23 Comment on data quality

The Steering Committee notes the following issues.

- Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data (and combined jurisdiction totals) have been excluded from all relevant tables in this report to allow consistent current period and time series analysis of the four jurisdictions with adequate data. As all data for this indicator are presented as an aggregate of jurisdictions, no new data are available for this report.
- The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress from the ABS anticipated in early 2012.
- Data provided in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports should not be used for time series analysis, as the data have been updated and a different standardisation methodology applied.

Indicator 11: Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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 presented as a <i>rate per 1000 population</i> <p>Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: other Australians</p> <p>Principal diagnoses are listed from highest to lowest Indigenous crude numbers for the most recent 2 year combined period. The top 6 diagnoses need to be re-assessed each reporting period. If a change is identified, data may be backcast to the baseline year for the most recent set of top 6 diagnoses to ensure a consistent time series</p>
Data source:	<p><i>Numerator</i> — AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (NHMD). Data are available annually</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Resident Population (ERP) for total population. Data are available annually. Experimental Estimates and Projections 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:	2009-10
Cross tabulations provided:	<p>Two-year aggregated data reported for current year analysis (2008-09 to 2009-10):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by leading principal diagnosis at the ICD10-AM chapter level <p>Single year data reported for times series analysis (2009-10):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National, by Indigenous status, by leading principal diagnosis at the ICD10-AM chapter level• State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnoses)

National disaggregation by Indigenous status is based on data only from jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable (currently: NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA & NT public hospitals). Tas/ACT data are reported separately with caveats

Box 24 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009-10. This results in new two-year aggregate year data for 2008-09–2009-10.

- Data for single year hospital separation rates, by leading principal diagnosis are presented in table NIRA.11.1
- Data for single year hospital separation rates by selected principal diagnosis, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.11.2
- Data for hospital separation rates by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.11.3–11.4.

Data for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.11.1	Hospital separation rates for all children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, single year, 2009-10
Table NIRA.11.2	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnosis), single year, 2009-10
Table NIRA.11.3	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10
Table NIRA.11.4	Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10

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.
- Identification of Indigenous people in hospital separations is not complete and varies by State and Territory. Currently, data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the 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.

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Box 25 (continued)

- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009-10. 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 selected principal diagnosis (top six diagnoses).
- Comparisons should not be made across states and territories due to jurisdictional differences in the level of Indigenous under-identification. 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 for Tasmania and the ACT should be used with caution until an assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- The AIHW is investigating the current level of Indigenous under-identification in public hospital administration records, with the aim of calculating correction factors by State and Territory and remoteness.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis. Current period analysis should refer to the most recent aggregate years data.
- The AIHW is investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data.

Indicator 12: Proportion of babies born of low birthweight

[This indicator relates to NHA Indicator 1]

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data

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

Measure: The incidence of low birthweight among live-born babies, of mothers by Indigenous status

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of low birthweight live-born singleton infants
 - *denominator* — number of live-born singleton infants
- presented as a *rate per 100 live births*

'Births' excludes multiple births, stillbirths, and births with unknown birthweight

'Low birth weight' is defined as: less than 2500 grams

Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians

Indigenous status of infants is currently only available based on the Indigenous status of the mother

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — AIHW [National Perinatal Data Collection \(NPDC\)](#). Data are available annually

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2009

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by:

- Indigenous status

Three-year aggregated data reported for current year analysis (2007–2009)

Single year data reported for time series analysis (2009)

Box 26 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2009. This results in new aggregate year data for 2007–2009.

- Single year data by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.12.1.
- Aggregate year data by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.12.2.

Results for 2005–2007 and 2006–2008 are available in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.12.1	Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2009
Table NIRA.12.2	Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007–2009

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. Data are available by State and Territory.
- Data are collected and published annually. The most recent available data are for 2009. 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 comparisons (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 may 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.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues:

- From 1 July 2012 the Perinatal National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) will include a data element on the Indigenous status of the baby. This will enable babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Indigenous fathers to be identified in the collection.

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Box 27 (continued)

- 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 contribute to improved reporting.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more timely data.
- The NIRA PIMG has advised that single year data should only be used for time series analysis and reporting. Current period analysis should refer to the most recent aggregate year data.
- The AIHW is investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data.

Indicator 13: Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data.

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:

- *numerator* — number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy
 - *denominator* — total number of mothers
- presented as a *rate per 100 population (per cent)*

Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians

Age standardised rates are calculated for comparing Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using:

- the direct method
- five year age groups from 15–19 years to 40–44 years
- the Australian female population who gave birth in the current reporting period as the standard

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC). Data are available annually

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2009

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, Indigenous mothers (crude rates), by:

- smoking status

State and Territory, by:

- Indigenous status (age standardised rates), by
- smoking status

Box 28 Results

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

- Data for Indigenous Australians, by State and Territory are presented in table NIRA.13.1
- Data (age standardised), by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in table NIRA.13.2

Results for 2007 and 2008 are available in 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.13.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians (crude rates), 2009
Table NIRA.13.2	Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2009

Box 29 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. Data are available for the first time in this report for all states and territories.
- Data for this indicator are available annually. The most recent available data are for 2009.
- Data 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 may affect the accuracy of time series data.
- Nationally in 2009, smoking status was not stated for 4.3 per cent of Indigenous mothers. The NT had a relatively large proportion of Indigenous mothers whose smoking status was not stated (25.8 per cent) compared to the other states and territories.

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Box 29 (continued)

- 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.

- 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 July 2010. These data are anticipated to be available for reporting in 2012-13.
- 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 contribute to improved 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 AIHW is investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data.

Indicator 14: Antenatal care

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting:	Revised 2007 and 2008 data have been provided due to errors in the data previously provided
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' excludes multiple births, stillbirths, and births with unknown birthweight</p> <p>Age standardised rates are calculated for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the direct method• five year age groups from 15–19 years to 40–44 years• the Australian female population who gave birth in the current reporting period as the standard <p>Rate ratios and rate differences are calculated for comparing Indigenous: non-Indigenous Australians</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 (where gestation at first antenatal visit is known) <p>presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i></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
- *denominator* — total number of women who gave birth to a baby of 32 weeks or more gestation, whether resulting in live or still birth (where number of antenatal visits is known)
- presented as a *rate per 100 population (per cent)*

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)

Data provider: AIHW

Data availability: 2009

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, Indigenous females only (crude rates)

State and Territory, by:

- Indigenous status (age standardised rates)

Box 30 Results

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

- Age standardised data, by State and Territory by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.14.1 and NIRA.14.4
- Indigenous data, by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.14.3 and NIRA.14.7.

Revised data are provided to maintain a comparable time series:

- Age standardised data, by State and Territory by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.14.2 and NIRA.14.5–14.6
- Indigenous data by State and Territory are presented in tables NIRA.14.8–14.9.

Results for 2007 and 2008 are available in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports (note that some revised data are included in this report).

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.14.1	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009
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	Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009
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, 2009
Table NIRA.14.5	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or

	more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.6	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007
Table NIRA.14.7	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2009
Table NIRA.14.8	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2008
Table NIRA.14.9	Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007

Box 31 **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 14a) and the proportion of mothers who attended at least five antenatal visits (measure 14b).
- For measure 14(a), data are not available for Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available for the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. For measure 14(b), data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available for the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2009.
- 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:

- Data for 2009 on antenatal care in the first trimester include Queensland for the first time, which affects the comparability of totals with previous years.
- 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 contribute to improved reporting.
- Work is currently underway by the AIHW to enhance the Perinatal National Minimum Dataset to include nationally consistent data items on estimated duration of pregnancy and number of antenatal visits.

(Continued next page)

Box 31 (continued)

- A data item on gestational age at first antenatal visit was added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2010. This will enable nationally consistent data to be reported on antenatal care in the first trimester, which will be available for reporting in 2012-13.
- Data are relatively old and may not be representative of current outcomes. Further work is required to ensure availability of more recent data.
- The AIHW are investigating an appropriate method for deriving variability bands for these data.

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]

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: At the request of the CRC, confidence intervals are not included in this report

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

Measure: The measure is defined as:

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

[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.]

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

Data provider: ACARA

Data availability: 2011 and 2010

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) (for Indigenous students and non-Indigenous students)

Box 32 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2011 and 2010.

- Data for 2011 by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.15.1–5.12
- Data for 2010 by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.15.13–5.24.

Data for 2009 and 2008 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Apparent differences may not be statistically significant and relevant confidence intervals may be requested directly from the data provider. Different confidence intervals are required depending on the type of analysis. Confidence intervals for comparing data within years across jurisdictions are different from confidence intervals for comparing data across years within and across jurisdictions.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.15.1	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.2	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.3	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.4	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.5	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.6	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.7	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.8	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.9	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.10	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.11	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)

Table NIRA.15.12	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.13	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.14	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.15	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.16	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.17	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.18	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.19	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.20	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.21	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.22	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.23	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.15.24	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, 2010 (per cent)

Box 33 **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.

- The data provide relevant information on the literacy and numeracy achievement of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in national testing for the learning domains of reading, writing and numeracy.

(Continued next page)

Box 33 (continued)

- All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2011.
- Data are available by Indigenous status, by State and Territory and by geolocation.
- Students are classified in four ways: assessed, exempt, absent and withdrawn. Exempt students are not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard. Absent and withdrawn students are not assessed and are not included in the calculation. Data are available on the proportion of students who were exempt, absent and withdrawn and are provided under performance indicator 16.
- Detailed explanatory notes are publicly available to assist in the interpretation of results.
- Additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- With the change in the writing genre in 2011, a new persuasive writing scale was introduced. As this is a separate scale to narrative writing, there is a break in the time series. The writing results for 2011 should not be directly compared to the writing results from earlier years.
- Relevant confidence intervals should be considered when interpreting the data in this report. At the request of the CRC, confidence intervals have not been provided with this report, as different confidence intervals are relevant to different analyses. The CRC have advised that they may request the data collection agency to undertake significance testing on the NAPLAN data.

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]

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting

At the request of the CRC, data have been disaggregated for absent and withdrawn students

Target:

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

Measure:

Proportion of students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 who participated in national testing, by Indigenous status

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — number of assessed and exempt students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status
 - *denominator* — total number of students (including those absent and withdrawn) in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status
- presented as a *rate per 100 population (per cent)*

Data source:

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

Data provider:

ACARA

Data availability:

2010 and 2011

Cross tabulations provided:

(2010 and 2011) 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)

(2009, 2010 and 2011) Data also reported on the proportion of students exempt, absent and withdrawn, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory

Box 34 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010 and 2011.

- Data for 2011, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.16.1–16.4
- Data for 2010, by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation, are presented in tables NIRA.16.5–16.8.

Data for 2009 and 2008 are available in the 2009-10 NIRA performance report.

Additional data on the proportion of students exempt, absent and withdrawn are available for 2009, 2010 and 2011.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.16.9–16.17.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.16.1	Year 3 student participation in assessment, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.2	Year 5 student participation in assessment, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.3	Year 7 student participation in assessment, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.4	Year 9 student participation in assessment, 2011 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.5	Year 3 student participation in assessment, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.6	Year 5 student participation in assessment, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.7	Year 7 student participation in assessment, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.16.8	Year 9 student participation in assessment, 2010 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.9	Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.10	Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.11	Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.12	Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.13	Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.14	Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.15	Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (per cent)

Table NEA.16.16	Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (per cent)
Table NEA.16.17	Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (per cent)

Box 35 **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.

- The data provide relevant information on the rate of participation of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students in national testing for the learning domains of reading, writing and numeracy, and the proportion of student exemptions, absences and withdrawals.
- All data are collected annually. The most recent data available are for 2011.
- Data are available by State and Territory, by Indigenous status, by geolocation.
- Students are classified in four ways: assessed, exempt, absent and withdrawn. 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, absent and withdrawn students).
- Some additional data from the data source are available on-line.

The Steering Committee has no additional issues for noting with this indicator.

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

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting:	There are now two finalised measures for this indicator
Target:	Ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to quality early childhood education within five years (by 2013)
Measures:	There are two measures for this indicator
	Measure (a): the proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years who are <i>enrolled</i> in a preschool program, by Indigenous status, by remoteness
	Measure (b): the proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years who are <i>attending</i> a preschool, by Indigenous status, by remoteness
Measure (a)	The proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years, who are <i>enrolled</i> in a preschool, by Indigenous status, by remoteness
	The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>numerator</i> — The number of children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July of the collection year, who are enrolled in a preschool program • <i>denominator</i> — Estimated number of children aged 4 years
Measure (b)	The proportion of Indigenous children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July of the collection year, who are <i>attending</i> a preschool program, by Indigenous status, by remoteness
	The measure is defined as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>numerator</i> — The number of children aged 4 and 5 years as at 1 July of the collection year, who are attending a preschool program • <i>denominator</i> — Estimated number of children aged 4 years
Data source (17a) and (17b):	<i>Numerator</i> — ABS <u>National Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)</u> Data collection <i>Denominator</i> — ABS <u>Estimated Resident Population</u> (total population) and ABS <u>Experimental Estimates and Projections</u> (Indigenous population)
Data provider (17a) and (17b):	ABS
Data availability (17a) and (17b):	Data not available from the national 2010 ECEC data collection to report against this specification
Cross tabulations provided(17a) and (17b):	Nil

Box 36 Comment on data quality

Previous interim measures for this target have been replaced with two final measures, but data are not yet available for reporting against these measures.

A national data collection has been developed and is facilitated under the new NIA ECEC. The first national early childhood education and care data collection was conducted by the ABS in 2010, with data available from April 2011.

In this transitional collection, counts of children enrolled in preschool (rather than counts of enrolments) were only available for Tasmania, the NT and the ACT (with only Tasmania and the ACT able to provide counts of children attending preschool, and neither able to provide data further disaggregated by remoteness as required for reporting against this target).

It is envisaged that over time, data from this collection will be of progressively improved quality. More comprehensive and comparable data will be available in 2012 with robust data for all jurisdictions expected to be available in 2013.

The refreshed NIRA (COAG 2011d) states that the baseline year for this target is 2010, with data anticipated to be available in early 2011. However, baseline reporting is likely to be informed by the data collection conducted in late 2011, with data not anticipated to be available until early 2012.

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

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data

Target: Halve the gap in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

Measure: Proportion of the 20–24 year old population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — 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 equivalent or above
- *denominator* — total population of people aged 20–24 years presented as a *rate per 100 population (per cent)*

Data source: (Main data collection)
Numerator and denominator — (Indigenous status) ABS Census of Population and Housing (Census). Data are available every 5 years

(Supplementary data collection)

Numerator and denominator — (Indigenous) ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS). Data are available on a rotating 3-yearly cycle

(Non-Indigenous) ABS Survey of Education and Work (SEW). Data are available annually

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for the baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]

Cross tabulations provided: Nil

Box 37 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

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

Key amendments from second cycle of reporting: No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data

Target: Halve the gap for Indigenous 20–24 year olds in year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

Measure: The apparent retention rates from years 7/8, to year 10 and year 12, by Indigenous status

The measures are defined as:

To year 10

- *numerator* — number of full time students in year 10 in reference year (2010)
- *denominator* — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling presented as a *rate per 100 students (per cent)*

To year 12

- *numerator* — number of full time students in year 12 in reference year (2010)
- *denominator* — number of full time students from the corresponding cohort in the first year of secondary schooling presented as a *rate per 100 students (per cent)*

Data source: *Numerator and denominator* — MCEECDYA National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC). Data are collected annually

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: 2010

Cross tabulations provided: State and Territory, by:

- Indigenous status

Box 38 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010.

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

Results for 2008 and 2009 are available in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.19.1	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7-8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.19.2	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7-8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent)

Box 39 **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.

- These data provide indicative information on the proportions of Indigenous students who commenced secondary school, who remained in secondary school to undertake year 10 and year 12.
- Annual data are available. The most recent available data are for 2010. Data are available by State and Territory, by Indigenous status.
- 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 (or year 12) are not necessarily the same cohort of students who commenced secondary school (in year 7-8).
- Relatively small changes in student numbers can result in large movements in retention rates, particularly in jurisdictions with small student populations. Rates in these jurisdictions may also be affected by changes in factors such as: changes in the proportions of ungraded and mature aged students from year to year; and the inclusion or exclusion of part time (especially in SA and Tasmania, 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 issues.

- Care should be taken when using these data, as apparent retention rates are greater than 100 per cent in many cases. Work published by the ABS has noted the limitations of apparent retention rates (Rossiter & Duncan 2006). The ABS has developed alternative measures of secondary school engagement (apparent continuation rates and apparent progression rates) but neither of these measures are available by Indigenous status.
- The ABS is moving to a unit based collection for the NSSC, which may enable collection of more reliable data on secondary school engagement by Indigenous status. The collection of unit record data may also enable collection of data by geolocation, which is a priority for NIRA reporting.

Indicator 20: Attendance rates year 1 to year 10

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	Revised 2008 data have been provided due to errors in the data previously provided
Target:	Halve the gap for Indigenous 20–24 year olds 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 full time equivalent 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>presented as a <i>rate per 100 possible days of attendance</i></p>
Data source:	<i>Numerator and denominator</i> — MCEECDYA National Student Attendance Collection (NSAC). Data are collected annually
Data provider:	ACARA
Data availability:	2010
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous status, by• year level (1–10 individually — not able to be aggregated), by• School sector (government, Catholic, independent — not able to be aggregated)

Box 40 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010.

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

Revised data for 2008 are presented in table NIRA.20.4.

Results for the remaining 2008 and 2009 are available in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.20.1	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.2	Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.3	Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent)
Table NIRA.20.4	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

Box 41 **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 2010.
- 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 sector in a State or Territory are comparable over time. However, wide variation in rates may occur in Tasmania and the ACT due to small student numbers.
- 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 comprehensive, comparable data are available.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	(Main data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> . Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle (Non-Indigenous) ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> . Data are available annually (Supplementary data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous and non-Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> . Data are collected every five years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for the baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 42 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 22: Unemployment rate

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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>presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i></p>
Data source:	<p>(Main data collection)</p> <p><i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u>. Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle</p> <p>(Non-Indigenous) ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u>. Data are available annually</p> <p>(Supplementary data collection)</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:	Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 43 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 23: Labour force participation rate

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	Proportion of the workforce aged population who are in the labour force The measure is defined as: <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 <i>presented as a rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	(Main data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — (Indigenous) ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> . Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle (Non-Indigenous) <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> . Data are available annually (Supplementary data) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> (Indigenous and non-Indigenous) — ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> . Data are collected every five years
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and 2008 SEW data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 44 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

Indicator 24: CDEP participants and off-CDEP job placement

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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
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 presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
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) and is presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
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</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:	2010-11
Cross tabulations provided (24a):	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age
Cross tabulations provided (24b):	State and Territory

Box 45 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010-11.

- 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 and 2009-10 are available in the baseline 2008-09 and 2009-10 NIRA performance reports.

Attachment tables

Table NIRA.24.1	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2011
Table NIRA.24.2	CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2011
Table NIRA.24.3	Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employments, 2010-11

Box 46 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. Numbers are too small to be published for Victoria and Tasmania (and are not included in totals) and there are no CDEP participants in Victoria or the ACT.
- Annual data are available on CDEP participants. The most recent available data are for 30 June 2011. Annual off-CDEP job data are available. The most recent available data are for 2010-11.
- Multiple employment episodes and exits for one person can be recorded in the data. 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.

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.

(Continued next page)

Box 46 (continued)

- From July 2009 onwards, the CDEP scheme was discontinued in non-remote locations. Individuals in non-remote areas 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.
- In remote locations, CDEP participants who joined prior to July 2009 and are still receiving CDEP wages will continue to be classified as employed by the ABS. New participants who have joined CDEP post-July 2009 are not considered to be in an employer/employee relationship and will not be classed as employed by the ABS.
- As the Steering Committee noted in its 2009-10 report, given these changes in CDEP, the usefulness of this indicator should be reviewed.

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

Changes from the previous reporting cycle:	No amendments to this indicator or related measures/data
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>and is presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i></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 (PPM)</u> and <u>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:	2010
Cross tabulations provided:	State and Territory, by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous status

Box 47 Results

For this report, new data for this indicator are available for 2010.

- Data by State and Territory, by Indigenous status are presented in tables NIRA.25.1–25.3.

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.25.1	Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2010
Table NIRA.25.2	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, 2010
Table NIRA.25.3	Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2010

Box 48 **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.
- Three-month employment outcomes estimates are predominantly based on the results of the Department's PPM survey. The PPM survey was not developed for time series reporting. The design of the survey, 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.
- The determination of a job seeker's labour market status is generally self-assessed at the time they complete the survey.
- The PPM survey achieves a response rate of approximately 10 per cent for Indigenous job seekers and 25 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers, and is estimated to be accurate at the national level to 1 percentage point. However, response rates in WA and the NT are lower. Rates for the ACT are not included in this report as the relative standard errors for Indigenous job seekers are greater than 25 per cent.
- Limited data are publicly available. Aggregated results from the survey are reported in DEEWR's quarterly *Labour Market Assistance Outcomes* report, which is available through the DEEWR website.

The Steering Committee also notes the following issues.

- Further work is required to improve the scope and response rates for the PPM survey. Whilst low response rates are subject to non-response bias, DEEWR has advised that the sample has been stratified in such a way as to account for a job seeker's most likely employment status at the time the survey was conducted.
- As the Steering Committee noted in its 2009-10 NIRA performance report, given the limitations of the PPM survey, an alternative indicator and/or data source should be considered 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: At the request of the CRC, data will be disaggregated for employment, and education and training. This request will be incorporated when new data are available for reporting (anticipated to be from the 2011 Census)

Target: Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

Measure: Proportion of Indigenous 18 to 24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above AQF Certificate Level III

The measure is defined as:

- *numerator* — people aged 18 to 24 years who are fully engaged in employment and/or education and/or training
- *denominator* — number of persons aged 18 to 24 years
presented as a rate per 100 population (per cent)

Fully engaged is defined as full time employment, full time education or training, or a mixture of part time employment and part time education or training

People whose level of study cannot be determined are assumed to be studying at below Certificate III and are therefore excluded from the numerator

Persons who have not identified the level of qualification they are working towards are excluded from the calculations (only applicable to Census data)

Data source: (Main data collection)

Numerator and denominator — Census of Population and Housing (Census) — Data are collected every five years

(Supplementary data collection)

Numerator and denominator — (Indigenous) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS). Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle

(Non-Indigenous) Survey of Education and Work (SEW) for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually

Data provider: ABS

Data availability: Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and SEW data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]

Cross tabulations provided: Nil

Box 49 Comment on data quality

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance 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 to this indicator or related measures/data
Target:	Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade
Measure:	<p>Proportion of people aged 20 to 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> — people aged 20 to 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 to 64 years presented as a <i>rate per 100 population (per cent)</i>
Data source:	<p>(Main data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator</i> — ABS <u>Census of Population and Housing (Census)</u> — Data are collected every five years</p> <p>(Supplementary data collection) <i>Numerator and denominator (Indigenous)</i> — ABS <u>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</u> and the ABS <u>Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)</u> — Data are collected on an alternating three-yearly cycle (non-Indigenous) ABS <u>Survey of Education and Work (SEW)</u> for the non-Indigenous population comparator. Data are available annually</p>
Data provider:	ABS
Data availability:	Not applicable. [2006 Census data and 2008 NATSISS and SEW data provided for baseline report. There are no new data for this third cycle]
Cross tabulations provided:	Nil

Box 50 **Comment on data quality**

No new data were available for this report. Data from the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS/SEW were provided for the baseline 2008-09 NIRA performance report.

The next available data are expected from the 2011 Census and are anticipated to be available for the 2011-12 NIRA performance report.

National Agreement performance reporting: National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Attachment contents

NIRA report Indicator 1

NIRA report Indicator 2

Table NIRA.2.1	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009
Table NIRA.2.2	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2008
Table NIRA.2.3	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2007
Table NIRA.2.4	Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2006
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Table NIRA.2.6	Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.2.7	Indigenous mortality rates, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)
Table NIRA.2.8	Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude percentage)
Table NIRA.2.9	Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2005–2009 (number)
Table NIRA.2.10	Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2010
Table NIRA.2.11	Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006
Table NIRA.2.12	Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios, rate differences, and variability bands, by Indigenous status, by sex, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006
Table NIRA.2.13	Indigenous mortality rate, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, 2010 (crude rate per 100 000 persons)

NIRA report Indicator 3

Table NIRA.3.1	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.2	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.3	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)
Table NIRA.3.4	Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons)

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Table NIRA.3.5	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09–2009-10
Table NIRA.3.6	Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10 (crude rate per 1000 Indigenous persons)
Table NIRA.3.7	Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006
Table NIRA.9.2	All causes perinatal mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009
Table NIRA.9.3	All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.4	All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
Table NIRA.9.5	All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010
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Table NIRA.10.1	Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
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Table NIRA.10.4	Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009
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NIRA report Indicator 11

Table NIRA.11.1	Hospital separation rates for all children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 population)
Table NIRA.11.2	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnosis), single year, 2009-10

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Table NIRA.11.3	Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10
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Table NIRA.12.1	Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2009
Table NIRA.12.2	Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007–2009
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Table NIRA.13.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians (crude rates), 2009
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Table NIRA.14.3	Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009
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, 2009
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Table NIRA.14.6	Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007
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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, 2011 (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, 2011 (per cent)

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No new data were available for this report.

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Table NIRA.2.1

Table NIRA.2.1 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	347.9	323.4	np	325.7	321.9	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	201.2	253.9	np	216.0	319.8	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	48.6	63.5	np	71.1	117.3	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	112.2	105.7	np	np	112.1	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	56.8	127.2	np	np	215.4	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	766.7	873.7	np	799.2	1 086.4	np
Other causes (i)	rate	182.6	254.8	np	245.1	339.2	np
Total (all causes)	rate	949.3	1 128.5	np	1 044.3	1 425.6	np
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	194.9	190.6	np	201.4	145.8	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	173.7	176.8	np	178.2	184.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	33.0	38.9	np	38.2	53.6	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	47.4	46.3	np	45.4	58.4	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	21.3	23.1	np	24.3	30.4	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	470.3	475.7	np	487.5	472.4	np
Other causes (i)	rate	112.8	103.7	np	118.3	130.3	np
Total (all causes)	rate	583.1	579.4	np	605.8	602.7	np
Variability bands: Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	58.3	61.3	np	115.0	81.2	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	39.8	52.5	np	99.1	82.3	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	15.4	17.6	np	31.0	33.6	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	33.4	34.9	np	np	49.0	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	21.2	36.3	np	np	68.6	np

Table NIRA.2.1

Table NIRA.2.1 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Total (selected causes)	±	82.4	96.8	np	175.1	147.0	np
Other causes (i)	±	39.4	52.6	np	85.1	85.9	np
Total (all causes)	±	91.3	110.1	np	194.7	170.3	np
Variability bands: Non-Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	3.1	4.2	np	6.1	30.7	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	2.9	4.0	np	5.9	32.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.3	1.9	np	3.0	14.1	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	1.5	2.0	np	2.9	19.4	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.4	np	2.2	13.9	np
Total (selected causes)	±	4.8	6.5	np	9.7	52.5	np
Other causes (i)	±	2.4	3.1	np	4.8	28.4	np
Total (all causes)	±	5.3	7.2	np	10.8	59.6	np
Rate ratio (k)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.8	1.7	np	1.6	2.2	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.4	np	1.2	1.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.5	1.6	np	1.9	2.2	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.4	2.3	np	np	1.9	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	2.7	5.5	np	np	7.1	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	1.6	1.8	np	1.6	2.3	np
Other causes (i)	no.	1.6	2.5	np	2.1	2.6	np
Total (all causes)	no.	1.6	1.9	np	1.7	2.4	np

Table NIRA.2.1

Table NIRA.2.1 Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Rate difference (l)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	153.0	132.8	np	124.3	176.1	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	27.5	77.1	np	37.8	135.6	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	15.6	24.6	np	32.9	63.7	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	64.8	59.4	np	np	53.7	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	35.5	104.1	np	np	185.0	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	296.4	398.0	np	311.7	614.0	np
Other causes (i)	no.	69.8	151.1	np	126.8	208.9	np
Total (all causes)	no.	366.2	549.1	np	438.5	822.9	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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) 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) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

Table NIRA.2.1 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
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(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) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.

(k) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2009.

Table NIRA.2.2

Table NIRA.2.2 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	322.0	303.1	np	322.4	328.8	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	235.7	272.9	np	184.9	318.8	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	56.6	68.2	np	160.3	134.7	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	92.4	67.1	np	np	172.5	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	72.1	140.2	np	np	287.0	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	779.6	851.4	np	816.0	1 243.7	np
Other causes (i)	rate	172.8	183.8	np	215.2	395.8	np
Total (all causes)	rate	952.4	1 035.3	np	1 031.2	1 639.5	np
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	215.0	214.2	np	203.1	173.4	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	178.7	186.9	np	187.2	206.4	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	34.5	39.2	np	37.5	80.4	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	49.2	48.6	np	47.6	71.9	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	21.7	25.6	np	24.8	35.8	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	499.1	514.5	np	500.3	568.0	np
Other causes (i)	rate	116.3	112.3	np	120.4	150.2	np
Total (all causes)	rate	615.5	626.7	np	620.7	718.2	np
Variability bands: Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	56.5	59.6	np	116.4	84.5	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	47.5	53.4	np	85.1	81.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	17.0	21.8	np	66.5	34.0	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	30.7	28.9	np	np	63.6	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	27.6	42.1	np	np	85.1	np

Table NIRA.2.2

Table NIRA.2.2 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Total (selected causes)	±	86.4	97.4	np	177.8	162.2	np
Other causes (i)	±	39.1	42.9	np	96.2	93.0	np
Total (all causes)	±	94.8	106.5	np	202.2	187.0	np
Variability bands: Non-Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	3.2	4.5	np	6.2	34.3	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	3.0	4.1	np	6.1	36.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.4	1.9	np	2.9	19.1	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	1.6	2.1	np	3.0	22.4	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.5	np	2.2	15.7	np
Total (selected causes)	±	5.0	6.9	np	9.9	60.0	np
Other causes (i)	±	2.4	3.2	np	4.8	31.7	np
Total (all causes)	±	5.5	7.6	np	11.0	67.8	np
Rate ratio (k)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.5	1.4	np	1.6	1.9	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.3	1.5	np	1.0	1.5	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.6	1.7	np	4.3	1.7	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	1.9	1.4	np	np	2.4	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	3.3	5.5	np	np	8.0	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	1.6	1.7	np	1.6	2.2	np
Other causes (i)	no.	1.5	1.6	np	1.8	2.6	np
Total (all causes)	no.	1.5	1.7	np	1.7	2.3	np

Table NIRA.2.2

Table NIRA.2.2 Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Rate difference (l)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	107.0	88.9	np	119.3	155.4	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	57.0	86.0	np	- 2.3	112.4	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	22.1	29.0	np	122.8	54.3	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	43.2	18.5	np	np	100.6	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	50.4	114.6	np	np	251.2	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	280.5	336.9	np	315.7	675.7	np
Other causes (i)	no.	56.5	71.5	np	94.8	245.6	np
Total (all causes)	no.	336.9	408.6	np	410.5	921.3	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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) 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) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

Table NIRA.2.2 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
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(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) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.

(k) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.3

Table NIRA.2.3 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	381.8	341.3	np	387.3	430.1	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	226.8	220.2	np	210.9	279.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	58.5	75.7	np	np	136.0	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	100.9	131.9	np	np	149.1	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	55.3	129.4	np	np	181.2	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	823.4	898.6	np	854.0	1 175.9	np
Other causes (i)	rate	176.2	199.5	np	213.3	399.6	np
Total (all causes)	rate	999.5	1 098.0	np	1 067.3	1 575.3	np
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	209.5	210.0	np	213.4	195.1	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	178.8	168.4	np	181.2	209.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	34.2	40.2	np	38.1	71.6	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	50.1	58.7	np	46.8	46.1	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	20.1	20.4	np	24.7	33.9	np
Total (selected causes)	rate	492.7	497.8	np	504.1	555.8	np
Other causes (i)	rate	111.7	107.2	np	114.6	123.3	np
Total (all causes)	rate	604.4	604.9	np	618.6	679.0	np
Variability bands: Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	62.7	62.8	np	132.7	97.3	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	44.2	46.8	np	93.9	76.0	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	17.9	19.1	np	np	32.1	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	32.5	41.3	np	np	60.2	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	21.9	38.2	np	np	61.0	np

Table NIRA.2.3

Table NIRA.2.3 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Total (selected causes)	±	88.0	98.3	np	189.7	153.7	np
Other causes (i)	±	39.2	45.9	np	96.5	97.3	np
Total (all causes)	±	96.3	108.5	np	212.8	181.9	np
Variability bands: Non-Indigenous persons (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	3.2	4.5	np	6.4	37.8	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	3.0	4.0	np	6.0	36.4	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.4	2.0	np	3.0	17.9	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	1.6	2.4	np	3.0	17.6	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.4	np	2.2	15.0	np
Total (selected causes)	±	5.0	6.9	np	10.0	60.1	np
Other causes (i)	±	2.4	3.2	np	4.8	28.6	np
Total (all causes)	±	5.5	7.6	np	11.1	66.5	np
Rate ratio (k)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.8	1.6	np	1.8	2.2	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.3	1.3	np	1.2	1.3	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.7	1.9	np	np	1.9	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.0	2.2	np	np	3.2	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	2.8	6.3	np	np	5.3	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	1.7	1.8	np	1.7	2.1	np
Other causes (i)	no.	1.6	1.9	np	1.9	3.2	np
Total (all causes)	no.	1.7	1.8	np	1.7	2.3	np
Rate difference (l)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	172.3	131.3	np	173.9	235.0	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	48.0	51.8	np	29.7	70.5	np

Table NIRA.2.3

Table NIRA.2.3 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	24.3	35.5	np	np	64.4	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	50.8	73.2	np	np	103.0	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	35.2	109.0	np	np	147.3	np
Total (selected causes)	no.	330.7	400.8	np	349.9	620.1	np
Other causes (i)	no.	64.5	92.3	np	98.7	276.3	np
Total (all causes)	no.	395.1	493.1	np	448.7	896.3	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See *Causes of Death, Australia*, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 mortality rate.
- (d) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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) 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) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (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.

Table NIRA.2.3 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
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(j) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.

(k) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

(l) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2007.

Table NIRA.2.4

Table NIRA.2.4 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2006 (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>
Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	339.4	369.6	369.9	249.1	405.3	355.1
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	221.8	210.1	334.6	226.9	211.7	235.5
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	42.4	59.0	138.1	83.5	143.7	79.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	96.7	77.9	152.4	np	228.4	117.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	38.5	167.5	172.0	np	186.1	118.4
Total (selected causes)	rate	738.8	884.0	1 167.0	706.4	1 175.2	906.0
Other causes (g)	rate	181.2	203.0	361.9	257.5	430.2	254.9
Total (all causes)	rate	920.0	1 087.1	1 528.9	964.0	1 605.4	1 160.9
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	212.6	210.5	189.4	203.3	187.7	207.8
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	180.5	174.3	179.5	183.3	220.8	179.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	33.4	35.5	36.6	35.2	49.0	34.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	51.0	47.4	42.1	53.2	60.0	49.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	18.6	20.9	22.5	23.5	23.0	20.3
Total (selected causes)	rate	496.0	488.5	470.1	498.6	540.6	491.3
Other causes (g)	rate	110.6	105.3	100.8	109.3	93.5	107.9
Total (all causes)	rate	606.6	593.8	570.9	607.9	634.1	599.2
Variability bands: Indigenous persons (h)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	61.1	67.9	87.9	102.6	94.6	35.1
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	45.1	45.7	85.0	101.3	70.2	27.2
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	12.9	15.5	38.6	38.6	38.0	10.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	31.1	30.8	59.5	np	76.1	20.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	17.8	45.5	61.0	np	69.5	20.1

Table NIRA.2.4

Table NIRA.2.4 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2006 (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>
Total (selected causes)	±	84.9	99.8	153.9	168.2	161.1	53.9
Other causes (g)	±	40.0	45.5	84.1	103.8	99.7	27.8
Total (all causes)	±	93.9	109.7	175.4	197.6	189.5	60.6
Variability bands: Non-Indigenous persons (h)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	±	3.3	4.5	6.2	6.3	37.9	2.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	±	3.1	4.1	5.9	6.1	38.4	2.1
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	±	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.9	13.9	1.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	±	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	21.0	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	±	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.2	13.3	0.7
Total (selected causes)	±	5.1	6.9	9.6	10.0	61.0	3.5
Other causes (g)	±	2.4	3.2	4.5	4.7	25.5	1.6
Total (all causes)	±	5.6	7.6	10.6	11.1	66.1	3.9
Rate ratio (i)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.7
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.3	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.9	2.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	1.9	1.6	3.6	np	3.8	2.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	2.1	8.0	7.6	np	8.1	5.8
Total (selected causes)	no.	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.8
Other causes (g)	no.	1.6	1.9	3.6	2.4	4.6	2.4
Total (all causes)	no.	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.9
Rate difference (j)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	126.8	159.1	180.5	45.8	217.6	147.3
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	41.3	35.8	155.1	43.6	- 9.1	56.3

Table NIRA.2.4

Table NIRA.2.4 **Age standardised mortality rates, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2006 (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>
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	9.0	23.5	101.5	48.3	94.7	44.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	45.7	30.5	110.3	np	168.4	68.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	19.9	146.6	149.5	np	163.1	98.1
Total (selected causes)	no.	242.8	395.5	696.9	207.8	634.6	414.7
Other causes (g)	no.	70.6	97.7	261.1	148.2	336.7	147.0
Total (all causes)	no.	313.4	493.3	958.0	356.1	971.3	561.7

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 mortality rate.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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 based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (e) 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).
- (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.
- (h) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.
- (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.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2006.

Table NIRA.2.5

Table NIRA.2.5 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	351.9	329.6	np	311.3	380.4	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	52.3	69.1	np	108.0	139.8	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	54.2	135.5	np	76.8	200.8	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	45.9	119.3	np	74.3	168.2	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	98.5	93.3	np	102.6	155.6	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	218.8	234.1	np	196.6	277.9	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	61.6	67.1	np	np	81.4	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	rate	56.2	56.0	np	51.2	67.9	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	rate	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	46.2	56.0	np	49.9	93.6	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	rate	23.1	33.0	np	np	79.8	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	4.6	6.6	np	np	9.6	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	18.4	22.1	np	np	45.9	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	21.9	np	np	42.7	30.1	np
Other causes (l)	rate	64.1	67.2	np	83.2	128.6	np
All Causes	rate	954.1	1 064.4	np	1 024.8	1 542.1	np
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	209.3	207.3	np	207.3	174.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	33.9	38.4	np	37.8	64.9	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	20.0	22.4	np	24.2	30.1	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	13.8	15.7	np	17.4	22.3	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	49.6	50.1	np	49.5	62.8	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	178.9	177.1	np	182.1	205.7	np

Table NIRA.2.5

Table NIRA.2.5 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	48.6	46.2	np	np	51.6	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	rate	32.6	34.3	np	33.0	48.8	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	rate	1.1	1.0	np	0.9	0.8	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	20.4	19.8	np	20.9	25.3	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	rate	11.6	10.3	np	13.1	13.9	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	3.2	3.2	np	2.2	2.7	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	10.0	6.7	np	8.2	12.6	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	21.8	np	np	25.8	20.6	np
Other causes (l)	rate	43.4	41.2	np	42.5	54.1	np
All Causes	rate	602.1	598.5	np	613.6	667.3	np
Rate ratio (m)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.7	1.6	np	1.5	2.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.5	1.8	np	2.9	2.2	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	2.7	6.0	np	3.2	6.7	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	3.3	7.6	np	4.3	7.5	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	2.0	1.9	np	2.1	2.5	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.3	np	1.1	1.4	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	1.3	1.5	np	np	1.6	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	no.	1.7	1.6	np	1.6	1.4	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	2.3	2.8	np	2.4	3.7	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	no.	2.0	3.2	np	np	5.7	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.4	2.1	np	np	3.6	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	1.8	3.3	np	np	3.6	np

Table NIRA.2.5

Table NIRA.2.5 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	1.0	np	np	1.7	1.5	np
Other causes (l)	no.	1.5	1.6	np	2.0	2.4	np
All Causes	no.	1.6	1.8	np	1.7	2.3	np
Rate difference (n)							
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	142.6	122.3	np	104.0	205.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	18.4	30.7	np	70.2	74.9	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	34.2	113.1	np	52.6	170.7	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	32.1	103.6	np	56.9	145.9	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	48.9	43.2	np	53.1	92.8	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	39.9	57.0	np	14.5	72.2	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	13.0	20.9	np	np	29.8	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	no.	23.6	21.7	np	18.2	19.1	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	25.8	36.2	np	29.0	68.3	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	no.	11.5	22.7	np	np	65.9	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.4	3.4	np	np	6.9	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	8.4	15.4	np	np	33.3	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	0.1	np	np	16.9	9.5	np
Other causes (l)	no.	20.7	26.0	np	40.7	74.5	np
All Causes	no.	352.0	465.9	np	411.2	874.8	np

(a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.

Table NIRA.2.5 **Age standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
(c)	Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.						
(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 mortality rate.						
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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)	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.						
(j)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.						
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(l)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.						
(m)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.						
(n)	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.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Indigenous (rate per 100 000 persons)													
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	391.3	315.6	366.5	296.9	np	np	352.1	274.8	429.4	336.0	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	78.3	29.0	97.7	43.4	np	np	133.5	82.5	192.6	91.5	np	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	55.4	52.4	124.5	143.2	np	np	79.7	73.4	220.5	190.1	np	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	46.3	44.9	109.2	126.8	np	np	78.1	70.2	191.4	155.2	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	109.7	91.3	121.0	72.7	np	np	105.7	101.7	214.5	115.8	np	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	259.9	186.6	272.8	206.2	np	np	np	203.6	360.4	223.6	np	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	76.7	48.8	80.8	55.1	np	np	np	np	98.8	68.0	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	rate	67.4	48.2	75.1	41.8	np	np	np	np	124.9	32.7	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	rate	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	45.0	44.7	67.6	46.8	np	np	58.8	np	82.0	98.5	np	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	rate	28.4	19.0	32.4	33.4	np	np	np	np	85.7	77.3	np	np

Table NIRA.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	4.8	4.4	7.2	6.0	np	np	np	np	11.7	7.4	np	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	23.0	14.6	23.8	20.4	np	np	np	np	61.1	35.8	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	27.4	np	24.6	np	np	np	42.1	np	42.7	20.9	np	np
Other causes (m)	rate	64.3	62.3	73.7	61.7	np	np	71.8	90.9	130.4	126.3	np	np
All Causes	rate	1 087.6	837.6	1 211.7	943.3	np	np	1 100.5	947.6	1 830.5	1 323.3	np	np
Non-Indigenous (rate per 100 000 persons)													
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	rate	230.7	189.3	221.7	192.2	np	np	229.7	186.6	206.7	135.4	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	rate	47.6	20.7	54.1	23.0	np	np	53.9	22.4	92.5	34.1	np	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	rate	22.5	17.7	25.2	19.9	np	np	27.5	21.2	36.1	22.1	np	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	rate	16.2	11.7	18.2	13.4	np	np	20.5	14.8	28.0	14.9	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	rate	60.8	41.3	62.4	40.4	np	np	59.5	42.2	78.3	44.7	np	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	rate	224.2	143.7	224.7	137.7	np	np	np	144.9	253.4	149.8	np	np

Table NIRA.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	rate	61.0	38.1	57.7	35.9	np	np	61.7	36.4	59.9	41.2	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	rate	45.1	22.7	47.7	23.0	np	np	46.9	22.1	63.6	32.3	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	rate	..	2.0	..	1.9	..	np	..	1.7	..	1.7	..	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	rate	23.2	17.7	22.1	17.5	np	np	23.4	18.3	31.6	17.4	np	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	rate	13.0	10.6	10.7	10.0	np	np	15.4	11.5	11.5	15.8	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	rate	3.6	2.8	3.4	3.0	np	np	2.6	1.8	3.0	2.4	np	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	rate	12.0	8.1	8.2	5.4	np	np	9.9	6.6	15.6	9.1	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	rate	22.7	np	23.6	np	np	np	26.1	25.3	21.7	19.1	np	np
Other causes (m)	rate	40.1	45.0	38.5	42.5	np	np	37.5	45.6	51.9	55.4	np	np
All Causes	rate	700.3	518.0	694.6	512.2	np	np	716.3	526.4	802.2	505.4	np	np
Rate ratio (n)													
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	np	np	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.5	np	np

Table NIRA.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)		
	Unit	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	np	np	2.5	3.7	2.1	2.7	np	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	2.5	3.0	4.9	7.2	np	np	2.9	3.5	6.1	8.6	np	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	2.9	3.8	6.0	9.5	np	np	3.8	4.7	6.8	10.4	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	np	np	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	np	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	np	np	np	1.4	1.4	1.5	np	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	np	np	np	np	1.6	1.7	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	no.	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	np	np	np	np	2.0	1.0	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	no.	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.7	np	np	2.5	np	2.6	5.7	np	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	no.	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.3	np	np	np	np	7.5	4.9	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.0	np	np	np	np	3.9	3.1	np	np

Table NIRA.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)		
	Unit	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.8	np	np	np	np	3.9	3.9	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	1.2	np	1.0	np	np	np	1.6	np	2.0	1.1	np	np
Other causes (m)	no.	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.5	np	np	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	np	np
All Causes	no.	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	np	np	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.6	np	np
Rate difference (o)													
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	no.	160.6	126.3	144.8	104.7	np	np	122.4	88.2	222.7	200.6	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	no.	30.7	8.3	43.6	20.4	np	np	79.6	60.1	100.1	57.4	np	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	no.	32.9	34.7	99.3	123.3	np	np	52.2	52.2	184.4	168.0	np	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	no.	30.1	33.2	91.0	113.4	np	np	57.6	55.4	163.4	140.3	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	no.	48.9	50.0	58.6	32.3	np	np	46.2	59.5	136.2	71.1	np	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	no.	35.7	42.9	48.1	68.5	np	np	np	58.7	107.0	73.8	np	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	no.	15.7	10.7	23.1	19.2	np	np	np	np	38.9	26.8	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	no.	22.3	25.5	27.4	18.8	np	np	np	np	61.3	0.4	np	np

Table NIRA.2.6

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)		
	Unit	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	no.	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np	..	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	no.	21.8	27.0	45.5	29.3	np	np	35.4	np	50.4	81.1	np	np
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	no.	15.4	8.4	21.7	23.4	np	np	np	np	74.2	61.5	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	no.	1.2	1.6	3.8	3.0	np	np	np	np	8.7	5.0	np	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	no.	11.0	6.5	15.6	15.0	np	np	np	np	45.5	26.7	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	no.	4.7	np	1.0	np	np	np	16.0	np	21.0	1.8	np	np
Other causes (m)	no.	24.2	17.3	35.2	19.2	np	np	34.3	45.3	78.5	70.9	np	np
All Causes	no.	387.3	319.6	517.1	431.1	np	np	384.2	421.2	1 028.3	817.9	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.

Table NIRA.2.6 **Age standardised mortality rates, by selected cause of death, by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	NSW		Qld		WA (k)		SA		NT		Total (k), (l)	
	Unit	Males	Females	Males								
(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 mortality rate.											
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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 because of small numbers each year.											
(h)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.											
(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)	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.											
(k)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.											
(l)	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.											
(m)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.											
(n)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.											
(o)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous rate.											
	np Not published. .. Not applicable.											

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

Table NIRA.2.7

Table NIRA.2.7 **Indigenous mortality rates, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009**
(crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	109.6	99.4	np	133.5	161.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	40.5	54.1	np	89.5	122.8	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	18.6	39.8	np	32.9	69.7	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	15.4	34.4	np	30.8	59.3	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	30.2	26.5	np	43.3	57.1	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	79.1	78.6	np	77.6	105.0	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	22.6	22.6	np	16.8	30.1	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	20.7	17.8	np	18.2	25.5	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	1.9	2.6	np	2.8	2.8	np
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	20.8	22.2	np	28.0	46.4	np
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	7.1	9.7	np	11.2	27.0	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	8.6	12.9	np	10.5	17.2	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	7.3	8.1	np	9.1	19.3	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	8.1	7.0	np	23.8	17.8	np
Other causes (I)	28.3	30.7	np	33.6	51.9	np
All causes	358.2	389.0	np	492.8	695.4	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 over time or across jurisdictions.

Table NIRA.2.7 **Indigenous mortality rates, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</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 mortality rate.					
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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)	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. 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.					
(j)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.					
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(l)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					
	np Not published.					

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

Table NIRA.2.8

Table NIRA.2.8 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i), (j)</i>
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	30.6	25.6	np	27.1	23.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	11.3	13.9	np	18.2	17.7	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	5.2	10.2	np	6.7	10.0	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	4.3	8.9	np	6.2	8.5	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	8.4	6.8	np	8.8	8.2	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	22.1	20.2	np	15.7	15.1	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	6.3	5.8	np	3.4	4.3	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	5.8	4.6	np	3.7	3.7	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	0.5	0.7	np	0.3	0.4	np
Digestive diseases (K00–K93)	5.8	5.7	np	5.7	6.7	np
Kidney diseases (N00–N29)	2.0	2.5	np	2.3	3.9	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	2.4	3.3	np	2.1	2.5	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	2.0	2.1	np	1.8	2.8	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	2.3	1.8	np	4.8	2.6	np
Other causes (k)	7.9	7.9	np	6.8	7.5	np
All causes	100.0	100.0	np	100.0	100.0	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no.3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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 over time or across jurisdictions.

Table NIRA.2.8 **Proportion of Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (crude percentage) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (i)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i), (j)</i>
(e)	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. 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)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.					
(j)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(k)	'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.2.9

Table NIRA.2.9 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2005–2009 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Malignant neoplasms of digestive organs (C15-C26)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung (C34)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri (C53)	..	..	..	..	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table NIRA.2.9

Table NIRA.2.9 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2005–2009 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>All persons</i>			
	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)	<i>Observed</i> (j)	<i>Expected</i> (k)	<i>Excess</i> (l)	<i>Per cent excess</i> (m)
Kidney diseases (N00-N29)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other causes (n)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All Causes	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (d) 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. 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 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.2.9 **Excess Indigenous deaths, by selected causes of death, by sex, 2005–2009 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

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

(g) Data are based on jurisdiction of usual 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.

(h) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.

(i) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

(j) Observed deaths is number of Indigenous deaths between 2005 and 2009 inclusive.

(k) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the cause specific mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population to the Indigenous population of the reference period.

(l) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

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

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

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

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

Table NIRA.2.10

Table NIRA.2.10 Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

		NSW	Qld (f)	WA	SA	NT	Total (g)
Indigenous Australians							
Rate per 100 000 persons	rate	956.4	1 095.6	1 324.9	1 181.3	1 432.6	1 133.2
Variability bands (h)	±	89.1	105.4	156.2	231.4	166.8	56.9
Non-Indigenous Australians							
Rate per 100 000 persons	rate	582.2	579.9	557.0	619.8	584.3	583.1
Variability bands (h)	±	5.3	7.1	9.9	10.8	56.9	3.7
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.5	1.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	374.1	515.7	767.9	561.6	848.3	550.1

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.
- (d) 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 are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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.
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. 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.

Table NIRA.2.10 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, variability bands, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2010 (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>
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(h) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.

(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) Deaths, Australia, 2010.

Table NIRA.2.11

Table NIRA.2.11 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
2009							
Indigenous rate	rate	949.3	1 128.5	np	1 044.3	1 425.6	np
Variability bands (i)	±	91.3	110.1	np	194.7	170.3	np
Non-Indigenous rate	rate	583.1	579.4	np	605.8	602.7	np
Variability bands (i)	±	5.3	7.2	np	10.8	59.6	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.6	1.9	np	1.7	2.4	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	366.1	549.1	np	438.5	822.9	np
2008							
Indigenous rate	rate	952.4	1 035.3	np	1 031.2	1 639.5	np
Variability bands (i)	±	94.8	106.5	np	202.2	187.0	np
Non-Indigenous rate	rate	615.5	626.7	np	620.7	718.2	np
Variability bands (i)	±	5.5	7.6	np	11.0	67.8	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.5	1.7	np	1.7	2.3	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	336.9	408.6	np	410.5	921.4	np
2007							
Indigenous rate	rate	999.5	1 098.0	np	1 067.3	1 575.3	np
Variability bands (i)	±	96.3	108.5	np	212.8	181.9	np
Non-Indigenous rate	rate	604.4	604.9	np	618.6	679.0	np
Variability bands (i)	±	5.5	7.6	np	11.1	66.5	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.7	1.8	np	1.7	2.3	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	395.1	493.1	np	448.6	896.3	np
2006							
Indigenous rate	rate	920.0	1 087.1	1 528.9	964.0	1 605.4	1 160.9
Variability bands (i)	±	93.9	109.7	175.4	197.6	189.5	60.6

Table NIRA.2.11

Table NIRA.2.11 Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
Non-Indigenous rate	rate	606.6	593.8	570.9	607.9	634.1	599.2
Variability bands (i)	±	5.6	7.6	10.6	11.1	66.1	3.9
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.6	2.5	1.9
Rate difference (k)	no.	313.4	493.2	958.1	356.1	971.3	561.7

- (a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.
- (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 reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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) 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.
- (e) 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).
- (f) Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.
- (g) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (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) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.
- (j) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.2.11 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios and rate differences, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g), (h)</i>
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(k) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.2.12 Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios, rate differences, and variability bands, by Indigenous status, by sex, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
2009 (g)			
Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Non- Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Rate ratio (i)	no.	np	np
Rate difference (j)	no.	np	np
2008 (g)			
Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Non- Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Rate ratio (i)	no.	np	np
Rate difference (j)	no.	np	np
2007 (g)			
Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Non- Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	np	np
Variability band (h)	±	np	np
Rate ratio (i)	no.	np	np
Rate difference (j)	no.	np	np
2006			
Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	1 391.0	976.1
Variability band (h)	±	102.8	73.9
Non- Indigenous total (all causes)	rate	699.1	512.6
Variability band (h)	±	6.3	4.8
Rate ratio (i)	no.	2.0	1.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	691.9	463.5

(a) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.

(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 jurisdiction of usual 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.2.12 **Age standardised all-cause mortality rate, rate ratios, rate differences, and variability bands, by Indigenous status, by sex, single year, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(d)	Data are based on year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.		
(e)	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)	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).		
(g)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.		
(h)	Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details		
(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.		
	np Not published.		

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

Table NIRA.2.13

Table NIRA.2.13 **Indigenous mortality rate, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT, 2010 (crude rate per 100 000 persons) (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>
Total (all causes)	376.3	410.3	571.6	483.5	651.0	461.0

- (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 over time or across jurisdictions.
- (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 year of registration. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Causes of Death collection have the same meaning.
- (d) 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. 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 are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual 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.
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. 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.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia, 2010.

NIRA Indicator 3:

Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (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>
Indigenous rate									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	37.2	34.1	42.8	65.4	59.6	67.0	48.0	13.0	27.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	30.5	27.7	36.7	34.7	33.7	33.2	33.3	16.5	18.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	36.8	27.7	39.0	55.9	54.6	63.5	44.0	13.0	16.2
Diseases of the digestive system	34.5	40.5	38.3	40.0	36.5	35.6	37.0	21.5	32.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	34.9	34.1	38.7	40.3	46.8	39.0	37.9	15.9	20.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	31.5	28.3	18.6	34.6	44.6	14.3	26.4	8.2	16.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	29.1	25.8	37.1	36.4	32.4	37.0	33.4	12.8	19.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	18.4	16.4	21.3	23.0	19.1	22.2	20.3	18.1	12.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8.2	9.6	13.1	18.7	14.8	24.4	13.6	3.8	4.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	11.6	13.4	20.7	29.0	29.7	32.2	20.3	9.2	8.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	8.3	7.9	11.5	14.1	11.8	23.1	12.0	3.5	2.6
Other (i)	75.5	100.1	103.3	96.8	103.2	82.3	90.5	49.9	57.1
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	356.6	365.6	421.1	489.0	486.9	473.8	416.8	185.3	235.9
Care involving dialysis	200.2	190.2	372.3	868.3	703.7	1075.2	479.8	23.2	220.0
Total (j)	556.8	555.8	793.4	1 357.2	1 190.6	1 549.0	896.5	208.5	455.9
Other rate (k)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	23.7	24.5	25.7	23.2	24.8	23.3	24.4	16.7	18.9

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (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>
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	21.2	22.6	23.7	21.3	21.9	20.2	22.1	14.6	11.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.3	16.3	16.6	14.3	19.8	12.2	16.4	10.4	9.3
Diseases of the digestive system	35.4	43.3	40.2	39.1	33.6	18.1	38.5	17.7	15.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.4	30.2	25.2	24.7	23.4	15.3	25.3	12.9	13.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.9	17.9	15.2	11.7	11.0	5.9	15.0	8.1	5.5
Diseases of the circulatory system	19.9	22.1	20.5	18.9	20.0	15.2	20.5	12.5	13.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	17.0	18.6	17.7	16.6	17.6	9.5	17.5	8.0	7.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.1	6.3	6.3	5.7	7.7	6.7	6.0	4.0	3.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.1	8.0	7.1	8.7	7.0	5.7	7.1	4.6	3.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.5	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	2.6	3.3
Other (i)	112.3	134.9	136.4	131.1	128.3	51.0	125.9	52.2	47.8
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	299.8	351.4	340.3	320.4	320.3	188.1	324.6	164.5	152.5
Care involving dialysis	39.6	49.1	39.1	54.0	37.2	22.8	43.1	26.0	58.2
Total (j)	339.4	400.5	379.4	374.4	357.5	210.9	367.8	190.5	210.7
Rate ratio (l)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.8	5.2	2.7	1.2	1.7

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (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>
Diseases of the digestive system	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.1	1.6	1.2	3.0	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.0	3.1
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.5	2.1	3.3	1.9	3.7	2.3	0.9	1.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.9	1.7	2.9	3.4	4.2	5.6	2.9	2.0	2.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.3	4.5	2.1	1.3	0.8
Other (i)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Care involving dialysis	5.1	3.9	9.5	16.1	18.9	47.1	11.1	0.9	3.8
Total (j)	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.6	3.3	7.3	2.4	1.1	2.2
Rate difference (m)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	13.6	9.6	17.1	42.2	34.8	43.7	23.6	- 3.7	8.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	9.3	5.2	12.9	13.4	11.8	12.9	11.1	1.8	6.9
Diseases of the respiratory system	20.5	11.4	22.4	41.7	34.8	51.3	27.6	2.6	6.8
Diseases of the digestive system	- 0.9	- 2.8	- 1.8	0.9	2.9	17.5	- 1.5	3.8	17.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	12.5	3.9	13.6	15.7	23.4	23.7	12.6	2.9	7.1

Table NIRA.3.1

Table NIRA.3.1 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (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>
Mental and behavioural disorders	16.6	10.4	3.4	22.9	33.6	8.4	11.4	0.1	11.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	9.2	3.7	16.6	17.5	12.4	21.9	12.9	0.3	6.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.4	- 2.2	3.6	6.4	1.5	12.7	2.8	10.1	5.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.1	3.3	6.8	13.0	7.1	17.8	7.7	- 0.3	1.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.5	5.3	13.6	20.4	22.7	26.5	13.2	4.6	4.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.9	1.9	5.7	9.1	6.6	18.0	6.4	0.9	- 0.7
Other (i)	- 36.8	- 34.7	- 33.1	- 34.4	- 25.1	31.3	- 35.4	- 2.3	9.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	56.8	14.2	80.8	168.6	166.6	285.6	92.1	20.8	83.3
Care involving dialysis	160.6	141.1	333.2	814.3	666.6	1 052.4	436.7	- 2.8	161.9
Total (j)	217.4	155.3	414.1	982.8	833.2	1338.0	528.8	18.0	245.2

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.
- (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.

Table NIRA.3.1 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (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>
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(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.

(k) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(l) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(m) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Indigenous rate									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	36.4	32.6	41.9	65.9	57.9	65.5	47.1	14.0	25.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	30.5	27.2	36.7	35.7	33.9	33.6	33.4	15.2	16.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	36.1	26.0	38.4	56.4	55.2	63.1	43.4	13.5	13.2
Diseases of the digestive system	33.9	38.1	37.5	38.8	39.2	35.8	36.4	18.5	25.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	33.4	33.6	38.3	37.6	45.0	36.8	36.5	16.0	22.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	31.8	25.8	18.3	33.3	45.1	14.4	26.1	7.9	16.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	31.0	24.4	38.1	36.0	34.2	33.9	33.8	12.4	22.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	17.2	15.5	21.1	22.6	20.8	22.4	19.8	14.7	12.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.9	8.7	13.0	19.2	14.8	23.2	13.4	3.0	4.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	12.0	11.8	21.3	30.0	28.9	31.7	20.5	8.6	10.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	8.0	7.6	10.3	13.8	11.7	21.7	11.3	3.1	3.4
Other (i)	74.7	93.2	101.6	96.8	99.1	82.3	89.0	48.8	53.9
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	353.0	344.7	416.5	486.0	485.8	464.4	411.0	175.6	226.9
Care involving dialysis	198.2	196.2	375.2	812.0	702.3	1 069.7	471.7	18.0	251.3
Total (j)	551.2	540.9	791.8	1 298.1	1 188.1	1 534.1	882.7	193.6	478.1
Other rate (k)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	23.4	24.5	26.0	23.1	24.4	22.9	24.3	17.5	19.2

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	21.3	22.8	24.3	21.7	22.2	19.9	22.4	14.2	11.6
Diseases of the respiratory system	16.4	16.5	16.7	14.2	19.8	13.0	16.5	10.0	9.9
Diseases of the digestive system	35.3	42.7	40.2	39.0	33.6	18.3	38.4	16.0	15.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.8	29.8	25.0	23.5	22.8	15.7	24.8	13.4	14.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.8	16.8	14.7	13.0	11.0	5.8	14.7	8.8	5.7
Diseases of the circulatory system	20.1	22.0	20.8	18.6	20.1	14.9	20.6	12.0	13.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	16.9	18.3	17.6	16.3	17.7	9.5	17.4	8.3	7.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.1	6.2	6.2	5.8	7.7	6.7	5.9	3.9	3.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.1	8.0	7.0	8.7	7.4	6.3	7.1	4.7	3.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.4	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.5	2.7	3.6
Other (i)	110.2	133.0	135.3	130.4	125.8	50.6	124.2	49.5	49.4
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	296.9	347.1	339.6	319.2	317.5	188.3	322.0	161.0	158.4
Care involving dialysis	38.9	49.0	38.0	49.6	36.9	23.8	42.2	25.8	56.8
Total (j)	335.7	396.1	377.6	368.8	354.4	212.1	364.2	186.8	215.2
Rate ratio (l)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.8	1.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.2	1.6	2.3	4.0	2.8	4.9	2.6	1.3	1.3
Diseases of the digestive system	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.6

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.6	4.1	2.5	1.8	0.9	2.9
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.3	1.9	3.5	2.3	0.8	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.0	1.5	3.0	3.5	3.9	5.0	2.9	1.8	2.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.9	2.4	4.5	2.1	1.1	0.9
Other (i)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.4
Care involving dialysis	5.1	4.0	9.9	16.4	19.0	45.0	11.2	0.7	4.4
Total (j)	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.5	3.4	7.2	2.4	1.0	2.2
Rate difference (m)									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	13.0	8.1	15.9	42.8	33.5	42.6	22.8	- 3.5	5.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	9.1	4.4	12.4	14.0	11.6	13.6	11.0	1.0	4.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	19.7	9.6	21.7	42.2	35.4	50.1	26.9	3.5	3.3
Diseases of the digestive system	- 1.4	- 4.5	- 2.7	- 0.3	5.6	17.5	- 1.9	2.5	9.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	11.6	3.9	13.3	14.1	22.2	21.1	11.7	2.6	8.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	17.0	9.0	3.7	20.2	34.0	8.5	11.4	- 0.9	11.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.0	2.4	17.3	17.4	14.1	19.0	13.3	0.4	8.4

Table NIRA.3.2

Table NIRA.3.2 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.3	- 2.8	3.5	6.3	3.2	13.0	2.4	6.4	4.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.8	2.6	6.7	13.4	7.2	16.5	7.5	- 0.9	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.9	3.7	14.3	21.3	21.5	25.4	13.4	3.9	7.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.6	1.6	4.7	9.0	6.7	17.0	5.8	0.3	- 0.3
Other (i)	- 35.6	- 39.7	- 33.7	- 33.6	- 26.6	31.7	- 35.2	- 0.7	4.5
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	56.1	-2.4	76.9	166.8	168.3	276.0	89.0	14.6	68.5
Care involving dialysis	159.3	147.2	337.2	762.4	665.4	1 046.0	429.5	- 7.8	194.5
Total (j)	215.4	144.8	414.2	929.2	833.7	1 322.0	518.5	6.9	263.0

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.
- (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) 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.

Table NIRA.3.2 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
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(k) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(l) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(m) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Indigenous rate									
Males									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	42.9	37.7	49.5	68.1	63.1	69.5	52.7	15.1	25.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system	33.9	24.4	40.3	54.1	49.6	67.9	42.9	13.9	9.4
Diseases of the digestive system	34.0	38.5	37.8	40.9	41.6	36.4	37.1	18.0	15.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	32.5	27.8	37.7	34.8	44.3	37.0	35.2	15.3	18.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	36.9	21.8	21.0	35.4	46.0	17.2	28.9	6.9	15.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	35.1	28.0	41.3	38.7	35.7	38.8	37.4	16.1	28.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12.0	8.3	12.8	14.1	12.9	13.1	12.4	15.2	3.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	8.1	8.8	14.0	19.3	13.9	23.7	13.7	2.4	6.2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	11.5	9.9	21.1	28.7	31.3	31.6	20.0	10.7	4.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.7	6.9	10.2	12.1	9.6	19.0	10.4	3.1	3.2
Other (i)	72.1	93.7	103.6	98.2	97.5	80.9	88.5	48.7	57.0
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	326.8	305.8	389.3	444.4	445.4	435.0	379.3	165.5	186.3
Care involving dialysis	210.5	134.9	417.8	752.1	686.8	1008.9	460.5	9.2	357.5
Total (j)	537.3	440.8	807.1	1 196.6	1 132.2	1 443.9	839.8	174.8	543.8

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Females									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	30.1	27.4	34.5	63.8	53.5	62.2	41.7	12.9	23.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	61.1	54.3	73.4	72.8	66.9	66.5	67.0	30.3	34.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	37.9	27.6	37.0	58.6	60.1	59.7	43.9	13.2	16.8
Diseases of the digestive system	33.9	38.0	37.5	36.8	37.2	35.4	36.0	19.2	34.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	34.5	38.9	39.0	40.4	46.0	37.0	37.8	16.7	26.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	27.2	29.6	15.8	31.4	44.2	12.0	23.6	8.8	17.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	27.5	21.2	35.4	33.6	33.1	30.1	30.8	8.9	17.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	22.2	22.5	28.7	30.9	28.2	30.9	26.8	14.3	21.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.6	8.6	12.0	19.1	15.7	22.9	13.0	3.4	3.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	12.6	13.5	21.4	31.1	26.7	31.7	21.0	6.9	17.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	8.2	8.1	10.5	15.4	13.3	23.8	12.2	3.0	3.5
Other (i)	77.0	93.5	101.0	95.9	101.4	85.1	90.0	48.6	51.4
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	379.9	383.3	446.4	530.0	526.3	497.3	443.7	186.1	267.6
Care involving dialysis	187.8	246.7	339.0	867.2	726.4	1139.6	483.3	27.6	135.2
Total (j)	567.7	630.0	785.4	1 397.2	1 252.7	1 637.0	927.0	213.7	402.8

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Other rate (k)									
Males									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	27.2	27.7	30.6	26.4	27.8	28.0	28.0	20.8	21.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system	18.0	17.8	17.9	15.2	21.3	15.0	17.9	10.7	10.8
Diseases of the digestive system	36.1	42.5	40.3	38.7	33.7	20.3	38.6	17.2	15.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	21.6	28.2	23.3	22.3	22.7	16.3	23.8	13.2	14.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	14.4	12.3	13.2	11.0	10.6	6.5	12.9	7.9	6.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	24.6	26.3	24.8	22.7	24.2	18.2	24.8	15.3	16.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12.6	13.8	12.3	12.7	12.7	7.7	12.9	6.1	6.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	5.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	8.2	8.5	6.5	4.5	3.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.8	8.0	6.7	7.6	6.5	8.0	6.8	5.0	4.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	2.7	3.6
Other (i)	108.3	132.3	135.1	130.1	126.1	52.1	123.3	50.1	47.7
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	279.7	321.9	316.6	297.8	298.7	185.8	301.0	153.3	150.3
Care involving dialysis	49.4	67.6	46.0	66.3	50.5	28.1	55.1	32.0	79.5
Total (j)	329.0	389.4	362.6	364.1	349.1	213.9	356.1	185.3	229.8

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Females									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	19.4	21.0	21.3	19.3	20.8	17.2	20.4	14.2	16.9
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	42.7	45.9	49.0	44.8	45.1	41.7	45.3	28.2	23.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	14.9	15.3	15.5	13.3	18.5	10.5	15.2	9.4	9.1
Diseases of the digestive system	34.8	43.1	40.3	39.5	33.9	15.8	38.4	15.0	15.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.2	31.5	26.7	24.9	23.1	14.8	25.9	13.8	14.7
Mental and behavioural disorders	15.2	21.1	16.2	15.2	11.4	5.1	16.6	9.6	5.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	16.0	18.1	17.1	14.8	16.5	10.7	16.7	9.1	11.2
Diseases of the genitourinary system	21.3	23.0	22.9	20.3	22.8	11.3	22.0	10.4	9.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	4.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	7.1	4.7	5.3	3.2	2.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.4	8.1	7.4	9.8	8.4	4.0	7.5	4.5	3.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.0	5.1	4.4	5.7	2.8	3.7
Other (i)	112.4	134.6	136.2	131.6	126.6	48.0	125.8	49.1	50.9
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	315.4	374.6	364.1	343.7	339.3	188.4	345.0	169.2	166.9
Care involving dialysis	29.6	32.8	30.6	34.0	25.1	18.5	30.6	20.2	37.1
Total (j)	345.1	407.4	394.7	377.7	364.4	206.9	375.6	189.4	204.0

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Rate ratio (l)									
Males									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	0.7	1.2
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.9	1.4	2.2	3.6	2.3	4.5	2.4	1.3	0.9
Diseases of the digestive system	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.3
Mental and behavioural disorders	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.2	4.3	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.5	0.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.4	1.3	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.1	0.5	1.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.0	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.8	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.8	2.0	1.2	0.9
Other (i)	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.2
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.2
Care involving dialysis	4.3	2.0	9.1	11.3	13.6	35.9	8.4	0.3	4.5
Total (j)	1.6	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.2	6.7	2.4	0.9	2.4

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Females									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	1.5	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.4
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	2.5	1.8	2.4	4.4	3.3	5.7	2.9	1.4	1.8
Diseases of the digestive system	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.3	2.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.8
Mental and behavioural disorders	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.1	3.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	3.3
Diseases of the circulatory system	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.5
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.2	1.4	2.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.7	2.2	4.9	2.5	1.1	1.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	2.0	1.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	7.9	2.8	1.5	4.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.5	1.3	1.8	3.1	2.6	5.4	2.1	1.1	0.9
Other (i)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.6
Care involving dialysis	6.3	7.5	11.1	25.5	28.9	61.7	15.8	1.4	3.6
Total (j)	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	3.4	7.9	2.5	1.1	2.0

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Rate difference (m)									
Males									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	15.7	10.0	18.9	41.7	35.4	41.5	24.7	-5.7	4.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system	15.9	6.6	22.3	38.9	28.3	52.8	25.1	3.2	- 1.4
Diseases of the digestive system	- 2.1	- 4.1	- 2.5	2.2	7.9	16.1	- 1.5	0.8	- 0.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	10.8	- 0.5	14.4	12.4	21.5	20.6	11.3	2.1	4.1
Mental and behavioural disorders	22.5	9.4	7.9	24.4	35.3	10.7	16.0	- 0.9	9.8
Diseases of the circulatory system	10.5	1.7	16.5	16.0	11.5	20.5	12.6	0.8	11.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	- 0.7	- 5.5	0.5	1.4	0.2	5.4	- 0.4	9.1	- 3.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	2.5	2.1	7.1	13.0	5.6	15.3	7.2	- 2.1	2.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	5.7	1.9	14.4	21.1	24.8	23.6	13.2	5.7	-
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.5	1.3	4.7	7.5	4.8	14.0	5.1	0.5	- 0.4
Other (i)	- 36.2	- 38.7	- 31.5	- 31.9	- 28.6	28.8	- 34.8	- 1.4	9.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	47.1	-16.0	72.7	146.6	146.7	249.2	78.4	12.2	36.0
Care involving dialysis	161.1	67.4	371.8	685.9	636.4	980.8	405.3	- 22.7	278.0
Total (j)	208.2	51.3	444.5	832.5	783.1	1 229.9	483.7	- 10.5	314.0

Table NIRA.3.3

Table NIRA.3.3 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
Females									
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	10.6	6.3	13.2	44.4	32.6	45.0	21.4	- 1.3	7.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	18.4	8.4	24.5	28.0	21.8	24.8	21.7	2.1	10.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	22.9	12.3	21.5	45.4	41.6	49.2	28.7	3.8	7.7
Diseases of the digestive system	- 0.9	- 5.1	- 2.9	- 2.7	3.3	19.6	- 2.4	4.2	18.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	12.4	7.4	12.3	15.5	22.9	22.2	12.0	3.0	11.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	12.0	8.4	- 0.4	16.3	32.8	6.9	7.0	- 0.8	12.2
Diseases of the circulatory system	11.5	3.0	18.3	18.9	16.6	19.4	14.1	- 0.3	5.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.9	- 0.5	5.8	10.7	5.4	19.6	4.7	3.9	12.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3.1	3.0	6.5	13.8	8.6	18.2	7.7	0.2	1.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.2	5.4	14.0	21.3	18.4	27.7	13.4	2.4	13.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.8	1.8	4.6	10.4	8.2	19.4	6.5	0.2	- 0.2
Other (i)	- 35.4	- 41.1	- 35.2	- 35.7	- 25.2	37.0	- 35.8	- 0.5	0.6
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	64.5	8.6	82.3	186.3	187.1	308.9	98.7	16.9	100.6
Care involving dialysis	158.2	213.9	308.4	833.2	701.2	1 121.2	452.7	7.3	98.1
Total (j)	222.6	222.6	390.7	1 019.4	888.3	1 430.1	551.4	24.3	198.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

Table NIRA.3.3 Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, 2008-09–2009-10 (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>
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- (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) 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.
- (k) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (l) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.
- (m) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate less the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.
- .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.4

Table NIRA.3.4 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	53.7	28.0	1.9	25.8	42.4	20.5	2.1	22.0	48.0	24.4	2.0	23.6
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	..	..	66.7	44.7	1.5	22.0	33.3	22.1	1.5	11.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	43.7	17.8	2.5	25.9	44.4	15.1	2.9	29.2	44.0	16.4	2.7	27.6
Diseases of the digestive system	37.4	38.7	1.0	-1.3	36.8	38.6	1.0	-1.8	37.0	38.5	1.0	-1.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	36.8	24.3	1.5	12.6	39.0	26.5	1.5	12.5	37.9	25.3	1.5	12.6
Mental and behavioural disorders	29.3	12.9	2.3	16.4	23.7	17.1	1.4	6.6	26.4	15.0	1.8	11.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	37.6	24.7	1.5	12.9	29.7	16.6	1.8	13.1	33.4	20.5	1.6	12.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	12.9	13.0	1.0	-0.1	27.2	22.2	1.2	5.0	20.3	17.5	1.2	2.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	13.9	6.5	2.1	7.4	13.4	5.4	2.5	8.0	13.6	6.0	2.3	7.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	20.0	6.8	2.9	13.1	20.7	7.5	2.8	13.3	20.3	7.1	2.9	13.2

Table NIRA.3.4

Table NIRA.3.4 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Rate Ratio (f)</i>	<i>Rate difference (g)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	10.8	5.4	2.0	5.5	13.1	5.9	2.2	7.2	12.0	5.6	2.1	6.4
Other (h)	90.2	124.9	0.7	-34.8	91.4	127.6	0.7	-36.2	90.5	125.9	0.7	-35.4
Total (excluding dialysis) (i)	386.4	303.2	1.3	83.2	448.7	348.0	1.3	100.7	416.8	324.6	1.3	92.1
Care involving dialysis	462.8	56.5	8.2	406.2	496.3	31.2	15.9	465.1	479.8	43.1	11.1	436.7
Total (i)	849.2	359.7	2.4	489.4	945.0	379.2	2.5	565.8	896.5	367.8	2.4	528.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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 based on those six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(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.

Table NIRA.3.4 **Age standardised hospital separation rates, by principal diagnosis, by sex, by Indigenous status, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 persons) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other</i> (e)	<i>Rate</i> <i>Ratio</i> (f)	<i>Rate</i> <i>difference</i> (g)	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other</i> (e)	<i>Rate</i> <i>Ratio</i> (f)	<i>Rate</i> <i>difference</i> (g)	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other</i> (e)	<i>Rate</i> <i>Ratio</i> (f)	<i>Rate</i> <i>difference</i> (g)

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.5

Table NIRA.3.5 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09–2009-10 (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	48.1	9.6	36.6	5.8	42.3	7.5
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	75.3	11.9	37.8	6.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	33.7	6.7	34.2	5.4	33.9	6.0
Diseases of the digestive system	26.8	5.4	27.9	4.4	27.4	4.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.9	4.6	27.4	4.3	25.1	4.4
Mental and behavioural disorders	24.3	4.9	20.8	3.3	22.5	4.0
Diseases of the circulatory system	18.0	3.6	16.4	2.6	17.2	3.0
Diseases of the genitourinary system	7.3	1.5	20.2	3.2	13.8	2.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	12.5	2.5	11.8	1.9	12.1	2.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	10.9	2.2	12.3	2.0	11.6	2.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9.8	2.0	11.0	1.7	10.4	1.8
Other (f)	60.5	12.1	67.2	10.6	63.9	11.3
Total (excluding dialysis) (g)	274.8	54.9	361.0	57.2	318.1	56.2
Care involving dialysis	225.7	45.1	270.4	42.8	248.1	43.8
Total (g)	500.5	100.0	631.4	100.0	566.2	100.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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

Table NIRA.3.5 **Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, by sex, 2008-09–2009-10 (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 based on those six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(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

**Table NIRA.3.6 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10
(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>
Injury & poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	33.1	28.5	37.1	59.3	52.9	60.0	42.3	13.2	28.3
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	33.2	29.7	40.6	42.1	40.0	41.1	37.8	16.9	20.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	28.6	20.7	28.4	45.3	41.4	50.5	33.9	10.4	11.0
Diseases of the digestive system	25.4	29.3	26.4	30.5	30.2	28.5	27.4	13.7	17.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	23.5	24.0	24.2	26.5	31.6	27.4	25.1	11.2	15.5
Mental and behavioural disorders	27.3	20.8	15.4	29.6	38.9	13.4	22.5	7.0	14.4
Diseases of the circulatory system	15.5	13.0	17.4	19.4	17.7	20.4	17.2	5.3	8.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system	11.9	11.3	13.7	16.0	14.4	16.9	13.8	8.4	9.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	7.2	7.6	11.0	18.1	12.9	22.1	12.1	2.3	4.7
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6.9	7.6	10.9	16.3	16.9	19.1	11.6	4.2	5.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.7	6.7	8.6	12.7	10.6	20.5	10.4	2.7	3.0
Other (h)	56.6	64.3	65.9	70.0	67.9	67.7	63.9	34.7	46.1
Total (excluding dialysis) (i)	277.1	263.9	299.7	385.6	375.4	387.6	318.1	130.2	184.1
Care involving dialysis	106.5	98.4	182.6	430.4	364.2	565.1	248.1	11.5	130.2
Total (i)	383.5	362.3	482.3	816.0	739.7	952.8	566.2	141.7	314.4

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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.

**Table NIRA.3.6 Hospital separation rates for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09–2009-10
(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>
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(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(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) 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).

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.3.7

Table NIRA.3.7 **Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.5	9.3	9.0
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	8.6	8.2	8.4	5.2	5.4	4.3	6.7	11.9	6.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	7.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.3	6.0	7.4	3.5
Diseases of the digestive system	6.6	8.1	5.5	3.7	4.1	3.0	4.8	9.7	5.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.1	6.6	5.0	3.2	4.3	2.9	4.4	7.9	4.9
Mental and behavioural disorders	7.1	5.8	3.2	3.6	5.3	1.4	4.0	4.9	4.6
Diseases of the circulatory system	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	3.7	2.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.4	5.9	3.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	0.9
Other (i)	14.8	17.8	13.7	8.6	9.2	7.1	11.3	24.5	14.7
Total (excluding dialysis) (j)	72.2	72.8	62.1	47.3	50.8	40.7	56.2	91.9	58.6
Care involving dialysis	27.8	27.2	37.9	52.7	49.2	59.3	43.8	8.1	41.4
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. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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.3.7 **Proportion of hospital separations for Indigenous Australians, by principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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>
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(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.

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

Table NIRA.9.1 **All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (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>
2010 (h)							
Number of deaths	no.	na	109	125	na	799	936
Rate (i)	rate	na	7.5	202.6	na	4.0	94.8
Variability bands (j)	±	na	1.4	35.4	na	0.3	6.1
Rate ratio (k)	no.	na	1.9	2.1	na	1.9	2.1
Rate difference (l)	no.	na	3.5	107.8	na	3.5	107.8
2009 (m)							
Number of deaths	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate (i)	rate	np	np	np	np	np	np
Variability bands (j)	±	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
2008 (m)							
Number of deaths	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate (i)	rate	np	np	np	np	np	np
Variability bands (j)	±	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
2007 (m)							
Number of deaths	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate (i)	rate	np	np	np	np	np	np
Variability bands (j)	±	np	np	np	np	np	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table NIRA.9.1

Table NIRA.9.1 **All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (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>
Rate difference (l)	no.	np	np	np	np	np	np
2006 (n)							
Number of deaths	no.	172	112	131	1 714	790	946
Rate (i)	rate	15.2	10.0	227.2	8.4	4.5	106.9
Variability bands (j)	±	0.3	1.9	38.7	–	0.3	6.8
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1
Rate difference (l)	no.	6.8	5.5	120.3	6.8	5.5	120.3

- (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 for perinatal deaths. Data based on year of registration for infant and child deaths. Note that the terms 'registration year' in the Deaths collection and 'reference year' in the Perinatal Deaths collection have the same meaning.
- (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 and perinatal mortality rates.
- (e) Perinatal deaths include neonatal deaths (i.e. death of a live born baby within 28 completed days of birth) and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams.
- (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) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

Table NIRA.9.1 **All causes perinatal, infant and child mortality, by Indigenous status, single year, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 (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)

- (i) For perinatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1000 of all births (including live births and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams). 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.
- (j) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals. See data quality statement for details.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (m) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (n) 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).

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table NIRA.9.2 All causes perinatal 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (g), (h)</i>	
Fetal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	89	176	np	17	107	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 316	1 854	np	417	63	np
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 all births	np	8.2	np	np	13.7	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 all births	np	6.8	np	np	5.6	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	np	1.2	np	np	2.5	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	np	1.4	np	np	8.1	np
Neonatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	80	128	np	15	62	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 399	900	np	213	28	np
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.3	6.0	np	3.6	8.0	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	3.2	3.3	np	2.4	2.5	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.3	1.8	np	1.5	3.2	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	1.1	2.7	np	1.3	5.5	np
Perinatal deaths							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	169	304	np	32	169	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 715	2 754	np	630	91	np
Rate (i)							
Indigenous	per 1000 all births	9.1	14.2	np	7.7	21.6	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 all births	8.6	10.1	np	7.0	8.0	np
Rate ratio (j)	no.	1.1	1.4	np	1.1	2.7	np
Rate difference (k)	no.	0.5	4.1	np	0.7	13.5	np

- (a) Perinatal deaths include neonatal deaths (i.e. death of a live born baby within 28 completed days of birth) and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams.
- (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, 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 perinatal 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 mortality rates for Queensland due to the recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See the Births data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

Table NIRA.9.2 **All causes perinatal 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 (g)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (g), (h)</i>
(g)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.					
(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 1 000 of all births (including live births and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams). For neonatal deaths, the rates represent the number of deaths per 1 000 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.					
	np Not published.					

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

Table NIRA.9.3 **All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	129	182	np	26	102	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 835	1 340	np	321	43	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.4	8.3	np	5.3	13.1	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.1	4.6	np	3.4	3.6	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.6	1.8	np	1.6	3.6	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	2.4	3.7	np	1.9	9.5	np

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

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

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

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

(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 year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(g) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

(h) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

(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) Infant deaths per 1000 live births. The volatility in infant mortality rates is partially due to the relatively small number of infant deaths registered.

(k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Deaths, Australia; ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia.

Table NIRA.9.4 **All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	27	38	np	5	21	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	310	233	np	74	7	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	34.6	49.0	np	37.5	69.4	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	18.4	22.0	np	20.7	17.2	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.9	2.2	np	1.8	4.0	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	16.2	27.0	np	16.8	52.3	np

- (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, 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 are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (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) 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.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.9.5 **All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	156	220	np	31	123	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 145	1 573	np	395	50	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	157.4	224.3	np	184.1	322.2	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 persons	100.9	116.7	np	87.4	95.9	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.6	1.9	np	2.1	3.4	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	56.5	107.6	np	96.7	226.2	np

- (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, 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 are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (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) 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.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.9.6 Excess deaths of Indigenous children under five, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA	NT	Total (g), (h)
Infant <1						
Observed (i)	129	182	np	26	102	np
Expected (j)	83	92	np	20	32	np
Excess (k)	46	91	np	6	70	np
Child 1–4						
Observed (i)	27	38	np	5	21	np
Expected (j)	16	15	np	3	6	np
Excess (k)	12	23	np	2	15	np
Child 0–4						
Observed (i)	156	220	np	31	123	np
Expected (j)	104	103	np	18	40	np
Excess (k)	52	117	np	13	83	np

- (a) 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. 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, 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) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.
- (e) Data are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (h) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 4 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) Observed is the number of deaths registered in the 5 year period.
- (j) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the age-specific (infant and child) mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population for NSW, Qld, SA and NT combined for the aggregated 2006-2010 period to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (k) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

np Not published.

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

Table NIRA.9.7 **Excess Indigenous perinatal deaths, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f), (g)</i>
Perinatal (h)						
Observed (i)	169	304	np	32	169	np
Expected (j)	165	190	np	37	70	np
Excess (k)	4	114	np	-5	99	np

- (a) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (b) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (d) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of using different denominators and of rounding.
- (e) Care should be taken when interpreting perinatal mortality rates for Queensland due to the recent changes in the timeliness of birth registrations. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (f) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (g) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 4 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 neonatal deaths (i.e. death of a live born baby within 28 completed days of birth) and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams.
- (i) Observed is the number of deaths occurring in the 5 year period.
- (j) Expected deaths are calculated by applying the perinatal mortality rate for the non-Indigenous standard population for NSW, Qld, SA and NT combined for the aggregated 2005-2009 period to the Indigenous population of the reference period.
- (k) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.

np Not published.

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

NIRA Indicator 10:

Mortality rates (and excess deaths) for children under 5 by leading cause

Table NIRA.10.1 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (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 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>		
Main condition in the fetus/infant								
Disorders related to length of gestation and fetal growth (P05-P08)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period (P20-P29)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Infections specific to the perinatal period (P35-P39)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other conditions originating in the perinatal period (P10-P15 and P50-P96)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other conditions (m)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total deaths	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Main condition in the mother, fetus and newborn affected by:								
Maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy (P00)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Maternal complications of pregnancy (P01)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Complications of placenta, cord and membranes (P02)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table NIRA.10.1 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (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 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>		
Other complications of labour and delivery and noxious influences transmitted via placenta or breast milk (P03-P04)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total deaths (n)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 data have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 data have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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) Perinatal deaths include neonatal deaths (i.e. death of a live born baby within 28 completed days of birth) and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams.
- (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) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (i) Crude rates calculated per 1000 of all births (including live births and stillbirths of at least 20 completed weeks of gestation or with a birth weight of at least 400 grams).
- (j) 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.

Table NIRA.10.1 **Perinatal deaths by selected causes of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (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 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 all births (i)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (j)</i>		

(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 conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

(n) Includes 'No condition in mother.'

np Not published

Source: ABS (unpublished) Perinatal deaths, Australia, various years.

Table NIRA.10.2

Table NIRA.10.2 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (<1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (l)</i>	<i>Rate difference (m)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (j)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (k)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 live births (j)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (k)</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other causes (n)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All causes	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

(a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 data have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.

(c) Causes of death data for 2007 data have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.

Table NIRA.10.2 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, infant (<1 year) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (j)	Crude percentage % (k)	Number	Rate per 1000 live births (j)	Crude percentage % (k)		

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

(i) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

(j) Crude rates calculated per 1000 live births.

(k) 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.

(l) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(m) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

(n) '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.10.3

Table NIRA.10.3 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (m)</i>	<i>Rate difference (n)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</i>		
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other Causes (o)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All causes	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 data have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 data have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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.10.3 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (1–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (m)</i>	<i>Rate difference (n)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</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 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.

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

(j) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

(k) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for children aged 1–4 years for the mid-point year.

(l) 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.

(m) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(n) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

(o) '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.

Table NIRA.10.4

Table NIRA.10.4 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (m)</i>	<i>Rate difference (n)</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (k)</i>	<i>Crude percentage % (l)</i>		
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Other causes (o)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
All causes	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 data have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 data have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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.10.4 **Mortality rates for children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (m)	Rate difference (n)
	Number	Rate per 100 000 (k)	Crude percentage % (l)	Number	Rate per 100 000 (k)	Crude percentage % (l)		

(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 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.

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

(j) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

(k) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for ages 0–4 years for the mid-point year.

(l) 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.

(m) Rate ratio calculated by dividing Indigenous rates by non-Indigenous rates.

(n) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

np Not published

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

Table NIRA.10.5 **Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (k)</i>	<i>Excess (l)</i>	<i>Per cent excess (m)</i>
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	np	np	np	np
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	np	np	np	np
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	np	np	np	np
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	np	np	np	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	np	np	np	np
Other causes (n)	np	np	np	np
All causes	np	np	np	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 data have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 data have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions 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) 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. 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) 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) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.
- (j) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (k) Expected deaths are 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.
- (l) Excess deaths are calculated by subtracting the expected deaths from the observed deaths.
- (m) Percent excess = number of excess deaths for the condition / total number of excess deaths*100.
- (n) Other causes' consist of all causes excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.

Table NIRA.10.5 **Excess deaths for Indigenous children under five by selected causes of death, child (0–4 years) deaths, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Observed</i>	<i>Expected (k)</i>	<i>Excess (l)</i>	<i>Per cent excess (m)</i>
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np Not published

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 all children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, single year, 2009-10 (rate per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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	91.4	48.4	1.9	42.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	48.3	38.5	1.3	9.8
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	33.7	13.9	2.4	19.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	27.3	17.3	1.6	10.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	27.7	25.2	1.1	2.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	22.4	17.3	1.3	5.2
Diseases of the digestive system	15.5	12.7	1.2	2.8
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	16.6	3.8	4.4	12.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	10.8	12.3	0.9	- 1.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	10.1	12.4	0.8	- 2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.5	5.7	1.1	0.8
Diseases of the nervous system	5.8	9.3	0.6	- 3.5
Other (h)	16.3	13.6	1.2	2.7
Total hospitalisations (i)	332.6	230.4	1.4	102.2

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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) '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

Table NIRA.11.2 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnosis), single year, 2009-10 (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 persons)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	79.0	46.6	74.5	128.4	99.4	147.8	91.4	28.7	21.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	43.9	55.2	43.3	54.3	55.4	59.0	48.3	23.6	42.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	22.5	14.5	25.8	44.7	37.7	81.0	33.7	6.3	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	22.6	22.2	25.3	37.2	33.6	33.5	27.3	13.1	17.6
Contact with health services	rate	45.1	19.2	16.7	23.3	22.3	22.8	27.7	17.7	30.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	21.2	15.0	18.9	28.2	25.2	31.4	22.4	12.7	np
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	rate	234.4	172.7	204.4	316.3	273.6	375.5	250.8	102.1	127.0
Other (h)	rate	68.6	75.8	70.9	96.8	99.1	122.9	81.7	43.4	44.1
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	303.3	248.5	275.3	413.0	372.8	498.3	332.6	145.5	171.1
Other children (rate per 1000 persons) (j)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	54.3	39.1	49.2	41.0	62.9	39.4	48.4	28.6	24.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	35.6	42.3	35.6	39.0	45.3	34.4	38.5	33.7	38.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	16.8	9.4	13.4	14.7	15.7	17.7	13.9	6.3	8.2
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.5	15.5	21.6	17.8	17.8	16.3	17.3	11.7	10.1
Contact with health services	rate	40.6	15.5	18.2	16.9	22.2	12.2	25.2	27.3	11.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	22.1	14.1	14.4	16.9	15.2	13.3	17.3	10.8	7.6
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	rate	184.9	135.9	152.5	146.4	179.1	133.3	160.5	118.4	100.2
Other (h)	rate	67.7	71.8	63.6	72.3	87.3	43.0	69.8	48.6	38.4

Table NIRA.11.2

Table NIRA.11.2 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnosis), single year, 2009-10 (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)	rate	252.8	207.9	216.1	218.6	266.4	176.3	230.4	167.0	138.7
Rate ratio (k)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	1.5	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.6	3.8	1.9	1.0	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.0	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.7
Contact with health services	no.	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.4	1.3	1.2	np
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	no.	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.3
Other (h)	no.	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.1
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
Rate difference (l)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	24.8	7.4	25.2	87.4	36.5	108.4	42.9	0.1	-3.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	8.4	12.9	7.7	15.3	10.1	24.7	9.8	-10.1	4.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	5.7	5.1	12.3	30.1	22.0	63.3	19.9	0.1	np
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	7.1	6.8	3.7	19.4	15.8	17.2	10.0	1.4	7.5
Contact with health services	no.	4.5	3.7	-1.5	6.4	0.1	10.6	2.6	-9.6	18.4
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	-1.0	0.9	4.5	11.3	10.0	18.1	5.2	1.8	np
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	no.	49.5	36.8	51.9	169.9	94.5	242.2	90.3	-16.3	26.8

Table NIRA.11.2

Table NIRA.11.2 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by selected principal diagnosis (top 6 diagnosis), single year, 2009-10 (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)	no.	0.9	4.0	7.3	24.5	11.8	79.8	11.9	-5.2	5.7
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	50.5	40.6	59.2	194.4	106.3	322.0	102.2	-21.5	32.4

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.
- (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.
- (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.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.3

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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 persons)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	79.6	52.1	70.5	130.0	96.2	146.9	90.7	23.7	23.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	45.9	55.6	42.6	50.1	56.5	57.0	48.0	20.2	47.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	rate	23.7	15.5	22.8	46.0	35.8	83.4	33.7	6.5	7.2
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	23.9	21.0	25.4	36.5	30.9	30.4	27.0	11.6	15.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	42.6	22.4	17.1	19.2	19.9	25.4	26.9	13.1	18.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	20.0	16.3	17.8	25.8	22.3	28.1	20.9	13.3	9.0
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	16.0	18.0	15.5	17.7	18.9	20.3	16.9	5.8	11.7
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	9.0	5.6	15.1	24.7	14.8	37.3	16.5	2.2	–
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	12.8	12.6	8.7	11.2	12.8	9.7	10.9	10.5	17.1
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	8.5	9.7	9.0	15.4	13.1	9.4	10.0	2.8	6.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	4.8	12.6	6.7	3.4	np
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	5.6	7.1	5.1	5.7	8.1	5.0	5.6	2.6	np
Other (h)	rate	13.2	11.4	13.2	18.9	23.2	28.4	16.2	11.8	4.5
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	306.0	253.4	269.4	407.3	357.3	494.0	330.1	127.7	163.4
Other children (rate per 1000 persons) (j)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	rate	54.3	39.5	49.2	40.9	64.9	41.3	48.6	28.0	25.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	rate	36.9	44.4	36.4	39.0	44.9	33.9	39.6	29.2	37.4

Table NIRA.11.3

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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	17.3	10.2	13.8	14.7	15.7	17.2	14.3	7.5	8.1
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	rate	15.3	15.5	22.2	17.9	17.9	18.4	17.3	11.4	9.7
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	rate	40.1	16.5	18.3	15.5	22.8	11.9	25.2	21.3	14.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	rate	21.8	14.5	14.5	17.2	15.0	13.7	17.3	10.5	7.9
Diseases of the digestive system	rate	12.0	12.7	13.4	15.2	15.3	9.3	13.0	9.7	7.2
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	rate	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.9	2.7	2.7
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	rate	14.6	12.2	10.9	10.8	13.6	8.0	12.7	12.0	10.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	rate	11.3	12.4	11.1	12.8	27.6	5.6	12.8	3.6	3.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system	rate	6.0	5.0	5.3	6.5	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.2
Diseases of the nervous system	rate	6.9	13.1	9.0	12.5	7.5	4.0	9.6	2.6	3.2
Other (h)	rate	13.8	13.7	12.9	12.4	14.2	7.7	13.4	9.4	12.3
Total hospitalisations (i)	rate	254.4	214.1	220.9	218.8	268.9	181.0	233.6	153.1	146.7
Rate ratio (k)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.2	1.5	3.6	1.9	0.8	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.3	4.9	2.4	0.9	0.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.6

Table NIRA.11.3

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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.	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	1.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
Diseases of the digestive system	no.	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.3	0.6	1.6
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	2.3	1.3	3.9	7.5	4.6	8.0	4.3	0.8	–
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.2	0.7	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	np
Other (h)	no.	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.4
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.1
Rate difference (l)										
Diseases of the respiratory system	no.	25.2	12.6	21.3	89.1	31.3	105.6	42.1	- 4.3	- 2.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	no.	8.9	11.2	6.2	11.0	11.6	23.1	8.4	- 9.0	10.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	no.	6.4	5.3	9.0	31.4	20.1	66.3	19.4	- 1.1	- 0.9
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	no.	8.6	5.5	3.2	18.5	13.1	12.0	9.7	0.2	5.6
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	no.	2.4	5.9	- 1.2	3.7	- 2.8	13.5	1.7	- 8.2	4.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	no.	- 1.8	1.7	3.3	8.6	7.3	14.4	3.6	2.8	1.1

Table NIRA.11.3

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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.	4.0	5.3	2.1	2.5	3.7	11.1	3.8	- 3.9	4.4
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	no.	5.0	1.4	11.2	21.3	11.6	32.6	12.6	- 0.6	-
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	no.	- 1.8	0.3	- 2.2	0.4	- 0.8	1.7	- 1.7	- 1.4	6.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	no.	- 2.8	- 2.6	- 2.1	2.6	- 14.5	3.8	- 2.8	- 0.8	2.9
Diseases of the genitourinary system	no.	- 0.9	1.1	1.2	- 0.2	- 1.6	7.3	1.0	- 1.8	np
Diseases of the nervous system	no.	- 1.3	- 6.0	- 3.9	- 6.8	0.6	1.0	- 4.0	0.0	np
Other (h)	no.	- 0.6	- 2.3	0.3	6.4	9.0	20.7	2.8	2.4	- 7.9
Total hospitalisations (i)	no.	51.6	39.3	48.5	188.5	88.4	313.0	96.5	- 25.4	16.6

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.
- (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, 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.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.

Table NIRA.11.3 **Hospital separation rates for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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>
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(l) Rate difference is the Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table NIRA.11.4

Table NIRA.11.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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	26.0	20.6	26.2	31.9	26.9	29.7	27.5	18.5	14.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	15.0	22.0	15.8	12.3	15.8	11.5	14.5	15.9	29.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7.8	6.1	8.5	11.3	10.0	16.9	10.2	5.1	4.4
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	7.8	8.3	9.4	8.9	8.7	6.2	8.2	9.1	9.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	13.9	8.8	6.4	4.7	5.6	5.1	8.2	10.3	11.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.3	10.5	5.5
Diseases of the digestive system	5.2	7.1	5.7	4.3	5.3	4.1	5.1	4.6	7.1
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	2.9	2.2	5.6	6.1	4.1	7.5	5.0	1.7	–
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	4.2	5.0	3.2	2.7	3.6	2.0	3.3	8.3	10.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	2.8	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.7	1.9	3.0	2.2	3.8
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.7	np
Diseases of the nervous system	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.0	np
Other (i)	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.6	6.5	5.8	4.9	9.3	2.7
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	21.4	18.4	22.3	18.7	24.2	22.8	20.8	18.3	17.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.5	20.8	16.5	17.8	16.7	18.7	17.0	19.1	25.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	6.8	4.8	6.2	6.7	5.8	9.5	6.1	4.9	5.5
Injury and poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	6.0	7.2	10.0	8.2	6.6	10.2	7.4	7.5	6.6

Table NIRA.11.4

Table NIRA.11.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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	15.8	7.7	8.3	7.1	8.5	6.6	10.8	13.9	9.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings	8.6	6.8	6.6	7.8	5.6	7.6	7.4	6.9	5.4
Diseases of the digestive system	4.7	5.9	6.1	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.6	6.3	4.9
Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	5.7	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.4	5.4	7.8	7.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process	4.4	5.8	5.0	5.9	10.3	3.1	5.5	2.3	2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.9
Diseases of the nervous system	2.7	6.1	4.1	5.7	2.8	2.2	4.1	1.7	2.2
Other (i)	5.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.3	4.3	5.8	6.2	8.4
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. Separations for Newborns (without qualified days) and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement are excluded.

(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, 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.11.4 **Proportion of hospital separations for children under five (0–4 years), by leading principal diagnosis, 2008-09 – 2009-10 (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.									
– Nil or rounded to zero. 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

Table NIRA.12.1 **Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2009 (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>
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (e)	no.	294	91	320	223	63	23	11	174	1 199
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 813	3 076	2 637	1 221	921	290	172	117	12 247
Total (f)	no.	4 124	3 231	2 961	1 444	984	313	184	291	13 532
Number of live births										
Indigenous (e)	no.	2 934	744	3 259	1 721	607	276	79	1 393	11 013
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 427	67 004	56 584	28 407	18 521	5 834	4 688	2 346	274 811
Total (f)	no.	94 547	68 741	59 866	30 128	19 128	6 111	4 786	3 755	287 062
Proportion of babies with low birth weight										
Indigenous (e)	%	10.0	12.2	9.8	13.0	10.4	8.3	13.9	12.5	10.9
Non-Indigenous	%	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5
Total (f)	%	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	7.7	4.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.5	2.4
Rate difference (h)	no.	5.8	7.6	5.2	8.7	5.4	3.4	10.3	7.5	6.4

(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.

Table NIRA.12.1 **Incidence of low birth weight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2009 (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>
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(h) Rate difference is the proportion of Indigenous babies with low birth weight less the proportion of non-Indigenous with low birth weight.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.12.2

Table NIRA.12.2 **Incidence of low birth weight among liveborn singleton babies, by Indigenous status of mothers, 2007–2009 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic (c)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
Number of low birth weight babies (<2500g)										
Indigenous (e)	no.	906	241	922	705	219	61	22	528	3 604
Non-Indigenous	no.	11 648	9 290	7 473	3 648	2 631	902	534	304	36 430
Total (f)	no.	12 616	9 601	8 405	4 353	2 850	963	559	832	40 179
Number of live births										
Indigenous (e)	no.	8 835	2 011	9 644	5 123	1 797	784	214	4 108	32 516
Non-Indigenous	no.	273 499	202 098	167 412	83 693	55 520	17 621	13 651	6 896	820 390
Total (f)	no.	282 911	205 144	177 149	88 816	57 317	18 406	13 909	11 045	854 697
Proportion of babies with low birth weight										
Indigenous (e)	%	10.3	12.0	9.6	13.8	12.2	7.8	10.3	12.9	11.1
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	3.9	4.4	4.4
Total (f)	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.0	7.5	4.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	2.4	2.6	2.1	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.5
Rate difference (h)	no.	6.0	7.4	5.1	9.4	7.4	2.7	6.4	8.4	6.6

(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, 2007–2009 (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>
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Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 13:

Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Table NIRA.13.1

Table NIRA.13.1 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous Australians (crude rates), 2009 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (d), (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (e), (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number										
Smoked	no.	1 517	308	1 756	897	352	147	42	576	5 595
Did not smoke	no.	1 467	396	1 553	858	254	136	40	491	5 195
Not stated	no.	8	64	23	4	18	–	–	371	488
Total	no.	2 992	768	3 332	1 759	624	283	82	1 438	11 278
Proportion										
Smoked	%	50.7	40.1	52.7	51.0	56.4	51.9	51.2	40.1	49.6
Did not smoke	%	49.0	51.6	46.6	48.8	40.7	48.1	48.8	34.1	46.1
Not stated	%	0.3	8.3	0.7	0.2	2.9	–	–	25.8	4.3
Total (g)	%	100.0	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 was not part of the Perinatal NMDS for the 2009 collection period. The question used 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) The proportion of Indigenous women smoked during pregnancy in NT is underestimated and will be increased when smoking status is assigned for the 'not stated' group. Caution should be used when interpreting these rates. In 2009, when 'not stated' smoking status is excluded from analysis, the proportion of Indigenous mothers who smoked during pregnancy in NT is 54 per cent.

(g) Includes mothers for whom smoking status was not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.13.2

Table NIRA.13.2 **Age standardised rates of tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (e), (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (f), (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indigenous										
Smoked	%	46.5	35.6	52.0	52.7	55.0	47.7	40.4	39.8	47.8
Did not smoke	%	53.2	56.6	47.3	47.2	42.5	52.3	59.6	33.2	47.8
Non-Indigenous										
Smoked	%	11.4	12.1	16.1	12.2	18.3	21.3	11.6	12.9	13.4
Did not smoke	%	88.6	85.3	83.5	87.8	80.1	78.1	87.3	70.8	85.7
Rate ratio (h)	no.	4.1	2.9	3.2	4.3	3.0	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.6
Rate difference (i)	no.	35.1	23.5	35.9	40.5	36.7	26.4	28.8	26.9	34.5

(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 was not part of the Perinatal NMDS for the 2009 collection period. The question used 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 2009.

(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) The proportion of Indigenous women smoked during pregnancy in NT is underestimated and will be increased when smoking status is assigned for the 'not stated' group. Caution should be used when interpreting these rates. In 2009, when 'not stated' smoking status is excluded from analysis, the proportion of Indigenous mothers who smoked during pregnancy in NT is 54 per cent.

(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 2009 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 2009 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

NIRA Indicator 14:

Antenatal care

Table NIRA.14.1 Age standardised rate of women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e), (f)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)						
Indigenous	%	70.3	36.4	57.7	52.2	56.3
Non-Indigenous	%	79.8	60.0	79.2	81.6	75.5
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Rate difference (h)	no.	-9.4	-23.6	-21.4	-29.4	-19.1

- (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 WA and Tasmania. Data are available in Victoria and 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, Qld, 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 2009.
- (d) For Queensland, antenatal visit in the first trimester data were collected from 1 July 2009.
- (e) Total includes NSW, Qld, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (f) Total includes data for Queensland for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.
- (g) 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 2009 as the standard population.
- (h) 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 2009 as the standard population.

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	52.5	64.5
Non-Indigenous	%	83.0	74.8	81.0	81.6
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-10.8	-24.0	-28.6	-17.2

- (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 **Indigenous women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d), (e)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1991	578	294	668	3531
Number of women who gave birth (e)	no.	2831	1600	553	1390	6374
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	70.3	36.1	53.2	48.1	55.4

- (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 WA and Tasmania. Data are available in Victoria and 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, Qld, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) For Queensland, antenatal visit in the first trimester data were collected from 1 July 2009
- (d) Total includes NSW, Qld, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (e) Total includes data for Queensland for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.
- (f) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was Not stated.

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, 2009 (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	%	78.9	74.9	73.9	77.2
Non-Indigenous	%	93.3	92.3	93.7	93.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-14.4	-17.4	-19.9	-15.9

- (a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. 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 2009.
- (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 2009 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 2009 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.5 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	%	77.9	74.6	76.7	77.2
Non-Indigenous	%	92.7	92.9	92.7	92.7
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-14.8	-18.3	-16.0	-15.5

- (a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. 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.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.6 Age standardised rate of women who gave birth who attended five or more antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007 (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	%	78.1	71.2	77.7	77.2
Non-Indigenous	%	92.8	92.3	93.4	92.7
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	-14.7	-21.1	-15.8	-15.5

- (a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. 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 2007.
- (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 2007 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 2007 as the standard population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table NIRA.14.7 **Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2009 (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	2537	79.1	447	74.1	1024	74.4	4008	77.3
2–4	543	16.9	90	14.9	258	18.8	891	17.2
1	74	2.3	7	1.2	33	2.4	114	2.2
Total (at least one)	3154	98.3	544	90.2	1315	95.6	5013	96.6

- (a) Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. 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.14.8 **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	2 516	77.4	445	73.8	1 013	76.7	3 974	76.8
2–4	537	16.5	91	15.1	225	17.0	853	16.5
1	139	4.3	13	2.2	45	3.4	197	3.8
Total (at least one)	3 192	98.2	549	91.0	1 283	97.0	5 024	97.1

(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.14.9 **Number of antenatal visits of Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA and NT, 2007 (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	2 376	78.0	420	72.4	1 026	76.3	3 822	76.9
2–4	489	16.0	97	16.7	197	14.6	783	15.8
1	134	4.4	18	3.1	57	4.2	209	4.2
Total (at least one)	2 999	98.4	535	92.2	1 280	95.2	4 814	96.9

(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.

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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	87.1	90.6	83.4	77.3	79.4	83.8	88.6	..	84.2
Provincial	84.1	86.1	80.7	75.6	70.5	86.5	np	68.5	81.3
Remote	78.4	np	70.5	64.8	np	np	..	59.3	67.3
Very remote	58.8	..	67.7	58.6	48.3	np	..	25.2	45.3
Total	85.0	88.2	80.0	70.4	72.2	85.5	86.8	39.9	76.3
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	96.0	95.8	94.4	94.2	93.2	93.1	95.8	..	95.2
Provincial	94.9	95.3	92.9	92.8	92.1	92.9	np	88.1	93.9
Remote	94.6	97.4	92.5	91.5	90.9	90.6	..	92.4	92.1
Very remote	91.6	..	88.8	90.6	89.4	np	..	92.9	90.2
Total	95.8	95.7	93.9	93.8	92.8	93.0	95.8	89.3	94.9
All students									
Metropolitan	95.7	95.5	93.8	93.5	92.8	92.4	95.6	..	94.8
Provincial	93.8	94.8	91.7	91.4	90.9	92.4	np	84.6	92.8
Remote	88.3	97.5	87.1	85.7	89.8	90.1	..	78.9	86.0
Very remote	76.5	..	76.9	73.3	69.5	np	..	33.5	60.7
Total	95.2	95.3	92.8	92.1	92.0	92.4	95.6	67.6	93.8

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	90.0	92.4	87.2	84.2	85.7	88.0	90.7	..	88.1
Provincial	87.4	90.3	85.0	82.7	81.1	91.9	np	75.9	85.9
Remote	83.2	np	75.4	67.9	np	np	..	59.5	70.0
Very remote	60.8	..	71.5	56.9	40.9	np	..	26.2	46.0
Total	88.1	91.3	84.0	74.6	77.5	90.4	90.5	42.0	79.9
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	97.2	96.7	95.4	96.5	94.8	95.8	96.3	..	96.4
Provincial	96.2	96.5	94.9	96.1	95.4	95.4	np	92.0	95.8
Remote	94.2	100.0	94.9	94.8	92.7	98.1	..	94.4	94.6
Very remote	98.9	..	91.6	93.5	96.2	np	..	92.9	93.3
Total	96.9	96.6	95.3	96.3	94.9	95.6	96.3	92.6	96.2
All students									
Metropolitan	96.9	96.3	95.0	96.1	94.5	95.3	96.2	..	96.1
Provincial	95.3	96.0	93.9	95.0	94.6	95.1	np	89.1	94.9
Remote	90.0	99.6	90.1	89.0	91.0	97.1	..	80.2	88.6
Very remote	81.3	..	80.3	73.7	69.6	np	..	34.5	62.3
Total	96.5	96.2	94.3	94.8	94.1	95.2	96.2	70.4	95.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	90.4	91.4	88.1	85.3	86.6	87.1	89.7	..	88.6
Provincial	88.8	88.0	87.2	84.5	75.5	92.1	np	83.5	87.2
Remote	86.2	np	79.9	75.3	np	np	..	70.3	77.0
Very remote	71.3	..	84.3	69.9	58.9	np	..	48.5	63.3
Total	89.2	89.6	86.9	79.8	79.0	90.2	88.9	59.3	83.6
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	97.0	96.6	96.2	96.7	94.7	95.9	96.6	..	96.5
Provincial	96.4	96.6	95.5	96.2	94.9	95.8	np	93.6	96.0
Remote	96.4	99.3	96.0	95.4	94.5	95.6	..	96.3	95.7
Very remote	99.3	..	94.6	93.2	95.0	np	..	97.8	94.9
Total	96.8	96.6	96.0	96.5	94.7	95.9	96.6	94.5	96.4
All students									
Metropolitan	96.8	96.2	95.7	96.2	94.4	95.3	96.5	..	96.2
Provincial	95.6	96.0	94.6	95.2	93.9	95.5	np	91.8	95.2
Remote	92.5	99.3	92.0	91.0	93.3	94.9	..	85.8	91.1
Very remote	86.3	..	88.8	80.6	76.9	np	..	54.9	74.2
Total	96.5	96.2	95.2	95.3	94.1	95.4	96.5	79.1	95.6

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	81.3	86.5	73.5	69.0	74.3	81.8	85.7	..	76.7
Provincial	76.9	80.3	69.9	65.3	66.5	80.4	np	66.9	73.4
Remote	60.7	np	46.0	47.1	np	np	..	47.0	49.4
Very remote	46.4	..	46.2	32.3	42.5	np	..	10.8	26.4
Total	77.8	83.1	68.0	55.0	67.4	81.1	86.0	28.5	66.4
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	94.0	94.9	91.3	92.9	91.6	91.5	94.7	..	93.4
Provincial	93.1	93.9	88.5	90.7	90.1	90.3	np	87.8	91.6
Remote	90.8	95.4	87.7	90.6	87.1	90.5	..	92.8	89.7
Very remote	96.1	..	85.3	84.9	88.7	np	..	92.3	86.6
Total	93.8	94.7	90.4	92.2	91.1	90.8	94.7	89.1	92.9
All students									
Metropolitan	93.7	94.7	90.2	92.0	91.0	90.7	94.5	..	92.9
Provincial	91.5	93.4	86.6	88.8	88.8	89.7	np	84.0	90.1
Remote	80.6	95.4	77.5	81.2	86.2	88.7	..	74.6	80.2
Very remote	73.7	..	63.6	56.0	67.4	np	..	19.2	47.0
Total	93.1	94.3	88.6	89.7	90.1	90.0	94.5	61.8	91.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	85.8	87.6	77.3	68.9	74.8	81.1	87.6	..	79.8
Provincial	80.2	79.9	73.2	68.9	66.0	78.4	np	69.8	75.9
Remote	64.8	np	50.2	48.1	np	np	..	44.4	50.7
Very remote	54.0	..	54.1	34.2	27.9	np	..	11.4	28.4
Total	81.8	83.3	72.1	56.4	65.5	79.6	87.0	29.1	68.9
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	96.1	95.2	92.5	93.9	92.2	92.2	93.9	..	94.6
Provincial	94.3	93.2	89.8	90.9	89.6	90.3	np	88.4	92.1
Remote	92.6	92.1	92.0	90.9	87.0	90.5	..	89.1	90.5
Very remote	96.7	..	90.1	85.1	82.9	np	..	91.4	88.1
Total	95.7	94.7	91.7	93.0	91.4	91.1	93.9	88.7	93.9
All students									
Metropolitan	95.8	94.9	91.6	92.9	91.7	91.4	93.7	..	94.1
Provincial	92.9	92.6	88.2	89.3	88.3	89.4	np	84.8	90.7
Remote	83.1	91.9	81.8	81.7	85.8	88.4	..	71.4	81.1
Very remote	77.5	..	70.1	57.2	57.4	np	..	19.5	48.8
Total	95.0	94.4	90.2	90.5	90.3	90.3	93.7	61.7	92.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	86.8	88.3	82.3	79.5	79.9	87.0	86.1	..	83.8
Provincial	82.6	84.3	78.4	75.4	74.8	86.6	np	78.6	80.6
Remote	64.5	np	61.8	63.1	np	np	..	60.9	62.8
Very remote	52.0	..	61.9	45.7	49.4	np	..	29.9	42.4
Total	83.4	86.1	77.8	67.0	74.2	86.9	86.0	45.2	75.2
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	96.2	96.1	95.2	95.7	94.1	94.7	95.6	..	95.7
Provincial	95.3	95.4	93.9	94.8	93.6	94.5	np	93.8	94.8
Remote	94.5	97.5	93.8	94.6	93.6	88.5	..	97.0	94.5
Very remote	94.8	..	92.3	91.1	92.6	np	..	96.8	92.4
Total	96.0	95.9	94.8	95.4	94.0	94.5	95.6	94.6	95.5
All students									
Metropolitan	95.9	95.8	94.4	95.1	93.6	94.1	95.4	..	95.3
Provincial	94.0	94.9	92.4	93.3	92.6	93.9	np	91.1	93.6
Remote	84.3	97.5	86.0	87.8	92.7	88.1	..	82.8	87.0
Very remote	75.5	..	75.4	66.2	72.5	np	..	37.0	59.6
Total	95.4	95.6	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.9	95.4	72.5	94.4

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	86.1	89.6	84.3	82.6	82.4	84.6	86.1	..	85.0
Provincial	81.3	86.2	82.4	80.3	75.6	86.4	np	76.7	81.8
Remote	63.8	np	65.7	71.5	81.0	np	..	49.9	63.4
Very remote	np	..	59.0	50.0	42.9	np	..	24.8	42.5
Total	82.6	87.8	79.9	72.6	76.1	85.7	86.1	42.9	77.1
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.6	96.2	95.7	96.5	95.1	93.5	97.1	..	95.9
Provincial	95.4	95.7	95.1	96.1	94.7	94.5	np	91.8	95.3
Remote	94.1	100.0	94.6	95.9	95.4	np	..	94.6	95.3
Very remote	95.9	..	92.9	92.5	93.8	np	..	93.3	93.2
Total	95.6	96.1	95.5	96.3	95.0	94.1	97.1	92.4	95.7
All students									
Metropolitan	95.4	96.0	95.1	95.9	94.7	92.6	96.8	..	95.5
Provincial	93.9	95.2	93.9	95.0	93.7	93.6	np	88.4	94.1
Remote	80.0	100.0	87.3	90.5	94.5	np	..	71.0	86.5
Very remote	80.0	..	73.8	67.3	69.1	np	..	31.7	59.7
Total	95.0	95.8	94.3	94.7	94.2	93.2	96.8	71.0	94.7

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	78.6	77.6	79.6	72.6	72.4	66.4	69.3	..	77.2
Provincial	69.8	70.8	76.3	69.4	64.3	71.6	np	61.7	71.1
Remote	42.6	np	53.3	57.7	66.7	np	..	31.4	47.4
Very remote	np	..	51.4	35.6	21.3	np	..	7.8	28.4
Total	72.5	74.0	74.0	60.7	64.3	69.5	69.3	26.0	66.9
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	93.9	93.3	93.6	94.0	93.1	87.2	92.4	..	93.5
Provincial	90.4	88.4	91.7	92.6	90.4	85.4	np	85.0	90.1
Remote	87.5	96.7	89.4	92.1	91.5	np	..	85.5	90.2
Very remote	92.2	..	90.1	87.2	82.5	np	..	78.8	87.6
Total	93.0	92.1	93.0	93.5	92.4	86.1	92.4	84.8	92.6
All students									
Metropolitan	93.5	92.9	92.9	93.1	92.5	84.8	91.8	..	92.9
Provincial	88.2	87.7	90.2	90.9	89.0	84.1	np	79.8	88.4
Remote	66.5	95.5	80.3	84.6	89.8	np	..	57.7	78.5
Very remote	69.6	..	68.2	56.6	52.8	np	..	14.1	48.2
Total	92.1	91.6	91.6	91.3	91.2	84.3	91.8	59.2	91.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	84.4	88.1	85.4	83.2	81.7	79.0	79.6	..	84.5
Provincial	78.9	84.7	83.4	82.0	77.3	85.9	np	79.4	81.3
Remote	61.9	np	62.5	70.4	73.8	np	..	50.1	61.7
Very remote	np	..	59.0	46.5	47.8	np	..	25.2	41.6
Total	80.5	86.3	80.7	72.2	76.4	83.2	79.6	43.8	76.5
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.3	96.2	95.9	96.5	94.8	93.1	96.1	..	95.7
Provincial	94.4	95.7	95.4	96.2	94.6	94.3	np	93.0	95.1
Remote	91.4	100.0	94.4	95.7	94.8	np	..	94.5	94.9
Very remote	93.1	..	93.5	91.9	96.3	np	..	94.8	93.4
Total	95.1	96.1	95.7	96.3	94.7	93.8	96.1	93.3	95.5
All students									
Metropolitan	95.0	96.0	95.3	95.9	94.3	91.7	95.7	..	95.3
Provincial	92.8	95.2	94.3	95.1	93.7	93.4	np	89.6	93.9
Remote	77.4	100.0	86.4	90.3	93.5	np	..	71.1	85.8
Very remote	71.5	..	74.0	65.1	72.1	np	..	31.4	58.9
Total	94.4	95.8	94.6	94.7	93.9	92.6	95.7	71.7	94.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	81.2	83.5	75.7	73.1	75.6	80.6	89.0	..	78.4
Provincial	76.4	83.0	72.8	66.9	70.2	83.7	np	67.3	75.0
Remote	64.1	np	58.1	57.2	np	np	..	42.3	54.6
Very remote	np	..	47.5	41.7	30.6	np	..	13.4	29.3
Total	77.9	83.2	72.1	63.9	69.1	82.2	89.0	37.2	71.9
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	93.7	94.4	93.4	93.0	92.5	92.5	94.6	..	93.7
Provincial	93.7	93.9	92.5	91.7	92.2	91.4	np	88.3	93.0
Remote	90.4	95.9	89.6	88.7	94.0	87.7	..	94.1	91.5
Very remote	95.9	..	88.9	86.8	93.5	np	..	85.4	89.5
Total	93.7	94.2	93.1	92.6	92.5	91.9	94.6	89.3	93.5
All students									
Metropolitan	93.4	94.2	92.4	92.4	92.0	91.0	94.4	..	93.2
Provincial	91.9	93.5	90.7	90.0	91.1	90.3	np	83.1	91.5
Remote	78.7	95.6	81.0	81.7	92.1	83.0	..	72.2	82.1
Very remote	65.1	..	66.0	61.9	64.3	np	..	22.5	50.5
Total	93.0	94.0	91.6	90.9	91.6	90.6	94.4	69.1	92.4

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	62.0	71.0	66.7	57.1	53.6	54.1	62.7	..	63.4
Provincial	52.5	62.7	59.2	45.2	47.8	64.2	np	44.0	55.0
Remote	30.0	np	39.1	40.1	np	np	..	24.1	33.8
Very remote	np	..	35.4	33.3	25.3	np	..	6.7	20.6
Total	55.9	66.7	60.8	47.4	48.7	60.0	62.7	22.5	55.0
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	87.9	89.7	88.3	86.7	84.6	81.2	86.1	..	88.0
Provincial	81.1	82.7	83.9	82.0	79.7	78.1	np	79.3	82.0
Remote	68.6	91.5	76.5	76.6	81.4	64.1	..	82.0	78.6
Very remote	80.0	..	77.2	73.8	85.3	np	..	74.9	78.2
Total	86.3	88.0	86.9	85.4	83.3	79.5	86.1	79.6	86.4
All students									
Metropolitan	87.3	89.4	87.1	85.7	84.0	78.3	85.5	..	87.3
Provincial	78.3	82.0	81.6	79.2	78.2	76.1	np	71.3	79.8
Remote	51.2	91.5	66.3	68.5	79.5	57.4	..	57.3	67.3
Very remote	48.1	..	54.1	51.5	56.2	np	..	15.1	40.7
Total	84.9	87.5	85.0	83.1	82.2	77.0	85.5	57.5	84.8

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2011 (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									
Metropolitan	79.4	81.8	78.6	74.3	73.5	74.9	83.0	..	78.4
Provincial	72.6	78.9	74.9	71.6	69.2	83.9	np	66.5	73.9
Remote	57.1	np	60.2	64.7	np	np	..	52.9	58.9
Very remote	np	..	47.8	45.1	36.2	np	..	20.3	33.5
Total	74.9	80.3	74.5	67.3	68.2	80.3	83.0	42.4	72.0
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	94.2	95.1	94.5	93.9	92.8	92.1	94.9	..	94.4
Provincial	93.1	94.1	93.7	93.3	92.1	92.1	np	90.6	93.4
Remote	87.7	95.6	90.7	90.0	92.6	92.8	..	96.3	91.9
Very remote	88.8	..	91.5	84.4	94.4	np	..	90.1	90.3
Total	93.9	94.8	94.2	93.6	92.6	92.1	94.9	91.7	94.1
All students									
Metropolitan	93.8	94.9	93.6	93.2	92.3	90.4	94.6	..	93.9
Provincial	91.1	93.6	92.0	91.7	91.0	91.2	np	85.0	91.8
Remote	74.3	95.6	82.4	84.4	90.8	90.4	..	77.4	83.5
Very remote	61.5	..	67.4	62.7	66.3	np	..	29.1	53.4
Total	93.0	94.6	92.8	92.1	91.7	90.9	94.6	72.6	93.0

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011) *2011 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	87.8	87.1	79.3	76.2	81.7	85.7	82.3	..	83.1
Provincial	85.2	86.9	81.3	70.0	70.6	88.7	np	72.1	81.5
Remote	77.1	np	70.4	63.7	np	np	..	56.5	65.6
Very remote	48.1	..	63.8	54.7	61.3	np	..	28.5	43.9
Total	85.5	87.0	77.4	67.4	74.9	87.7	83.0	43.0	75.1
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.9	96.1	93.9	94.3	94.1	94.3	96.0	..	95.3
Provincial	95.0	95.4	91.7	93.0	93.6	94.6	np	90.2	94.1
Remote	94.5	96.1	93.0	92.4	92.0	89.3	..	92.4	92.6
Very remote	93.7	..	90.5	91.0	83.7	np	..	91.2	90.1
Total	95.7	95.9	93.2	93.9	93.9	94.3	96.0	90.7	95.0
All students									
Metropolitan	95.7	95.6	93.1	93.3	93.8	93.7	95.7	..	94.9
Provincial	94.1	94.7	90.8	91.0	92.4	94.1	np	87.2	93.1
Remote	87.6	96.1	87.3	85.3	91.3	89.5	..	76.8	85.6
Very remote	71.3	..	74.7	69.2	72.6	np	..	36.5	58.6
Total	95.3	95.4	92.1	91.7	93.2	93.8	95.7	69.7	93.9

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	91.7	91.2	83.6	81.7	86.9	89.9	84.5	..	87.4
Provincial	89.7	92.2	86.2	79.0	81.0	94.9	np	77.1	87.1
Remote	87.0	np	71.6	66.4	np	np	..	69.4	71.9
Very remote	64.2	..	64.4	47.8	49.0	np	..	26.5	41.2
Total	90.2	91.7	81.2	70.4	80.1	92.8	84.6	45.3	79.0
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	97.2	96.9	95.1	96.9	96.3	96.8	96.9	..	96.7
Provincial	96.9	96.7	93.8	96.5	96.6	97.0	np	93.9	96.2
Remote	96.8	97.8	96.0	96.8	96.2	95.5	..	95.6	96.3
Very remote	98.2	..	92.5	95.6	94.4	np	..	92.8	94.3
Total	97.1	96.8	94.8	96.8	96.3	96.9	96.9	94.2	96.6
All students									
Metropolitan	97.1	96.4	94.5	96.1	96.0	96.3	96.6	..	96.3
Provincial	96.2	96.1	93.1	94.9	95.8	96.8	np	91.0	95.4
Remote	92.9	97.8	89.9	89.4	95.2	94.6	..	84.4	90.1
Very remote	82.2	..	75.9	66.7	72.5	np	..	35.0	58.1
Total	96.8	96.3	93.8	94.6	95.7	96.6	96.6	72.6	95.5

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	86.1	86.6	82.3	82.0	82.0	84.3	84.3	..	84.1
Provincial	83.2	86.4	84.7	76.8	71.4	91.7	np	76.9	82.5
Remote	77.9	np	69.7	72.5	np	np	..	67.3	71.7
Very remote	48.8	..	62.6	59.9	63.1	np	..	28.6	45.2
Total	83.9	86.5	79.7	73.7	75.8	89.0	84.4	46.1	76.6
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.7	96.0	94.8	95.5	94.1	94.6	96.9	..	95.5
Provincial	95.0	95.6	93.6	94.7	93.6	95.5	np	92.2	94.8
Remote	95.3	96.1	94.9	95.3	92.7	94.1	..	95.6	94.8
Very remote	93.0	..	91.7	93.8	88.6	np	..	93.2	92.6
Total	95.6	95.9	94.5	95.3	93.9	95.1	96.9	93.0	95.3
All students									
Metropolitan	95.5	95.5	94.2	94.8	93.8	93.9	96.6	–	95.1
Provincial	93.9	94.9	92.8	93.1	92.4	95.1	np	89.7	93.7
Remote	88.4	96.1	88.6	89.6	92.2	94.4	..	83.6	88.8
Very remote	72.2	..	74.6	73.4	76.6	np	..	37.0	60.5
Total	95.0	95.4	93.4	93.5	93.2	94.6	96.6	72.4	94.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	81.7	89.2	73.6	66.9	76.2	82.9	79.4	..	77.0
Provincial	76.1	81.4	70.1	60.3	64.5	85.2	np	66.4	72.8
Remote	60.5	np	49.0	48.6	73.5	np	..	46.5	51.2
Very remote	54.8	..	37.0	34.0	29.7	np	..	13.8	26.5
Total	77.7	84.8	66.4	54.1	66.3	84.3	78.9	31.3	66.2
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	94.0	94.9	90.6	92.7	91.5	92.5	94.5	..	93.2
Provincial	92.9	93.6	88.8	89.9	90.2	90.9	np	89.3	91.5
Remote	85.5	96.8	85.9	88.9	87.8	88.4	..	89.1	87.8
Very remote	93.3	..	88.1	87.5	86.3	np	..	91.4	88.3
Total	93.7	94.6	90.0	91.8	91.0	91.5	94.5	89.4	92.7
All students									
Metropolitan	93.7	94.6	89.7	91.6	91.1	91.5	94.2	..	92.7
Provincial	91.3	93.1	87.1	87.6	88.8	90.2	np	85.5	90.0
Remote	75.7	96.8	76.4	79.4	87.3	88.8	..	71.1	78.6
Very remote	77.1	..	58.0	57.3	55.3	np	..	23.4	47.3
Total	93.0	94.2	88.2	89.1	90.1	90.7	94.2	64.4	91.3

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	86.9	88.9	78.4	73.7	81.4	89.7	84.4	..	81.9
Provincial	81.9	83.0	74.6	68.6	69.6	87.5	np	68.0	77.6
Remote	71.5	np	53.9	54.1	71.0	np	..	45.7	55.4
Very remote	67.1	..	43.2	34.7	40.6	np	..	11.6	28.2
Total	83.5	85.6	71.3	59.6	71.7	88.2	83.2	30.2	70.5
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.9	95.5	92.4	94.7	94.0	94.2	95.1	..	94.8
Provincial	95.2	94.0	91.1	92.4	92.7	93.2	np	89.9	93.3
Remote	90.9	95.0	89.7	91.3	87.8	89.6	..	87.3	89.9
Very remote	97.9	..	92.1	87.5	89.4	np	..	88.3	90.0
Total	95.7	95.1	92.0	94.0	93.5	93.5	95.1	89.3	94.4
All students									
Metropolitan	95.7	95.2	91.6	93.9	93.6	93.7	94.8	..	94.4
Provincial	93.9	93.5	89.6	90.5	91.5	92.1	np	86.3	92.1
Remote	83.5	95.0	80.5	82.7	87.3	89.3	..	69.6	81.3
Very remote	84.0	..	63.3	57.4	62.3	np	..	21.1	48.9
Total	95.2	94.8	90.4	91.5	92.6	92.7	94.8	63.8	93.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	84.0	91.8	80.6	75.1	78.1	84.6	82.8	..	81.7
Provincial	79.8	84.0	77.6	67.2	68.2	87.9	np	74.5	78.0
Remote	66.5	np	55.9	57.1	65.0	np	..	53.5	57.9
Very remote	61.4	..	43.1	40.8	34.7	np	..	19.3	32.5
Total	80.9	87.4	73.5	61.9	68.6	86.6	82.1	37.7	71.4
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.5	96.2	94.5	95.2	93.5	94.2	95.6	..	95.3
Provincial	94.7	95.4	93.5	93.1	92.7	94.1	np	93.2	94.3
Remote	90.9	98.2	91.1	93.3	91.0	89.2	..	92.9	92.1
Very remote	95.8	..	92.4	91.9	87.1	np	..	92.8	92.1
Total	95.3	96.0	94.1	94.6	93.2	94.1	95.6	93.1	95.0
All students									
Metropolitan	95.2	95.9	93.7	94.4	93.1	93.1	95.3	..	94.8
Provincial	93.3	94.8	92.0	91.1	91.3	93.3	np	90.1	93.0
Remote	81.3	98.2	82.1	84.9	89.2	91.5	..	76.3	83.5
Very remote	81.2	..	63.3	63.0	58.4	np	..	28.4	52.5
Total	94.7	95.7	92.6	92.3	92.2	93.2	95.3	69.2	93.7

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	84.9	88.5	85.3	80.0	87.1	85.6	88.5	..	85.0
Provincial	82.1	86.8	83.6	78.8	77.9	87.5	–	73.9	82.3
Remote	68.9	np	65.2	69.1	np	np	..	59.3	65.9
Very remote	np	..	57.8	47.4	38.5	np	..	19.5	38.6
Total	82.8	87.7	80.5	69.9	78.4	86.5	88.5	40.4	76.6
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.5	96.6	95.8	96.0	95.9	95.9	97.1	..	96.0
Provincial	95.8	96.1	95.3	96.1	95.8	95.1	–	91.6	95.7
Remote	93.0	97.6	94.6	95.8	97.1	np	..	97.1	95.7
Very remote	97.1	..	94.4	94.3	93.8	np	..	96.8	94.7
Total	95.6	96.5	95.7	96.0	95.9	95.4	97.1	93.1	95.9
All students									
Metropolitan	95.3	96.4	95.3	95.4	95.7	94.9	96.9	..	95.6
Provincial	94.5	95.7	94.2	94.7	95.0	94.0	–	88.8	94.6
Remote	82.8	97.7	86.9	89.8	96.4	80.4	..	80.1	87.9
Very remote	79.3	..	73.7	68.9	66.7	np	..	29.0	58.4
Total	95.0	96.2	94.6	94.3	95.3	94.3	96.9	71.5	94.9

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	80.5	84.1	81.2	69.7	83.4	76.4	81.8	..	79.9
Provincial	76.0	78.3	79.3	71.0	66.7	78.2	–	59.9	75.5
Remote	55.4	np	59.5	58.5	np	np	..	44.9	55.6
Very remote	np	..	52.4	36.0	26.2	np	..	7.7	28.3
Total	77.0	81.2	76.1	60.0	70.9	77.9	81.8	27.5	69.8
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	94.5	94.7	93.9	94.5	94.9	90.9	94.9	..	94.4
Provincial	92.8	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.1	90.2	–	84.8	92.3
Remote	86.8	89.2	91.2	93.7	93.9	np	..	92.8	92.4
Very remote	95.6	..	90.4	93.4	85.5	np	..	85.5	90.8
Total	94.1	93.9	93.5	94.4	94.4	90.5	94.9	86.6	93.9
All students									
Metropolitan	94.2	94.4	93.3	93.7	94.6	89.8	94.6	..	94.0
Provincial	91.2	91.2	91.5	92.2	91.9	88.5	–	81.1	91.0
Remote	73.3	89.6	82.9	85.9	92.9	78.3	..	72.5	83.0
Very remote	67.7	..	68.9	62.1	56.7	np	..	17.2	50.4
Total	93.4	93.6	92.2	92.1	93.5	89.0	94.6	62.7	92.6

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	83.5	86.6	86.6	82.6	85.1	85.3	85.6	..	85.0
Provincial	79.7	84.4	86.6	81.4	77.1	89.6	–	75.5	82.3
Remote	66.6	np	64.9	70.9	np	np	..	52.5	64.1
Very remote	np	..	61.2	49.1	48.4	np	..	23.7	41.9
Total	80.8	85.5	82.5	72.4	77.9	87.8	85.6	41.8	77.0
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	95.7	96.7	96.6	96.4	95.7	95.6	97.1	..	96.3
Provincial	95.1	95.7	96.0	96.7	96.1	95.2	–	92.2	95.6
Remote	91.6	98.4	95.4	96.0	97.1	np	..	96.8	95.8
Very remote	95.6	..	95.3	94.3	95.4	np	..	97.4	95.1
Total	95.6	96.4	96.4	96.5	95.9	95.3	97.1	93.5	96.1
All students									
Metropolitan	95.4	96.4	96.1	95.9	95.5	94.7	96.8	..	95.9
Provincial	93.6	95.2	95.2	95.4	95.2	94.1	–	89.5	94.6
Remote	81.1	98.5	87.4	90.3	96.1	80.0	..	78.0	87.7
Very remote	76.3	..	76.0	69.8	72.3	np	..	32.6	60.6
Total	94.9	96.1	95.4	94.8	95.2	94.2	96.8	72.4	95.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	73.9	77.6	70.3	63.5	64.7	75.1	84.0	..	71.2
Provincial	70.3	75.4	66.9	58.5	58.9	82.3	–	57.4	68.1
Remote	57.6	np	51.6	53.4	np	np	..	41.2	50.9
Very remote	np	..	33.9	30.9	33.7	np	..	14.0	24.2
Total	71.2	76.6	65.8	54.7	58.6	79.8	84.0	32.1	64.2
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	92.2	94.0	91.6	92.1	91.2	92.7	93.9	..	92.5
Provincial	91.9	92.9	90.4	90.7	90.4	91.2	–	90.0	91.6
Remote	83.9	94.3	86.1	88.5	87.2	82.4	..	95.2	88.4
Very remote	75.6	..	81.5	86.5	90.9	np	..	89.1	85.2
Total	92.1	93.7	91.2	91.6	90.9	91.8	93.9	91.1	92.2
All students									
Metropolitan	91.8	93.7	90.6	91.0	90.7	90.9	93.7	..	91.9
Provincial	89.8	92.4	88.3	88.2	89.0	89.7	–	83.2	89.7
Remote	72.5	94.3	77.6	79.3	85.1	83.0	..	74.9	78.9
Very remote	57.3	..	54.8	56.0	59.4	np	..	22.1	45.0
Total	91.2	93.3	89.5	89.3	89.9	90.2	93.7	68.1	90.8

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	67.2	75.9	69.8	59.4	62.7	65.3	71.3	..	67.5
Provincial	61.5	66.6	65.5	51.4	54.2	72.1	–	51.0	61.9
Remote	50.9	np	49.6	45.9	np	np	..	32.0	44.4
Very remote	np	..	32.4	29.5	26.1	np	..	5.4	18.7
Total	63.3	71.4	64.9	49.6	55.0	69.7	71.3	24.1	59.0
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	89.5	90.8	88.9	89.7	88.9	86.1	89.4	..	89.6
Provincial	86.3	86.7	86.6	85.6	85.5	83.5	–	81.6	86.1
Remote	75.9	86.8	80.0	82.1	86.4	76.5	..	83.9	82.4
Very remote	70.7	..	81.1	82.7	79.4	np	..	78.8	80.6
Total	88.7	89.7	88.2	88.6	88.0	84.6	89.4	82.0	88.7
All students									
Metropolitan	88.9	90.5	88.0	88.6	88.4	84.2	89.0	..	89.0
Provincial	83.9	86.1	84.7	83.1	84.1	82.0	–	75.6	84.2
Remote	65.1	86.8	72.5	72.6	83.8	75.3	..	64.5	72.8
Very remote	47.5	..	53.7	53.4	50.1	np	..	13.2	39.7
Total	87.5	89.3	86.6	86.2	86.9	82.9	89.0	59.6	87.2

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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, 2010 (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									
Metropolitan	77.9	81.2	77.8	74.2	70.9	79.2	83.1	..	77.4
Provincial	73.6	80.6	76.8	68.3	65.6	88.1	–	59.6	74.2
Remote	65.9	np	59.0	55.9	np	np	..	46.6	56.6
Very remote	np	..	45.4	43.2	46.1	np	..	19.0	32.7
Total	74.9	80.9	74.5	63.7	66.1	84.9	83.1	36.3	70.4
Non-Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	94.3	95.4	94.7	94.2	93.1	93.8	95.0	..	94.6
Provincial	93.2	94.5	94.1	93.4	92.5	93.5	–	91.7	93.7
Remote	86.9	96.2	92.2	90.0	92.8	86.5	..	95.6	91.8
Very remote	84.4	..	87.9	91.7	93.1	np	..	90.9	90.0
Total	94.0	95.2	94.5	93.9	93.0	93.6	95.0	92.5	94.3
All students									
Metropolitan	93.8	95.1	93.9	93.5	92.6	92.3	94.7	..	94.0
Provincial	91.3	94.0	92.5	91.4	91.3	92.5	–	84.9	92.2
Remote	77.7	96.2	84.0	81.0	91.2	88.1	..	77.5	82.9
Very remote	63.6	..	64.0	65.1	67.1	np	..	26.7	52.2
Total	93.1	94.8	93.1	92.0	92.1	92.4	94.7	70.5	93.1

(a) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.

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

Source: ACARA (2010) *2010 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

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	97.4	97.3	93.8	92.9	93.4	97.6	97.5	97.4
Provincial	96.4	96.4	96.1	93.8	93.8	93.5	96.8	96.8	96.4
Remote	97.1	95.9	95.7	94.9	91.1	91.8	98.4	98.8	98.0
Very remote	97.1	96.2	94.2	97.9	95.8	91.7	96.4	96.4	96.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.2</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	94.9	94.9	94.7	89.7	89.5	89.2	95.3	95.3	95.1
Provincial	93.5	93.5	93.4	86.7	87.7	85.0	94.2	94.1	94.1
Remote	89.5	93.0	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	92.6	96.3
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.4	96.1	96.0	94.1	93.7	92.8	96.6	96.3	96.2
Provincial	95.3	95.0	94.9	93.5	92.5	92.2	95.6	95.3	95.2
Remote	94.9	94.5	94.1	92.1	91.0	88.5	95.8	95.7	95.9
Very remote	91.9	91.1	90.1	88.5	87.3	84.9	96.4	96.1	96.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.9</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	96.2	96.2	96.1	89.5	90.5	89.1	96.5	96.5	96.4
Provincial	95.4	95.3	95.1	90.6	89.9	90.4	95.8	95.8	95.5
Remote	91.8	92.3	91.6	81.1	81.8	79.8	94.6	95.1	94.8
Very remote	83.6	84.6	82.9	75.4	75.8	74.0	93.6	95.4	93.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.1</i>

Table NIRA.16.1

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	93.8	93.8	93.5	80.9	81.1	81.9	94.4	94.4	94.1
Provincial	93.0	92.5	92.5	86.6	82.1	84.4	93.8	93.6	93.3
Remote	95.2	95.6	94.6	83.3	86.7	86.7	96.5	96.7	95.5
Very remote	78.0	77.0	78.9	65.2	66.3	67.4	95.0	94.0	94.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>80.8</i>	<i>79.8</i>	<i>81.1</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>93.9</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	96.8	96.9	96.7	93.8	93.8	93.8	97.1	97.2	96.9
Provincial	96.3	96.2	95.6	97.0	96.2	95.4	97.7	97.6	97.0
Remote	97.6	96.4	94.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	98.6	97.2	94.4
Very remote	85.7	90.5	90.5	50.0	75.0	50.0	94.1	94.1	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.0</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	93.2	93.3	93.0	87.4	86.3	86.3	93.5	93.6	93.3
Provincial	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	np	np	np
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>93.3</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	95.0	95.0	94.8	94.0	93.3	93.0	95.6	95.8	95.5
Remote	90.3	91.0	89.3	84.8	86.3	83.3	98.0	98.2	97.5
Very remote	75.7	77.5	74.0	75.1	77.3	73.0	92.2	92.2	91.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.8</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>95.6</i>

Table NIRA.16.1

Table NIRA.16.1 Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	96.1	96.0	95.9	92.2	91.8	91.5	96.4	96.3	96.2
Provincial	95.1	95.0	94.8	92.7	92.2	91.8	95.6	95.5	95.3
Remote	93.4	93.6	92.8	87.3	87.1	85.2	95.9	96.2	95.8
Very remote	83.3	83.9	82.0	78.5	79.3	76.3	94.7	95.2	94.8
Total	95.7	95.6	95.4	90.1	89.8	89.0	96.2	96.1	95.9

(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. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011 and unpublished) *2011 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.2

Table NIRA.16.2 Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	97.8	97.6	94.5	94.0	94.6	98.0	97.9	97.6
Provincial	97.0	97.1	96.6	94.2	94.5	93.4	97.4	97.4	97.0
Remote	97.7	97.5	97.1	97.3	95.2	95.9	97.9	98.6	97.5
Very remote	92.8	88.3	91.0	90.0	80.0	88.0	95.1	95.1	93.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>97.5</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.5	95.6	95.3	90.1	90.3	89.0	95.8	95.9	95.7
Provincial	94.4	94.2	93.9	90.7	88.9	89.8	94.8	94.6	94.3
Remote	93.0	93.0	91.2	np	np	np	94.6	94.6	92.9
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.3</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.6	96.4	96.2	95.1	95.0	93.8	96.7	96.5	96.3
Provincial	95.9	95.5	95.4	94.3	93.4	93.3	96.0	95.8	95.6
Remote	93.8	94.2	92.6	84.4	86.6	82.4	96.8	96.7	95.9
Very remote	89.1	89.1	87.5	84.9	85.8	82.4	94.4	93.2	93.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.1</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	96.9	96.8	96.4	91.8	91.1	89.4	97.1	97.1	96.7
Provincial	96.2	95.9	95.6	93.8	90.8	92.0	96.4	96.3	96.0
Remote	91.9	91.9	91.4	80.2	80.2	77.8	95.1	95.1	95.1
Very remote	83.5	84.0	82.5	74.2	75.2	72.1	94.6	94.6	95.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>85.8</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>96.5</i>

Table NIRA.16.2

Table NIRA.16.2 Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	95.4	95.4	95.1	86.7	86.1	86.1	95.7	95.8	95.4
Provincial	94.4	94.2	94.1	87.8	86.5	87.0	95.0	94.8	94.6
Remote	92.4	93.9	92.6	80.8	84.6	76.9	93.9	94.9	94.3
Very remote	82.0	82.0	81.0	71.9	71.9	73.0	97.1	97.1	94.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>84.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	97.1	96.9	96.3	97.2	97.8	96.1	97.2	96.9	96.5
Provincial	96.2	96.2	95.9	96.2	95.2	94.9	97.5	97.7	97.4
Remote	91.3	94.2	89.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	95.1	90.2
Very remote	91.7	91.7	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.9	90.9	95.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>96.9</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.6	95.6	95.0	92.4	93.5	92.4	95.8	95.7	95.1
Provincial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.1</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	94.9	95.2	94.6	93.1	93.5	94.4	95.8	96.1	95.1
Remote	93.0	93.3	91.4	87.5	88.7	85.5	96.8	96.5	95.7
Very remote	75.6	77.9	74.1	74.7	77.3	73.2	92.5	92.5	92.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.1</i>

Table NIRA.16.2

Table NIRA.16.2 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	96.6	96.4	93.7	93.4	92.8	96.9	96.8	96.5
Provincial	95.8	95.6	95.3	93.7	93.1	92.8	96.2	96.1	95.7
Remote	93.2	93.6	92.5	85.7	86.4	83.7	95.7	95.9	95.4
Very remote	82.6	83.3	81.2	77.1	78.5	75.3	94.5	94.1	94.2
Total	96.2	96.2	95.9	90.8	90.7	89.7	96.7	96.6	96.3

(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. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011 and unpublished) *2011 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.3

Table NIRA.16.3 Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	97.4	97.7	97.0	93.8	93.0	92.4	97.6	97.8	97.2
Provincial	96.1	96.4	95.4	89.6	90.2	88.0	96.9	97.1	96.3
Remote	93.1	92.2	92.5	86.8	85.4	85.4	98.7	98.1	98.7
Very remote	87.1	81.2	80.0	75.0	61.1	61.1	95.9	95.9	93.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>97.0</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.4	95.8	95.3	88.6	87.3	86.2	95.6	96.0	95.6
Provincial	94.0	94.0	93.5	86.5	86.9	84.4	94.5	94.4	94.0
Remote	90.9	86.4	88.6	np	np	np	95.2	90.5	92.9
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.8	96.6	96.4	94.3	94.2	93.4	96.9	96.7	96.6
Provincial	96.0	95.9	95.6	92.5	93.2	91.9	96.3	96.2	96.0
Remote	95.9	94.9	95.2	88.4	84.9	86.5	98.4	98.3	98.2
Very remote	92.2	91.0	91.2	88.7	86.9	87.6	96.8	96.5	95.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>96.4</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	96.7	96.7	96.4	90.0	90.8	89.0	96.9	96.9	96.8
Provincial	95.8	95.6	95.4	88.9	87.1	88.7	96.3	96.2	95.9
Remote	93.2	92.9	92.2	81.4	80.4	78.7	96.6	96.4	95.9
Very remote	79.5	79.4	79.0	69.5	70.2	68.7	93.7	92.4	93.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>96.5</i>

Table NIRA.16.3

Table NIRA.16.3 Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	95.8	96.0	95.3	89.7	90.2	88.2	96.2	96.4	95.6
Provincial	94.5	94.8	94.0	89.3	91.5	87.6	95.0	95.4	94.8
Remote	95.3	95.9	94.8	89.7	89.7	87.2	96.0	96.6	95.7
Very remote	84.0	85.7	82.9	79.2	79.2	75.3	94.3	96.6	95.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>88.5</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>86.6</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>95.4</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	95.3	95.2	95.0	85.1	87.4	87.4	96.4	96.1	96.2
Provincial	94.8	94.9	93.8	92.0	92.7	90.6	96.7	96.6	95.7
Remote	81.8	84.8	87.9	80.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	80.8	84.6
Very remote	86.7	86.7	93.3	np	np	np	92.9	92.9	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>95.8</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.4	95.5	95.0	85.1	86.8	86.0	95.7	95.7	95.3
Provincial	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>86.8</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.3</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial	95.4	96.0	95.0	89.5	90.2	89.9	97.1	97.7	96.5
Remote	86.5	87.7	86.9	78.3	80.7	79.0	95.9	94.7	95.3
Very remote	69.9	73.8	69.0	69.2	72.4	67.0	89.4	95.5	92.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>88.9</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>76.1</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>75.2</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>96.1</i>

Table NIRA.16.3

Table NIRA.16.3 Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	96.5	96.7	96.2	92.4	92.2	91.3	96.7	96.9	96.4
Provincial	95.3	95.4	94.8	90.2	90.7	89.0	96.0	96.0	95.5
Remote	93.0	92.8	92.4	83.3	82.8	82.1	96.9	96.6	96.4
Very remote	81.2	81.8	80.2	75.0	75.7	73.2	94.7	94.9	94.7
Total	96.0	96.2	95.6	88.8	89.0	87.6	96.5	96.6	96.2

(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. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011 and unpublished) *2011 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.4

Table NIRA.16.4 Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	95.7	96.0	95.1	85.1	84.9	83.7	96.0	96.3	95.5
Provincial	92.1	92.6	91.3	78.5	78.1	76.6	93.7	94.2	93.0
Remote	87.7	86.6	84.0	76.3	72.9	70.3	96.6	97.3	94.6
Very remote	88.1	86.6	85.1	75.8	72.7	69.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	91.8	92.5	91.7	75.4	77.9	75.0	92.1	92.8	92.1
Provincial	89.6	90.0	89.4	66.3	68.3	64.2	90.7	91.0	90.5
Remote	94.7	96.2	94.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	96.2	94.7
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>69.4</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>91.7</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	93.5	93.6	92.8	86.5	85.8	85.3	93.9	94.0	93.3
Provincial	92.0	92.5	91.5	84.4	84.6	82.7	92.8	93.3	92.4
Remote	87.8	88.0	88.2	68.0	69.5	71.0	95.1	95.0	94.6
Very remote	84.0	81.8	81.8	75.8	72.6	73.0	94.1	93.2	92.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>84.2</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>93.0</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	94.8	95.1	94.7	75.1	76.7	76.0	95.6	95.8	95.3
Provincial	93.8	94.2	93.0	76.0	77.1	76.0	95.2	95.6	94.3
Remote	85.0	85.5	84.9	61.1	63.1	59.9	91.9	91.9	92.1

Table NIRA.16.4

Table NIRA.16.4 Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	69.7	66.3	69.0	53.0	48.8	51.2	90.2	87.9	90.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.0</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	90.9	91.7	90.6	73.5	76.1	75.3	91.5	92.3	91.2
Provincial	90.7	91.5	90.1	69.8	73.8	70.7	92.0	92.6	91.3
Remote	92.9	93.7	92.2	62.9	74.3	71.4	95.0	95.6	93.9
Very remote	76.2	76.8	80.5	61.8	60.3	72.1	91.9	93.0	91.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>91.3</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	90.0	90.6	89.2	74.4	76.7	73.3	91.5	92.0	91.0
Provincial	91.2	91.8	89.9	86.3	86.6	85.6	93.1	93.7	91.6
Remote	87.0	82.6	87.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	89.7	84.6	89.7
Very remote	84.0	80.0	84.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	79.2	83.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>91.3</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	91.9	91.8	91.7	69.5	74.3	73.3	92.5	92.3	92.2
Provincial	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>74.3</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>92.5</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>92.2</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table NIRA.16.4

Table NIRA.16.4 Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2011 (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	92.7	93.3	92.7	82.4	83.3	81.0	95.8	96.4	96.2
Remote	82.7	84.5	82.7	67.1	72.2	70.8	93.6	93.3	91.4
Very remote	65.9	67.8	62.9	61.6	64.4	58.4	94.0	94.0	92.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>86.5</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>68.4</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.1</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	93.6	94.0	93.2	82.8	83.0	82.0	94.0	94.4	93.6
Provincial	91.4	91.9	90.8	79.2	79.6	77.7	92.7	93.1	92.1
Remote	87.5	88.0	87.1	67.3	69.7	68.4	94.1	94.2	93.3
Very remote	74.3	73.6	72.8	64.4	63.9	62.4	92.7	91.8	92.2
Total	92.9	93.3	92.4	79.0	79.4	78.0	93.7	94.1	93.2

(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. **np** Not published.

Source: ACARA (2011 and unpublished) *2011 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.5

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	97.5	97.2	95.7	95.2	94.5	97.5	97.6	97.4
Provincial	96.5	96.5	96.3	94.5	94.3	93.9	96.8	96.8	96.6
Remote	95.8	95.8	95.3	95.3	94.2	94.2	96.8	97.6	96.8
Very remote	90.9	88.2	88.2	84.6	82.7	78.8	96.5	93.0	96.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>97.2</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	94.1	93.9	93.8	86.6	87.1	86.6	94.7	94.5	94.4
Provincial	93.0	92.8	92.7	83.2	83.2	82.7	94.0	93.8	93.7
Remote	93.5	95.7	91.3	na	na	na	93.5	95.7	91.3
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>84.7</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>94.3</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.6	96.6	96.2	94.5	94.6	93.6	96.7	96.7	96.4
Provincial	95.4	95.4	95.3	94.2	95.8	94.1	95.5	95.4	95.4
Remote	93.3	94.7	92.9	85.9	90.4	82.3	95.8	96.1	96.5
Very remote	92.9	92.7	92.7	91.3	91.0	91.9	95.2	95.2	94.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.1</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	96.2	96.3	95.7	91.8	91.8	89.7	96.9	97.0	96.5
Provincial	95.5	95.7	95.1	91.7	91.5	90.4	96.2	96.4	95.8
Remote	94.0	94.6	93.6	86.1	88.6	84.4	97.1	97.0	97.0

Table NIRA.16.5

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	82.2	85.6	83.1	74.5	79.2	75.8	94.6	95.6	95.0
<i>Total</i>	95.5	95.7	95.1	86.6	88.1	85.6	96.8	96.8	96.4
SA									
Metropolitan	94.0	93.9	93.9	84.2	84.8	83.3	94.4	94.3	94.3
Provincial	92.8	92.2	92.6	84.7	81.3	83.2	93.3	92.9	93.1
Remote	95.0	95.2	95.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	95.9	95.9	96.5
Very remote	81.8	77.6	82.4	67.9	60.3	70.5	94.2	93.0	93.0
<i>Total</i>	93.7	93.4	93.5	82.9	81.1	82.2	94.2	93.9	94.0
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	96.5	96.7	96.1	97.0	98.2	95.2	96.4	96.6	96.2
Provincial	95.8	95.7	95.3	96.1	96.9	95.7	97.1	97.1	96.7
Remote	91.0	91.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	90.1	90.1	88.7
Very remote	96.0	96.0	96.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	95.7	95.7
<i>Total</i>	96.0	96.1	95.6	96.5	97.4	95.6	96.7	96.8	96.3
ACT									
Metropolitan	94.9	94.7	94.7	91.8	90.7	91.8	95.0	94.9	94.8
Provincial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	94.9	94.7	94.7	92.1	91.1	92.1	95.0	94.9	94.8
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table NIRA.16.5

Table NIRA.16.5 **Year 3 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	95.4	96.0	95.3	91.9	91.3	90.3	96.3	97.3	96.6
Remote	89.8	90.9	89.8	84.5	86.3	84.2	94.2	94.7	94.2
Very remote	74.9	76.5	74.1	72.2	74.0	71.6	93.1	94.6	93.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>95.8</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.0	95.9	95.7	93.1	93.0	92.0	96.3	96.2	96.0
Provincial	95.0	94.9	94.7	92.5	92.5	91.8	95.5	95.5	95.3
Remote	93.4	94.2	93.2	87.3	89.3	85.8	96.0	96.2	96.1
Very remote	82.2	83.5	82.1	76.6	78.3	76.7	94.7	94.9	94.3
<i>Total</i>	95.5	95.5	95.3	89.9	90.3	89.1	96.1	96.0	95.8

(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. **na** Not available.

Source: ACARA (2010 and unpublished) *2010 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.6

Table NIRA.16.6 Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	98.0	98.0	97.8	95.2	95.6	94.9	98.1	98.1	97.8
Provincial	96.9	96.8	96.4	93.9	93.8	92.4	97.2	97.2	96.8
Remote	95.7	95.9	94.2	93.6	94.3	91.7	96.9	96.9	95.7
Very remote	92.3	91.3	92.3	92.9	90.5	90.5	93.0	93.0	94.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>97.7</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>93.4</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>97.9</i>	<i>97.6</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	95.0	94.9	94.7	87.9	88.2	88.5	95.2	95.2	94.9
Provincial	93.6	93.2	93.2	88.6	87.7	88.2	94.0	93.7	93.6
Remote	94.6	92.9	94.6	na	na	na	94.6	92.9	94.6
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>87.9</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>94.6</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.9	96.9	96.6	95.3	95.1	94.1	97.0	97.0	96.7
Provincial	96.1	96.1	95.8	95.1	94.3	93.4	96.2	96.3	96.0
Remote	94.1	95.0	93.1	88.2	89.2	87.2	96.1	97.0	95.2
Very remote	92.9	94.7	91.9	89.9	92.5	88.5	97.3	97.8	96.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>96.5</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	97.2	97.0	96.7	93.6	92.1	91.7	97.4	97.3	97.0
Provincial	95.9	95.8	95.4	92.4	90.8	91.7	96.3	96.3	95.8
Remote	94.4	94.4	93.6	85.6	87.4	84.5	97.0	96.5	96.3

Table NIRA.16.6

Table NIRA.16.6 Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	83.3	84.2	82.3	74.8	76.5	74.0	93.9	93.6	92.8
<i>Total</i>	96.3	96.3	95.9	87.3	87.2	86.1	97.1	97.0	96.7
SA									
Metropolitan	95.1	95.1	95.0	89.4	88.0	88.3	95.3	95.3	95.2
Provincial	94.2	94.0	93.9	85.0	85.7	85.3	94.8	94.5	94.5
Remote	95.5	95.5	96.2	95.0	92.5	97.5	96.0	96.2	96.2
Very remote	85.2	80.1	85.8	75.8	68.4	76.8	96.2	93.7	96.2
<i>Total</i>	94.8	94.7	94.6	86.5	85.1	86.3	95.2	95.1	95.0
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	97.2	97.5	97.0	95.7	95.1	95.7	97.4	97.8	97.3
Provincial	96.0	96.1	95.8	95.6	94.9	95.6	97.3	97.4	97.0
Remote	95.0	93.8	95.0	90.0	80.0	90.0	94.0	94.0	94.0
Very remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	96.5	96.6	96.3	95.6	94.7	95.6	97.3	97.6	97.1
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.5	95.4	95.0	90.9	90.9	90.9	95.6	95.5	95.1
Provincial	77.8	88.9	88.9	66.7	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	95.4	95.4	95.0	89.5	90.5	90.5	95.6	95.5	95.1
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table NIRA.16.6

Table NIRA.16.6 **Year 5 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	96.3	96.4	95.9	92.5	93.2	91.2	97.1	97.3	96.9
Remote	90.9	92.0	90.1	86.5	88.1	86.2	94.3	95.5	93.8
Very remote	77.6	76.2	74.4	75.1	73.5	71.7	96.6	98.3	95.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.7</i>	<i>89.6</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>96.2</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.7	96.7	96.4	94.1	93.9	93.2	96.8	96.8	96.5
Provincial	95.6	95.5	95.2	93.2	92.8	92.0	95.9	95.9	95.6
Remote	94.1	94.5	93.4	88.0	89.1	87.1	96.2	96.4	95.6
Very remote	84.8	84.9	83.3	79.4	79.4	77.4	95.7	95.8	95.1
Total	96.2	96.2	95.9	91.2	91.0	90.0	96.6	96.5	96.3

(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. **na** Not available.

Source: ACARA (2010 and unpublished) *2010 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.7

Table NIRA.16.7 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	97.8	97.2	91.7	92.1	90.5	97.8	97.9	97.4
Provincial	96.3	96.5	95.6	90.5	90.4	88.5	96.9	97.2	96.4
Remote	94.7	95.7	92.9	91.7	93.4	90.9	96.8	97.4	94.2
Very remote	84.0	86.4	81.5	73.7	76.3	65.8	92.7	95.1	95.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>97.2</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	94.9	94.9	94.7	81.5	83.9	81.3	95.1	95.1	94.9
Provincial	94.0	93.7	93.7	85.8	84.6	85.5	94.4	94.1	94.1
Remote	98.1	96.2	96.2	100.0	–	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.7</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	96.8	96.9	96.5	94.8	94.9	94.1	96.9	97.0	96.6
Provincial	96.7	96.6	96.3	94.4	95.0	93.5	96.9	96.7	96.6
Remote	94.4	94.0	94.0	87.2	87.2	87.2	97.0	96.5	96.5
Very remote	94.3	94.0	92.7	91.4	91.2	89.4	97.9	97.7	97.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>96.6</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	97.0	97.1	96.7	92.1	91.2	90.4	97.2	97.3	96.9
Provincial	96.2	96.3	95.8	89.1	90.7	89.6	96.8	96.7	96.2
Remote	93.5	93.8	93.2	80.7	82.5	80.0	97.0	96.8	96.8

Table NIRA.16.7

Table NIRA.16.7 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	82.5	83.6	83.0	74.6	77.6	75.7	91.7	90.5	91.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>97.0</i>	<i>96.7</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	95.1	95.1	94.7	84.7	83.7	84.2	95.4	95.4	95.0
Provincial	94.7	94.4	94.1	88.1	86.8	86.3	95.0	94.7	94.4
Remote	95.4	95.2	94.7	92.0	84.0	80.0	95.5	95.7	95.5
Very remote	88.2	84.0	87.6	82.7	72.8	79.0	94.3	95.4	95.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>94.9</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	95.2	96.2	95.3	92.1	92.1	90.9	95.7	96.6	96.0
Provincial	95.1	95.3	94.9	94.4	93.3	94.0	96.0	96.4	95.7
Remote	95.7	93.5	95.7	100.0	85.7	100.0	95.8	91.7	91.7
Very remote	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>95.7</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>95.8</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	95.6	95.8	95.5	84.5	84.5	87.3	96.0	96.1	95.8
Provincial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>84.5</i>	<i>87.3</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>96.1</i>	<i>95.8</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table NIRA.16.7

Table NIRA.16.7 **Year 7 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	96.2	94.9	89.8	90.8	88.4	97.0	97.2	96.1
Remote	92.0	92.8	92.9	83.1	85.6	88.1	97.9	97.7	96.6
Very remote	73.0	75.7	77.6	70.2	73.0	75.4	94.9	96.0	92.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>81.0</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>96.0</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	96.4	96.5	96.1	91.5	91.7	90.6	96.6	96.7	96.3
Provincial	95.7	95.6	95.2	91.2	91.3	90.0	96.1	96.0	95.7
Remote	93.9	94.1	93.6	85.1	86.0	85.7	96.9	96.7	96.3
Very remote	83.5	84.4	84.5	77.5	79.0	79.1	94.7	94.5	94.3
Total	96.1	96.2	95.7	89.1	89.5	88.6	96.5	96.5	96.2

(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. **na** Not available.

Source: ACARA (2010 and unpublished) *2010 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.8

Table NIRA.16.8 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	95.2	85.1	85.6	82.2	96.2	96.4	95.6
Provincial	92.6	93.2	91.8	80.7	82.5	79.6	94.0	94.5	93.1
Remote	89.0	89.7	89.7	79.7	80.5	81.3	96.2	96.8	96.2
Very remote	78.4	78.4	73.9	53.8	53.8	51.3	97.8	97.8	95.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>96.0</i>	<i>95.0</i>
Victoria									
Metropolitan	91.2	91.5	91.1	69.8	72.7	72.7	91.8	92.1	91.7
Provincial	89.5	89.1	89.2	73.5	72.0	73.7	90.4	90.0	90.1
Remote	92.5	94.3	94.3	na	na	na	92.5	94.3	94.3
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>90.7</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>71.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>91.3</i>
Queensland									
Metropolitan	94.3	94.5	93.8	89.1	88.9	88.2	94.5	94.7	94.1
Provincial	92.4	93.1	92.3	85.6	86.0	85.5	93.0	93.8	93.0
Remote	87.7	89.8	89.4	68.4	74.6	75.1	94.1	94.8	94.1
Very remote	86.8	87.7	84.3	82.5	84.5	80.1	92.3	91.8	89.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.6</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>86.0</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>93.8</i>
WA									
Metropolitan	94.5	94.8	94.1	77.9	79.7	77.6	95.2	95.4	94.8
Provincial	93.7	94.1	93.3	80.9	83.8	81.2	94.7	94.9	94.3
Remote	87.9	87.1	87.2	70.9	69.5	72.6	93.9	93.3	92.7

Table NIRA.16.8

Table NIRA.16.8 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	74.7	74.0	73.8	59.0	57.1	56.8	93.7	94.5	94.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>93.9</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>74.9</i>	<i>73.9</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>94.6</i>
SA									
Metropolitan	90.8	90.9	90.0	70.5	69.4	65.8	91.3	91.4	90.5
Provincial	89.3	89.3	88.4	66.5	66.5	66.5	90.4	90.3	89.4
Remote	94.0	90.5	92.6	65.6	62.5	75.0	95.7	92.1	93.6
Very remote	76.6	70.2	73.8	60.5	55.3	56.6	95.3	89.1	93.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>90.4</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>90.3</i>
Tasmania									
Metropolitan	92.0	92.8	91.3	84.8	85.4	86.5	93.0	93.7	91.9
Provincial	90.5	89.8	90.6	85.0	85.0	86.7	92.4	91.6	92.4
Remote	93.6	95.7	95.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	97.1	97.1
Very remote	94.4	94.4	94.4	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>91.1</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>86.7</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>92.2</i>
ACT									
Metropolitan	91.8	92.4	91.7	76.9	77.9	76.9	92.1	92.7	92.0
Provincial	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>92.4</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>92.1</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>92.0</i>
NT									
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table NIRA.16.8

Table NIRA.16.8 **Year 9 student participation in assessment, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	93.0	93.2	91.6	82.5	79.6	79.3	95.9	97.0	95.1
Remote	87.3	88.9	85.9	74.1	77.3	73.0	95.2	95.7	93.2
Very remote	58.8	56.8	56.3	54.1	52.0	51.7	97.1	95.6	95.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>84.3</i>	<i>82.7</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>94.7</i>
Aust									
Metropolitan	93.7	94.0	93.3	83.3	83.8	82.0	94.1	94.4	93.7
Provincial	91.6	91.8	91.1	81.3	82.1	80.8	92.6	92.8	92.1
Remote	89.1	89.0	88.9	72.5	74.1	75.0	94.7	94.0	93.6
Very remote	72.7	71.5	70.6	61.4	60.0	58.9	94.2	93.6	93.3
Total	92.9	93.2	92.5	79.7	80.2	78.8	93.7	94.0	93.3

(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. **na** Not available.

Source: ACARA (2010 and unpublished) *2010 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.

Table NIRA.16.9

Table NIRA.16.9	Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	2.6	5.0	2.0	1.2	5.2	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.9
Total	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	2.6	5.0	2.0	1.3	5.2	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.9
Total	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.5	5.0	1.9	1.3	5.0	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.8
Total	1.6	2.8	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	2.5	6.5	2.2	1.4	3.1	3.6	5.0	2.1	2.5
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.2	1.7
Total	1.5	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.8
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	2.6	6.3	2.3	1.4	2.9	3.6	5.0	2.1	2.6
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.8	2.2	1.8
Total	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.8
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.5	6.3	2.1	1.4	2.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	2.5
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.8	2.0	1.7
Total	1.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.8
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.9

Table NIRA.16.9 Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Indigenous students	2.0	3.3	2.1	1.9	3.9	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.2
Non-Indigenous students	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.5
Total	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.6
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	2.0	3.3	2.1	1.8	3.9	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.2
Non-Indigenous students	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.5
Total	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.6
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	3.7	1.9	3.5	1.9	2.2
Non-Indigenous students	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.5
Total	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.3	1.5
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.5
Total	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.5
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.5
Total	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.5
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.8	1.5
Total	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.5

Source: ACARA (2011) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2011*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.10

Table NIRA.16.10 Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	4.4	9.1	5.3	14.3	13.9	4.1	2.9	18.8	8.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.3
Total	1.8	3.3	2.3	3.5	3.3	2.3	2.3	10.4	2.7
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	4.9	8.6	6.0	13.9	14.8	4.4	3.9	17.3	8.5
Non-Indigenous students	1.8	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4
Total	1.9	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.2	9.7	2.8
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	5.0	10.2	7.0	15.1	14.1	5.1	3.9	20.6	9.4
Non-Indigenous students	2.0	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.3	2.6
Total	2.1	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.5	11.3	3.1
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	4.5	7.3	5.7	13.4	11.2	2.5	3.0	18.6	8.0
Non-Indigenous students	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.6	2.2
Total	1.7	3.2	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	10.7	2.6
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	4.8	8.3	5.8	14.0	11.5	2.9	2.0	16.7	8.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.6	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.3
Total	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.1	9.8	2.6
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	4.9	8.4	7.0	15.6	12.1	3.8	3.0	19.6	9.1
Non-Indigenous students	2.0	3.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.3	2.6
Total	2.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	2.7	11.6	3.0
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.10

Table NIRA.16.10 **Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Indigenous students	8.3	11.6	6.0	15.9	8.8	10.3	10.5	23.6	10.3
Non-Indigenous students	2.3	4.0	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8
Total	2.6	4.3	2.5	3.6	3.0	4.1	3.2	12.0	3.3
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	8.6	12.0	6.2	16.0	8.0	8.8	8.8	21.2	10.1
Non-Indigenous students	2.1	3.7	2.3	2.7	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.7
Total	2.4	4.0	2.6	3.6	2.8	4.0	3.1	10.5	3.1
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	9.9	13.7	6.9	17.0	10.8	10.0	9.6	24.5	11.5
Non-Indigenous students	2.8	4.1	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.1
Total	3.1	4.4	2.9	3.9	3.6	4.8	3.5	12.4	3.6
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	18.1	26.7	13.3	29.7	27.2	17.9	26.7	29.7	19.5
Non-Indigenous students	4.2	7.4	4.5	4.3	7.1	7.2	6.0	4.6	5.4
Total	4.9	7.8	5.1	5.8	7.9	8.2	6.5	13.9	6.2
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	18.5	24.6	13.8	29.1	24.1	16.8	21.9	27.0	19.2
Non-Indigenous students	3.9	6.8	4.3	4.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	4.1	5.0
Total	4.6	7.2	4.9	5.5	7.1	7.7	6.5	12.9	5.8
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	19.9	28.1	14.6	29.8	24.7	18.7	22.9	30.6	20.6
Non-Indigenous students	4.8	7.5	5.1	4.6	7.4	8.2	6.2	4.7	5.9
Total	5.6	7.9	5.8	6.1	8.2	9.3	6.6	14.5	6.6

Source: ACARA (2011) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2011*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.11

Table NIRA.16.11 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	1.7	2.8	1.6	0.7	5.3	0.7	9.7	0.6	1.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.0	0.5	4.3	1.2	1.5
Total	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	3.3	1.2	4.5	1.5	1.6
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	1.8	2.8	1.5	0.7	5.3	0.7	9.7	0.6	1.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.0	0.5	4.3	1.2	1.5
Total	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	3.3	1.2	4.5	1.5	1.6
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.7	2.8	1.5	0.6	4.8	0.7	9.7	0.6	1.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.0	2.9	0.4	4.2	1.1	1.4
Total	0.9	2.0	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.2	4.4	1.5	1.5
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	1.1	2.4	1.1	0.8	3.8	0.8	4.0	0.7	1.3
Non-Indigenous students	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.0	0.5	2.2	0.6	1.1
Total	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.2
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.9	4.1	0.8	4.0	0.7	1.3
Non-Indigenous students	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.9	0.5	2.2	0.6	1.1
Total	0.6	1.6	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.2
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.8	4.0	0.7	1.2
Non-Indigenous students	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.5	2.2	0.6	1.0
Total	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.8	1.1
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.11

Table NIRA.16.11 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2011 (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>
Indigenous students	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	2.7	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.9
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.7
Total	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.7
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.6	2.5	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.9
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.7
Total	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.5	2.5	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.9
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.7
Total	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.7
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	0.5	2.6	2.5	0.7	2.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	1.5
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.9
Total	0.3	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.0
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	1.4
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.9
Total	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.9
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.5	2.4	2.4	0.7	2.0	0.6	3.8	0.9	1.5
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.9
Total	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.0

Source: ACARA (2011) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2011*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.12

Table NIRA.16.12 **Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	2.8	5.6	3.5	1.4	3.9	1.2	7.9	1.9	2.8
Non-Indigenous students	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Total	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	2.8	5.5	3.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	7.9	1.8	2.8
Non-Indigenous students	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
Total	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.7	5.5	3.3	1.4	3.9	1.2	7.9	1.9	2.8
Non-Indigenous students	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
Total	1.7	2.9	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	2.5	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.3	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.7
Total	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.8
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	2.5	4.7	2.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.9	2.6	2.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.8
Total	1.5	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.9
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.5	4.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.4	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.7
Total	1.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.8
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.12

Table NIRA.16.12 **Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Indigenous students	2.3	3.9	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.6	2.8	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.5	3.1	1.5
Total	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.8	1.6
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	2.2	3.9	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.2
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.4	3.2	1.5
Total	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.6
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.3	3.9	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.8	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	3.1	1.5
Total	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.8	1.5
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	1.6	4.0	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.8	3.8	2.5	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.5
Total	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.6
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	1.6	3.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	0.8	3.8	2.4	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5
Total	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.7	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.0	0.8	3.8	2.5	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.5
Total	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.5

Source: ACARA (2010) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2010*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.13

Table NIRA.16.13 Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	3.5	8.8	5.3	12.8	10.6	3.0	2.0	20.5	8.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.6	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.3
Total	1.7	3.5	2.2	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.7	10.7	2.7
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	4.0	8.4	4.5	11.3	12.6	2.1	3.0	19.2	7.9
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	3.3	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.3
Total	1.7	3.6	2.2	3.3	3.5	2.3	1.8	9.7	2.7
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	4.6	9.2	5.9	13.8	12.0	4.0	2.0	21.3	9.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.9	3.5	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.6
Total	2.0	3.9	2.6	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.0	11.0	3.1
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	4.2	7.4	4.7	12.2	9.7	3.0	6.7	18.2	7.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	3.3	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3
Total	1.6	3.5	2.2	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	9.4	2.5
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	4.1	7.7	4.8	12.3	11.1	3.8	5.7	18.9	7.6
Non-Indigenous students	1.5	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Total	1.6	3.6	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.2	9.6	2.6
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	5.3	7.4	6.2	13.4	9.7	3.0	5.7	20.6	8.6
Non-Indigenous students	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.6
Total	2.0	3.8	2.7	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	10.8	2.9
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.13

Table NIRA.16.13 Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Indigenous students	8.5	14.0	5.1	14.4	10.3	5.9	14.5	22.2	9.9
Non-Indigenous students	2.1	4.2	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.8
Total	2.5	4.5	2.3	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.5	10.5	3.2
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	8.3	13.4	4.7	13.4	12.6	6.8	14.5	20.0	9.5
Non-Indigenous students	2.0	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7
Total	2.3	4.5	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	9.6	3.1
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	10.1	14.1	5.9	14.8	12.0	6.5	11.8	18.6	10.4
Non-Indigenous students	2.5	4.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.2	3.6	3.1
Total	2.9	4.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.5	9.6	3.5
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	17.2	25.9	11.7	25.6	29.7	14.5	20.2	33.5	19.2
Non-Indigenous students	4.0	7.5	4.5	4.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	4.0	5.3
Total	4.7	8.0	5.0	5.9	7.6	7.8	7.0	15.5	6.1
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	16.1	24.9	11.3	24.7	31.1	14.3	19.2	35.0	18.7
Non-Indigenous students	3.7	7.3	4.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.1	3.0	5.1
Total	4.3	7.9	4.6	5.6	7.7	7.8	6.3	15.4	5.9
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	19.0	23.8	12.1	25.7	32.1	12.9	20.2	36.0	20.0
Non-Indigenous students	4.6	7.6	4.8	5.0	7.7	7.3	6.8	5.0	5.8
Total	5.3	8.1	5.3	6.3	8.6	8.0	7.1	17.1	6.5

Source: ACARA (2010) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2010*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.14

Table NIRA.16.14 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	1.6	6.3	1.3	0.6	6.5	0.5	5.9	0.8	1.9
Non-Indigenous students	1.0	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.9	0.9	3.3	1.4	1.6
Total	1.1	2.7	1.7	1.0	3.1	1.5	3.4	1.2	1.8
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	1.5	6.5	1.3	0.5	6.4	0.5	5.9	0.9	1.8
Non-Indigenous students	1.0	2.4	1.7	0.8	2.9	0.9	3.3	1.4	1.7
Total	1.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.5	3.4	1.3	1.8
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.5	6.1	1.3	0.6	5.8	0.5	5.9	0.8	1.8
Non-Indigenous students	0.9	2.3	1.6	0.8	2.7	0.8	3.2	1.4	1.5
Total	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	1.7
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	1.3	4.3	1.1	0.5	3.9	1.5	3.8	0.8	1.4
Non-Indigenous students	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.2
Total	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	2.4	0.9	1.2
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	1.3	4.4	1.1	0.5	3.9	1.5	3.8	0.6	1.4
Non-Indigenous students	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.2	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.2
Total	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.2
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.3	4.3	1.0	0.5	4.0	1.5	3.8	0.8	1.4
Non-Indigenous students	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.9	1.1
Total	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.2	1.2	2.4	0.8	1.2
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.14

Table NIRA.16.14 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2010 (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>
Indigenous students	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7
Total	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.8
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.2	4.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.7
Total	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.8
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.6	2.5	1.2	0.2	3.9	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7
Total	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.8
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	0.5	2.6	1.9	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.1
Non-Indigenous students	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.9
Total	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.0
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	0.4	2.7	1.8	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.1
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.9
Total	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.2	1.0
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.5	3.0	1.9	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.9	0.2	1.2
Non-Indigenous students	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.3	1.9	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.9
Total	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.2	1.0

Source: ACARA (2010) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2010*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.15

Table NIRA.16.15 **Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	2.0	5.7	2.5	1.1	2.2	2.9	3.9	1.4	2.2
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.8
Total	1.3	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.9	1.7	1.9
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	2.0	5.6	2.6	1.1	2.2	2.9	4.9	1.4	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.0	1.8
Total	1.3	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.9
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	2.0	5.6	2.3	1.1	2.2	2.9	4.9	1.4	2.1
Non-Indigenous students	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.8	1.7
Total	1.3	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.8
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	1.6	5.9	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.7	5.6	1.6	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.6
Total	1.1	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.7
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	1.6	5.9	3.0	1.6	2.5	1.7	4.7	1.6	2.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.6
Total	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.7
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.5	5.9	2.8	1.6	2.3	1.7	4.7	1.6	2.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.2	1.6
Total	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.15

Table NIRA.16.15 Proportion of student exemptions, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (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>
Indigenous students	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.2
Total	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	1.3	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.8
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.9	1.2
Total	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.8	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8	1.2
Total	0.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	1.6	4.1	2.3	2.0	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.6	2.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.2
Total	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.3
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	1.6	4.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.5	2.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.2
Total	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.3
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	1.6	4.3	2.1	2.2	1.3	0.8	3.9	1.6	2.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.2
Total	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.3

Source: ACARA (2009) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2009*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.16

Table NIRA.16.16 **Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	4.8	9.3	4.7	13.6	12.8	4.0	4.9	11.1	7.3
Non-Indigenous students	1.8	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.3
Total	2.0	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.1	1.9	2.5	5.8	2.6
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	4.4	7.7	4.7	13.5	15.0	3.5	4.9	9.1	7.0
Non-Indigenous students	1.6	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.3
Total	1.8	3.6	2.2	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.5	4.8	2.6
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	5.2	9.3	6.8	16.2	12.4	3.7	6.9	13.6	8.7
Non-Indigenous students	2.2	3.7	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.7
Total	2.3	4.0	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.9	7.2	3.1
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	4.8	7.4	5.2	12.0	9.3	4.3	10.3	7.5	6.6
Non-Indigenous students	1.8	3.4	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.3
Total	1.9	3.6	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	4.1	2.5
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	4.3	9.1	5.1	10.4	13.1	3.9	7.5	6.5	6.4
Non-Indigenous students	1.6	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.3
Total	1.7	3.7	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.5
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students	6.0	10.0	6.5	13.5	9.7	5.6	9.3	10.1	8.1
Non-Indigenous students	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.7
Total	2.3	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	5.3	3.0
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.16

Table NIRA.16.16 **Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
Indigenous students	8.0	14.2	5.9	14.2	10.3	10.9	16.8	12.6	9.0
Non-Indigenous students	2.3	4.3	2.1	2.0	2.7	4.0	4.2	3.5	2.9
Total	2.6	4.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	4.5	4.5	6.9	3.2
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	8.0	15.3	6.1	13.7	12.2	9.1	13.7	10.5	8.9
Non-Indigenous students	2.0	4.3	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	2.8
Total	2.3	4.6	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.0	4.1	5.9	3.1
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	9.9	13.5	6.2	15.2	10.0	11.6	22.1	13.0	9.9
Non-Indigenous students	2.8	4.5	2.4	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.5	4.0	3.2
Total	3.1	4.8	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.5	4.8	7.4	3.6
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	16.1	23.1	13.6	27.9	25.8	16.3	24.3	25.1	18.6
Non-Indigenous students	4.1	7.1	4.0	3.7	6.0	7.0	7.6	5.1	5.1
Total	4.7	7.7	4.6	5.2	6.8	8.0	8.0	12.4	5.8
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	14.9	21.0	12.7	26.0	26.2	16.1	20.4	21.6	17.3
Non-Indigenous students	3.7	6.9	3.9	3.5	6.1	6.9	6.4	3.9	4.8
Total	4.2	7.4	4.4	4.9	6.9	7.9	6.8	10.5	5.5
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	18.0	21.7	14.0	28.6	26.2	16.5	23.3	24.8	19.3
Non-Indigenous students	4.9	7.4	4.5	3.6	6.5	7.3	6.9	5.4	5.5
Total	5.5	7.9	5.1	5.1	7.3	8.2	7.3	12.5	6.3

(a) Proportion of student absences and withdrawals have been rounded and may not sum to the combined proportion of students absences/withdrawals reported on 2009 NAPLAN national report.

Table NIRA.16.16 Proportion of student absences, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
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Source: ACARA (2009) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2009*, ACARA, Sydney.

Table NIRA.16.17

Table NIRA.16.17	Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
Year 3 reading									
Indigenous students	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	5.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.9
Total	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.0
Year 3 writing									
Indigenous students	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	5.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.1
Non-Indigenous students	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.5	2.2	1.0	0.9
Total	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4	2.1	0.7	1.0
Year 3 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.5	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.3	1.0
Non-Indigenous students	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.4	2.2	0.9	0.9
Total	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.0
Year 5 reading									
Indigenous students	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Total	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Year 5 writing									
Indigenous students	0.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7
Total	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7
Year 5 numeracy									
Indigenous students (b)	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.2	3.3	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Total	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6
Year 7 reading									

Table NIRA.16.17

Table NIRA.16.17 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
Indigenous students	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.6	–	4.2	0.1	0.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	–	0.4
Total	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.5	–	0.5
Year 7 writing									
Indigenous students	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.6	–	4.2	0.1	0.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	–	0.4
Total	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	–	0.5
Year 7 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.6	–	4.2	0.1	0.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	–	0.4
Total	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	–	0.5
Year 9 reading									
Indigenous students	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.1	3.3	0.2	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	–	0.5
Year 9 writing									
Indigenous students	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.1	3.2	0.2	–	–	0.7
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	–	0.5
Year 9 numeracy									
Indigenous students	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.1	3.3	0.2	–	–	0.6
Non-Indigenous students	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
Total	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	–	0.5

(a) Proportion of student absences and withdrawals have been rounded and may not sum to the combined proportion of students absences/withdrawals reported on 2009 NAPLAN national report.

Table NIRA.16.17 **Proportion of student withdrawals, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2009 (a) (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>
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACARA (2009) *NAPLAN Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy: National Report for 2009*, ACARA, Sydney.

NIRA Indicator 17:

No data available for this report.

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

Table NIRA.19.1	Apparent retention rates for students in years 7-8 to year 10, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent) (a)								
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students									
Government schools	95.2	86.0	96.5	86.7	98.6	114.5	104.1	73.2	92.8
Non-Government schools	118.7	127.7	112.3	111.8	104.1	92.4	81.1	102.1	110.9
All schools	98.0	90.7	99.6	90.7	99.2	110.8	96.4	81.0	95.8
Non-Indigenous students (b)									
Government schools	100.1	102.2	103.0	104.3	102.6	99.8	104.0	105.9	101.9
Non-Government schools	98.3	100.1	100.4	101.2	103.5	100.3	97.1	78.4	99.8
All schools	99.4	101.3	102.0	103.0	103.0	100.0	100.6	95.2	101.0
All students									
Government schools	99.8	101.9	102.4	102.7	102.4	101.0	104.0	91.1	101.3
Non-Government schools	98.6	100.2	100.8	101.5	103.6	100.0	96.9	86.1	100.0
All schools	99.3	101.2	101.8	102.2	102.9	100.7	100.5	89.4	100.8

(a) The apparent retention rate to Year 12 is the ratio of the 2010 Year 12 student population to the population of students in the year those students would have been expected to have commenced secondary school. Secondary school commencement varies between the states and territories and may vary within jurisdictions across time which will affect the calculation and comparison of apparent retention rates (see the structure of school education section in this report for further information). In 2008 year 7 became the first year of secondary education in the Northern Territory where previously it was the last year of primary education.

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are included in the figures for 'non-Indigenous students'.

Source: ABS (2011) Schools, Australia, 2010, Cat. no. 4221.0, data cube NSSC Table 64a: Apparent Retention Rates (ARR) 1996-2010.

Table NIRA.19.2

Table NIRA.19.2 **Apparent retention rates for students in years 7-8 to year 12, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	35.1	39.0	54.4	39.3	59.7	42.8	65.8	33.6	43.4
Non-Government schools	68.0	63.0	97.0	61.9	85.2	47.5	37.5	20.3	67.5
All schools	38.6	41.8	62.3	42.9	62.1	43.4	58.8	29.8	47.2
Non-Indigenous students (b)									
Government schools	70.4	75.2	77.6	76.8	76.0	75.7	108.4	81.4	74.9
Non-Government schools	79.5	90.7	94.2	85.9	92.7	67.4	73.4	49.6	86.3
All schools	73.9	81.5	83.8	80.7	82.6	73.0	91.4	69.3	79.4
All students									
Government schools	68.4	74.7	75.8	73.5	75.2	72.9	107.2	60.0	73.1
Non-Government schools	79.4	90.6	94.3	85.3	92.7	66.9	73.1	39.5	86.0
All schools	72.5	81.1	82.5	78.3	81.9	71.0	90.8	53.0	78.0

(a) The apparent retention rate to Year 12 is the ratio of the 2010 Year 12 student population to the population of students in the year those students would have been expected to have commenced secondary school. Secondary school commencement varies between the states and territories and may vary within jurisdictions across time which will affect the calculation and comparison of apparent retention rates (see the structure of school education section in this report for further information). In 2008 year 7 became the first year of secondary education in the Northern Territory where previously it was the last year of primary education.

(b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are included in the figures for 'non-Indigenous students'.

Source: ABS (2011) Schools, Australia, 2010, Cat. no. 4221.0, data cube NSSC Table 64a: Apparent Retention Rates (ARR) 1996-2010.

NIRA Indicator 20:

Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10

Table NIRA.20.1

Table NIRA.20.1	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (per cent) (a)											Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10			
NSW													
Indigenous	90	90	90	90	90	89	85	81	78	78	87	76	
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	95	95	94	93	91	90	89	92	86	
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	91	84	
Vic													
Indigenous	90	89	89	89	89	89	87	82	81	80	83	83	
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	90	90	89	89	
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	90	90	89	89	
Qld													
Indigenous	86	87	87	88	88	88	88	83	79	77	na	na	
Non-Indigenous	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	91	89	87	na	na	
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	88	87	na	na	
WA													
Indigenous	81	83	83	84	83	84	81	75	68	62	na	27	
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	90	88	na	94	
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	88	86	na	94	
SA													
Indigenous	81	81	83	84	84	84	81	76	70	70	83	81	
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	88	86	92	89	
Total	92	92	92	93	92	92	92	89	87	85	92	89	
Tas													
Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	92	91	85	85	82	na	na	
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	95	95	95	93	91	90	87	na	na	
Total	94	94	95	95	95	94	93	91	89	87	na	na	

Table NIRA.20.1

Table NIRA.20.1 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	88	91	89	88	89	83	79	75	72	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	90	87	87	na	na
Total	94	94	94	94	94	93	92	89	87	86	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	72	72	73	74	74	75	70	65	60	61	81	78
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	94	92	91	90	87	76	89
Total	83	83	83	84	84	85	81	79	77	77	80	89

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available

Source: ACARA (2010) Unpublished.

Table NIRA.20.2

Table NIRA.20.2 **Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	86	90	87	91	90	91	88	88	88	76	84	95
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	94	92	95
Total	94	94	95	95	95	94	95	94	94	93	92	95
Vic												
Indigenous	94	93	94	93	91	92	88	81	90	80	na	75
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	94	93	93	89	87
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	93	93	89	86
Qld												
Indigenous	89	87	90	90	90	88	90	89	89	84	88	74
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	94	94	93	94	73
Total	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	94	74
WA												
Indigenous	83	82	88	81	87	82	88	79	87	64	61	44
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	93	90	44
Total	93	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	94	93	65	44
SA												
Indigenous	86	80	89	88	91	90	95	94	92	92	90	95
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	88	91
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	88	91
Tas												
Indigenous	90	92	94	94	97	94	92	93	92	86	na	na
Non-Indigenous	95	95	96	95	94	95	95	95	94	94	96	90
Total	95	95	96	95	94	95	94	95	94	94	96	90

Table NIRA.20.2

Table NIRA.20.2 **Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	98	87	93	83	33	90	76	73	85	83	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	93	96	94	95	94	94	94	na	na
Total	93	94	95	93	96	94	95	94	94	94	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	69	72	62	78	80	79	88	85	93	92	na	71
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	93	95	92	95	95	94	95	na	na
Total	91	92	89	91	92	90	94	93	94	94	na	71

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available

Source: ACARA (2010) Unpublished.

Table NIRA.20.3

Table NIRA.20.3 **Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	90	89	89	90	88	91	89	86	87	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	93	93	93	na
Total	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	93	92	93	na
Vic												
Indigenous	89	90	90	87	93	93	88	83	88	87	60	85
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	96	94	94	94	80	85
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	96	94	94	94	79	85
Qld												
Indigenous	90	90	91	90	89	91	91	91	91	87	na	74
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	95	94	93	na	68
Total	94	94	94	94	95	95	95	95	94	93	na	72
WA												
Indigenous	75	78	81	80	81	80	81	83	84	85	na	57
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	na	na
Total	92	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	94	94	na	57
SA												
Indigenous	93	92	92	92	90	93	91	89	92	86	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	95	95	94	94	94	92	92	91	96
Total	94	94	95	95	95	94	94	94	92	92	91	96
Tas												
Indigenous	90	91	90	93	91	87	93	91	88	90	na	na
Non-Indigenous	95	95	95	96	96	95	95	94	94	92	na	na
Total	94	95	95	95	95	94	95	94	93	92	na	na

Table NIRA.20.3

Table NIRA.20.3 **Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2010 (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	92	88	96	93	93	93	90	85	85	87	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	93	94	92	89	90	89	na	na
Total	94	94	95	94	93	94	92	89	90	89	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	69	64	68	68	65	70	72	75	70	68	na	na
Non-Indigenous	89	89	90	90	90	88	90	87	88	87	na	na
Total	82	81	83	83	82	83	84	84	84	82	na	na

(a) See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available

Source: ACARA (2010) Unpublished.

Table NIRA.20.4

Table NIRA.20.4 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (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	89	84	81	78	81	87	76
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	93	91	90	89	92	85
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	89	89	91	84
Vic												
Indigenous	88	89	89	89	89	89	86	85	82	82	83	83
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	90	90
Total	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	90	90
Qld												
Indigenous	85	87	87	87	88	88	87	82	78	76	70	95
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	88	87	89	91
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	90	88	86	86	92
WA												
Indigenous	78	81	80	82	82	81	81	74	68	64	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	87	na	na
Total	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	90	88	86	na	na
SA												
Indigenous	80	83	84	83	84	83	83	77	70	70	81	69
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	93	93	91	88	86	93	90
Total	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	90	87	86	92	89
Tas												
Indigenous	93	94	93	93	93	92	90	86	83	81	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	91	89	88	na	na
Total	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	91	89	87	na	na

Table NIRA.20.4

Table NIRA.20.4 **Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (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	90	90	88	90	85	79	76	80	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	87	na	na
Total	93	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	87	na	na
NT												
Indigenous	70	73	73	74	74	74	73	70	70	69	81	52
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	91	90	89	83	93
Total	82	83	84	85	84	85	82	81	81	82	81	86

(a) Attendance rates are the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period. Student attendance data are reported for full time students in years 1–10, but are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors. See data quality statement for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) *2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter*.

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

Table NIRA.24.1 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, 30 June 2011**

	<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 (a)</i>
CDEP participants (15 – 64 years)	no.	502	..	1 933	2 996	824	np	..	4 389	10 644
Indigenous people (15 – 64 years)	no.	102 901	23 348	100 092	48 968	19 359	12 963	3 112	44 407	355 314
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participating in CDEP (b)	%	0.5	..	1.9	6.1	4.3	np	..	9.9	3.0

(a) The reported total number of CDEP participants for Australia excludes the few (less than 20) participants in Tasmania.

(b) 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. **np** Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection; and ABS, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3238.0)

Table NIRA.24.2

Table NIRA.24.2		CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2011								
	<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 (a)</i>
CDEP participants										
15 – 24 years	no.	168	..	582	983	246	np	..	1 269	3 248
25 – 34 years	no.	97	..	478	859	254	–	..	1 422	3 110
35 – 44 years	no.	123	..	458	638	190	np	..	1 004	2 413
45 – 54 years	no.	77	..	297	377	98	np	..	520	1 369
55 – 64 years	no.	37	..	118	139	36	np	..	174	504
Total 15 – 64 years	no.	502	..	1 933	2 996	824	np	..	4 389	10 644
65 years or over	no.	np	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	48
Indigenous population										
15 – 24 years	no.	35 231	8 058	34 059	15 845	6 681	4 493	1 029	13 741	119 137
25 – 34 years	no.	22 077	5 171	22 653	11 712	4 396	2 807	757	11 222	80 795
35 – 44 years	no.	19 461	4 388	20 009	9 720	3 749	2 300	626	9 335	69 588
45 – 54 years	no.	16 117	3 475	14 612	7 456	2 883	2 054	442	6 394	53 433
55 – 64 years	no.	10 015	2 256	8 759	4 235	1 650	1 309	258	3 715	32 197
Total 15 – 64 years	no.	102 901	23 348	100 092	48 968	19 359	12 963	3 112	44 407	355 314
65 years or over	no.	6 477	1 534	5 142	2 614	1 090	724	99	2 299	19 993
Proportion of Indigenous Australians participation in CDEP (b)										
15 – 24 years	%	0.5	..	1.7	6.2	3.7	np	..	9.2	2.7
25 – 34 years	%	0.4	..	2.1	7.3	5.8	–	..	12.7	3.8
35 – 44 years	%	0.6	..	2.3	6.6	5.1	np	..	10.8	3.5
45 – 54 years	%	0.5	..	2.0	5.1	3.4	np	..	8.1	2.6
55 – 64 years	%	0.4	..	1.3	3.3	2.2	np	..	4.7	1.6
Total 15 – 64 years	%	0.5	..	1.9	6.1	4.3	np	..	9.9	3.0
65 years or over	%	np	..	np	np	np	–	..	np	0.2

(a) The reported total number of CDEP participants for Australia in each of the 15 – 64 age groups excludes the few (less than 20) participants in Tasmania.

Table NIRA.24.2 **CDEP participation by Indigenous Australians, by age, 30 June 2011**

<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 (a)</i>
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(b) 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. **np** Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection; and ABS, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (Cat. no. 3238.0)

Table NIRA.24.3

Table NIRA.24.3		Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment, 2010-11 (a)									
	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)	
CDEP Employment exits	no.	125	..	618	435	198	np	..	944	2 320	
Full time employment	no.	123	..	607	424	198	np	..	905	2 257	
Part time employment	no.	2	..	11	11	–	–	..	39	63	
CDEP participations	no.	1 225	..	5 087	6 252	1 632	np	..	10 622	24 818	
Proportion of CDEP participations moving into off-CDEP employment (c)	%	10.2	..	12.1	7.0	12.1	np	..	8.9	9.3	

(a) There are no CDEP participations or exits in the ACT and Victoria. In Tasmania both the total CDEP exits and CDEP exits by employment type are too small to be reported (less than 20).

(b) The reported total number of CDEP participants and exits for Australia excludes the few cases in Tasmania.

(c) 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. **np** Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

NIRA Indicator 25:

3-month employment outcomes (Post Programming Monitoring)

Table NIRA.25.1

Table NIRA.25.1 **Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2010 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	8 419	1 567	8 600	4 956	1 818	980	**np	4 681	31 021
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	22 913	4 127	23 186	13 364	4 648	1 786	**np	12 095	82 119
Proportion employed three months after program	%	36.7	38.0	37.1	37.1	39.1	54.9	**np	38.7	37.8
Non-Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	133 075	107 204	101 547	39 389	33 759	11 760	np	2 903	429 637
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	279 282	205 547	192 870	69 555	65 854	23 167	np	4 712	840 987
Proportion employed three months after program	%	47.6	52.2	52.7	56.6	51.3	50.8	np	61.6	51.1
All people										
Employed three months after program (c)	no.	141 494	108 771	110 147	44 345	35 577	12 740	4 273	7 584	464 931
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	no.	302 195	209 674	216 056	82 919	70 502	24 953	7 609	16 807	930 715
Proportion employed three months after program	%	46.8	51.9	51.0	53.5	50.5	51.1	56.2	45.1	50.0

(a) Estimate with an asterisk ** not reported because Relative Standard Error greater than 25 per cent.

(b) Estimates for ACT not reported due to the small number of PPM survey responses received and high Relative Standard Error. ACT's Indigenous and non-Indigenous figures have been excluded from relevant national 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.25.1 **Three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2010 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
--	------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	---------	----	------

(d) Includes job seekers who participated in Job Services Australia (Streams 1-4), Job Services Australia activity based placements, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Disability Employment Services or Reformed Indigenous Employment Program between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010, with outcomes measured around three months later.

np Not published.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.2

Table NIRA.25.2 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, 2010 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	501	206	547	455	233	118	**np	502	1 035
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±	**np	..	..
Proportion employed three months after program	±	2.2	5.0	2.4	3.4	5.0	6.6	**np	4.2	1.3
Non-Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	1 333	1 119	1 157	706	626	378	np	228	2 346
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±	np	..	..
Proportion employed three months after program	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	np	4.8	0.3
All people										
Employed three months after program (c)	±	1 412	1 135	1 262	815	660	396	255	545	2 522
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (d)	±
Proportion employed three months after program	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.6	3.4	3.2	0.3

(a) Estimate with an asterisk ** not reported because Relative Standard Error greater than 25 per cent.

(b) Estimates for ACT not reported due to the small number of PPM survey responses received and high Relative Standard Error. ACT's Indigenous and non-Indigenous figures have been excluded from relevant national 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.25.2 **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, 2010 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
(d)	Includes job seekers who participated in Job Services Australia (Streams 1-4), Job Services Australia activity based placements, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Disability Employment Services or Reformed Indigenous Employment Program between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010, with outcomes measured around three months later.									

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) Post Program Monitoring Survey and administrative data.

Table NIRA.25.3

Table NIRA.25.3 Relative Standard Errors for three month employment outcomes for job seekers who have participated in a DEEWR funded employment assistance program, by Indigenous status, 2010

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (a)	%	3.0	6.7	3.2	4.7	6.5	6.2	37.6	5.5	1.7
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (b)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	3.0	6.7	3.2	4.7	6.5	6.2	37.6	5.5	1.7
Non-Indigenous people										
Employed three months after program (a)	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.0	4.0	0.3
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (b)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.0	4.0	0.3
All people										
Employed three months after program (a)	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.5	0.3
Participants in DEEWR program (within previous 12 months) (b)	%
Proportion employed three months after program	%	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.5	0.3

(a) 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 (b)).

(b) Includes job seekers who participated in Job Services Australia (Streams 1-4), Job Services Australia activity based placements, Disability Employment Network, Vocational Rehabilitation Services, Disability Employment Services or Reformed Indigenous Employment Program between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010, with outcomes measured around three months later.

.. 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	VET participation rates for students aged 15–64 years by Indigenous Status, various years (per cent) (a)								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010									
Indigenous students (c)	29.6	26.3	16.7	24.5	27.2	14.5	23.0	21.7	23.3
All students	11.6	13.5	9.7	10.3	11.0	14.8	11.3	14.2	11.6
2009									
Indigenous students (c)	26.0	24.8	15.6	22.3	23.6	12.0	17.9	22.1	21.3
All students	11.0	12.9	9.5	9.9	10.9	13.0	10.4	14.1	11.1
2008									
Indigenous students (c)	26.6	25.3	15.8	21.2	25.4	12.6	15.4	23.2	21.6
All students	11.2	13.0	9.8	9.7	11.2	14.0	9.9	13.7	11.3
2007									
Indigenous students (c)	25.1	23.6	16.3	22.4	24.7	12.6	13.7	24.7	21.6
All students	11.4	12.8	9.9	9.6	11.1	13.3	9.7	14.5	11.3
2006									
Indigenous students (c)	24.1	22.2	15.9	22.6	27.5	11.3	15.7	24.9	21.2
All students	11.9	12.6	10.4	9.4	10.9	12.7	9.8	14.2	11.4

(a) Participation rates are the number of 15–64 year old students participating in VET expressed as a proportion of the estimated population aged 15–64 years.

(b) Data for South Australia includes VET in Schools which has been assessed by TAFE.

(c) Indigenous students are defined as those who self-identify on enrolment forms that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for total reported VET students is as follows: 2006 – 15.4 per cent; 2007 – 10.7 per cent; 2008 – 10.0 per cent; 2009 – 9.8 per cent, 2010 – 8.4 per cent.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET Provider Collection, 2010; ABS (June 2010) Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat no. 3201.0; ABS (September 2009) Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021, Series A, Cat no. 3238.0.

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	369, 410, 414, 418, 422, 425, 428, 431
(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	395
(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	361, 410, 414, 418, 425, 428, 431
3. Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	365
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)	369, 410, 414, 418, 422, 425, 428, 431
10. Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)	373, 410, 414, 418, 422, 425, 428
11. Child under 5 hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis	377
12. Proportion of babies born of low birthweight	382
13. Tobacco smoking during pregnancy	386
14. Antenatal care	390
15. Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7, 9	395
16. Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7, 9	395
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	398
20. Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10	401
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	404
25. 3-month employment outcomes (post program monitoring)	406
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

Target/Outcome	Close the life expectancy gap within a generation
Indicator	Mortality rate (and excess deaths) by leading causes
Measure (computation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — death registrations for the period 2005–2010 (five-year aggregates, and single years) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.• <i>Denominator</i> — (<i>Non-Indigenous</i>) where available, non-Indigenous Estimated Resident Population (ERP) else estimated Indigenous population subtracted from total Estimated Resident Population. (<i>Indigenous</i>) Estimated Indigenous Population. <p><i>Excess deaths:</i> 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 of the reference period.</p>
Data source/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Causes of Death collection (3303.0) and ABS Deaths collection (3302.0).• <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0), ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0).
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . 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 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 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 by the ABS to code cause of death since 1997.</p>

For further information on the ABS Causes of Death and Deaths collections, see the relevant Data Quality Statement.

Timeliness

Causes of death and deaths data are published on an annual basis. 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. 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.

Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of the 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 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.

For further information on ABS Estimated Resident Population, see the relevant Data Quality Statement.

Accuracy

Information on deaths and causes of death is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, deaths and 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. See Technical Note: *Causes of Death Revisions in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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).

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Deaths and Causes of Death collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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. See Technical Note: *Causes of Death Revisions in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three-quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Mortality indicators presented in the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement and National Healthcare Agreement reports were compiled

using deaths data on a year of registration basis. If this practice is followed for reporting data for the 2010 reference year, mortality indicators for Queensland and any aggregates including Queensland will be overstated and prevent meaningful comparisons over time.

To minimise the impact of these outstanding death registrations on mortality indicators used in various Council of Australian Government (COAG) reports, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use 'adjusted' deaths for Queensland for 2010 reference year. The 'adjusted' deaths were calculated by adding together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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. Deaths data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3302.0 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 direct method, to 75 years +, to account for differences between the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Direct age-standardisation to the 2001 total Australian population was used. Age-standardised results provide a measure of relative difference only between populations.

Information on how to interpret and use the data appropriately is available from *Explanatory Notes in Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)*

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.
- 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 & public hospitals in the 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.
- 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)

- *Numerator* — Number of hospital separations.
- *Denominator* — 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 $1000 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$, 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, using 5 year age-groups from 0-4 to 65 years and over).

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.
- *Denominator* — (*Total population*) Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009. (*Indigenous population*) ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections Series B as at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

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 AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing. For further information see the AIHW website.

The data were supplied to the AIHW 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. Hospitals may be required to provide data to states and territories through administrative arrangements, contractual requirements or legislation.

States and territories supplied these data under the terms of the National Health Information Agreement (see link).

www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6442472807&libID=6442472788

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 essentially all hospitals in Australia, including public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities, alcohol and drug treatment hospitals and dental hospitals. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories are not included. Hospitals specialising in ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.

The 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 data quality and confidentiality reasons. Separations per person for Tasmania, ACT and the Northern Territory are therefore lower than would otherwise be the case and should not be directly compared with other jurisdictions. Furthermore, because Indigenous persons typically have higher separation rates in public hospitals, the rate ratios in Tas/ACT/NT that compare Indigenous persons with other persons may be higher than would otherwise be the case.

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 this data is 2008-09 to 2009-10. Single year data for 2009-10 are also reported for time series. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2009-10 almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of all separations for a mothercraft hospital in the Australian Capital Territory and about 2400 separations for one public hospital in Western Australia.

The majority of private hospitals provided data, with the exception of the private day hospital facilities in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. In addition, Western Australia was not able to provide about 10 600 separations for one private hospital.

States and territories are primarily responsible for the quality of the data they provide. However, the AIHW undertakes extensive validations on 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 queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.

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 separations for people resident in these six jurisdictions only and are not necessarily representative of the jurisdictions not included. Indigenous status data are reported for Tasmania and ACT (public hospitals only) with caveats until further audits of the quality of data in these jurisdictions are completed.

For the current reporting period, two years of data have been combined. For time series, single year data are reported. Caution should be exercised in time series analysis, due to the possible contribution of

changes in ascertainment of Indigenous status for Indigenous patients to changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time.

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.

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 2009-10, National Indigenous Reform Agreement: performance report 2009-10, and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework detailed analyses report 2010.

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.

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 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework detailed analyses report.

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 sixth edition of the International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2008).

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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — death and perinatal death registrations for the period 2005–2010 (various 5-year aggregates, and single years) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. (<i>Perinatal</i>) Number of fetal deaths (of at least 20 weeks gestation or birth weight of at least 400 grams) and neonatal deaths (deaths of live born babies within 28 completed days of birth). (<i>Infant</i>) Number of deaths among children less than 1 year. (<i>Child 0-4</i>) Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years. (<i>Child 1-4</i>) Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years.• <i>Denominator</i> — (<i>Perinatal</i>) Number of all births (including all live births and all fetal deaths of at least 20 weeks gestation or birth weight of at least 400 grams). (<i>Infant</i>) Number of live births in the period. (<i>Child 0-4</i>) Population aged 0 to 4 years. (<i>Child 1-4</i>) Population aged 1 to 4 years.• <i>Excess deaths</i> — 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.
Data source/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Deaths Collection (3302.0).• <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Perinatal</i>) ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0). (<i>Infant</i>) ABS Births Collection (3301.0). (<i>Child 0-4</i>) ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Child 1-4</i>) ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Indigenous</i>) ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0).
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act</i> (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 Deaths 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 statistics.</p> <p>The ABS Births collection includes all births that are live born and have not been previously registered, births to temporary visitors to Australia, births occurring within Australian Territorial waters, births occurring in</p>

Australian Antarctic Territories and other external territories, births occurring in transit (i.e. on ships or planes) if registered in the State or Territory of "next port of call", births to Australian nationals employed overseas at Australian legations and consular offices and births that occurred in earlier years that have not been previously registered (late registrations). Births data exclude fetal deaths, adoptions, sex changes, legitimations and corrections, and births to foreign diplomatic staff, and births occurring on Norfolk Island.

For further information on the ABS Deaths, Perinatal Deaths and Births collections, see the relevant Data Quality Statement.

Timeliness

Deaths 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 required by 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 the 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 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.

For further information on ABS Estimated Resident Population, see the relevant Data Quality Statement.

Accuracy

Information on deaths, perinatal deaths and births is obtained from a complete enumeration of events registered during a specified period and is not subject to sampling error. However, deaths, perinatal deaths and births 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).

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Deaths and Perinatal collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and

Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three-quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Mortality indicators presented in the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement and National Healthcare Agreement reports were compiled using deaths data on a year of registration basis. If this practice is followed for reporting data for the 2010 reference year, mortality indicators for Queensland and any aggregates including Queensland will be overstated and prevent meaningful comparisons over time.

To minimise the impact of these outstanding death registrations on mortality indicators used in various Council of Australian Government (COAG) reports, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use 'adjusted' deaths for Queensland for 2010 reference year. The 'adjusted' deaths were calculated by adding together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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 Deaths data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3302.0 product family. Perinatal deaths data are available on the ABS website under the 3304.0 product family. Births data are available on the ABS website under the 3301.0 product family. 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.

Interpretability Some data for this indicator has been presented as crude rates, either per 1,000 live births or 1,000 estimated resident population.

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	Mortality rates (and excess deaths) by leading causes (for children under 5)
Measure (computation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — death registrations for the period 2005–2009 (5-year aggregate) provided by State and Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages. (<i>Perinatal</i>) Number of fetal deaths (of at least 20 weeks gestation or with birth weight of at least 400 grams) and neonatal deaths (deaths of live born babies within 28 completed days of birth). (<i>Infant</i>) Number of deaths among children aged less than 1 year. (<i>Child 0-4</i>) Number of deaths among children aged 0 to 4 years. (<i>Child 1-4</i>) Number of deaths among children aged 1 to 4 years.• <i>Denominator</i> — (<i>Perinatal</i>) Number of all births (including all live births and fetal deaths of at least 20 weeks gestation or birth weight of at least 400 grams). (<i>Infant</i>) Number of live births in the period. (<i>Child 0-4</i>) Population aged 0 to 4 years. (<i>Child 1-4</i>) Population aged 1 to 4 years.• <i>Excess deaths</i> — 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.
Data source/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0) and ABS Causes of Death Collection (3303.0)• <i>Denominator</i> — ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Perinatal</i>) ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0). (<i>Infant</i>) ABS Births Collection (3301.0). (<i>Child 0-4</i>) ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Child 1-4</i>) ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0). (<i>Indigenous</i>) ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0).
Institutional environment	These collections are conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . 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 coded according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD). ICD is the international standard classification for epidemiological purposes and is</p>

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 by the ABS to code cause of death since 1997.

The ABS Births collection includes all births that are live born and have not been previously registered, births to temporary visitors to Australia, births occurring within Australian Territorial waters, births occurring in Australian Antarctic Territories and other external territories, births occurring in transit (i.e. on ships or planes) if registered in the State or Territory of "next port of call", births to Australian nationals employed overseas at Australian legations and consular offices and births that occurred in earlier years that have not been previously registered (late registrations). Births data exclude fetal deaths, adoptions, sex changes, legitimations and corrections, and births to foreign diplomatic staff, and births occurring on Norfolk Island.

For further information on the ABS Causes of Death, Perinatal Deaths and Births collections, see the relevant Data Quality Statements.

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 required by 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 the 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 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.

For further information on ABS Estimated Resident Population, see the relevant Data Quality Statement.

Accuracy

Information on causes of death and perinatal deaths is obtained from a complete enumeration of deaths registered during a specified period and are not subject to sampling error. However, causes of death and perinatal 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 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.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 3303.0).

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).

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.

Non-Indigenous data from the Causes of Death collection and Perinatal collection do not include death registrations with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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. Births data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3301.0 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.

Interpretability Data for this indicator have been presented as crude rates, either per 1000 all births, per 1000 live births or per 1000 estimated resident population.

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.
- 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 & private hospitals in the 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)

- *Numerator* — number of hospital separations for children aged under 5 years
- *Denominator* — 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 ÷ Denominator), presented as a rate per 1000.

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 and 30 June 2009. (*Indigenous population*) ABS Indigenous Experimental Estimates and Projections Series B as at 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.

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 AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing. For further information see the AIHW website.

The data were supplied to the AIHW 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. Hospitals may be required to provide data to states and territories through administrative arrangements, contractual requirements or legislation

States and territories supplied these data under the terms of the National Health Information Agreement (see link).

www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6442472807&libID=6442472788

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 essentially all hospitals in Australia, including public and private acute and psychiatric hospitals, free-standing day hospital facilities, alcohol and drug treatment hospitals and dental hospitals. Hospitals operated by the Australian Defence Force, corrections authorities and in Australia's off-shore territories are not included. Hospitals specialising in ophthalmic aids and other specialised acute medical or surgical care are included.

The 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 data quality and confidentiality reasons. Private hospitals account for approximately 40 per cent, 31 per cent and 13 per cent of total hospital separations for people usually residing in these three jurisdictions respectively (the respective proportions for Indigenous hospital separations are 10 per cent, 7 per cent and 0.03 per cent). Separations per person for Tasmania, ACT and the Northern Territory are therefore lower than would otherwise be the case and should not be directly compared with other jurisdictions. Furthermore, because Indigenous persons typically have higher separation rates in public hospitals, the rate ratios in Tas/ACT/NT that compare Indigenous persons with other persons may be higher than would otherwise be the case.

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 the financial years 2008-09 to 2009-10. Single year data for 2009-10 are also reported for time series. Data are collected on an ongoing basis and are compiled by the AIHW annually.

Accuracy

For 2009–10 almost all public hospitals provided data for the NHMD, with the exception of all separations for a mothercraft hospital in the Australian Capital Territory and about 2,400 separations for one public hospital in Western Australia.

The majority of private hospitals provided data, with the exception of the private day hospital facilities in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. In addition, Western Australia was not able to provide about 10,600 separations for one private hospital.

States and territories are primarily responsible for the quality of the data they provide. However, the AIHW undertakes extensive validations on data. Data are checked for valid values, logical consistency and historical consistency. Where possible, data in individual data sets are checked against data from other data sets. Potential errors are queried with jurisdictions, and corrections and resubmissions may be made in response to these queries. The AIHW does not adjust data to account for possible data errors or missing or incorrect values.

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 separations for people resident in these six jurisdictions only and are not necessarily representative of the jurisdictions not included. Indigenous status data are

reported for Tasmania and ACT (public hospitals only) 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 the Australian Capital Territory, numbers of separations for Indigenous children for some principal diagnoses (diseases of the nervous system, and diseases of the genitourinary system, certain infectious and parasitic diseases and symptoms, and signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings) are extremely small (i.e. 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.

Caution should be exercised in time series analysis, due to the possible contribution of changes in ascertainment of Indigenous status for Indigenous patients to changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time.

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 2009–10*, and the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement: performance report 2009-10*.

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.

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.

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 sixth edition of the *International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, 10th revision, Australian modification (ICD-10-AM) (NCCH 2008)*.

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 currently 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.

- *numerator* — Number of low birthweight live-born singleton infants.
- *denominator*— Number of liveborn singleton infants.

Calculation is $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$.

Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

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.

The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing. For further information see the AIHW website.

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 currently has no data item for the Indigenous status of the baby, and thus reporting of Indigenous status of the baby is based on maternal Indigenous status. In 2009, this represented approximately 73 per cent of all Indigenous births based on data from ABS birth registrations (ABS 2010: Births, Australia 2009). Consultation for a new data element to collect Indigenous status of the baby was completed in June 2010 and the data element will be added to the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012.

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 2000–2009 has been consistent, at 3.4–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth. Comparisons between states and territories should be interpreted with caution.

Babies of mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from rates but are included in totals for this indicator.

Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths, and births with unknown birthweight.

Analysis by State/Territory is based on the usual residence of the mother. Excludes Australian non-residents of external territories and where State/Territory of residence was not stated.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2007 to 2009. Single year data (2009) 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. The data supplied for the 2009 Perinatal NMDS by Victoria to prepare this indicator was not the final data. Further minor changes to the data are unlikely to produce any detectable change to the indicator. 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 0.4 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.

Three years of data have been combined to minimise random statistical variation and to minimise the risk of data governance issues such as identification.

Coherence Changing levels of Indigenous identification over time and across jurisdictions affect the accuracy of compiling a consistent time series.

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
- *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*.

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. Metadata information for the Perinatal NMDS are also published in METeOR, and the *National Health Data Dictionary*.

Data quality statement — Indicator 13 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include data elements for smoking during pregnancy in 2009, however some data were available from all states and territories as part of the National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC).
- 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) 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.

- *numerator* — Number of mothers who smoked during pregnancy
- *denominator* — Number of mothers who gave birth.

Calculation is $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$.

Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period using 5 year age groups from 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.

The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing. For further information see the AIHW website.

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 Epidemiology and Statistics Unit (NPESU), 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.

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 July 2010.

For 2009, data on smoking during pregnancy was available from all states and territories.

Although the NPDC includes all relevant data elements of interest for this indicator, definitions used for smoking during pregnancy differ among the jurisdictions. All 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 different 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 2000-2009 has been consistent, at 3.4–3.8 per cent of women who gave birth.

Mothers for whom Indigenous status was not stated 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.

Analysis by State/Territory is based on the usual residence of the mother. Excludes Australian non-residents of external territories and where State/Territory of residence was not stated.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2009. 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. The data supplied for the 2009 Perinatal NMDS by Victoria to prepare this indicator was not the final data. Further minor changes to the data are unlikely to produce any detectable change to the indicator. 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 0.4 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.

Nationally, there were 4.3 per cent of Indigenous mothers for whom smoking status was not stated in 2009. The Northern Territory had a large proportion of Indigenous mothers whose smoking status was not stated (25.8 per cent) compared with 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. The proportion of Indigenous women aged 18 or over who smoked was 49.9 per cent in Northern Territory (ABS 2008). Of stated responses for the Northern Territory, 54.0 per cent of Indigenous mothers smoked during pregnancy, compared with 40.1 per cent when Not stated responses were included in the denominator.

Coherence	<p>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.</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"> • <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> annual report • Smoking and pregnancy • <i>Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004</i> • 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 <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i>; and biennially in the <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report</i>.</p>
Interpretability	<p>Supporting information on the quality and use of the NPDC are published annually in <i>Australia's mothers and babies</i> (Chapter 1), available in hard copy or on the AIHW website. Comprehensive information on the quality of Perinatal NMDS elements are published in <i>Perinatal National Minimum Data Set</i> 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 <i>Indigenous mothers and their babies, Australia 2001-2004</i> (Chapter 1 & Chapter 5).</p> <p>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 <i>National Health Data Dictionary</i> as a national standard.</p>

Data quality statement — Indicator 14 Antenatal care

Key data quality points

- The Perinatal NMDS did not include antenatal care data items in 2009 and national data are not currently available.
- Some information is available from the National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC). In 2009, information about antenatal care in the first trimester was available for New South Wales, Queensland, 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 as a proportion of women who gave birth. First trimester is defined as up to and including 13 completed weeks of pregnancy.

- *Numerator* — Number of women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for at least one live or stillborn baby.
- *Denominator* — Total number of women who gave birth to at least one live or stillborn baby (where gestation at first antenatal visit is known).

Calculation is $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$.

PART B: The number of women who gave birth where 5 or more antenatal visits were reported, as a proportion of women who gave birth.

- *Numerator* — Number of women who gave birth where at least 5 antenatal visits were reported for pregnancy of 32 or more weeks gestation, for at least one live or stillborn baby
- *Denominator* — Total number of women who gave birth at 32 or more weeks gestation, for at least one live or stillborn baby (where number of antenatal visits is known).

Calculation is $100 \times (\text{Numerator} \div \text{Denominator})$.

Crude and age-standardised rates (directly age standardised to the total number of women who gave birth in Australia in the reference period using 5-year age groups from 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.

The AIHW is an independent statutory authority within the Health and Ageing portfolio, which is accountable to the Parliament of Australia through the Minister for Health and Ageing. For further information see the AIHW website.

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 Epidemiology and Statistics Unit (NPESU), 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 2009. Therefore, data are not available for all states and territories. Data reported 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 and Victoria, they were not considered of sufficient quality to publish. Data reported 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 2000-2009 has been consistent, at 3.4–3.8 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 have been excluded from analyses for this indicator.

Analysis by State/Territory is based on the usual residence of the mother. Excludes Australian non-residents of external territories and where the State/Territory of residence was not stated.

Data excludes records with missing data for gestation at first antenatal visit.

Timeliness

The reference period for the data is 2009.

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 0.4 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 2009 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 for the whole year and in Queensland for the second half of the year only. Data reported for 2009 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 (1.1 per cent), Queensland (3.5 per cent), and the Northern Territory (1.8 per cent) compared with South Australia (10.9 per cent). Improvements in data validation in the Northern Territory, including validation against date of first of ultrasound examinations attended, has led to improved data quality and a decrease in the proportion of records missing antenatal care information, since 2007. The timing of the first visits for women missing data may be distributed differently to those whose data have been reported. There are also differences in how the jurisdictions define antenatal visits.

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.

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*.

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.

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

[NIRA indicator 15 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	15 — Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard in reading, writing and numeracy for years 3, 5, 7 and 9. 16 — Rates of participation in NAPLAN reading, writing, and numeracy tests — years 3, 5, 7 and 9.
Measure (computation)	<p>NIRA Indicator 15 — Proportion of students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard</p> <p>The measure is defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of students at or above the national minimum standard for reading, writing and numeracy, in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, by Indigenous status. <p>[Note: 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.]</p> <p>NIRA Indicator 16 — Proportion of students who participated in NAPLAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>numerator</i>: count of students who participated (count of assessed and exempt students) in NAPLAN • <i>denominator</i>: total count of student who were assessed, absent, withdrawn and exempt under NAPLAN 2011.
Data source/s	ACARA National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)
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	<p>Level of Geography: Data are available by National, State and Territory, and geo-location levels.</p> <p>Data Completeness: Data are complete.</p> <p>Indigenous Statistics: All data are available by Indigenous status by geo location by State and Territory.</p> <p>For Education indicators, are all types of schools, universities, technical colleges/TAFEs and correspondence schools included? Schools that sit NAPLAN tests.</p> <p>Have standard classifications been used? If not, why not? Yes.</p>
Timeliness	<p>Collection interval/s: The NAPLAN tests are conducted annually. The reference period is 12 months.</p> <p>Data available: The National Report: Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy 2011 which is expected to be released by Education Ministers on 16 December 2011.</p>
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>Relevant confidence intervals should be considered when interpreting these data. Confidence intervals are available on request.</p> <p>Is the data being used attitudinal or data? Data.</p> <p>The abbreviation 'np' indicates data not published as there were no students tested or the number of students tested was less than 30. '.' indicates that the geolocation code does not apply within this State/Territory or for this year level.</p>
Coherence	<p>Consistency over time: NAPLAN results are collected in a consistent manner annually.</p> <p>NIRA Indicator 15 — 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</p>

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.

NIRA Indicator 16 — The numerator and denominator are compiled from different sources. The numerator is captured from NAPLAN participation data whereas the denominator is captured from school enrolment data.

NIRA Indicator 15 — With the change in the Writing genre in 2011, a new Persuasive Writing scale was introduced. As this is a separate scale to Narrative Writing, there is a break in the time series. The Persuasive Writing results for 2011 should not be directly compared to the Narrative Writing results from earlier years.

NIRA Indicator 16 — The participation data are consistent with data supplied in previous reporting round.

Jurisdiction estimate calculation: Yes

Jurisdiction/Australia estimate calculation: Yes

Collections across populations: Yes

Interpretability

Data publicly available. (www.naplan.edu.au).

Data are not available prior to public access.

Supplementary data are not available.

The data are available in PDF format at (www.naplan.edu.au).

Accessibility

Context: Yes, this is within the context of the NAPLAN testing and reporting environment.

Other Supporting information: FAQ's on (www.naplan.edu.au).

Socioeconomic status derivation: NA.

Socioeconomic status quintiles derivation: NA.

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 to year 10 and to year 12.

Measure (computation) The Apparent retention rates are defined as:

To year 10

- *numerator* — Number of full-time students in year 10 in reference year (2010).
- *denominator* — Number of full-time students in the base year (year 7 in NSW, Vic, Tas and ACT in 2007; year 8 in QLD, WA, SA and NT in 2008).

To year 12

- *numerator* — Number of full-time students in year 12 in reference year (2010).
- *denominator* — Number of full-time students in the base year (year 7 in NSW, Vic, Tas and ACT in 2005; year 8 in Qld, WA, SA and NT in 2006).

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.

Data source/s *Numerator and denominator* — Non-finance NSSC. Data is published in Schools, Australia (www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/4221.0). (Cat. no. 4221.0). Data are available annually.

Institutional environment National Schools Statistics Collection (NSSC) is a joint undertaking of the various State and Territory departments of education, the Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), and the Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA).

NSSC (non-finance) data are collated by the ABS and are sourced from administrative school enrolment databases from the various State and Territory departments of education for government data and the Australian Government Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) for non-government data.

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.

Relevance School student data are available by State/Territory and Indigenous status but are not currently available by socioeconomic status.

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'.

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.

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

All data are collected to standard classifications as stated in the NSSC Notes, Instructions and Tabulations manual. Data covers all students enrolled in school

Timeliness The NSSC is based on the school census conducted annually on the first Friday in August by each State and Territory department of education. The results from the 2010 census of schools were released in March 2011

Accuracy Each school provides information on their enrolments to the relevant State education department which then forwards 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 ARRs 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 (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 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

Accessibility 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.

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	Attendance rates — year 1 to year 10
Measure (computation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Numerator</i> — Aggregate number of actual full-time equivalent student-days attended by full-time students over the reporting period.• <i>Denominator</i> — Aggregate number of possible student-days attended over the reporting period.
Data source/s	Is collected by ACARA from Jurisdictions and DEEWR.
Institutional environment	Data Collector(s): Each jurisdiction and DEEWR collects this data and provides to ACARA. Collection authority: National Education Agreement, Schools Assistance Act. Data Compiler(s): Jurisdictions and DEEWR compile the data that is sent from schools. ACARA compiles the data sent by jurisdictions and DEEWR.
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. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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. <p>Have standard classifications been used? If not, why not? Yes, standard definitions of Indigenous status have been applied from the MCEECDYA data standards manual.</p>
Timeliness	Collection interval/s: The data is collected annually. Data available: This data was requested from the jurisdictions and

DEEWR and collected in June 2011.

Referenced Period: 12 months

Accuracy

Method of Collection: Schools record student attendance by using various internal administrative systems.

Known Issues: The collection and reporting of student attendance data is under review to achieve national consistency and comparability. Key issues are:

- Collection period
- 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

year to year change: Percentages in each cell are rounded to the nearest whole number; therefore smaller changes are not detectable.

Is the data being used attitudinal or data? Data

Coherence

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.

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.

Jurisdiction estimate calculation: No

Jurisdiction/Australia estimate calculation: No

Collections across populations: No

Accessibility

Data publicly available? Data are unpublished. Data will be published in the 2010 National report on Schooling, via the ACARA website.

Data are not available prior to public access.

Supplementary data are not available.

Interpretability

Other Supporting information: Explanatory notes for attendance data are published annually in the National Report on Schooling. Attendance data are not comparable across jurisdictions or states / territories.

For VIC, ungraded attendance includes both primary and secondary students therefore, while both Ungraded columns contain data, the data is the same. The figures for years 1-10 include students in primary, secondary and pri/sec schools. Ungraded figures include students in special schools only.

For NSW, students whose Indigenous status is unknown or not provided are included in the 'Non Indigenous' category.

For SA, Indigenous attendance rate include students indicated as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Non-Indigenous attendance rate

includes all other students.

Wide variation in Indigenous attendance rates may occur in Tasmanian and ACT Independent schools due to low student numbers.

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) 1. Number and proportion of the Indigenous population participating in CDEP.

- *numerator* — total number of CDEP participants as at 30 June
- *denominator* — total number of Indigenous Australians of workforce age as at 30 June.

2. Proportion of CDEP participants moving into off-CDEP employment.

- *numerator* — total number of off-CDEP employment exits (over financial year)
- *denominator* — total number of CDEP participations (over financial year)

Data source/s

- *Numerator* — FaHCSIA's CDEP Programme Management Branch Administrative data. Data are available annually.
- *Denominator* — ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections for Indigenous population.

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.

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, Cat. no. 3238.0.

Relevance 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 2011) and the flow variable on the proportion of off-CDEP exits is presented over a period of time (1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011).

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)

For the flow variable, multiple off-CDEP employment and CDEP participation episodes can be recorded per participant over this time interval.

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	<p>Sourced from administrative data and the ABS' estimated resident populations at high aggregation levels, no data reliability issues are foreseen.</p>
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>
Accessibility	<p>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.</p>
Interpretability	<p>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.</p>

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* — Estimate of the number of job seekers who are employed three months after participation in Employment Services based on results from the Post Program Monitoring (PPM) Survey.
- *Denominator* — The number of job seekers who participated in Employment Services as recorded in DEEWR administrative systems.

Institutional environment The data relate to the performance of Employment Services that are primarily delivered to job seekers by organisations that are contracted by DEEWR. Several changes to service delivery models for Employment Services occurred in 2009 and 2010:

- In July 2009 Job Services Australia replaced Job Network as the primary model for assisting job seekers, and a range of new programs and services for Indigenous job seekers were introduced through the Reformed Indigenous Employment Program
- In March 2010, Disability Employment Services replaced Disability Employment Network and Vocational Rehabilitation Services as the primary employment service for People with Disability.

This year's (September 2010) data are the first to reflect performance for these new delivery models. Given these changes to service delivery models, data for this year are not directly comparable with data for previous years.

The data were supplied by DEEWR.

Data for the performance measure are collected through DEEWR's PPM survey. The PPM survey is used by DEEWR to measure the performance of employment services in terms of job seekers achieving post-assistance employment and education/training outcomes. Job seekers participate in the survey approximately 3 months after participating in employment services.

The survey continues on an ongoing basis with a new group of job seekers selected for inclusion in the survey every two weeks. The survey uses a three stage process. A mail-based 'initial' 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 mail-based 'reminder'

survey. If after three weeks following they still have not responded, then a telephone follow-up contact is attempted (over a two week period).

The data were collected by DEEWR 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. Data collected through the 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 research and evaluation purposes only.

Participation in the survey is voluntary.

If errors are identified in published data it is updated with the correct data at the earliest possible time.

Relevance

Within the following limitations, the data meet the requirements of the performance measure.

As the data are collected by survey, they are subject to sampling and non-sampling error.

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 25 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. This occurs when a job seeker first registers for employment services and is reapplied if required throughout a job seeker's period of unemployment. The reporting of a job seeker's Indigenous status is reliant on self disclosure.

Timeliness

Data are collected year round with a new sample of job seekers selected for surveying every two weeks.

Data collected through the PPM survey are generally publicly released for each employment service program three months after the end of the reference period.

Job seekers who exited a period of assistance between 1 October 2009 and 30 September 2010 with outcomes measured around three months after exit.

Accuracy

The results from the PPM survey are an estimate based on survey results and are subject to the limitations associated with all survey based estimates, such as sampling and non-sampling error.

If a job seeker indicates through the survey 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 around the time the job seeker was surveyed, 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 response rate varies across jurisdiction and between Indigenous and non-Indigenous job seekers. The overall response rate achieved by the PPM survey is around 25 per cent. The Indigenous response rate is around 10 per cent, compared to around 25 per cent for non-Indigenous job seekers. In Western Australia and the Northern Territory the Indigenous response rate is around seven per cent.

At the national level, the standard error from the PPM survey is around one percentage point.

Coherence

The question on the PPM survey that is used to determine whether a job seeker was employed has remained the same over time. However, changes to employment service delivery models that occurred in 2009 and 2010 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. Results for 2010 are not comparable with results for previous years.

All jurisdiction and national estimates are calculated the same way and data is collected consistently for all populations.

The Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report published on the DEEWR website presents results from the PPM survey, however, results shown in that report should not be compared with results for this indicator. The Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report shows outcomes at the program level whereas the results for this indicator are estimated at the job seeker level.

Accessibility

The underlying data used to generate the results for the performance indicator are not publicly accessible. Public access cannot be granted because of privacy issues.

Aggregated results from the survey are reported in DEEWR's quarterly Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report, which is available through the DEEWR website.

Performance indicator data are not publicly available. Publicly released data from the PPM survey are reported at the program level, as opposed to the job seeker level for this measure.

Interpretability

The technical notes in the Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report on the DEEWR website provide more detail on the operation of the PPM survey and how to interpret the results from the survey.

Relative standard errors and confidence intervals are also reported with the performance measure.

Data quality statement — Births (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 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 <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . 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> <p>Births data include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• all births that are live born and have not been previously registered. Live births are products of conceptions, irrespective of duration of pregnancy, who, after being born, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat;• births to temporary visitors to Australia (including visitors from Norfolk Island);• births occurring within Australian Territorial waters;• births occurring in Australian Antarctic Territories and other external territories (excluding Norfolk Island);• births occurring in transit (i.e. on ships or planes) if registered in the State or Territory of "next port of call";

-
- births to Australian nationals employed overseas at Australian legations and consular offices (i.e. children born overseas to Australian diplomats or their families); and
 - births that occurred in earlier years that have not been previously registered (late registrations).

Births data exclude:

- still births/fetal deaths (these are accounted for in perinatal death statistics published in *Perinatal Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3304.0) and previously, in *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0);
- adoptions, sex changes, legitimations and corrections;
- births to foreign diplomatic staff; and
- births occurring on Norfolk Island.

Timeliness

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.

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).

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 required by missing information on the form, or resource limitations). As a result of recent changes in the timeliness of registration of births in Queensland, care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Australia.

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.

Accessibility

Births data are available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3301.0 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.

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.

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	<p>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.</p>
Institutional environment	<p>This collection is conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i>. 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>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.</p> <p>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 or Territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. <p>Deaths data excludes:</p>

-
- 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 Deaths, Australia (Cat. no. 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.

In November 2010, the Queensland Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages advised the ABS of an outstanding deaths registration initiative

undertaken by the Registry. This initiative resulted in the November 2010 registration of 374 previously unregistered deaths which occurred between 1992 and 2006 (including a few for which a date of death was unknown). Of these, around three-quarters (284) were deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Mortality indicators presented in the previous National Indigenous Reform Agreement and National Healthcare Agreement reports were compiled using deaths data on a year of registration basis. If this practice is followed for reporting data for the 2010 reference year, mortality indicators for Queensland and any aggregates including Queensland will be overstated and prevent meaningful comparisons over time.

To minimise the impact of these outstanding death registrations on mortality indicators used in various Council of Australian Government (COAG) reports, a decision was made by the ABS and key stakeholders to use 'adjusted' deaths for Queensland for 2010 reference year. The 'adjusted' deaths were calculated by adding together deaths registered in 2010 for usual residents of Queensland which occurred in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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.

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.

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 (Cat. no 3302.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

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	This collection is conducted under the <i>Census and Statistics Act</i> (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

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 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.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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 has been subject to a second round of revisions and published again in 2011 for the publication relating to the 2009 collection. At this time the first round

of revisions for 2008 causes of death data was also 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.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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

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.

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, (Cat. no 3303.0) in the

Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

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 <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i>. 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</p>

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.

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.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of Death and Perinatal Deaths data for 2007 has been subject two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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 has been subject to a second round of revisions and published again in 2011 for the publication relating to the 2009 collection. At this time the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death data was also 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.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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.

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.

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 (Cat. no 3304.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

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	<p>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).</p> <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>
Institutional environment	This data is produced under the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . 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	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.
Timeliness	<p>Preliminary ERP data is compiled and published quarterly and is generally made available five to six months after the end of the 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.</p> <p>Commencing with data for September quarter 2006, revised estimates are released 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 and is released 6–12 months after the reference period. In the case of net overseas migration, final data</p>

is based on actual traveller behaviour and is released 12–18 months after the reference period.

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

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 and 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.

Accessibility

ERP data is available in a variety of formats on the ABS website under the 3101.0 product family. 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

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.

Data quality statement — Experimental estimates and projections (NIRA Indicators 2, 9 and 10)

Target/Outcome	Multiple
Indicator	Indicators – NIRA 2, 9 and 10
Measure (computation)	Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
Data source/s	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
Institutional environment	This data is produced under the <i>Census and Statistics Act (1905)</i> . 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>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 supercede 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.

Accessibility

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 or 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 or over) and sex;
 - Indigenous population projections for Remoteness Areas, by five-year age group (to 75 years or 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).

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.

Interpretability

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.

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.

Data quality statement — Variability bands (NIRA Indicators 2 and 9)

Target/Outcome Multiple

Indicator Indicators – NIRA 2 and 9

Measure (computation) 'Standard method' for variability band computation:

Rates derived from administrative data counts are not subject to sampling error but may still be subject to natural random variation, especially for small counts. To quantify this variation it is usual to assume that the numerator counts (deaths, hospital visits) are derived from a Poisson probability distribution. The population denominator count is assumed to be without variation. A 95% variability band (confidence interval) for an estimate is a range of values which is very likely (95 times out of 100) to contain the true unknown value. A 95% variability band may be derived for an estimate of the difference of two rates and if this interval does not contain zero we declare the observed difference to be statistically significant at the 5% level.

The above may be described as the 'standard' method for which formulas can be sourced from Breslow and Day (1987) in the publication 'Statistical methods in cancer research'. These formulas are also given below. In reality, there is also error due to uncertainty in the population estimates and, for death rates, because of under-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths.

Variability bands accompanying mortality data should be used for the purposes of comparisons at a point in time or over time (within a jurisdiction). They should not be used for comparing mortality rates at a single point in time across jurisdictions as the variability bands and mortality rates do not take into account differences in under-identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions.

The variability band for a crude death rate can be calculated as:

$$CI(CDR)_{95\%} = CDR \pm 1.96 \times \frac{CDR}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I d_i}}$$

Where $CI(CDR)_{95\%}$ = the 95% variability band for the crude death rate
 d_i = the number of deaths in age group i

The variability band for a direct age-standardised death rate can be calculated as:

$$CI(ASR)_{95\%} = ASR \pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^I \frac{w_i^2 d_i}{n_i^2}}$$

Where $CI(ASR)_{95\%}$ = the 95% variability band for the direct age-standardised death rate

w_i = the proportion of the standard population in age group i

d_i = the number of deaths in age group i

n_i = the number of people in the population in age group i

The variability band for an infant mortality rate can be calculated as:

$$CI(IMR)_{95\%} = IMR \pm 1.96 \times \frac{IMR}{\sqrt{d_0}}$$

Where $CI(IMR)_{95\%}$ = the 95% variability band for the infant mortality rate

d_0 = the number of deaths aged less than 1 year

Data source/s *Numerator* — ABS Deaths collection, Causes of Death collection (3303.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0)
Denominator — ABS Estimated Residential Population (3101.0), ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (3238.0), ABS Births Collection (3301.0), ABS Perinatal Deaths Collection (3304.0).

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 Deaths, 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 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 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 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 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. Variability bands are applied to the data to give a 95% confidence interval range around the estimated figure.

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.

Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. However, WA all-cause mortality rates for 2006 and 2010 can be compared, and have been included for information. The WA Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the ABS are investigating the quality of Indigenous status recording in WA deaths data, with an update on progress anticipated in early 2012.

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.

All coroner certified deaths registered after 1 January 2007 will be subject to a revision process. Causes of death data for 2007 has been subject to two rounds of revision, while the 2008 causes of death data has been subject to the single round of revision, and the 2009 causes of death are preliminary and therefore have not been subject to the revisions 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.

'Revised' causes of death data for 2007 was published in the 2008 Causes of death publication, released in March 2010. 2007 causes of death has now been subject to a second round of revisions and published again in 2011 for the publication relating to the 2009 collection. At this time, the first round of revisions for 2008 causes of death data was also published. Revisions will only impact on coroner certified deaths, as further information becomes available to the ABS about the causes of these deaths. See Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions in Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (Cat. no. 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.

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.

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, (Cat. no 3303.0) in the Explanatory Notes, Appendices and Glossary on the ABS website.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACARA	Australian Curriculum and Reporting Authority
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BMI	body mass index
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects
Census	Census of Population and Housing
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CRC	COAG Reform Council
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DoHA	Department of Health and Aging
DQS	Data quality statement
ECEC	Early childhood education and care
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
FaHCSIA	Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
FTE	Full time equivalent
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition
ICD-10-AM	International Classification of Diseases, 10th Edition, Australian Modification
ICH	Indigenous Community Housing
IERSC	Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations
MCATSIA	Ministerial Council of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs

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
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
OID	Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage
PIMG	Performance Information Management Group
Qld	Queensland
RSE	Relative standard error
SA	South Australia
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SCRGSP	Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision
SEW	Survey of Education and Work
SOMIH	State owned and managed Indigenous housing
SPP	Specific Purpose Payment
TAFE	Technical and further education
Tas	Tasmania
TFR	Total Fertility Rate

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	<p>CDEP is an Australian Government grant funded program that provides projects and services to Indigenous people to develop work skills and assists them to move into employment.</p> <p>Changes to the CDEP program implemented on 1 July 2009 allowed existing CDEP participants to remain on CDEP payments, which are called CDEP wages. CDEP participants that started after 1 July 2009 (and who were not active on the program on 30 June 2009), register with Centrelink and receive general income support payments, typically Newstart allowance.</p> <p>The ABS in its labour market surveys classifies CDEP participants in receipt of CDEP wages as employed and those in receipt of income support as unemployed. However, since the main data sources currently used for the NIRA indicators on Indigenous employment are the 2006 Census and the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), these two sources are not affected by the changed definitions that apply from July 1 2009. All CDEP participants should be classified as employed in the 2006 Census and 2008 NATSISS.</p> <p>CDEP projects and services encompass a variety of sectors including, health care, community services, education and training.</p>
Community Housing	Rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	A non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to eligible individuals and families who rent in the private rental market and also receive an income support payment, more than the base rate of Family Tax Benefit Part A, certain ABSTUDY payments or a service pension (SCRGSP forthcoming).
International Classification of Diseases (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).
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.
Geographic location classification	<p>Geographic categorisation for non-ABS data is based on the agreed MCEECDYA Geographic Location Classification which, at the highest level, divides Australia into three zones (the metropolitan, provincial and remote zones). A further disaggregation comprises five categories: metropolitan and provincial zones each subdivided into two categories, and the remote zone. Further subdivisions of the two provincial zone categories and the remote zone category provide additional, more detailed, classification options. When data permit, a separate very remote zone can be reported along with the metropolitan, provincial and remote zones, as follows.</p> <p>A. Metropolitan zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainland State capital city regions (Statistical Divisions (SDs)): Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth SDs. • Major urban Statistical Districts (100 000 or more population): ACT–Queanbeyan, Cairns, Gold Coast–Tweed, Geelong, Hobart, Newcastle, Sunshine Coast, Townsville, Wollongong. <p>B. Provincial zone (non-remote)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial city Statistical Districts plus Darwin SD. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial city statistical districts and Darwin statistical division (50 000–99 999 population): Albury–Wodonga, Ballarat, Bathurst–Orange, Burnie–Devonport, Bundaberg, Bendigo, Darwin, Launceston, La Trobe Valley, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Wagga Wagga. • Provincial City Statistical Districts (25 000–49 999 population): Bunbury, Coffs Harbour, Dubbo, Geraldton, Gladstone, Shepparton, Hervey Bay, Kalgoorlie–Boulder, Lismore, Mandurah, Mildura, Nowra–Bomaderry, Port Macquarie, Tamworth, Warrnambool. • Other provincial areas (CD ARIA Plus score ≤ 5.92) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inner provincial areas (CD ARIA Plus score ≤ 2.4) • Outer provincial areas (CD ARIA Plus score > 2.4 and ≤ 5.92) <p>C. Remote zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote zone (CD ARIA Plus score > 5.92) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remote areas (CD ARIA Plus score > 5.92 and ≤ 10.53) • Very remote areas (CD ARIA Plus score > 10.53)
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.
Indigenous community housing	Dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas
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 + \\$5000 + \\$2500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1500 + \\$1000 + \\$450 + \\$450) / 9 = \\2655.6. The median income value is the fifth value (the mid point), \$1500.</p>
Metadata	Metadata is the underlying definition or structured description of the content, quality, condition or other characteristics of data.
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'.
Other Australians	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'. See data quality statement for PI 3 and 11 for further information.
Outer regional	See 'remoteness areas'.
Perinatal mortality	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.
Preschool	A preschool program is a structured, play-based learning program delivered by a degree qualified teacher, primarily aimed at children in the year or two before they commence full-time schooling, irrespective of the type of institution that provides it or whether it is government funded or privately provided. Alternative terms currently used for preschool in some jurisdictions include 'kindergarten', 'pre-prep' and 'reception'.
Public housing	Dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation
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 Indigenous disadvantage	Relative Indigenous disadvantage is measured by comparing the rate of Indigenous disadvantage (for example, the proportion of Indigenous people reporting they do not have a non-school qualification) with the rate for the non-Indigenous population. See 'rate ratio'.
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	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:

- major cities of Australia
- inner regional Australia
- outer regional Australia
- remote Australia
- very remote Australia
- migratory regions (comprising off-shore, shipping and migratory places).

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.

State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)

Dwellings owned and managed by State housing authorities that are allocated only to Indigenous households

Statistical significance

Statistical significance is a measure of the degree of difference between survey data estimates. The potential for sampling error — that is, the error that occurs by chance because the data are obtained from only a sample and not the entire population — means that reported responses may not indicate the true responses.

Using the relative standard errors (RSE) of survey data estimates, it is possible to use a formula to test whether the difference is statistically significant. If there is an overlap between confidence intervals for different data items, it cannot be stated for certain that there is a statistically significant difference between the results. See 'variability bands' and 'relative standard error'.

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.

Variability bands

In the NAs a variability band gives a range of values which is very likely to contain the true unknown rate. Variability bands accompanying mortality data should be used for the purposes of comparisons at a point in time or over time (within a jurisdiction). They should not be used for comparing mortality rates at a single point in time across jurisdictions as the variability bands and mortality rates do not take into account differences in under-identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions.

Very remote

See 'remoteness areas'.