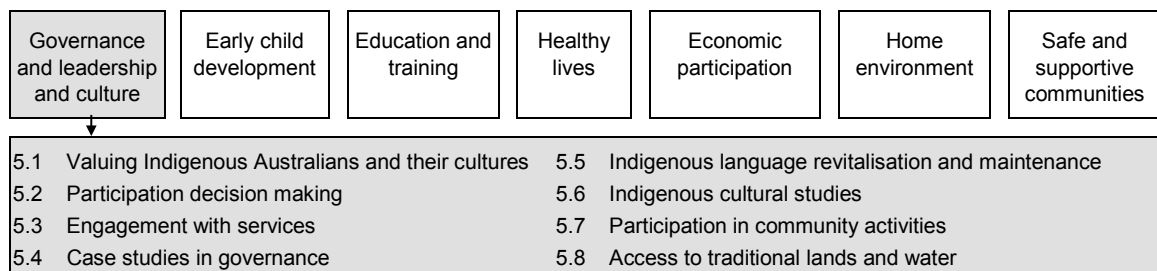

5 Governance, leadership and culture

Strategic areas for action



Effective governance and leadership, and recognition of culture, play essential parts in the social and economic development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and influence virtually all indicators in the framework.

Governance refers to the way the members of a group or community organise themselves to make decisions that affect themselves and others, and includes both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance and government governance. Leadership is important to the development of a strong governance culture, and there are specific cultural aspects to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership.

The term ‘cultures’ used here embraces the diverse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander nations and peoples, each with its own distinct cultural norms, law, language and identity. Aboriginal and Torres Strait cultures are not static, nor relegated to history, but are dynamic exchanges, which are understood through engaging in inter-cultural dialogue, either in personal contact or through representations and signs. Culture covers many positive outcomes that are important to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians’ conception of wellbeing, which extends beyond merely overcoming disadvantage.

The following indicators are included in the ‘Governance, leadership and culture’ strategic area:

- Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures (section 5.1) — one of the principles of the Closing the Gap strategy is emphasising mutual respect between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians, and this is also highlighted in the Australian Government’s response to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

-
- Participation in decision making (section 5.2) — participation in decision making is a key element in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and has been cited as an important factor in self-determination and improving outcomes for Indigenous people. Participation in decision making is important in relation to internal participation (including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance) and external participation (including government governance)
 - Engagement with services (section 5.3) — ‘Engagement’ is a broad concept that encompasses both accessibility (including barriers to access) and appropriate delivery (including recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural perspectives in designing and delivering programs)
 - Case studies in governance (section 5.4) — the case studies emphasise the importance of culture as an essential determinant of good governance
 - Indigenous language revitalisation and maintenance (section 5.5) — for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, language is an important aspect of culture and wellbeing
 - Indigenous cultural studies (section 5.6) — cultural studies can benefit both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (culturally appropriate education can contribute to good ‘mainstream’ academic outcomes) and non-Indigenous young people (increasing knowledge can lead to shared views and increased respect)
 - Participation in community activities (section 5.7) — art and ceremony are significant markers of cultural strength, and there is evidence that a range of sport and community activities can foster self-esteem, social interaction and the development of skills and teamwork, leading to good physical and mental health and wellbeing
 - Access to traditional lands and waters (section 5.8) — access to land and waters may allow Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history. There may also be other social and economic benefits from connection to traditional country, and the ‘Economic participation’ strategic area for action includes the related indicator ‘Indigenous owned or controlled land and business’ (section 9.2).

The Steering Committee acknowledges the diversity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures. While there has been general endorsement of the cultural indicators in this report, they may not reflect the aspirations of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In addition, it can be very difficult to define aspects of culture in a way that can be measured for inclusion in a largely quantitative report.

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, table 5A.2.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

5.1 Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures¹

Box 5.1.1 Key messages

- Culture is a key aspect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wellbeing — not just knowledge and practice of culture by Indigenous Australians, but respect for that culture among the wider community.
- In 2012:
 - four out of five general community respondents regarded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture (81.4 per cent) and history (85.3 per cent) as important, and half (50.1 per cent) reported feeling personally proud of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture (tables 5A.1.2 and 5A.1.3). There was no statistically significant change in these proportions between 2008 and 2012
 - while four out of five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (83.8 per cent) rated their knowledge of Aboriginal cultures as ‘high’, fewer than one in three in the general Australian population did so (31.9 per cent). There was no statistically significant change in these proportions between 2008 and 2012 (table 5A.1.1).
- In 2012-13, most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (83.9 per cent) reported not feeling discriminated against (due to their Indigenous status) in the previous 12 months. However, 7.2 per cent felt they had been discriminated against ‘by members of the public’ (table 5A1.8).

Box 5.1.2 Measures of valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures

There are five main measures for this indicator.

Four of the measures report data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the general population, aged 18 years and over, from Reconciliation Australia’s Australian Reconciliation Barometer with the most recent data for 2012 (national: Indigenous and general community²).

- *Knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures* is defined as the proportion of people rating their level of knowledge about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures as ‘high’

(continued next page)

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, and Reconciliation Australia for reviewing a draft of this section of the report.

² Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size it is unlikely to have many (if any) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Box 5.1.2 (continued)

- *Recognition of the contributions Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians make to Australia* is reported using two proxy measures:
 - *Pride in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures* is defined as the proportion of people who agree that they are personally proud of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures.
 - *Importance of knowledge about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and history* is defined as the proportion of people who agree that it is important that all Australians know about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and the history of Aboriginal people in Australia.
- *Level of trust* is defined as the proportion of people rating their perceptions of the level of trust between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the general community as 'high'
- *Level of prejudice* is defined as the proportion of people rating their perceptions of the level of prejudice between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the general community as 'low'.

One measure reports data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS – NATSIHS component), with the most recent available data for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions: Indigenous; remoteness).

- *Discrimination due to Indigenous status* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over who felt discriminated against due to their Indigenous status, in the previous 12 months.

Culture is a key aspect of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander wellbeing — not just knowledge and practice of culture by Indigenous Australians, but respect for that culture among the wider community.

The Australian Reconciliation Barometer

The majority of data for this indicator are drawn from the Australian Reconciliation Barometer surveys, commissioned by Reconciliation Australia (RA). Surveys of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and the general community were conducted in 2008, 2010 and 2012. (Data from the 2014 survey will be included in future reports.)

The Steering Committee acknowledges Reconciliation Australia's input and advice in developing this indicator and providing data to measure progress.

Mutual respect

Mutual respect is one of the principles of the Australian Government's Closing the Gap strategy (FaHCSIA 2009). Reconciliation Australia explains that mutual respect:

... measures respect based on our level of understanding and pride in the cultures and contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. We believe that as the level of knowledge and understanding increases, more Australians will share in the pride that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people feel for their histories and cultures (RA 2013).

The term ‘cultures’ used here embraces the diverse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander nations and peoples, each with its own ‘distinct cultural norms, law, language and identity’ (AHRC 2013a). Aboriginal and Torres Strait cultures are not static, nor relegated to history, but are dynamic exchanges, which are ‘understood through engaging in inter-cultural dialogue, either in personal contact or through representations and signs’ (Langton and Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation 1994).

Knowledge of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures

In 2012, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (83.8 per cent) rated their knowledge of Aboriginal cultures as ‘high’, compared with fewer than one in three general community respondents (31.9 per cent). There was no statistically significant change in these proportions between 2008 and 2012 (table 5A.1.1).

Recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander contributions to Australia

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians contribute in every area of public, social and community life, including the arts, media, academia, politics, sport and business. However, there are no data currently available for the Steering Committee’s preferred measure of ‘recognition of the contributions Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians make to Australia’. The Reconciliation Barometer provides data for two proxy measures.

Importance of knowledge about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and history:

- nearly all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents considered that it was important for all Australians to know about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures (96.1 per cent) and history (98.0 per cent), with no statistically significant change since 2008 (table 5A.1.2)
- four out of five general community respondents regarded Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture (81.4 per cent) and history (85.3 per cent) as important (table 5A.1.2). There was no statistically significant change in these proportions between 2008 and 2012.

Pride in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures:

- nearly all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents took personal pride in their culture (97.4 per cent), with a statistically significant decrease from (99.1 per cent) since 2008 (table 5A.1.3)

-
- half of the general community respondents (50.1 per cent) reported feeling personally proud of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture, with no statistically significant change since 2008 (5A.1.3).

Progress on a stronger relationship

Stronger relationships between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians build and sustain mutual respect, while mutual respect contributes to stronger relationships — a virtuous circle.

Reconciliation Australia explain that ‘a stronger relationship’, as measured in the Barometer:

... tracks our progress toward a stronger relationship through our perceptions of how we think the relationship is going and whether we think it is important. It also tests for high levels of trust and low levels of prejudice as these are indicators of a strong relationship (RA 2013).

Data from the Barometer are used to explore the levels of prejudice, which reflect (usually negative) *attitudes* toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. ABS survey data are used to explore the experience of discrimination, which is (usually negative) *behaviour and actions* toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

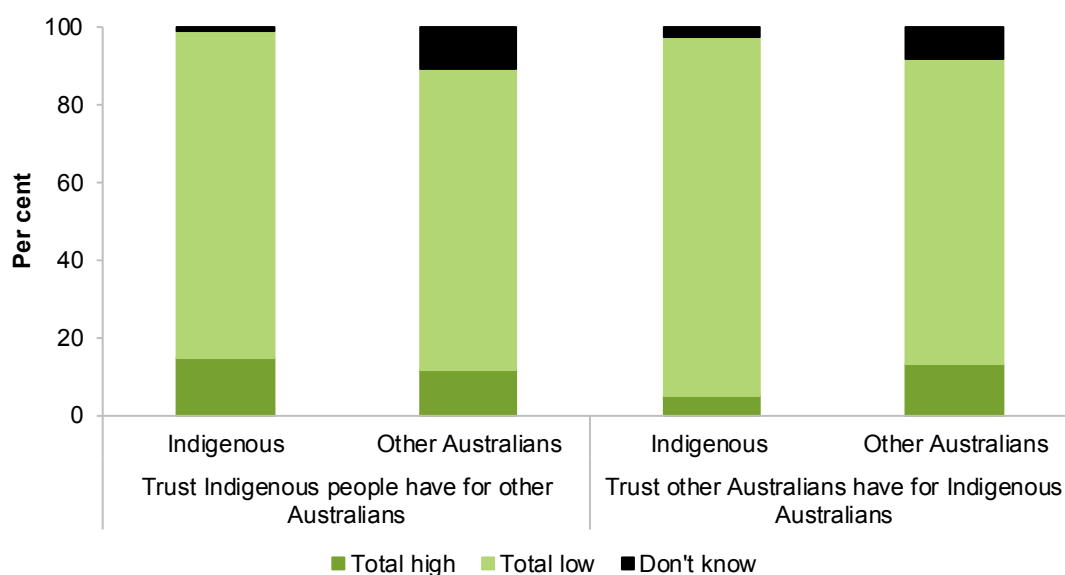
Trust

The Reconciliation Barometer includes information on perceptions of mutual trust of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents and general community respondents aged 18 years and over. Data for 2012 show relatively low levels of trust:

- in relation to *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians trusting other Australians*
 - 14.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents considered that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians had a high level of trust in other Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008
 - 11.5 per cent of general community respondents considered that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians had a high level of trust in other Australians, with little or no statistically significant change since 2008
- in relation to *other Australians trusting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*
 - 4.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents considered that other Australians had a high level of trust in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008

- 13.4 per cent of general community respondents considered that other Australians had a high level of trust in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008 (figure 5.1.1; table 5A.1.4).

Figure 5.1.1 Perceptions of the level of trust between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians, 2012^{a,b,c,d}



^a The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents aged 18 years and over in 2012. ^b The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population in terms of age, gender and location. This sample consisted of 1012 Australians aged 18 years and over in 2012. ^c Respondents were asked to describe their level of trust on a scale ranging from 'very high, fairly high, fairly low, very low and don't know'. ^d Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for these data should be considered when interpreting these data, and are available in attachment table 5A.1.4.

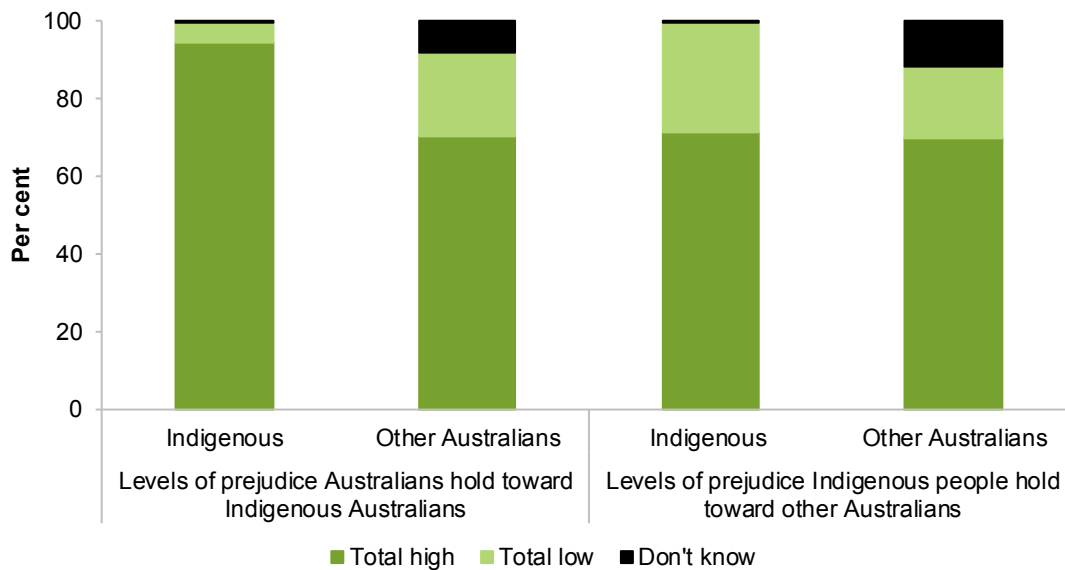
Source: RA (2013) Australian Reconciliation Barometer; table 5A.1.4.

The 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey collected data on the level of trust Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over had for people in general. Nationally, 37.6 per cent of those surveyed disagreed/strongly disagreed that they generally trusted people (ABS 2010). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians were more likely to respond that they did not trust people, if they had reported they experienced discrimination (46.9 per cent) compared to those who had not (34.1 per cent) (ABS 2010).

Prejudice

Prejudice takes the form of unfavourable opinion or attitudes toward individuals who belong to a particular group. Reconciliation Australia notes that ‘high levels of prejudice reflect low levels of understanding about one another’ (RA 2013).

Figure 5.1.2 Perceptions of levels of prejudice between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and other Australians, 2012^{a,b,c,d}



^a The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012. ^b The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012. ^c Respondents were asked to describe their level of prejudice on a scale ranging from ‘very high, fairly high, fairly low, very low and don’t know’. ^d Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals for these data should be considered when interpreting these data, and are available in attachment table 5A.1.5.

Source: RA (2013) Australian Reconciliation Barometer; table 5A.1.5.

The Reconciliation Barometer includes information on perceptions of prejudice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents and general community respondents. Data for 2012 show that most people perceive a high level of prejudice:

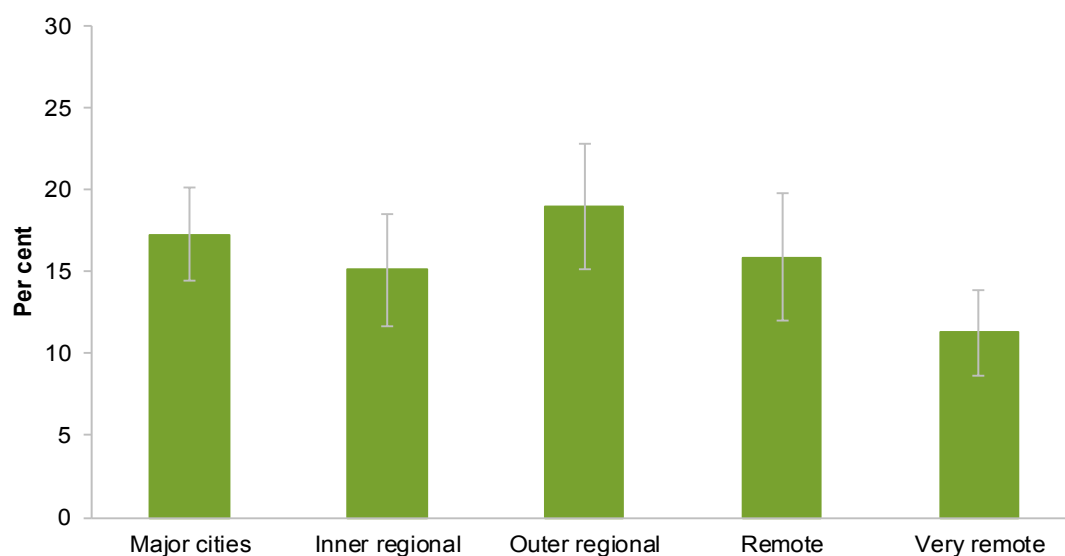
- in relation to *the level of prejudice other Australians hold toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*
 - 4.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents perceived that other Australians hold a ‘low’ level of prejudice toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008

- 21.6 per cent of general community respondents perceived that other Australians hold a ‘low’ level of prejudice toward Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008
- in relation to *the level of prejudice Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians hold towards other Australians*
 - 28.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents perceived that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians hold a ‘low’ level of prejudice towards other Australians, with no statistically significant change since 2008
 - 18.7 per cent of general community respondents perceived that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians hold a ‘low’ level of prejudice towards other Australians, not statistically different since 2008 (figure 5.1.2; table 5A.1.5).

Discrimination

The Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC 2013b) states that racial discrimination occurs when a person is treated less favourably than another person in a similar situation, because of their race. The Australian Government has a legal obligation to promote equality and prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, as set out under the *Racial Discrimination Act 1975* (AHRC 2013b).

Figure 5.1.3 Proportion of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over who felt discriminated against due to their Indigenous status, in the last 12 months, by remoteness, 2012-13^a



^a Proportions are presented with 95 per cent confidence intervals.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); table 5A.1.9.

In the 2012-13 AATSIHS, the majority (83.9 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over reported they did not feel discriminated against (due to their Indigenous status) in the last 12 months. However, 7.2 per cent felt discriminated against ‘by members of the public’ (table 5A.1.8).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over living in major cities (17.3 per cent) and outer regional areas (19.0 per cent) were more likely to report discrimination than those living in very remote areas (11.3 per cent). There were no significant differences for other areas (figure 5.1.3). Data on feelings of discrimination because of Indigenous status by State and Territory are reported in table 5A.1.8. Data on how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians felt after being discriminated against and what they did are reported in tables 5A.1.6-7.

Things that work

Box 5.1.3 Things that work — valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures

Reconciliation Action Plans (RAPs) are formal reconciliation commitments undertaken by organisations, under Reconciliation Australia’s RAP program. RAPs have been adopted by small and large organisations in business, government and in the community sector to ‘turn their good intentions to real actions’ (RA 2014). The RAP Impact Measurement Report 2012 highlighted the demonstrated benefits of the program. Compared to the general community, people in RAP organisations:

- have more frequent contact with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- are likely to agree that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples hold a special place as the First Australians
- are more likely to be proud of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures
- are more likely to trust Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples
- are less prejudiced
- take more action to support reconciliation (RA 2013b).

(continued next page)

Box 5.1.3 (continued)

National Indigenous Television (NITV)

As noted in a Productivity Commission report into broadcasting in 2000, Indigenous radio and television help to sustain language and culture; they provide a vital channel of news and information for Indigenous people; and they have the potential to provide a means for better communication between Indigenous and other Australians (PC 2000). Established in July 2007, NITV started broadcasting free to air across Australia in 2012, with content sourced from the Indigenous production sector. The channel aims to 'inform, entertain and educate its Indigenous and non-Indigenous audiences' (NITV 2014). A positive review commissioned by the then Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA 2009) resulted in continued Australian Government funding to the broadcaster. A review of Indigenous broadcasting in 2010 also supported continued funding, but made a number of recommendations to enhance the broadcasters operations (Stevens 2010).

Sources: Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) 2009, *Summary report on the findings of the review of National Indigenous Television (NITV)*, November, Canberra, ACT, http://www.archive.dbcde.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0008/137078/Summary_report_on_the_findings_of_the_review_of_National_Indigenous_Television_NITV_PDF_545_KB.pdf (accessed 27 June 2014); NITV (National Indigenous Television) 2014, *About NITV*, NITV: The Campfire, <http://www.nitv.org.au/about-nitv/dsp-default.cfm?loadref=67> (accessed 27 June 2014); PC (Productivity Commission) 2000, *Broadcasting: Inquiry Report*, 3 March, Report No. 11, Canberra, ACT, http://www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0003/26598/broadcst.pdf (accessed 27 June 2014); Reconciliation Australia 2013, *Reconciliation Action Plan Impact Measurement Report 2012*, January, Canberra, ACT, <http://www.reconciliation.org.au/raphub/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/2012-RAP-Impact-Measurement-report.pdf> (accessed 27 June 2014); Reconciliation Australia 2014, *RAP Online Hub: About*, Reconciliation Australia, <http://www.reconciliation.org.au/raphub/about/> (accessed 27 June 2014); Stevens, N. 2011, *Review of Australian Government Investment in the Indigenous Broadcasting and Media Sector 2010*, Canberra, ACT.

Future directions in data

The Steering Committee has identified 'recognition of the contributions Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians make to Australia' as a key measure. However, there is no currently available data source for this measure.

References

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- AHRC (Australian Human Rights Commission) 2013a, *Ensuring the ongoing survival of the oldest living culture in the world*, July, Paper No. 4, The Declaration Dialogue Series, Sydney, <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/publications/declaration-dialogue-series> (accessed 26 June 2014).

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5.2 Participation in decision making³

Box 5.2.1 Key messages

- Participation in decision making is a critical component of self-determination for all people.
- In 2008, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over:
 - one in four (24.9 per cent) felt they were able to have a say in their community ‘all or most of the time’ on issues important to them. A further 44.7 per cent felt they could have a say some or a little of the time (table 5A.2.1)
 - around one in five (20 per cent) knew someone in government they felt comfortable approaching.
- As at 30 June 2014, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in Australian parliaments ranged from:
 - over parity in the ACT Legislative Assembly (5.9 per cent representation in parliament compared with 1.4 per cent representation in the eligible population)
 - near parity in the NT (24.0 per cent representation in parliament compared with 25.2 per cent representation in the eligible population)
 - below parity in NSW, WA, Tasmania and in the Parliament of Australia (House of Representatives and the Senate)
 - no identified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives in SA
 - unknown in Victoria and Queensland (table 5.2.1).

Box 5.2.2 Measures of participation in decision making

There are two main measures for this indicator:

- *Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who wanted to participate in decision making and felt they could.* There is currently no data source available for this measure.
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in the Parliament of Australia and in State and Territory parliaments* is defined as the proportion of federal, state and territory parliamentarians who have identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, compared to the proportion of the Australian population eligible to stand for parliament. The numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander members of parliament were supplied by jurisdictions. The most recent available data is for 30 June 2014 (all jurisdictions).

(continued next page)

³ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Box 5.2.2 (continued)

There are two proxy measures for this indicator:

- *Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who felt able to have a say within their community* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who felt they were able to have a say within their community on issues that were important to them all or most of the time.
- *Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who know someone in government they feel comfortable approaching* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who personally know someone in government they feel comfortable contacting.

The data source for the two proxy measures is the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent available data for 2008 (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness).

Governance, self-determination and participation in decision making

A critical element of governance is self-determination (see section 5.4). Participation in decision making is a key exercise of self-determination. Broadly:

- external participation includes participation in electoral politics, participation in parliamentary processes, and direct participation in the broader governance environment
- internal participation includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance, legal systems, institutions and internal decision making structures and processes (UN Expert Mechanism 2011, 2010, cited in AHRC 2012).

While there is general agreement on the importance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in decision making (Gardiner-Garden 2010), there is a lack of data with which to measure this participation. There is currently no data source available for the main measure ‘Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who wanted to participate in decision making and felt they could’.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in the Parliament of Australia and in State and Territory parliaments

As noted by Australia’s Social Justice Commissioner, there is ‘no substitute for direct representation’ when it comes to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in the decision making processes of government in Australia (Gooda, quoted in Kennett 2012).

Parliamentary representation provides people with ‘a voice in parliament’. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parliamentarians represent what are in effect two constituencies: their electorate, as well as broader Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australia (Deshong 2013; Lloyd 2009).

In both the recent 2013 federal election and the 2012 NT election, there were a record number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians nominated as candidates (Deshong 2013). Although the small numbers involved can fluctuate over short periods, increasing numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander candidates are being elected. (Caution should be used in interpreting the representation in parliament due to the small numbers involved.)

Table 5.2.1 Proportion of Indigenous people in parliament, relative to the proportion of Indigenous people in the population eligible to enter parliament, as at 30 June 2014^{a,b,c}

	NSW	VIC	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov
Indigenous members of parliament (no.)	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	6	2
Indigenous members as % of all members (%)	0.7	–	–	2.2	–	2.5	5.9	24.0	0.9
Indigenous population as % of population (%) ^d	2.2	0.7	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.7	1.4	25.2	2.3

^a Current as at 30 June 2014. ^b The numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people elected to Parliament were provided by each jurisdiction. ^c Indigenous members of parliament are counted in the jurisdiction of the parliament (e.g., NSW parliament counted in NSW, Parliament of Australia counted in the Australian Government). ^d Population is aged 18 years and over and eligible to enter parliament.

Sources: Australian and State and Territory governments (unpublished) 2014; ABS (2014) Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001; AEC (2014) Size of the electoral roll and estimated participation rate as at 30 June 2014; table 5A.2.4.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in the Parliament of Australia

As at 30 June 2014, 0.9 per cent (2 out of 226) federal parliamentarians (House of Representatives and the Senate) self-identified as Aboriginal, while 2.3 per cent of the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was eligible to nominate to stand for election (table 5.2.1).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in the State and Territory parliaments

There have been a comparatively high number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians elected to State and Territory parliaments (Lloyd 2009) (although information on the representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians is not available for all State and Territory parliaments). As at 30 June 2014, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in State and Territory parliaments ranged from:

- over parity in the ACT Legislative Assembly (5.9 per cent representation in parliament compared with 1.4 per cent representation in the eligible population)

-
- near parity in the NT (24.0 per cent representation in parliament compared with 25.2 per cent representation in the eligible population)
 - below parity in NSW, WA and Tasmania
 - no identified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives in SA
 - unknown in Victoria and Queensland (table 5.2.1).

Felt able to have a say on important issues within the community

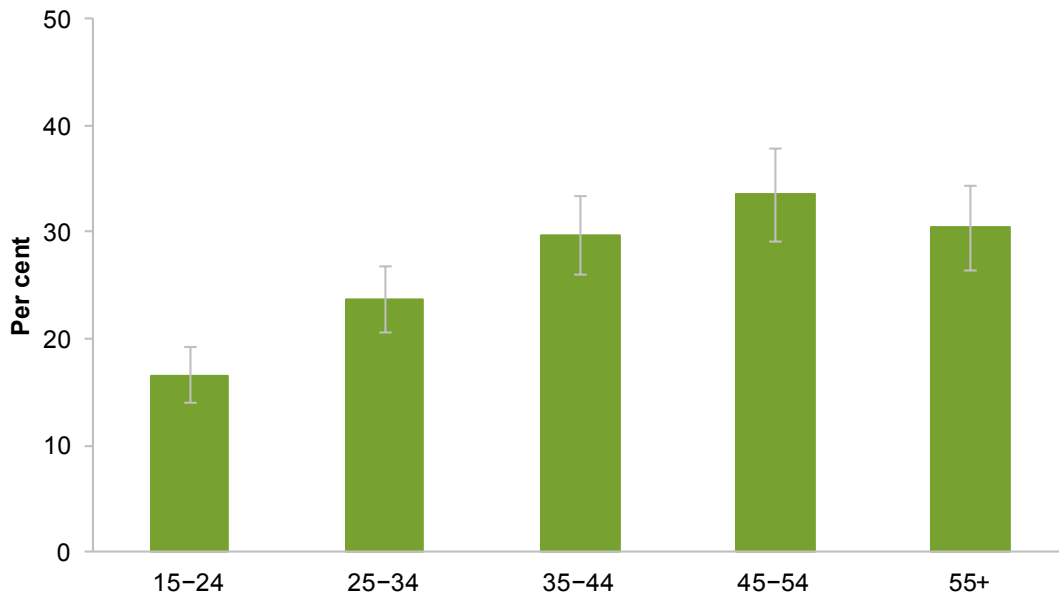
The extent to which people feel that they have a say on important community issues is a proxy for personal autonomy — control over decisions that affect them, and a feeling that their ideas and input are valued by the community.

Nationally in 2008, one-quarter (24.9 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over felt they were able to have their say within the community on issues that were important to them all or most of the time. A further 44.7 per cent felt they could have a say some or a little of the time (table 5A.2.1). (The terms ‘have a say’ and ‘issues that are important to you’ were not defined in the survey, and respondents interpreted these terms based on their personal views (ABS 2010).).

A lower proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living in outer regional areas (18.1 per cent) felt they could have a say all or most of the time, compared with those living in major cities (27.6 per cent), inner regional areas (24.4 per cent) and remote and very remote areas (25.2 per cent and 29.5 per cent respectively) (table 5A.2.2).

Younger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (aged 15–34 years) felt least able to have a say all or most of the time compared to people in the older age groups (35 to 55 years and over) (figure 5.2.1). MacIntyre’s (2001) exploration of the role of elders in decision making in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities may provide some context for the difference between the younger and older age groups, noting that there is ‘deep respect for the wisdom of elders, who are at the time ... both teachers and guides while they are participating in collective choosing’.

Figure 5.2.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over that felt they had an opportunity, all or most of the time, to have a say on issues important to them, by age, 2008^a**



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.2.3.

Data on participation within the community on important issues are also reported by State and Territory (table 5A.2.1).

Knowing someone in government and felt comfortable to approach

This measure provides a sense of individuals' connection with broader government decision making structures. It is a proxy for people's ability to draw on personal networks to access information and advice.

In 2008, one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over (20 per cent) knew a member of local, state or federal Parliaments, with those aged 25 years and over more than three times as likely as those aged 15–24 years (26 compared to 8 per cent) to know a member of state or federal parliament (ABS 2012).

Things that work

Box 5.2.3 Things that work — participation in decision making

Australian Electoral Commission's electoral participation program is aimed at empowering Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in exercising their right to vote, to improve levels of knowledge of democratic and electoral processes and to increase enrolment. The program began in April 2010 and is funded as part of the Australian Government's Closing the Gap initiative (AEC 2012). A 2011 evaluation found that the program's early results were positive, that it 'has a significant role to play in addressing the barriers to participation of Indigenous people in democratic processes' and made a number of recommendations to improve the program's performance (Markiewicz and Patrick 2012).

Sources: AEC (Australian Electoral Commission) 2012, *50th anniversary of the Indigenous right to vote*, http://www.aec.gov.au/About_AEC/publications/fact_sheets/50th-anniversary.htm (accessed 17 June 2014); Markiewicz and Patrick 2012, *Final Report Evaluation IEPP Volume 1 September 2012*, http://www.aec.gov.au/about_aec/Publications/files/iepp-volume-1.pdf (accessed 19 September 2014).

Future directions in data

The Steering Committee has identified as a key measure for this indicator the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who wanted to participate in decision making and felt they could. However, no currently available data source incorporates the aspect of choice in participation — some data are available on whether or not a person participated, but not on whether lack of participation was voluntary or caused by some barrier. The development and collection of data to inform this indicator would assist in measuring Australia's progress in meeting domestic expectations and international human rights obligations.

Australia has over 560 local councils responsible for managing their region and district, yet there is little publicly available information on the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian Councillors. The Steering Committee would like to include information on levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in local government in future reports.

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5.3 Engagement with services⁴

Box 5.3.1 Key messages

- Engagement with services is critical to improve the outcomes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. Engagement covers both accessibility of services and the appropriate delivery of services.
- In 2008:
 - Nationally, 29.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over reported that they had problems accessing one or more services in the previous 12 months, with this proportion increasing to 47.7 per cent in very remote areas (figure 5.3.1)
 - the service that most people had difficulty accessing was a dentist (19.5 per cent), followed by a doctor (9.5 per cent) (table 5A.3.2)
 - barriers to access varied by remoteness, with the most common reason in remote areas being 'no services' (23.7 per cent) and the most common reason in non-remote areas being 'waiting time/not available in time' (14.4 per cent) (table 5A.3.3)
 - 3.2 per cent of people reported having difficulty understanding, or being understood by, service providers. For those whose main language was an Indigenous language this increased to 27.7 per cent (table 5A.3.5).
 - Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians discharging themselves against medical advice decreased slightly (from 2.6 per cent to 2.4 per cent), while the rate for non-Indigenous Australians increased slightly (from 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent) (table 5A.3.6).

Box 5.3.2 Measures of engagement with services

There are three main measures for this indicator.

- *Accessing services* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who reported having problems accessing services. The most recent available data are from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) for 2008 (national; all jurisdictions; remoteness). Historical data are not available.
- *Communication with service providers* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who reported having difficulties communicating with service providers. The most recent available data are from the 2008 NATSISS (national: sex; age groups; remoteness).

(continued next page)

⁴ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Box 5.3.2 (continued)

Discharges against medical advice is defined as the proportion of hospitalisations where patients left hospital against medical advice or discharged themselves from hospital at their own risk. Data are sourced from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database, with the most recent available data for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions: remoteness; sex). These data do not provide reasons why some people choose to leave hospital against medical advice or discharge themselves at their own risk, or whether there are differences between the reasons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians.

Engagement with services is critical to improve the outcomes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (Flaxman, Muir and Oprea 2009). Poor access to programs and services and ineffective service delivery can compound the disadvantage experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (CGC 2001). Access to primary health care is covered in section 8.1.

Engagement with services is a broad concept that encompasses:

- accessibility (including barriers to access)
- appropriate delivery (including cultural perspectives in designing and delivering programs, and communicating effectively with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients).

Effective services are a key component of the National Indigenous Reform Agreement. The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has stipulated that governments will reform service delivery systems to ensure that government investments:

- deliver effective and accessible services that are taken up by Indigenous people in urban and regional locations
- deliver culturally competent services that achieve good outcomes for Indigenous Australians
- maximise linkages between Indigenous-specific and mainstream services
- deliver service models that respond to high levels of mobility amongst Indigenous Australians (COAG 2012).

In January 2009, the Commonwealth and State and Territory governments signed the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Service Delivery, which aimed to improve coordination of remote service delivery (COAG 2009b). In his final report on progress, the Coordinator General for Remote Indigenous Services found that the national partnership had achieved measurable improvements to services and infrastructure in all communities within the scope of the agreement, as well as improvements in relationships and human capabilities for both communities and governments. The report outlined a number of lessons for both governments and communities, which included:

-
- for government — have locally based and well trained staff, develop cultural competence of government and employ specific local knowledge; and that government engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities should be transparent, accountable and well administered
 - for communities — governance and leadership must be strong and sustainable; communities should understand how to work with government, invest in planning with stakeholders in community and in government, and develop and deliver local cultural awareness programs to demonstrate how communities work (CGRIS 2014).

More information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance and government governance is in section 5.4.

Examples of effective service delivery is highlighted throughout this report in ‘things that work’ case studies.

Accessing services

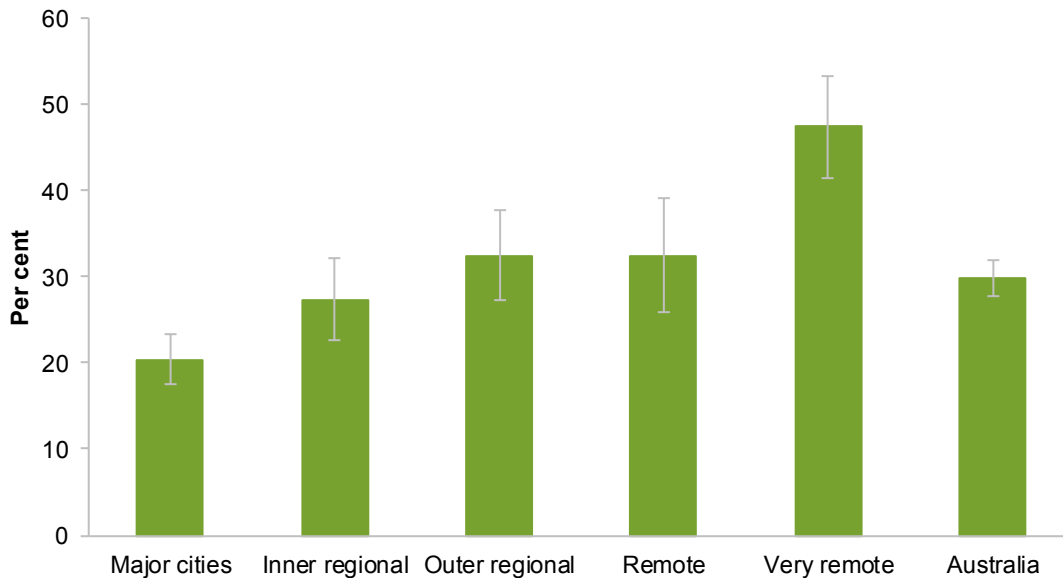
Access to services can be affected by the way programs are designed, how they are presented and the cost to users (CGC 2001; Stewart, Lohar and Higgins 2011). In remote areas, this can be exacerbated by lack of services, lack of commercial competition and difficulties caused by lack of reliable infrastructure — transport and telecommunications — to enable access to services (Altman and Ward 2002; CGC 2001; Hudson 2010; Rennie et al 2013). Failure to register births can make it difficult to obtain other forms of identification such as a driver’s licence, passport, tax file number or other proof of identification later in life, which can create further difficulties with accessing services (Orenstein 2009). Centrelink and Medicare have arrangements that assist people to obtain identification documents for access to government services (Australian Government 2010).

Telecommunications has become increasingly important in accessing services, particularly with the rise of online service provision. Telecommunications in remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are complicated by geographic distance, harsh conditions and cost of infrastructure (ACMA 2008).

In 2009, the Australian, State and Territory governments signed the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Indigenous Public Internet Access, recognising the importance of improved increased access to ‘online resources and services, principally for financial, educational, health, economic and social purposes’ as well as to e-government services (COAG 2009a). The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households⁵ with an internet connection rose from 40 per cent in 2006 to almost two thirds (62.8 per cent) in 2011. This is compared with 77.2 per cent for ‘non-Indigenous households’ in 2011 (ABS 2012).

⁵ In ABS Census data, an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander household is a household where at least one person has identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Figure 5.3.1 Proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who had problems accessing services, by remoteness, 2008^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; (table 5A.3.3).

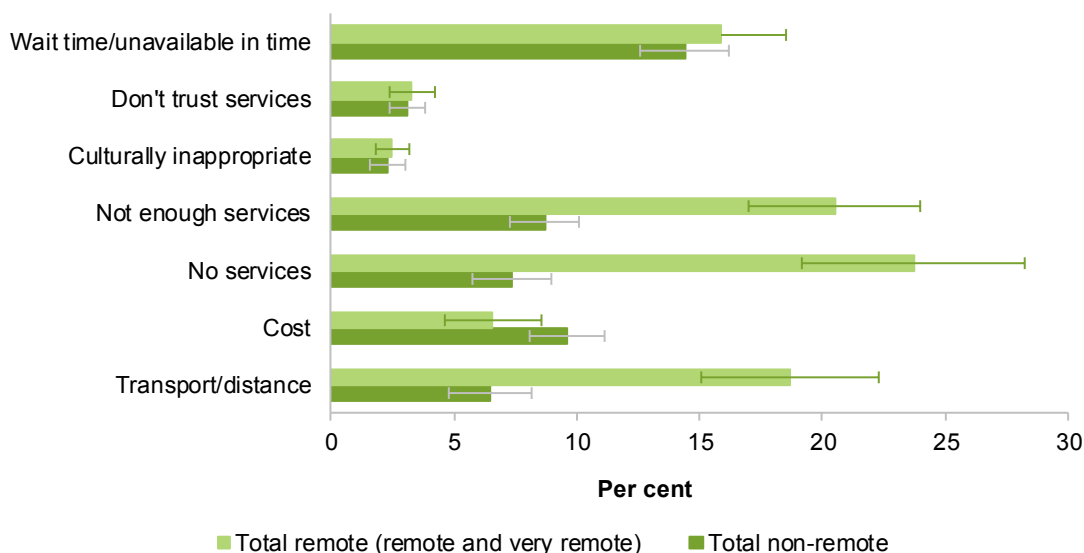
In 2008, 29.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over reported they had problems accessing one or more services in the previous 12 months, with the proportion significantly higher in very remote areas (47.4 per cent) (figure 5.3.1). Nationally, the types of services most people had problems accessing were dentists (19.5 per cent) and doctors (9.5 per cent), although this differed across remote areas (table 5A.3.3).

In 2008, in total remote areas, the most common barriers people experienced were ‘no services’ (23.7 per cent), ‘not enough services’ (20.5 per cent) and ‘transport/distance’ (18.7 per cent). In total non-remote areas the most common barriers were ‘waiting time/unavailable in time’ (14.4 per cent), ‘cost’ (9.6 per cent) and ‘not enough services’ (8.7 per cent) (figure 5.3.2).

Cultural barriers, including lack of cultural awareness on the part of service providers, racism, social inequality and social exclusion, may also lead to reduced access to services (NMHC 2012; PC 2011; Reilly et al 2008; Scrimgeour and Scrimgeour 2008; Zubrick et al 2010). In the 2008 NATSISS, 2.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians reported ‘services not culturally appropriate’ as a barrier for accessing selected services (figure 5.3.2).

National data, and data by State and Territory are reported in table 5A.3.2.

Figure 5.3.2 Types of barriers to accessing services for Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.3.3.

Communication with service providers

The 2008 NATSISS asked people whose main language was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language about communication difficulties. Of those that spoke an Indigenous language as their main language (11.5 per cent), over one-quarter (27.7 per cent) reported that they had experienced communication difficulties — similar to 2002 (table 5A.3.5).

Difficulties in communicating with service providers can create barriers to accessing available services (Commonwealth Ombudsman 2011). Effective communication is not limited to language difficulties, but extends to issues including (but not limited to) knowledge of the subject matter, emotional response, body language, and cultural and linguistic nuances. Difficulties can be compounded, as miscommunications may not always be recognised (Cass et al. 2002).

The 2002 NATSISS asked all respondents about communication problems, regardless of their main language:

- 25 per cent of those whose main language was an Indigenous language reported difficulties communicating with service providers (equivalent to 8500 people)
- 8.3 per cent of those whose main language was English reported difficulties communicating with service providers (equivalent to 20 500 people — as those whose

main language was English made up 88 per cent of the Indigenous population) (table 5A.3.5).

Data on communication with service providers are also reported by sex and remoteness (table 5A.3.4), and by age (table 5A.3.5).

Discharges against medical advice

According to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (AHMAC 2012), this measure ‘provides indirect evidence of the extent to which hospital services are responsive to Indigenous patients’ needs’.

From 2010-11, Indigenous status in hospital separations data are considered to be of sufficient quality for reporting in all jurisdictions. Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisations data. The attachment tables for this report include data for all jurisdictions for 2010-11 to 2012-13, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2012-13.

Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who left hospital against medical advice or discharged themselves at their own risk decreased slightly (from 2.6 per cent to 2.4 per cent), while the proportion for non-Indigenous Australians increased slightly (from 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent) (table 5A.3.6).

Nationally in 2012-13, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who left hospital against medical advice or discharged themselves at their own risk was six times higher than for non-Indigenous Australians (2.4 per cent compared to 0.4 per cent) (table 5A.3.6).

The differences in the proportions between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians may reflect cost and access to healthcare, particularly for people living in remote and very remote areas. In 2012-13, increasing remoteness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian patients’ usual area of residence was linked with increasing proportions of people leaving hospital against medical advice or discharging themselves at their own risk (1.9 per cent in major cities and regional areas compared to 3.4 per cent in remote and very remote areas) (table 5A.3.7). Non-Indigenous patients living in remote and very remote areas were also more likely to leave hospital against medical advice or discharge themselves at their own risk (table 5A.3.7).

National data for this measure are also available by sex in table 5A.3.6.

Things that work

The following case study provides an example of an initiative to improve service engagement.

Box 5.3.3 Things that work – engagement with services

Although it has not been formally evaluated, the Steering Committee has identified the Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation's Eye Program as a promising program worth further examination.

The **Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation's Eye Program** (NT) commenced in 2006 in the NT (following commencement in NSW in 1999) and coordinates optometrist and eye specialist visits and runs clinics (mobile and permanent) for the people of the Tennant Creek and Barkly region in the NT (covering approximately 337 500 square kilometres and a population of around 8000).

Evidence in increasing the delivery of culturally appropriate eye care services in the region was presented in a case study at the National Rural Health Conference in 2009, which notes that prior to the program, access was limited due to perceived cost, transport, lack of eye health awareness, and lack of eye care practitioners with an understanding of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture. The program's successes over 2007–2008 achieved through increased collaboration and provision of culturally appropriate services included:

- increase in the services offered from 7 days a year, to 78 days a year
- increase in the number of custom made spectacles for clients from 52 per cent to 82 per cent
- continuity of care, which gained respect from patients and community members (Keys and O'Hara 2009).

Osbourne et al. (2013) notes that the success of the program led to other Aboriginal controlled medical services implementing the program across the NT, with the coordinator of the program (who developed the model) recognised with an Australia Day nomination and certificate in recognition of her work on the program.

Sources: Keys, T. and O'Hara, M. 2009, 'Providing eye care to remote Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory: a case study examining success factors and challenges from a collaborative approach between an NGO and AMS', paper presented at 10th National Rural Health Conference, Cairns, <http://ruralhealth.org.au/10thNRHC/10thnrhc.ruralhealth.org.au/program/index731e.html?IntCatId=4> (accessed 16 July 2014). Also cited in Osbourne, K., Baum, F. and Brown, L. 2013, *What works? A review of actions addressing the social and economic determinants of Indigenous health*, Paper no. 7 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, 2013.

Future directions in data

Data on the number of unregistered births are currently not available. For future editions of the report, data may be available from an Australian Research Council Linkage Project 'Closing the gap on Indigenous birth registration', which aims to quantify the number of births not registered from 2000 to 2009 in Victoria, Queensland, the Northern Territory and Western Australia (Freemantle 2013).

The 2008 NATSISS only asked people who spoke an Indigenous language as their main language about problems communicating with service providers. Data on communication problems amongst all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians would be beneficial, as communication problems are not limited to those whose main language is an Indigenous language. New data on accessing services and communication with service providers will be available from the 2014 NATSISS, and included in the next report.

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5.4 Case studies in governance⁶

Box 5.4.1 Key messages

Research over many years has identified the following six determinants of good Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and government governance:

- governing institutions
- leadership
- self-determination
- capacity building
- cultural match
- resources.

The existence of these determinants contributes to the success of organisations, and leads to improved health, wellbeing and prosperity of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

Many successful Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations contribute to improving the social and economic outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ORIC 2013; RA 2006, 2013). Good government governance is particularly important to ‘drive real change on the ground’ (CGRIS 2011).

Defining governance

What does ‘governance’ mean? A five year (2004–08) Indigenous Community Governance Project (ICGP) defined governance as:

... the evolving processes, relationships, institutions and structures by which a group of people, community or society organise themselves collectively to achieve the things that matter to them. To do this they need to make decisions about:

- their group membership and identity (who is the ‘self’ in their governance)
- who has authority within the group, and over what
- their agreed rules to ensure authority is exercised properly and decision-makers are held accountable
- how decisions are enforced
- how they negotiate their rights and interests with others
- what arrangements will best enable them to achieve their goals (Hunt et al. 2008).

Identifying common principles or determinants that underpin governance, and encouraging the application of these determinants, are the keys to strengthening governance.

⁶ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, and to Reconciliation Australia for reviewing a draft of this section of the report.

Determinants of good governance

Drawing on the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development in the US (2010), the ICGP and broad consultations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations, as well as governments and service providers, the Steering Committee has identified the following six determinants of good governance — relevant to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations and government itself:

- *governing institutions* — the way structures of governance are created, leaders chosen, and the extent of constituents' confidence and support
- *leadership* — the process for which an individual influences group members to attain group or organisational goals
- *self-determination* — for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, having the right and ability to determine their own priorities and design their own instruments of governance, within broad governing institutions
- *capacity building* — having the capabilities (such as knowledge and skills) to get things done
- *cultural match* — respecting processes within different communities to work towards a common ground between the governing structures wanted and the culture of the community
- *resources* — the economic, cultural, social and natural resources, and information technology necessary to underpin successful governance.

The determinants are inter-dependent. No one principle in isolation will lead to good governance — all determinants are necessary for sustained success.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance

This section draws on two case studies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance from the 2012 Reconciliation Australia (RA)/BHP Billiton Indigenous Governance Awards (IGAs): the Ngaanyatjarra, Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women's Council (box 5.4.2) and the Yiriman Project (box 5.4.3). The winners of the latest round of the IGAs (now jointly managed by Reconciliation Australia and the Australian Indigenous Governance Institute [AIGI]), were announced on 30 October 2014, too late for inclusion in this report. Case studies drawn from the 2014 awards will be featured in future reports, with additional research from the AIGI (formerly RA) Indigenous Governance Toolkit online resource.

Box 5.4.2 **NPY Women's Council** **Winner Category A: Incorporated organisations**

The NPY Women's Council was started in 1980, and incorporated in 1994.

The 2012 IGA report noted that 'the organisation is a major provider of human services in the Ngaanyatjarra, Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara lands'. Amongst their accomplishments are the ban of take-away alcohol sales at Curtin Springs roadhouse and the introduction of non-sniffable Opal fuel in Central Australia.

Key features of the organisation include that it:

- is driven by the values and aspirations of members
- is grounded in women's law and culture
- is committed to continuous innovation and improvement
- has courage to take on tough issues (RA 2013).

Sources: NPY Women's Council 2010, *Who we are and how we started: Factsheet 1*, <http://www.npywc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/01-Who-We-Are-How-We-Started.pdf> (accessed 3 June 2014); Reconciliation Australia 2013, *Sharing Success: Stories from the 2012 Indigenous Governance Awards*, Reconciliation Australia, Canberra, ACT, http://reconciliation.org.au/iga/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/IGA_2012_Analysis_Report_web.pdf (accessed 3 June 2014).

Box 5.4.3 **Yiriman Project** **Winner Category B: Non-incorporated projects and initiatives**

The Yiriman Project started in 2000.

The 2012 IGA report noted that: 'The Yiriman project takes young people and elders on trips back to country to immerse them in the stories, songs and knowledge that are their cultural heritage.' This builds young people's confidence and improves their self-worth and has helped to curb the suicides, self-harm and substance abuse in the participating communities.

Project outcomes as summarised by Taylor (2010) are:

- the healing of young people as they walk on country and look after it
- the opportunity for young people to develop and assert culture, language and bush skills
- meaningful employment that values and maintains culture.

The key feature of success is 'the clarity of purpose given to the project by the elders' and 'strong leadership, cultural legitimacy and external administrative support' (RA 2013).

Sources: Reconciliation Australia 2013, *Sharing Success: Stories from the 2012 Indigenous Governance Awards*, Reconciliation Australia, Canberra, ACT, http://reconciliation.org.au/iga/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/IGA_2012_Analysis_Report_web.pdf (accessed 3 June 2014); Taylor, F. 2010, *Partnerships in the Youth Sector - Building Stories in Our Young People: The Yiriman Project*, The Foundation for Young Australians, Melbourne, Victoria, <http://www.fya.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/What-Works-PYS.pdf> (accessed 3 June 2014).

Governing institutions

Governance institutions are made up of both formal mechanisms (such as policies, rules, regulations, constitutions, legal and judicial systems) and informal ways of doing things (such as taboos, gender norms, religious beliefs, values, kinship and marriage systems) (Hunt and Smith 2006). The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) analysis of the shortlisted 2012 IGA applications showed that 95 per cent of organisations held board meetings, and all organisations had their accounts audited, held annual general meetings and produced annual financial reports (if required). They also had clearly outlined and documented internal dispute resolution processes ... [and] ‘all organisations outlined mechanisms and processes for resolving external complaints’ (RA 2013).

The NPY Women’s Council’s approach to service development is an example of how Aboriginal cultures intertwines with good corporate governance: it is

- Kulikatinyi (considering something over a long period of time)
- Nyakuakatinyi (looking for something as one goes along)
- Palyaalkatinyi (making something as one goes along).

RA (2013) notes that the ‘process ensures that services developed and delivered by the Women’s Council are continually reviewed and improved’.

Good corporate governance that is coupled with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural values, relationships and systems of authority produces governing order and good outcomes (Hunt and Smith 2007; Hunt et al. 2008). The IGA shortlisted organisations were flexible in their approaches to dispute resolution and decision making, but were supported with clearly outlined and established processes. Approaches included ‘mediation, traditional law and cultural practices, codes of conduct and informal discussions’ for internal disputes, with external disputes primarily addressed via formal processes’ (RA 2013).

Good governing institutions do not just spontaneously arise. They are the result of often lengthy processes of developing capacity and leadership, and ongoing training and development (see ‘Capacity building’ below). Good governing institutions support ‘board and staff training and development ... [and] compulsory governance training for board members’ (RA 2006).

Leadership

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leaders are critical to the development of a strong governance culture. While there is a specific cultural aspect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership, leadership often requires people to walk confidently and with influence in two worlds — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous leadership (AILC 2013).

RA (2013) attributes the success of the Yiriman project to the strength of the elders, who form the governance group ‘... the elders have been very clear about why they established the project and what they want to achieve’.

Leadership needs to be nurtured and leaders require training and support to help them fulfil their responsibilities. Sustained leadership requires succession planning, so new people can take over from current leaders over time. The AIHW analysis of shortlisted applicants noted that all organisations had ‘internal development and training programs, whether for staff, board members, or young people in the community’ (RA 2013).

Drawing on the IGA examples and research by the Indigenous Community Governance Project, some lessons for developing leadership and succession planning can be identified:

- training, leadership, personal and professional development, including cultural training builds competent and highly skilled staff (RA 2006, 2013). The NPY Women’s Council offers an orientation of the organisation and the region, which ‘includes detailed cultural advice on cultural differences and Anangu culture
- board election processes adapted to cultural, social, local conditions (RA 2013)
- staggering elections and mentoring new board members
- developing potential board members and board succession planning to ensure board continuity, skill retention and organisational stability (RA 2006, 2013)
- developing the communication skills and self-confidence of young people by providing role models, mentoring and experience to nurture future leaders (RA 2013). The NPY Women’s Council holds an annual career conference called Kungka, which is open to young women in the community. The conference provides education and employment advice, and links young participants with older women ‘who are strong in their culture and successful in their employment and education’ (Indigenous Governance Toolkit 2014).

Self-determination

A critical element of governance is self-determination. Self-determination is a fundamental human right contained in articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (AHRC 2013). Self-determination as a human right is also reaffirmed in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. The Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007, and endorsed by the Australian Government in 2009 (AHRC 2012).

Self-determination has also been given different definitions by different researchers (Calma 2006; Hunt and Smith 2006; Hunt et al. 2008; RA 2006) but, put simply, ‘self-determined people are actors in their own lives instead of being acted upon by others’ (Wehmeyer 2002). An important aspect of self-determination is ‘cultural legitimacy’ — the extent to which there is:

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- culturally legitimate participation and control of decision-making (participation in decision making is discussed in section 5.2). Cultural legitimacy was highlighted in the Yiriman Project by IGA judge Gary Banks, who noted the inclusion and ownership of the project within the community’ (RA 2013)
 - community participation in community governance institutions (RA 2013). The NPY Women’s Council holds ‘bush meetings’ where directors and staff engage with communities. these are open forums for everyone, not just those who live in that particular community (Indigenous Governance Toolkit 2014).

Capacity building

There are two important aspects to capacity building. The ‘public management’ approach emphasises the need to develop a community’s ability to meet accountability requirements, and has strong links with the ‘governing institutions’ and ‘leadership’ determinants of good governance. The ‘community development’ approach emphasises empowering communities to take responsibility and control over their own futures, and is closely linked with the ‘self-determination’ aspect of good governance (Gerritson 2001; Hunt and Smith 2007).

Capacity building for good governance can take many forms. Individuals, groups and organisations can build on their strengths through both formal and informal governance training, for example through governance courses run by the Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre. The ‘NPY Women’s Council has an approach known locally as the ‘malparra way’. Malparra means a person who is together with a friend or companion. In the context of service delivery, this usually means two staff who are working together on a program, one of whom is an Anangu woman or man and other who is a partner staff member, employed for specific professional skills. Malparra way recognises and values the knowledge, skills and resources of the local people and assists the culturally appropriate delivery of services (Indigenous Governance Toolkit 2014).

Cultural match

Cultural match refers to the match between the governance structures a group wants to develop and the culture of the community that is the development target (CAEPR and RA 2004; Sullivan 2007).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians live with two systems of governance, their own and that of non-Indigenous Australia. The Indigenous Governance toolkit (2014) describes this as ‘two-way governance’, where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians balance and negotiate dual ‘culture, laws, rules and forms of accountability’ and support bringing ‘two ways together’.

For IGA finalists, culture is the foundation of their success: it is ‘embedded in every aspect of their organisation-from program delivery and board arrangements, to decision making

and community consultation processes’ and means both being true and responsive to their community, and also being accountable ‘externally to stakeholders, funding sources, and government’ (RA 2013).

Resources

The ‘resources’ determinant focuses on the economic factors necessary to underpin successful governance arrangements. A contributing factor to the success of the Yiriman project is the financial and administrative support provided by the Kimberley Land Council to assist with ‘staff employment, reporting and acquittals’, while the project elders retain their autonomy (RA 2013).

Hunt et al. (2008) notes that, as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community service organisations have increasingly taken on service delivery responsibilities from government, these have come with multiple, complex and costly reporting and accountability requirements. Chaney (2013) argues that these onerous approaches to service contracts often contribute to organisational failure, as resource uncertainty, particularly insecure and ad hoc funding, makes it difficult to recruit and retain staff or to build capacity.

Financial diversity can give Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations a degree of independence to run programs as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people want them to be run (RA 2006). Flexible funding that facilitates the development of appropriate programs at the community level, and clarity about the roles and responsibilities of both funding agencies and service providers is vital for success (Hunt 2013).

Table 5.4.1 Sources of income of top 20 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations, 2007-08 to 2011-12 (per cent)^{a,b}

<i>Financial year</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
Government funding	46.9	44.5	45.8	38.2	39.9
Self-generated income	38.2	38.8	39.0	39.6	39.8
Other income sources	14.9	19.7	15.2	22.2	20.3
Philanthropic gifts	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	–

^a The top 20 corporations make up almost one third (32.9 per cent) of the total income of the top 500 corporations. ^b Percentages are of funding against the total income for each financial year. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ORIC (Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations) 2013, *The top 500 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander corporations 2011-12*, Canberra, ACT, http://www.oric.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/11_2013/Top500_2013.pdf (accessed 3 June 2014).

Data from Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC) shows a cautiously positive story — nearly 40 per cent of the income of the top 20 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations was self-generated from 2007-08 to 2011-12, with ORIC

noting that ‘the highest earning corporations are slowly but steadily becoming more self-reliant financially’ (table 5.4.1).

Government governance

Government governance refers to governments’ engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. This section examines formal arrangements for ‘high level’ engagement between governments and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations, and then applies the six determinants of good governance to government itself.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisory bodies

The National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples (National Congress) was established in April 2010. The National Congress is an independent company limited by guarantee and registered under the Corporations Act (National Congress 2014). National Congress advocates and represents its members, but does not engage in service delivery (Calma and Dick 2011). Congress members include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peak bodies, and national and local organisations, as well as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals. The National Congress board’s co-chairs and directors are member-elected (National Congress 2014). The National Congress was represented on the working group that advised the Steering Committee on the production of this report.

Some jurisdictions have also established Indigenous advisory bodies to provide advice to governments on Indigenous policy issues (box 5.4.4).

5.4.4 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander advisory bodies

The Australian Government’s Prime Minister’s Indigenous Advisory Council was established in November 2013, and is composed of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous members. Council members were appointed jointly by the Prime Minister, the Minister for Indigenous Affairs, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister. The Council’s brief includes a focus on schooling, employment and justice in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Abbott 2013).

The Australian Government’s Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Higher Education Advisory Council provides advice to the Minister for Education. The focus of the Council is on improving outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students and staff engaged in higher education and research. The majority of members are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, and members include senior Indigenous academics, as well as representatives from business and industry. (Australian Government unpublished.)

(continued next page)

Box 5.4.4 (continued)

In Western Australia, key advisory bodies include the WA Aboriginal Advisory Committee, the Aboriginal Lands Trust, the Aboriginal Cultural Material Committee and the WA Aboriginal Education and Training Council. These bodies provide relevant advice to the portfolio ministers on matters relating to the interests and wellbeing of Aboriginal people, management of land held in trust, heritage protection and education and training. (WA Government unpublished.)

The South Australian Aboriginal Advisory Council (SAAAC) was established under a policy decision by the Premier in December 2005. The SAAAC is the peak advisory body to the State Government on Aboriginal affairs policy, programs and service delivery. (SA Government unpublished.)

Source: Abbott, T. 2013, *Membership of the Prime Minister's Indigenous Advisory Council*, Media release, 23 November, <https://www.pm.gov.au/media/2013-11-23/membership-prime-ministers-indigenous-advisory-council> (accessed 10 June 2014).

Determinants of government governance

Good government governance, such as an improved coordination among agencies, removing duplication of services, adapting to change, a stable policy environment and effective processes, and learning from evidence drawn from past evaluations, affect the governance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations and outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (Henry 2007; Howse cited in Hunt 2013; Phillips-Brown, Reddel and Gleeson 2013).

A key element for good government governance is to ensure that where evaluations are conducted, the lessons from these are made available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and governments (Cobb-Clark 2013; Phillips-Brown, Reddel and Gleeson 2013).

Australian governments have made several collective commitments to improve government governance, including: commissioning this report (COAG 2002); agreeing to the 'Service Delivery Principles for Programs and Services for Indigenous Australians' (COAG 2012), which drew upon the 'National Framework of Principles for Government Service Delivery to Indigenous Australians' (COAG 2004); and establishing a national framework for reporting expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians (IERSC 2009, 2010; SCRGSP forthcoming, 2012).

At the program level, Australian governments have committed to sharing their learning about what works to close the gap on Indigenous disadvantage. The Closing the Gap Clearinghouse provides a collection of evidence-based research on what works to overcome Indigenous disadvantage (AIHW and AIFS nd).

There is information on the use of mainstream services by Indigenous peoples (see the Indigenous Expenditure Report (SCRGSP forthcoming) and the Indigenous Compendium of the Report on Government Services (SCRGSP 2014) but very little information on the

barriers to access and use of services faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (see section 5.3 on engagement with services).

There are similarities between the determinants of good government governance, the ‘things that work’ success factors in this report (see chapter 3) and the international community development principles that Hunt (2010) identified as important in the way non-government organisations work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. They all reflect the ‘bottom-up’ approach and the self-determination and capacity building determinants of good governance.

The six determinants of good governance have been applied to the Cape York Welfare Reform (box 5.4.5).

Box 5.4.5 Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR)

The CYWR is a partnership between four communities (Aurukun, Coen, Hope Vale and Mossman Gorge), the Australian Government, the Queensland Government and the Cape York Group.⁷ The 2012 CYWR evaluation report covers a four year period between January 2008 and December 2011 (with some data included for 2012). The program ‘streams’ of social responsibility, education, housing and economic opportunity were assessed by independent evaluators contracted by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA).

The evaluation examined both short and medium term outcomes, but noted that measuring the overarching objective of changing social norms and behaviours was difficult, and the breadth of the program streams meant that there were issues with causality and attribution.

The report presents a summary of key findings:

Overall there is clear evidence that the wellbeing of residents in the four CYWR communities has improved over the CYWR years. Crime rates are down, infrastructure and services have improved, school attendance has risen or been maintained at high levels, and people appear happier. In no major dimension have outcomes deteriorated in these communities.

Although the governance arrangements were not explicitly evaluated, some relevant observations were made in the report.

- *Governing institutions* — In 2008, a CYWR Project Board was established. The board comprises one representative from each of the partners: the Director General of the Queensland Department of Premier and Cabinet; the (then) Secretary of FaHCSIA; and the Director of the Cape York Institute. Members of the board ‘had sufficient authority to be able to resolve bureaucratic impasses or other implementation barriers’. However, in mid-2012 the board’s role changed from ‘managerial to advisory’.

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⁷ The Cape York Group is the Cape York Institute, Cape York Partnerships, Cape York Aboriginal Australian Academy and Djarragun College.

Box 5.4.5 (continued)

- *Leadership* — Cape York leaders and elders, in partnership with government ministers, provided legitimacy and authority. However, ‘evaluation activities revealed some community concerns about the level of integration of the trial governance with existing community governance structures’. Community members noted that for CYWR to be effective, they wanted more communication, consultation and for their representative structures (for example, local councils) to be heeded.
- *Self-determination* — The CYWR included a community engagement process, to involve communities in designing and developing the proposed reforms. In late 2007, the four communities involved each gave their final agreement to participate in the program.
- *Capacity building* — ‘A successful feature has been rebuilding of Indigenous authority to tackle antisocial behaviour through the local Family Responsibilities Commissioners’. CYWR projects addressing money management, parenting support and wellbeing also help build capacity.
- *Cultural match* — For each of the four CYWR communities, the Family Responsibilities Commission (FRC) comprises a legally qualified commissioner and local commissioners. An implementation evaluation of the FRC found that: it contributes to restoring Indigenous authority by supporting local and emerging leaders in local commissioner roles; its jurisdiction is targeted appropriately; and it is engaging community members in a very complex environment (KPMG 2010).
- *Resources* — the Australian government and Queensland government both committed substantial resources to CYWR (Andrews and Scullion 2013).

Sources: Andrews, K. (Minister for Social Services) and Scullion, N. (Minister for Indigenous Affairs) 2013, *Continuing income management in Cape York*, Media release, 21 November, <http://kevinandrews.dss.gov.au/media-releases/27> (accessed 2 April 2014); FaHCSIA (former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2012, *Cape York Welfare Reform (CYWR) Evaluation Report - 2012*, Australian Government: Department of Social Services, <http://www.dss.gov.au/our-responsibilities/indigenous-australians/publications-articles/evaluation-research/cape-york-welfare-reform-cywr-evaluation-report-2012> (accessed 1 April 2014); KPMG 2010, *Implementation Review of the Family Responsibilities Commission: Final Report September 2010*, FaHCSIA (former Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs), <http://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/implementation-review-of-frc-sept-2010.pdf> (accessed 19 September 2014).

Future directions in data

There has been significant progress in examining Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance since the first report in 2003. The introduction of the Indigenous Governance Awards has helped identify and highlight many examples of good practice. The Indigenous Community Governance Project by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research and Reconciliation Australia has provided academic rigour to the examination of governance practices. Among governments, evaluations and studies of Indigenous reform initiatives (Dwyer et al. 2009; FaHCSIA 2012; OIPC 2006; Yu, Duncan and Gray 2008) have helped identify aspects of government governance that can assist or impede Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander governance. That said, there is still more to be done before future reports can include an objective measure of governance.

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5.5 Indigenous language revitalisation and maintenance⁸

Box 5.5.1 Key messages

- Language is an important cultural signifier for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and plays a significant role in the promotion of resilient communities.
- From 2005 to 2012, the number of spoken Indigenous languages decreased from 145 to 120, while the number of languages spoken by all generations decreased from 18 to 13 (Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014).
- From 2002 to 2008, there was no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who could speak an Indigenous language (figure 5.5.3).
- In 2008, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 3 years and over:
 - 10.6 per cent were learning an Indigenous language, with the proportion higher for younger age groups (19.2 per cent for those aged 3–14 years, followed by 5.5–9.1 per cent of those aged 15–54 years, and 1.8 per cent for those aged 55 years and over) (figure 5.5.2)
 - 17.2 per cent spoke an Indigenous language, with this proportion highest in remote plus very remote areas (49.2 per cent) (table 5A.5.3).

Box 5.5.2 Measures of Indigenous language revitalisation and maintenance

There are two main measures for this indicator.

- *Indigenous language revitalisation* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who are *learning* an Indigenous language (national; by geographic location [location as proxy for individual languages]).
- *Indigenous language maintenance* is defined as the number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who are Indigenous language speakers (national; age; geographic location [location as proxy for individual languages]).

The main data source is the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent available data for 2008. Supplementary data are available from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) National Indigenous Languages Survey (NILS), with the most recent available data collected in 2012.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are closely linked to culture, land and law, and all are connected to wellbeing (Dockery 2011; HoRSCoATSIA 2012). The NILS survey conducted in 2012 found that:

⁸ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, for reviewing a draft of this section of the report.

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- 98 per cent of the 288 respondents agreed that the use of traditional languages improves the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians
 - 74 per cent ‘expressed a desire for traditional languages to be strong, widely spoken, used or known in communities and passed on to younger generations’
 - 95 per cent agreed that it was important for their children to learn and use traditional language, and when asked why, 46 per cent said that they wanted the languages to be passed to the next generation (Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014).

Language plays a significant role in the continuation of culture and promotion of resilient communities (AHRC 2010), and is an important cultural signifier for many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, even for those who do not speak an Indigenous language or who are not actively engaged in language programs (Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014). (Section 11.5 has additional information on community functioning).

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples includes the right to:

‘... revitalise, use develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.’ (UN 2008)

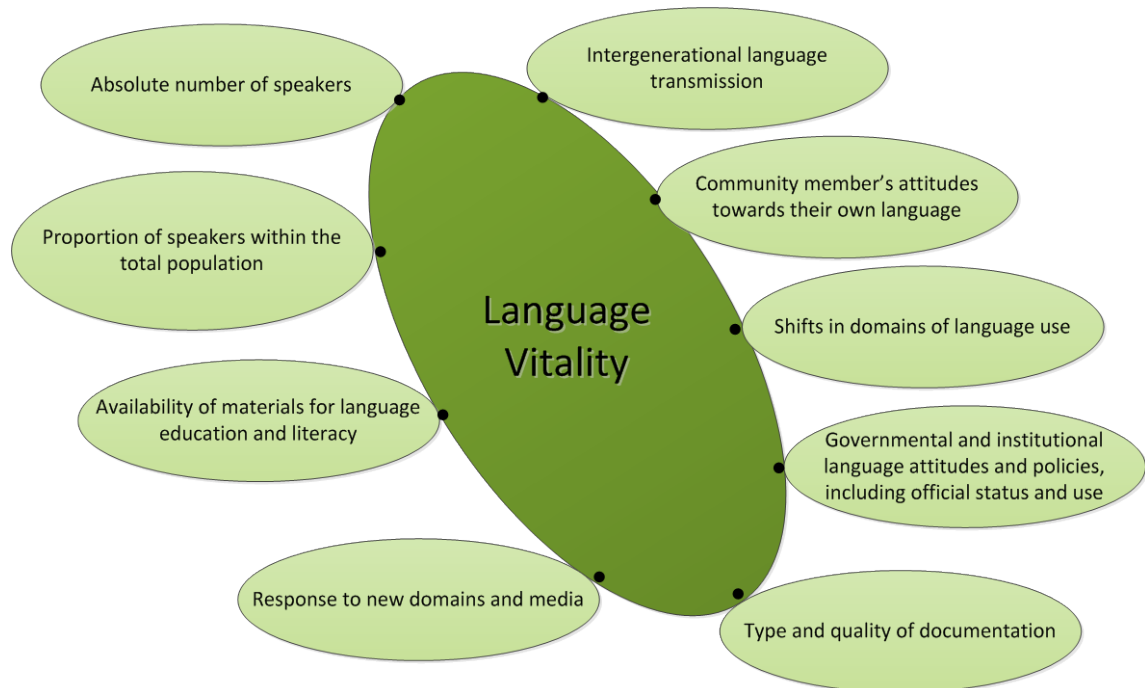
The Declaration was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007, and endorsed by the Australian Government in 2009 (AHRC 2012).

Projects aiming to maintain and revive Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages are being supported by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander individuals, language professionals, governments and community organisations in urban, regional and remote locations across Australia (Hobson et al. 2010; HoRSCoATSIA 2012).

Although language revitalisation and maintenance is crucial to preserving and strengthening culture, a lack of proficiency in English can create barriers to education (section 7.1 and 7.3), employment (section 4.6) and access to services (section 8.1 on primary health care). The indicator on engagement with services (section 5.3) includes information on difficulty understanding, or being understood by, service providers.

Schneirer et al. (2011), in their literature review of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage, state that evidence is compelling about the endangered state of traditional languages, and highlight the need to *revitalise* languages and to *maintain*, using an assessment of ‘language vitality’. The assessment of language vitality was developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Ad Hoc Expert Group on Endangered Languages, and adopted in 2003, and is composed of a number of interrelated factors (figure 5.5.1).

Figure 5.5.1 **Nine factors for assessing language vitality^a**



^a Diagram reproduced from the *Endangered Languages, 2009 – 2014* website, which summarises the UNESCO document on Language vitality and Endangerment, adopted at the International Expert Meeting on the UNESCO Programme of Safeguarding of Endangered Languages, in Paris on 10-12 March 2003.

Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2003).

The UNESCO document cautions that the factors are not prescriptive, but rather provide a guide and scales to be adapted to local contexts. Due to a lack of robust Australian data for the majority of items in the language vitality assessment, two main measures were distilled and adopted by the Steering Committee for this indicator: the *revitalisation* and *maintenance* of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

Box 5.5.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander language data sources

Two sources of data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander language are used to report against this indicator: the NELS and the NATSISS. Whilst the Census provides some data on speakers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages, the question is only asked in relation to the main language spoken at home, and so does not include people whose main language is English but who also speak an Indigenous language (see appendix 3 for more information).

The **NELS2** (2012) had two components:

- the *Language Activity Survey*, which asked organisations about community-based Australian language activities
 - 75 organisations responded (primarily Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander but also some universities and other non-Indigenous bodies)
- the *Language Attitude Survey*, which asked Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians about their thoughts about their languages
 - a total of 288 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians responded.

Due to different methodologies and survey instruments, unless otherwise noted, data from the NELS2 (collected in 2012) are not directly comparable to the NELS1 (collected in 2005).

The **NATSISS** (2008) collected information from respondents whose main language spoken at home was *not* an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language (as well as those whose main language was an Indigenous language). Respondents whose main language was not an Indigenous language were asked whether they spoke any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander languages and, if not, whether they would understand what was being said if someone were to speak an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language to them. All respondents were also asked whether they were currently learning any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages and, if so, how they were being taught. Updated data from the 2014-15 NATSISS will be included in the next report.

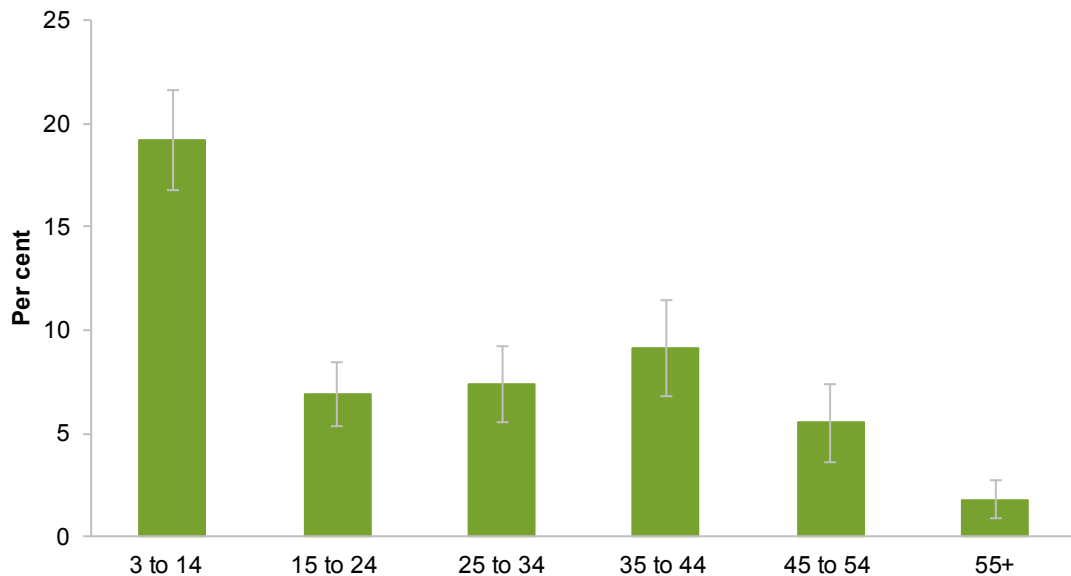
Sources: ABS 2010, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: Users Guide*, Cat. no. 4720.0; ABS 2012, *Census of Population and Housing: Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2011*, Cat. no. 2076.0; Marmion, D., Obata, K. and Troy, J. 2014, *Community, identity and wellbeing: the report of the Second National Indigenous Languages Survey*, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

The NELS2 report estimates that, in 2012, around 120 languages were spoken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, a reduction from the 145 languages reported in 2005 (and the estimated 250 languages before European settlement) (AIATSIS and FATSIL 2005; Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014).

Revitalisation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages

The 2008 NATSISS found that 10.6 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 3 years and over were learning an Indigenous language (table 5A.5.2). This proportion was higher in remote plus very remote areas (14.1 per cent) compared to non-remote areas (9.5 per cent) (table 5A.5.3), and for WA (19.4 per cent) compared to other states and territories (table 5A.5.2).

Figure 5.5.2 Proportion of Indigenous people learning an Indigenous language, by age group, 2008^{a,b}



^a People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.5.1.

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians learning an Indigenous language was higher for younger age groups, with the largest proportion aged 3–14 years (19.2 per cent) followed by those aged 15–54 years (5.5–9.1 per cent) and the lowest proportion for those aged 55 years and over (1.8 per cent) (figure 5.5.2). (Although it could be assumed that older people already speak an Indigenous language and therefore do not need to learn, there was no significant difference by age in the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 25 years and over who spoke an Indigenous language (table 5A.5.1)).

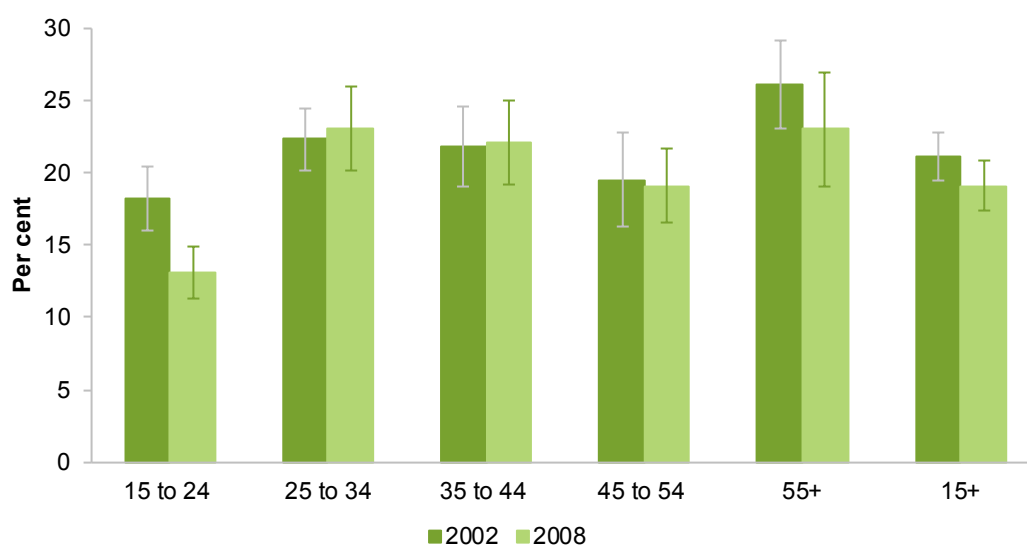
Maintenance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages

Nationally in 2008, 17.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 3 years and over spoke an Indigenous language (with 10.4 per cent speaking it as their main language at home) (table 5A.5.1). People living in remote and very remote areas were more likely to speak an Indigenous language (49.2 per cent), than those living in non-remote areas (6.7 per cent) (table 5A.5.3).

At the state and territory level, the NT had the highest proportion of Indigenous language speakers (59.0 per cent), followed by SA (23.5 per cent), WA (20.5 per cent) and Queensland (16.5 per cent) (table 5A.5.2).

The proportion of Indigenous language speakers is higher in older age groups (between 19 and 23 per cent for people aged 25 years and over) compared to younger age groups (around 13 per cent for people aged 3–24 years) (table 5A.5.1). This difference may reflect that younger people are still learning language (see figure 5.5.2).

Figure 5.5.3 Proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over speaking an Indigenous language, by age group, 2002 and 2008^{a,b,c}



^a People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate. ^c Data were not collected for persons under 15 years in 2002.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, table 5A.5.1; ABS (2004) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2002, table 5A.5.6.

Comparable time series data on language speakers are available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over. Nationally, from 2002 to 2008, there was no significant change in the proportion of Indigenous language speakers (21.1 per cent and 19.1 per cent respectively). Across age groups, the only significant change was a decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 15–24 year olds speaking an Indigenous language (from 18.2 per cent in 2002 to 13.1 per cent in 2008) (figure 5.5.3).

The NILS2 data are heavily qualified, but indicate that in 2012:

- of the 54 languages for which responses were received, 32 were said to have full speakers in one of the age groups

-
- there was a wide cross-generational decline in usage
 - of the 102 responses, 15 respondents answered that people were fluent in the language for all age groups (Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014).

Comparisons between the 2005 and 2012 NILS data indicate that:

- in 2005 there were around 145 languages still spoken, with around 18 languages considered strong (spoken by all age groups and being passed on to children)
- in 2012 there were around 120 languages still spoken, with around 13 languages considered strong (five fewer than in 2012) (Marmion, Obata and Troy 2014).

Future directions in data

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander language use are limited. Consistent and comparable collection of data on learners and speakers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages is important to enable meaningful analysis of change over time.

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5.6 Indigenous cultural studies⁹

Box 5.6.1 Key messages

- Culturally appropriate education does not mean that different standards should apply to academic outcomes. Rather, cultural studies can enhance educational achievement for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, as well as educate all students about Indigenous peoples and cultures.
- In 2008, almost two-thirds (65.3 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 5–24 year olds reported being taught Indigenous culture as part of their studies (table 5A.6.2). Having been taught Indigenous culture decreased as age increased, with the lowest proportion for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 45 years and over (22.6 per cent) (figure 5.6.1). Data are not available to provide a comparator for non-Indigenous people.
- In 2010, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians made up a much lower proportion of teachers (primary 1.1 per cent and secondary 0.7 per cent) than students (primary 5.1 per cent and secondary 4.0 per cent) (table 5A.6.1).

Box 5.6.2 Measures of Indigenous cultural studies

There is no main measure for this indicator.

Information in this section includes qualitative examples of culturally inclusive curricula, and two supplementary measures:

- *Teaching Indigenous cultures* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians taught Indigenous culture in school or as part of further studies (national: state and territory; remoteness; age). The most recent available data are from the 2008 ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).
- *Indigenous employment in schools* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander school staff. The most recent available data are from the national 2013 Staff in Australia's Schools survey (SiAS) with supplementary administrative data collected by [then] Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations up to 2008.

Student outcomes are influenced by many factors, including teacher quality (section 7.2), student attendance (section 7.1), school engagement (section 7.3) and the home environment (chapter 10). In addition, research shows that learning about Indigenous cultures in school and being taught by Indigenous teachers can improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students' educational achievement (Rahman 2009). Where cultural perspectives are incorporated into the school curriculum and culture, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students' performances have been found to be better than those of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in other schools (Munns, O'Rourke and Bodkin-Andrews 2013; Watson et al. 2006).

⁹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

A four year longitudinal study of growth in literacy and numeracy among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students found the following key factors led to improved educational attainment:

- quality teaching (with appropriate professional development in strategies for working with Indigenous students and promoting understanding of cultural issues)
- developing a school culture in which Indigenous students feel included and supported to learn (incorporating the perspectives of Indigenous and other cultures in the curriculum) (Purdie et al. 2011).

Indigenous cultural studies are also important in their own right, educating all Australian students about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and cultures. In 2012, the Reconciliation Australia (RA) Barometer found that 96 per cent of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sample and 82 per cent of the general community sample believed it was important to learn about Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and culture (RA 2013).

Numerous studies have also emphasised the importance of Aboriginal studies as part of pre-service teacher training (Craven 2012; DEEWR 2009; Mooney, Halse and Craven 2003). The 2013 Staff in Australia's Schools (SiAS) survey included information on areas in which teachers felt they needed more professional development. Around 26 per cent of primary and secondary teachers with 5 or fewer years of experience, and around 18 per cent with more than 5 years of experience, indicated a need in the area of teaching Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (McKenzie et al. 2014, table 6.4). The survey reported that participation in professional learning activities was amongst the lowest for the category 'teaching Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students' for both primary and secondary teachers (McKenzie et al. 2014).

Yunkaporta (2009) found that there is little information on how to teach using Aboriginal perspectives, rather than simply teaching Aboriginal content from a western perspective. A 2009 survey of a national sample of 87 schools with Indigenous students found that, for teachers, everyday face-to-face engagement with the local Indigenous community was a more significant driver of reform of curriculum and teaching than a general knowledge of Indigenous cultures (Luke et al. 2012).

Culturally inclusive curricula

An Australian curriculum, spanning subjects from foundation to year 10, has been developed by the Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA) and is being progressively implemented by states and territories. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures is a 'cross-curriculum priority' which is embedded in all learning areas. The organising ideas behind this cross-curriculum priority are separated into country/place, culture and people (ACARA 2014). The final review report on the national curriculum was released in October 2014, accompanied by the initial Australian

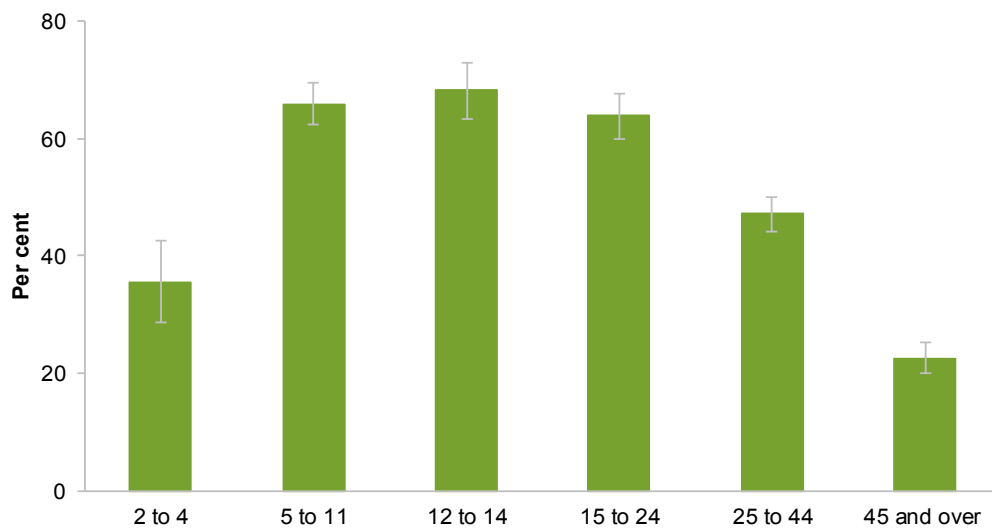
Government response. The review report included recommendations on the teaching of cross curriculum priorities (DoE 2014).

Teaching Indigenous cultures

Schools exist in different contexts and have varying numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students. Biddle (2010) found that the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children attend schools where they are the minority, and advocated for all students to receive an education that acknowledges and incorporates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander history and culture.

The NATSISS 2008 asked Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians of all age groups whether they had ever been taught culture in school or as part of further studies. Different responses from different age groups can provide some insight into how Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture has been incorporated into curricula over time. Data are not available to provide a comparator for non-Indigenous people.

Figure 5.6.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people who were taught Indigenous culture in school or as part of further studies, by age, 2008^{a,b,c,d}**

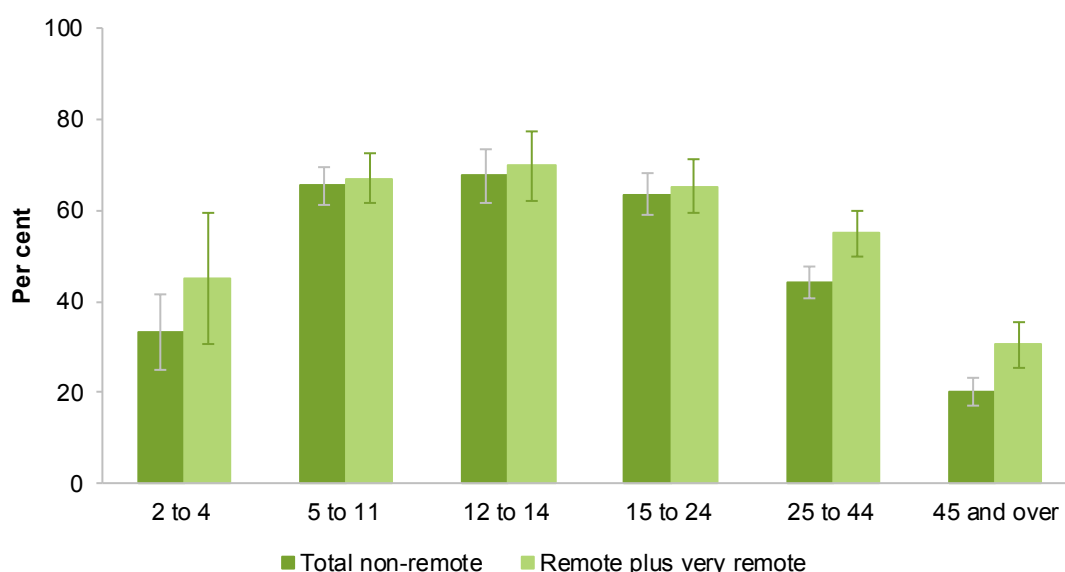


^a Proportions for Indigenous children aged 2 to 14 years are calculated as a percentage of the number of children who usually attend school. ^b Proportions for persons aged 15 years and over are calculated as a percentage of the number of people who ever attended school or undertook further studies. ^c Responses for Indigenous children aged 2 to 14 and some Indigenous people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by an adult proxy. ^d Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.6.2

In 2008, 65.3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians between 5 and 24 years stated that they were taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (table 5A.6.2). Proportions decreased as age increased, with less than 1 in 4 people (22.6 per cent) aged 45 years and over stating that they were taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (figure 5.6.1).

Figure 5.6.2 Proportion of Indigenous people who were taught Indigenous culture in school or as part of further studies, by age, by remote and non-remote areas, 2008^{a,b,c,d}



^a Proportions for Indigenous children aged 2 to 14 years are calculated as a percentage of the number of children who usually attend school. ^b Proportions for persons aged 15 years and over are calculated as a percentage of the number of people who ever attended school or undertook further studies. Proportions for persons aged 15 years and over are calculated as a percentage of the number of people who ever attended school or undertook further studies. ^c Responses to 'Whether taught Indigenous culture in schools' for Indigenous children aged 2 to 14 and some Indigenous people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by an adult proxy. ^d Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.6.3.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over living in all remote areas of Australia were significantly more likely to have been taught Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture at school or as part of further studies (51.8 per cent) compared with people living in non-remote areas (44.0 per cent) (table 5A.6.3). Figure 5.6.2 shows the proportions of Indigenous Australians taught Indigenous culture, by age groups and by remote and non-remote areas.

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians taught Indigenous culture in schools are also reported by State and Territory in table 5A.6.2.

Indigenous employment in schools

The employment of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers and the presence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in schools act as a positive role model for students, and these staff may be ‘better positioned to understand and respond to the experiences of marginalised students’ (Purdie et al. 2011). These individuals are seen as a ‘bridge’ between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous school community (Santoro and Reid 2006).

However, Santoro and Reid (2006) found that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers are expected to know and teach all aspects of culture in all Indigenous communities, and are often also responsible for Aboriginal education issues from curriculum to pastoral care. These high expectations, and increased workload, often leads to ‘burn out’ and stress, and they advocate that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers, particularly at the early stage of their careers, be provided with professional development and support.

Data from the 2013 SiAS survey found that, nationally, 1.1 per cent of primary school teachers and 0.8 per cent of secondary school teachers identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, similar to the proportions in 2010 (table 5A.6.1). The proportion of primary school leaders identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander increased from near zero in 2010 to 1.1 per cent in 2013 (McKenzie et al. 2014). Around 1 per cent of students commencing teacher education programs in 2011 identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander, a slightly higher proportion than the average across other fields of higher education (AITSL 2013). By comparison, in 2013, 5.1 per cent of primary school students and 4.5 per cent of secondary school students were identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (table 5A.6.1).

Aboriginal and Islander Education Workers (AIEWs) provide assistance to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students and liaise with educational bodies, government agencies and committees. Available data, for the period 2001 to 2008 indicate that, in contrast to the steady increase in Indigenous teacher numbers, the number of AIEWs has fluctuated over this period (table 5A.6.4). The data collection ceased in 2009.

AIEWs have varying levels of formal qualifications, which may affect their ability to provide educational assistance (as opposed to advice and support in relation to cultural matters). (O’Keefe, Olney and Angus 2013) note that schools that have trouble attracting teachers—particularly in rural and remote areas—often seek to ‘grow good teachers’ by supporting local people to train as non-teaching staff and then to qualify as teachers. In 2008, 50.9 per cent of AIEWs in government schools and 57.6 per cent of AIEWs in Catholic schools had completed or were studying towards formal qualifications, up from 31.3 per cent in government schools and 47.1 per cent in Catholic schools in 2001 (table 5A.6.5).

Things that work

While government-directed initiatives, such as culturally inclusive curricula, can influence the cultural awareness and inclusiveness of education systems, other important factors include: management structures in schools (through the school philosophy and involvement in the community), and the actions of individual teachers (via their teaching methods and attitudes to Indigenous cultures) (Munns, O'Rourke and Bodkin-Andrews 2013; O'Keefe, Olney and Angus 2013). Box 5.6.3 describes one promising program that aims to improve recognition of Aboriginal English.

Box 5.6.3 Things that work – Indigenous cultural studies

Although the evaluation in 2003 is relatively dated, the Steering Committee has identified **Deadly Ways to Learn** (WA) as a promising practice worth further examination.

The initial Deadly Ways to Learn project, conducted in 14 government, independent and catholic schools in urban and rural areas in WA between 1998 and 2000, aimed to promote parity of esteem between Standard Australian English and Aboriginal English. Teachers and Australian Indigenous Education Officers (AIEOs) worked together to develop two-way, bi dialectal teaching practices that would enhance literacy levels among Aboriginal students in the participating schools. The project resulted in a kit (two books and two videos) to support the implementation of Deadly Ways to Learn practices in Australian schools.

At the start of the project, baseline data were collected on students' development and use of Standard Australian English. Qualitative data were also collected about teaching practices, use of AIEOs, community participation, and general school-community contexts. Cahill and Collard (2003) found that the project led to teaching practices among all participating teachers becoming more inclusive (embracing Aboriginal meanings and Aboriginal English), with more regular discussions among teachers, AIEOs and students about culture and linguistics. They also found that students' writing and reading scores (English as a second language) exceeded agreed targets by 50 per cent.

Sources: Cahill, R. and Collard, G. 2003, 'Deadly Ways to Learn ... a yarn about some learning we did', *Comparative Education*, vol. 39, no. 2, pp. 211–219; National Curriculum Services nd, The Deadly Ways to Learn Project: Aboriginal English and bidialectal classroom practices, What Works - The Work Program - Improving Outcomes for Indigenous students, http://www.whatworks.edu.au/4_2_1.htm (accessed 29 July 2014).

Future directions in data

Indigenous culture in schools

Data on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians taught culture in schools or as part of further studies are only available every six years from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey. More frequent data are desirable, as are comparable data for the non-Indigenous population.

Indigenous workforce employed in schools

Only limited data are currently available on the Indigenous workforce employed in schools:

- National data on the school workforce are available from the three yearly Staff in Australia's Schools survey, run by Australian Council for Educational Research on behalf of the Department of Education. However, due to the small sample size, data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce are not available below the national level.
- The initial National Teaching Workforce Dataset produced on behalf of the Australian Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs Senior Official's Committee, collected data on the Australian teaching workforce including qualifications, registration and employment status (data on professional development was generally not available). However, Indigenous status is unknown for just under half the workforce covered by the dataset.
- The Longitudinal Teacher Education Workforce study tracked a national cohort of teacher education graduates from 2011 to 2013. However, data are not available by Indigenous status, due to the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teachers in the sample.
- Limited annual data on the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander principals, teachers and education workers (AIEW and equivalents) were reported by individual jurisdictions for 2010, 2011, and 2012 as part of the Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs' Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Action Plan 2010–14 (SCSEEC 2013). If maintained, and with the addition of nationally comparable data, this collection could provide ongoing information on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander education workforce.¹⁰

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¹⁰ As at 1 July 2014, the former Standing Council on School Education and Early Childhood, which published the Action Plan reports, became known as the Education Council. Terms of reference for the new Council are currently being developed and are still to be considered by COAG.

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5.7 Participation in community activities¹¹

Box 5.7.1 Key messages

- Involvement in community activities can lead to improvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' long-term health and physical and mental wellbeing, as well as improved social cohesion in communities.
- In 2008, 62.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians attended cultural events, down from 68.1 per cent in 2002 (table 5A.7.6). Whilst attendance decreased across all remoteness areas over this period, it is higher as remoteness increases. In 2008, attendance ranged from 56.4 per cent in major cities to 83.6 per cent in very remote areas (table 5A.7.7).
- International research identified that the participation of Indigenous children and young people in traditional activities can lead to positive emotions, cultural identity and aspirations. In 2008, nearly two-thirds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 3–24 year olds participated in at least one cultural activity (table 5A.7.10).
- Nationally in 2008, 57.4 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over had participated (including as coach, referee, administrator or player) in sporting and physical recreation activities in the previous year, an increase from 49.3 per cent in 2002 (table 5A.7.6).
- Playing in, or training for, organised sport was higher for non-Indigenous children compared to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (63.1 per cent compared to 51.0 per cent). This trend was observed across all remoteness areas except major cities, where there was no significant difference (figure 5.7.2). The main factors stopping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5–14 years from playing organised sport were: don't want to play sport (33.3 per cent); not enough time (15.9 per cent); costs too much (14.9 per cent); and organised sport unavailable (13.1 per cent) (table 5A.7.1).
- Participation rates in community activities varied across jurisdictions and over time but were higher in the ACT for participation in sport and physical recreation activities (71.9 per cent) and in the NT for attendance at cultural events (79.4 per cent) (5A.7.6).

Box 5.7.2 Measures of participation in community activities

There are two main measures for this indicator.

- *Involvement in arts and cultural events and activities*, defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who participated/attended an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community, social or cultural activity.

(continued next page)

¹¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, and to Reconciliation Australia for reviewing a draft of this section of the report.

Box 5.7.2 (continued)

- *Participation in sport and recreational activities*, defined as proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who participated in sporting and physical recreation activities.

The most recent data for both measures are from the 2008 ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness).

Supplementary measures on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children's and young people's participation in organised sport and selected art and cultural activities are also presented. The most recent available data are from the 2008 NATSISS for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and the 2009 ABS Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey (CPiCLAS) for non-Indigenous children (all jurisdictions: age; sex; remoteness). These data are comparable.

Measuring participation in sport, arts or community group activities gives an indication of how connected an individual is to their local community, by mapping formal networks of social relations (Stone 2001).

Involvement in arts and cultural events and activities

There is a positive association between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' involvement in cultural events and activities, as captured in the 2008 NATSISS, and a range of positive socioeconomic indicators, such as higher educational attainment, and higher probability of being employed (Dockery 2011).

In 2008, in remote areas, feeling happy was associated with participating in cultural activities – with 83 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who were involved in art, craft, dance, music or story-telling reporting they felt happy some or most of the time. Of those who attended cultural activities at least once per week, 81 per cent were happy some or most of the time, compared with 71 per cent among those who rarely or never attended cultural events (ABS 2010b). Dockery (2011) also found that participation in cultural events and activities is associated with better mental health, and to a lesser degree increased happiness.

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, attendance at cultural events in 2008 varied across states and territories, and by remoteness:

- attendance at cultural events in the NT (81.3 per cent) was significantly higher than other states and territories (table 5A.7.6)
- attendance at cultural events increased with remoteness, from 57.0 per cent in non-remote areas to 80.5 per cent in remote areas (table 5A.7.7).

Between 2002 and 2008, attendance at cultural events decreased nationally from 68.1 per cent to 62.9 per cent (table 5A.7.6), with significant decreases in attendance for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over (table 5A.7.9).

Data on attendance at cultural events are also reported by age (table 5A.7.9).

Children and young people's participation in sport and cultural activities

For children and young people, participation in sport and cultural activities provides opportunities to develop physically, socially, emotionally and cognitively (The Smith Family 2013). The Youth Activity Participation Study of Western Australia found that students 'at risk' or from disadvantaged backgrounds benefited most from participation in extracurricular activities, whether it was sport, music, dance or drama (Annear 2010).

International literature shows that there is an association between Indigenous children's participation in traditional activities and positive emotions, cultural identity and aspirations (Smith, Findlay and Crompton 2010). There is also a strong link between engagement in Indigenous culture and young people's wellbeing and resilience (Wexler 2009).

In 2008, over half (50.6 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people aged 3–24 years had participated in at least one of the selected cultural activities in the previous 12 months:

- 23.7 per cent had participated in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts or crafts
- 16.0 per cent had performed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander music, dance or theatre
- 10.9 per cent had written or told Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander stories (table 5A.7.10).

Participation in sport and recreational activities

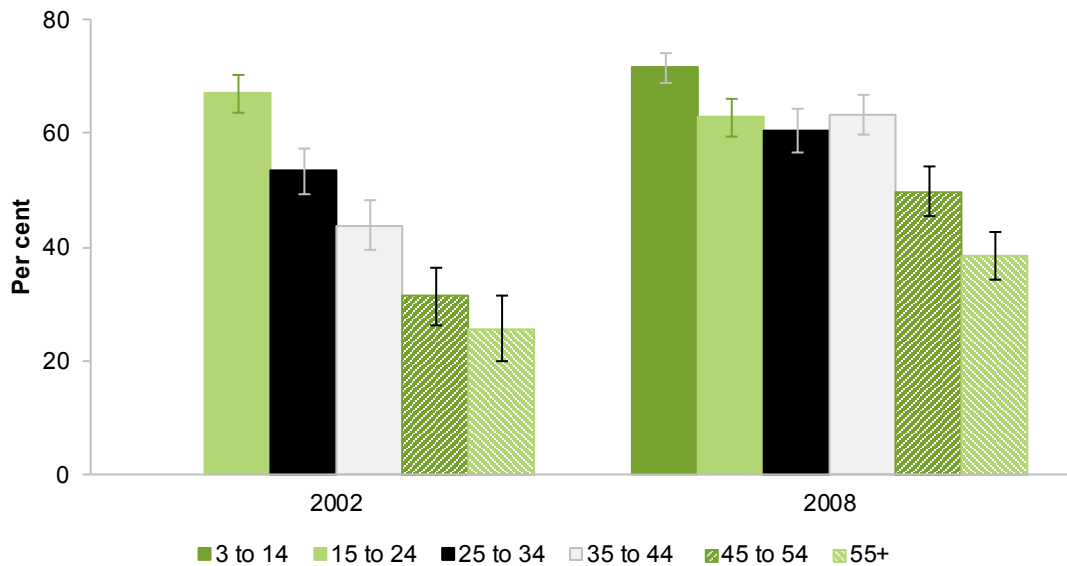
Participation in sport and recreational activities has the potential to widely benefit individuals and communities by contributing not only to physical fitness, but also to improved mental wellbeing and social interaction (United Nations Sport for Development and Peace 2014). Sport and recreational activities can lead to (amongst other benefits) improved community cohesion (Cunningham and Beneforti 2005), and increased validation of and connection to culture (Ware and Meredith 2013).

The recent parliamentary report on the contribution of sport to Indigenous wellbeing acknowledged that skills learnt in sport and physical activity include 'life skills' such as: teamwork, problem solving, resilience building, communication and social skills and responsibility. The report concluded that sport could be a positive force in achieving Closing the Gap targets in broad areas such as health, education and employment (HoRSCoATSIA 2013).

Participation in sport and recreation is more than being a player or participant, and includes being a coach, referee and committee member. Volunteering in supporting roles gives non-playing participants an opportunity to develop their skills, self-esteem and purpose, and also improves community cohesion (Cunningham and Beneforti 2002; DinanThompson, Sellwood and Carless 2008).

Whilst there are positive benefits to sport and recreation, Ware and Meredith (2013) note that participation relies on interest, ability and skills, and that some sporting and recreation activities may be too expensive, and may conversely contribute to social exclusion.

Figure 5.7.1 Participation in sport and recreational activities in the previous 12 months, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, 2002 and 2008^{a,b,c}



^a Children aged 3–14 years were not included in the ABS NATSISS 2002. Responses for children aged 3–14 years in 2008 were provided by an adult proxy. ^b in 2002 and 2007 some responses for 15–17 year olds were provided by an adult proxy. ^c Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002, ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; table 5A.7.9.

Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over participating in sporting and physical recreation activities increased from 2002 to 2008 (from 49.3 per cent to 57.4 per cent) in both remote and non-remote areas (tables 5A.7.6-7). Participation is significantly higher in the ACT (71.9 per cent in 2008) compared to other jurisdictions (table 5A.7.6).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians participating in sporting and recreation activities decreases as age increases. Participation includes as a coach, referee, administrator or player. In 2002, there were significant differences in

participation across age groups for those aged 15 years and over. However, between 2002 and 2008 there were significant increases in the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who participated in sporting and physical recreation activities, except for the group aged 15–24 years, for which rates are similar (figure 5.7.1).

Children's participation in sport

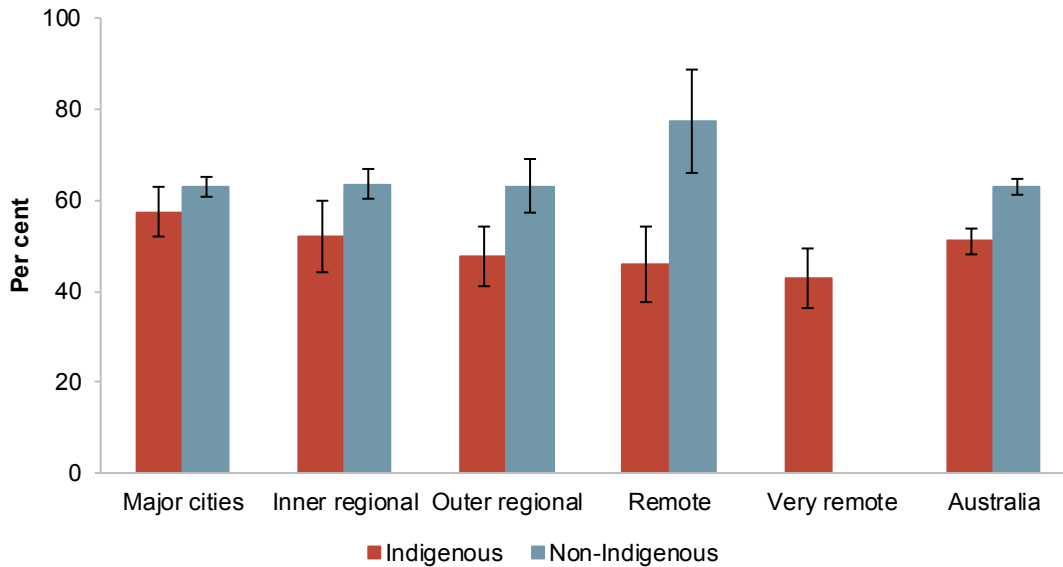
Studies of all Australian adolescents have demonstrated an association between participation in structured sport and leisure activities and psychological wellbeing (Trainor et al. 2010) and increased school attendance (Blomfield and Barber 2010).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students surveyed by (Lonsdale et al. 2011) found that participation in sport is also linked to pride in their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identities. A 2009 study of urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people highlighted that many sporting and recreation activities were spoken of as points of connection with family, community and culture (Nelson 2009). Participating in organised sporting and recreational activity also reduces unsupervised leisure time, and may divert young people from inappropriate or antisocial behaviour (Ware and Meredith 2013).

In 2008, around half of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5–14 years (51.0 per cent) spent time playing or training for organised sports outside school hours, with nearly three quarters (72.7 per cent) physically active for at least one hour every day in the previous week (table 5A.7.1).

Nationally in 2008, participation in organised sport was higher for non-Indigenous children compared to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (63.1 per cent compared to 51.0 per cent). This trend was observed across all remoteness areas except major cities, where there was no significant difference (figure 5.7.2).

Figure 5.7.2 **Children’s (aged 5–14 years) participation in organised sport in the last 12 months, 2008^{a,b}**



^a Includes participation in sports organised through a school or a club, outside school hours. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, ABS (unpublished) Children’s Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities 2009; table 5A.7.2.

In 2008, the main factors stopping Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5–14 years from playing organised sport were: don’t want to play sport (33.3 per cent); not enough time (15.9 per cent); costs too much (14.9 per cent); and organised sport unavailable (13.1 per cent) (table 5A.7.1). There are no comparable data for non-Indigenous children. Data on children participating in physical activities and organised sport are also reported by State and Territory (5A.7.1), and by sex (5A.7.3).

Access to sporting facilities (including parks and reserves) may affect participation in sport and recreation (ABS 2012). Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households in 2008, over 90 per cent had access to outdoor playing fields and play areas (ABS 2010a). There was reduced access to swimming pools (63.5 per cent) and indoor sporting facilities (58.9 per cent) in remote areas (ABS 2010a).

Things that work

Whilst the research generally supports the idea that participation is valuable, the impact of participation in community activities is hard to quantify, as the benefits are generally ‘long-term and diffuse’ (Ware and Meredith 2013).

The following case studies describe activities within organisations and communities that demonstrate the benefits of participation in sports, arts and community activities (box 5.7.3).

Box 5.7.3 Things that work — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participation in sports, arts and community activities

The **Coonamble sports mentoring program** is targeted at both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous males in Coonamble in north-west NSW. The program, which commenced in 2006, aims to teach life skills to 12–18 year old males through sports-based mentoring by adults at local sporting clubs.

Although the program is small scale, and has not yet been independently evaluated, a review by the [then] Communities and Families Clearinghouse Australia in 2009 found that, in the first year of the project, the 15 participants showed ‘increased social, emotional and relationship development’ and ‘skills and motivation to achieve their goals’, with 13 participants reporting improvement in their relationship skills and 10 participants reporting improvements in life skills. Reports from school coordinators in the following year stated that 14 participants either remained in school or gained employment in the following year, ‘a figure previously unheard of in this area’ (CaFCA and AIFS 2009).

Source: CaFCA and AIFS (Communities and Families Clearinghouse Australia and Australian Institute of Family Studies) 2009, *Sports Mentoring Project - Coonamble*, Promising Practice Profiles archive - Child Family Community Australia, http://www.aifs.gov.au/cafca/ppp/profiles/la_sports_mentoring_program.html (accessed 7 July 2014).

Future directions in data

New data on participation in sport and physical activity (levels of exercise undertaken for fitness, recreation and sport) will be available from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nutrition and Physical Activity Survey component of the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (due for release in September 2014 — too late for inclusion in this report). These new data will not be comparable to the 2008 NATSISS data currently presented in this section. Comparable times series is important for measuring change over time. Where possible comparability across ABS surveys is recommended.

Data on involvement in arts, cultural events and activities are only available every six years from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey. More frequent data is desirable. Inclusion of comparable questions in the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey would increase the frequency to three-yearly.

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5.8 Access to traditional lands and waters¹²

Box 5.8.1 Key messages

- Access to traditional lands and waters gives an indication of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' connection to country and, for some, is associated with improved health outcomes.
- In 2012-13:
 - 62.4 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults identified with a clan, tribal or language group, with the proportion increasing as remoteness increased (from 55.3 per cent in major cities to 84.2 per cent in very remote areas (table 5A.8.1))
 - 72.3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults recognised traditional homelands and under 1 per cent identified as not being allowed to visit homelands (table 5A.8.1)
 - 87.6 per cent of those in remote areas recognised homelands (and 45.4 per cent lived on homelands), while 67.8 per cent of those in non-remote areas recognised homelands (and 18.8 per cent lived on homelands) (table 5A.8.1). There was also a significant increase in recognition in non-remote areas between 2004-05 to 2012-13 (from 60.1 per cent to 67.8 per cent) (table 5A.8.1) following a decrease from 1994 to 2002. There was no significant change in remote areas from 2002 to 2012-13 (table 5A.8.3)
 - for those in non-remote areas, recognition of homelands increased with age (from 59.8 per cent of 18–24 year olds to 72.2 per cent of those aged 55 years and over) (table 5A.8.2).

Box 5.8.2 Measures of access to traditional lands and waters

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Recognition and access to homelands and traditional country* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over who recognise areas as their homelands or traditional country.

A supplementary measure on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over who identified with a clan, tribal or language group is also reported.

The most recent data for both measures are from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) 2012-13 (national: age; remoteness). Historical data for 2008 and 2002 are directly comparable, but historical data for 1994 (limited) and 2004-05 are only comparable for non-remote areas, as data were not collected in remote areas for these two surveys.

There are currently no data specifically on access to traditional waters.

¹² The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Ms Robynne Quiggin, Australian Indigenous Governance Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians report that they derive physical, spiritual, emotional and cultural benefits from their connection to country (Burgess and Morrison 2007; Dockery 2011). ‘Country’ refers to a specific clan, tribal group or nation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and incorporates all the knowledge, stories and resources within a particular area, including land, air and water (Fredericks 2013). Notion of country is central to self-identity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (Kingsley et al. 2013).

Bishop et al. (2012) states that, as country is intrinsically linked to self-identity, the wellness of the people reflects the wellness of the country, while maintenance of country is important for maintenance of health (section 8.7 discusses the interaction with mental health).

The data in this section focus on recognition and access to country. The data do not show whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians have control or ownership, rights to resources found on their homelands or access to particular sites that may be of cultural significance. Information on ownership and control of land is discussed in section 9.2.

The reported data are based on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians’ own understanding of what constitutes their homelands or traditional country. Some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians may live on or visit Indigenous owned or controlled land but they may not consider it to be their own homelands or traditional country. Movement from traditional country may have been either voluntary or involuntary, with many people who were removed from their families (the Stolen Generations) not being able to find their families or to identify their traditional country (NMHC 2012).

Recognition and access to homelands and traditional country

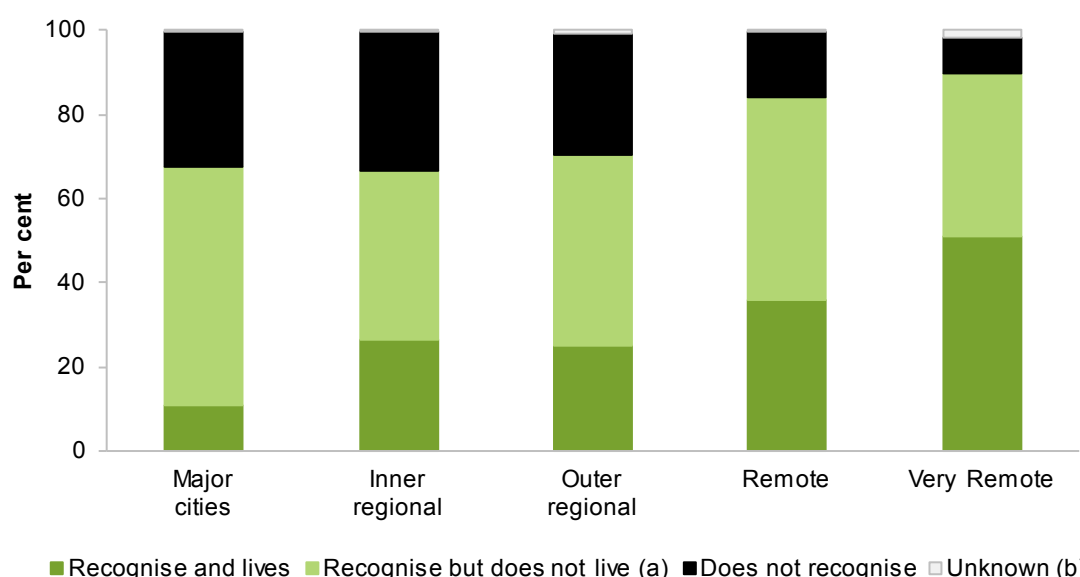
Access to traditional lands is conceptualised as a determinant of health (AHMAC 2012). Weir, Stacey and Youngetob (2011) summarised the literature on some of the positive associations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living and accessing their traditional country, which included: positive health behaviours (increased exercise and physical activity, more nutritious diet, reduction in substance abuse) and a lesser burden on the health care system (savings in preventing disease, reduced hospital costs) as well as the overall economic benefits of a healthier population.

Morphy’s (2008) work with Aboriginal Australians from North-East Arnhem Land suggests that traditional homelands communities, where individuals are interconnected through multiple bonds, exhibit ‘an orderly system of leadership and succession’ according to established systems of governance. The stability and longevity of these governance systems were perceived by the Aboriginal Australians in the study as protective factors against ‘social breakdown and loss of culture and the loss of many of the younger generations to drugs and alcohol’.

However, living on homelands/traditional country, particularly in remote or very remote regions of Australia, sometimes equates to reduced or restricted access to services such as health, housing and education, with people from these communities temporarily relocating to larger centres to access these services (AHRC 2010; Kerins 2010).

In 2012-13, 72.3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over recognised homelands/traditional country, with recognition higher in remote areas (87.6 per cent) than non-remote areas (67.8 per cent) (table 5A.8.1). There was also a significant increase in recognition in non-remote areas between 2004-05 to 2012-13 (from 60.1 per cent to 67.8 per cent) (table 5A.8.1) following a decrease between 1994 and 2004-05 (table 5A.8.3).

Figure 5.8.1 Proportion of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over who recognise and live on homelands/traditional country, by remoteness areas, 2012-13^{a,b,c}



^a Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not. ^b Includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated' responses. ^c Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals should be considered when interpreting these data, and are available in table 5A.8.1.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); table 5A.8.1.

ABS survey data show that recognition of homelands/traditional country is not restricted to those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians who live there (figure 5.8.1). As noted in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (AHMAC 2012), a return to country in the traditional sense is no longer an option for some Aboriginal Australians, particularly in South Eastern Australia. However, Fredericks (2013) argues that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians still maintain strong connections to their country even if they live on lands that belong to other Aboriginal

Australians, or if they recognise lands where large urban centres have grown in post-settlement Australia.

In 2012-13, 87.6 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over in remote areas recognised homelands (and 45.4 per cent lived on homelands), while 67.8 per cent of those in non-remote areas recognised homelands (and 18.8 per cent lived on homelands) (figure 5.8.1). Less than 1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over identified as not being allowed to visit homelands (table 5A.8.1).

Data for non-remote areas in 2012-13 showed recognition of homelands increasing with age (from 59.8 per cent for 18–24 year olds to 72.2 per cent for those aged 55 years and over in 2012-13) (table 5A.8.2).

Traditional waters

For many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, water is an essential part of identity, culture and country (Birckhead et al 2011; O’Bryan 2012). The Expert Panel on Constitutional Recognition of Indigenous Australians recommended that there should be an acknowledgment of the continuing relationship of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians with both their traditional lands and waters (FAHCSIA 2012).

The National Water Initiative (NWI), agreed by COAG in 2004, is currently the primary vehicle in Australia for recognising the relationship of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians with water (O’Bryan 2012). Assessment of progress of the NWI is undertaken by the National Water Commission (NWC), which published a review of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians’ involvement in water planning, in May 2014. The review found that:

... while approaches are variable across Australia, most governments have made significant advances in recognising the need to address Indigenous water issues ... However, challenges remain and little progress has been observed in the allocation or licensing of water for Indigenous social, economic, spiritual or cultural purposes (NWC 2014).¹³

Identification with a clan, tribal or language group

Identification with a clan, tribal or language group is one aspect of connection to country (Fredericks 2013).

In 2012-13, 62.4 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over identified with a clan, tribal or language group, with the proportion increasing as remoteness increased (from 55.3 per cent in major cities to 84.2 per cent in very remote areas) (table 5A.8.1).

¹³ The NWC will cease at the end of 2014, with the triennial water reform assessment due to COAG in late 2014.

Future directions in data

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians recognising and living on their homelands or traditional country was available for remote areas for the first time in the 2012-13 AATSIHS. Ongoing collection of these data in remote areas in future ABS Indigenous health surveys is desirable, to provide three yearly (rather than the previous six yearly) reporting.

Given the importance of connection to country to the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, the collection of information on the reasons why a person does not identify with clan, tribal or language group or recognise homeland could assist in developing culturally appropriate responses.

The collection of additional information around recognition of traditional waters would complement the qualitative information formerly published in the National Water Commission assessments.

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Chapter 5 Governance, leadership and culture — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014*, prepared by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details inside the front cover of the report).

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TABLE 5A.1.1

Table 5A.1.1 **Perceptions of knowledge of Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent)**
(a)

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>No knowledge (%)</i>
About the history of Indigenous people in Australia							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	51.4	35.5	86.9	8.2	4.9	13.1	–
2010	41.5	47.6	89.0	8.2	2.3	10.5	0.4
2008	45.6	41.8	87.4	8.5	8.5	17.1	0.3
	Relative standard error						
2012	4.3	5.9	1.7	14.7	19.4	11.3	–
2010	4.5	4.0	1.3	12.6	24.4	11.0	56.7
2008	4.4	4.8	1.5	13.2	13.2	8.9	72.9
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	4.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.9	–
2010	3.6	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.1	2.3	0.5
2008	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.0	0.4
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	8.1	34.5	42.6	41.7	12.5	54.2	3.2
2010	4.5	34.6	39.0	40.7	15.7	56.4	4.6
2008	4.2	37.9	42.1	42.3	12.5	54.8	3.0
	Relative standard error						
2012	10.6	4.3	3.7	3.7	8.3	2.9	17.2
2010	13.2	3.9	3.6	3.5	6.6	2.5	13.1
2008	15.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	8.3	2.9	17.8

TABLE 5A.1.1

Table 5A.1.1 **Perceptions of knowledge of Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent)**
(a)

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>No knowledge (%)</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals							
2012	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	1.1
2010	1.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.8	1.2
2008	1.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.0	3.1	1.1
Knowledge about Indigenous culture							
Indigenous sample (b)							
Proportion							
2012	42.0	41.8	83.8	11.2	5.0	16.2	0.1
2010	36.9	47.9	84.9	11.2	3.7	14.9	0.3
2008	39.9	43.7	83.6	12.8	3.1	15.9	0.5
Relative standard error							
2012	5.2	5.2	1.9	12.4	19.2	10.0	179.5
2010	4.9	3.9	1.6	10.6	19.2	9.0	72.2
2008	4.9	4.6	1.8	10.5	22.4	9.2	59.5
95 per cent confidence intervals							
2012	4.3	4.3	3.2	2.7	1.9	3.2	0.2
2010	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.4	2.6	0.4
2008	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.6	1.4	2.9	0.5
General community sample (c)							
Proportion							
2012	5.5	26.4	31.9	51.2	13.5	64.7	3.4
2010	2.7	24.6	27.3	48.3	19.0	67.3	5.5
2008	3.4	28.5	31.9	51.0	13.7	64.7	3.4

TABLE 5A.1.1

Table 5A.1.1 **Perceptions of knowledge of Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent)**
(a)

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>No knowledge (%)</i>
	Relative standard error						
2012	13.1	5.2	4.6	3.1	8.0	2.3	16.8
2010	17.2	5.0	4.7	3.0	5.9	2.0	11.9
2008	16.8	5.0	4.6	3.1	7.9	2.3	16.7
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	1.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.9	1.1
2010	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.3
2008	1.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.1	3.0	1.1

(a) Participants were asked to describe their level of their perception of knowledge on a scale ranging from 'very high, fairly high, fairly low, very low or no knowledge'. Participants from both groups completed the survey questionnaires online.

(b) The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012, 704 in 2010 and 617 in 2008.

(c) The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012, 1220 in 2010 and 1007 in 2008. Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size is unlikely to have many (if any) Indigenous Australians.

Source: Reconciliation Australia (unpublished) Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2008, 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 5A.1.2

Table 5A.1.2 **Proportion of people who feel that it is important for all Australians to know about Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly important (%)</i>	<i>Total important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly unimportant (%)</i>	<i>Not at all important (%)</i>
The history of Indigenous people in Australia					
Indigenous sample (b)					
	Proportion				
2012	88.8	9.1	98.0	1.5	0.5
2010	91.8	8.0	99.8	0.1	0.2
2008	94.0	5.9	99.9	0.1	–
	Relative standard error				
2012	1.6	13.9	0.6	35.3	62.1
2010	1.1	12.8	0.2	128.6	96.0
2008	1.0	16.1	0.2	107.2	–
	95 per cent confidence intervals				
2012	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.6
2010	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.3
2008	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	–
General community sample (c)					
	Proportion				
2012	34.6	50.7	85.3	10.2	4.5
2010	31.0	52.6	83.7	12.1	4.2
2008	33.4	53.3	86.6	10.8	2.5
	Relative standard error				
2012	4.3	3.1	1.3	9.3	14.5
2010	4.3	2.7	1.3	7.7	13.7

TABLE 5A.1.2

Table 5A.1.2 **Proportion of people who feel that it is important for all Australians to know about Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly important (%)</i>	<i>Total important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly unimportant (%)</i>	<i>Not at all important (%)</i>
2008	4.5	3.0	1.2	9.0	19.5
			95 per cent confidence intervals		
2012	2.9	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.3
2010	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.1
2008	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.0
Indigenous culture					
Indigenous sample (b)					
			Proportion		
2012	72.7	23.4	96.1	2.6	1.3
2010	80.0	19.4	99.3	0.5	0.2
2008	84.1	15.2	99.3	–	0.7
			Relative standard error		
2012	2.7	8.0	0.9	27.0	38.4
2010	1.9	7.7	0.3	52.8	94.2
2008	1.7	9.5	0.3	187.8	49.7
			95 per cent confidence intervals		
2012	3.8	3.7	1.7	1.4	1.0
2010	3.0	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
2008	2.9	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.6
General community sample (c)					
			Proportion		
2012	30.7	50.7	81.4	13.7	4.9

TABLE 5A.1.2

Table 5A.1.2 **Proportion of people who feel that it is important for all Australians to know about Indigenous history and culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly important (%)</i>	<i>Total important (%)</i>	<i>Fairly unimportant (%)</i>	<i>Not at all important (%)</i>
2010	25.2	55.0	80.2	14.8	5.0
2008	27.5	56.6	84.1	13.1	2.8
			Relative standard error		
2012	4.7	3.1	1.5	7.9	13.8
2010	4.9	2.6	1.4	6.9	12.5
2008	5.1	2.8	1.4	8.1	18.7
			95 per cent confidence intervals		
2012	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.3
2010	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.2
2008	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.0

- (a) Participants were asked to describe how important it is for all Australians to know about Indigenous history and culture on a scale ranging from 'very important, fairly important, fairly unimportant, or not at all important'. Participants from both groups completed the survey questionnaires online.
- (b) The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012, 704 in 2010 and 617 in 2008.
- (c) The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012, 1220 in 2010 and 1007 in 2008. Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size is unlikely to have many (if any) Indigenous Australians.

Source: Reconciliation Australia (unpublished) Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2008, 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 5A.1.3

Table 5A.1.3 **Proportion of people who feel personally proud of Indigenous culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Strongly agree (%)</i>	<i>Agree (%)</i>	<i>Total agree (%)</i>	<i>Neither agree nor disagree (%)</i>	<i>Disagree (%)</i>	<i>Strongly disagree (%)</i>	<i>Total disagree (%)</i>
Personally proud of Indigenous culture							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	89.4	8.0	97.4	1.9	0.7	–	0.7
2010	86.5	10.7	97.2	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
2008	91.7	7.4	99.1	0.9	–	–	–
	Relative standard error						
2012	1.5	14.9	0.7	31.5	52.9	–	52.9
2010	1.5	10.9	0.6	24.9	69.2	69.3	48.9
2008	1.2	14.3	0.4	42.4	–	302.3	302.3
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.7	–	0.7
2010	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
2008	2.2	2.1	0.7	0.7	–	0.1	0.1
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	15.6	34.5	50.1	36.2	8.8	4.9	13.7
2010	12.8	37.3	50.1	37.2	8.1	4.7	12.7
2008	17.7	31.6	49.3	40.0	8.2	2.5	10.7
	Relative standard error						
2012	7.3	4.3	3.1	4.2	10.1	13.8	7.9
2010	7.5	3.7	2.9	3.7	9.7	13.0	7.5

TABLE 5A.1.3

Table 5A.1.3 **Proportion of people who feel personally proud of Indigenous culture, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Strongly agree (%)</i>	<i>Agree (%)</i>	<i>Total agree (%)</i>	<i>Neither agree nor disagree (%)</i>	<i>Disagree (%)</i>	<i>Strongly disagree (%)</i>	<i>Total disagree (%)</i>
2008	6.8	4.6	3.2	3.9	10.6	19.5	9.1
95 per cent confidence intervals							
2012	2.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.1
2010	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
2008	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.9

- (a) Participants were asked to describe their level of agreement on whether they feel personally proud of Indigenous culture on a scale ranging from 'strongly agree, agree, neither agree or disagree, disagree or strongly disagree'. Participants from both groups completed the survey questionnaires online.
- (b) The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012, 704 in 2010 and 617 in 2008.
- (c) The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012, 1220 in 2010 and 1007 in 2008. Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size is unlikely to have many (if any) Indigenous Australians.

Source: Reconciliation Australia (unpublished) Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2008, 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 5A.1.4

Table 5A.1.4 **Perceptions of the level of trust between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
Trust Indigenous people have for other Australians							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	1.6	13.3	14.9	54.9	29.4	84.3	0.8
2010	1.2	11.4	12.6	54.3	30.7	85.0	2.4
2008	1.2	11.1	12.3	57.7	28.0	85.7	2.0
	Relative standard error						
2012	34.8	11.2	10.5	4.0	6.8	1.9	48.9
2010	34.9	10.5	9.9	3.5	5.7	1.6	23.9
2008	37.0	11.4	10.7	3.4	6.5	1.6	28.1
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	1.1	2.9	3.1	4.3	3.9	3.1	0.8
2010	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.1
2008	0.8	2.5	2.6	3.9	3.5	2.8	1.1
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	2.4	9.1	11.5	52.7	25.2	77.9	10.5
2010	2.0	7.5	9.4	49.5	31.4	81.0	9.6
2008	1.8	10.6	12.4	46.1	33.7	79.9	7.7
	Relative standard error						
2012	20.1	9.9	8.7	3.0	5.4	1.7	9.2
2010	20.3	10.1	8.9	2.9	4.2	1.4	8.8

TABLE 5A.1.4

Table 5A.1.4 **Perceptions of the level of trust between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
2008	23.1	9.2	8.4	3.4	4.4	1.6	10.9
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	0.9	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.9
2010	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7
2008	0.8	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.9	2.5	1.7
Trust other Australians have for Indigenous people							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	0.1	4.8	4.9	54.8	37.6	92.4	2.7
2010	0.5	5.8	6.2	45.7	44.5	90.3	3.5
2008	0.2	4.1	4.3	50.4	40.8	91.2	4.5
	Relative standard error						
2012	116.1	19.6	19.3	4.0	5.7	1.3	26.7
2010	55.4	15.2	14.6	4.1	4.2	1.2	19.8
2008	82.6	19.5	19.0	4.0	4.9	1.3	18.5
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	0.3	1.8	1.9	4.3	4.2	2.3	1.4
2010	0.5	1.7	1.8	3.7	3.7	2.2	1.4
2008	0.4	1.6	1.6	3.9	3.9	2.2	1.6
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	2.3	11.2	13.4	53.1	25.3	78.4	8.2
2010	2.2	10.8	13.0	51.7	29.3	81.0	6.1

TABLE 5A.1.4

Table 5A.1.4 **Perceptions of the level of trust between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
2008	1.8	11.3	13.1	51.0	30.1	81.1	5.7
	<i>Relative standard error</i>						
2012	20.7	8.9	8.0	3.0	5.4	1.7	10.5
2010	19.2	8.2	7.4	2.8	4.4	1.4	11.3
2008	23.0	8.8	8.1	3.1	4.8	1.5	12.8
	<i>95 per cent confidence intervals</i>						
2012	0.9	1.9	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	1.7
2010	0.8	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.3
2008	0.8	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.4	1.4

- (a) Respondents were asked to describe their level of trust on a scale ranging from 'very high, fairly high, fairly low, very low or don't know'. Participants from both groups completed the survey questionnaires online.
- (b) The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012, 704 in 2010 and 617 in 2008.
- (c) The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012, 1220 in 2010 and 1007 in 2008. Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size is unlikely to have many (if any) Indigenous Australians.

Source: Reconciliation Australia (unpublished) Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2008, 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 5A.1.5

Table 5A.1.5 **Perceptions of the level of prejudice between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
Levels of prejudice Australians hold toward Indigenous people							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	58.7	35.7	94.5	4.5	0.4	4.9	0.6
2010	53.5	40.2	93.7	4.6	0.3	4.9	1.5
2008	49.8	43.4	93.2	4.2	1.6	5.8	0.9
	Relative standard error						
2012	3.7	5.9	1.1	20.2	69.1	19.3	58.1
2010	3.5	4.6	1.0	17.2	73.1	16.7	31.0
2008	4.0	4.6	1.1	19.2	31.2	16.2	41.9
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	4.2	4.1	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.9	0.7
2010	3.7	3.6	1.8	1.5	0.4	1.6	0.9
2008	3.9	3.9	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.8
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	21.2	49.2	70.4	19.2	2.4	21.6	8.0
2010	19.8	51.4	71.2	20.3	2.3	22.6	6.2
2008	17.4	53.6	71.0	19.4	1.8	21.2	7.8
	Relative standard error						
2012	6.1	3.2	2.0	6.5	20.0	6.0	10.7
2010	5.8	2.8	1.8	5.7	18.8	5.3	11.2

TABLE 5A.1.5

Table 5A.1.5 **Perceptions of the level of prejudice between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
2008	6.9	2.9	2.0	6.4	23.4	6.1	10.8
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.4	0.9	2.5	1.7
2010	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	0.8	2.3	1.4
2008	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	0.8	2.5	1.7
Levels of prejudice Indigenous people hold towards other Australians							
Indigenous sample (b)							
	Proportion						
2012	17.7	53.8	71.5	26.1	2.1	28.2	0.3
2010	18.9	54.8	73.7	21.3	2.7	24.0	2.3
2008	18.2	54.6	72.8	23.8	1.6	25.4	1.7
	Relative standard error						
2012	9.5	4.1	2.8	7.4	30.2	7.0	78.6
2010	7.8	3.4	2.3	7.2	22.5	6.7	24.5
2008	8.5	3.7	2.5	7.2	31.2	6.9	30.4
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	1.2	3.9	0.5
2010	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	1.2	3.2	1.1
2008	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	1.0	3.4	1.0
General community sample (c)							
	Proportion						
2012	25.1	44.5	69.6	15.9	2.8	18.7	11.7
2010	26.2	46.3	72.6	16.8	1.1	18.0	9.5

TABLE 5A.1.5

Table 5A.1.5 **Perceptions of the level of prejudice between Indigenous people and other Australians, by Indigenous status, 2008 to 2012 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>Very high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly high (%)</i>	<i>Total high (%)</i>	<i>Fairly low (%)</i>	<i>Very low (%)</i>	<i>Total low (%)</i>	<i>Don't know (%)</i>
2008	26.9	44.5	71.4	15.0	1.9	16.9	11.8
	Relative standard error						
2012	5.4	3.5	2.1	7.2	18.5	6.6	8.6
2010	4.8	3.1	1.8	6.4	26.9	6.1	8.8
2008	5.2	3.5	2.0	7.5	22.6	7.0	8.6
	95 per cent confidence intervals						
2012	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.0	2.4	2.0
2010	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.1	0.6	2.2	1.6
2008	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.2	0.8	2.3	2.0

- (a) Respondents were asked to describe their level of prejudice on a scale ranging from 'very high, fairly high, fairly low, very low or don't know'. Participants from both groups completed the survey questionnaires online.
- (b) The surveys among Indigenous respondents involved recruitment through Indigenous networks across Australia, with an open invitation distributed by email. The sample of Indigenous people, recruited via these networks, may not be truly representative of the overall Indigenous population. The survey sample consisted of 516 Indigenous respondents in 2012, 704 in 2010 and 617 in 2008.
- (c) The general community surveys were based on a sample of Australians that were selected to be representative of the Australian population population in terms of age, gender and location. The general community sample consisted of 1012 Australians in 2012, 1220 in 2010 and 1007 in 2008. Reconciliation Australia advised that whilst the general community sample was selected to be representative of the general community, given the small sample size is unlikely to have many (if any) Indigenous Australians.

Source: Reconciliation Australia (unpublished) Australian Reconciliation Barometer 2008, 2010 and 2012.

TABLE 5A.1.6

Table 5A.1.6 **How Indigenous people felt after they had been discriminated against because of their Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs</i>
	'000	%	%	±
2012-13				
Felt angry	43.4	73.7	3.0	4.4
Felt sad	17.5	29.7	7.6	4.4
Felt sorry for the person who did it	18.4	31.3	7.4	4.6
Felt ashamed or worried about it	8.8	14.9	11.6	3.4
Felt sick	6.6	11.1	13.2	2.9
Other feeling	6.8	11.5	12.9	2.9
No feeling	0.7	1.2	32.1	0.7
Total (c)	58.8	..	..	..
2004-05				
Felt angry	27.2	67.4	3.9	5.2
Felt sad	11.2	27.8	7.9	4.3
Felt sorry for the person who did it	12.5	30.9	8.5	5.1
Felt ashamed or worried about it	6.8	16.8	10.0	3.3
Felt sick	4.8	11.8	10.9	2.5
Other feeling	4.8	11.9	11.7	2.7
No feeling	2.6	6.3	20.8	2.6
Total (c)	40.4	..	..	..

CIs = Confidence Intervals; RSE = Relative Standard Error.

(a) Indigenous people aged 18 years and over who felt discriminated against in any situation. That is, not just when seeking health care.

(b) Proportions with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(c) Includes 'refusals' and 'not stated' responses.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.1.7

Table 5A.1.7 **What Indigenous people did after they had been discriminated against because of their Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>±</i>
2012-13				
Tried to avoid the person/situation	20.7	35.3	6.0	4.2
Tried to change the way you are or things that you do	3.1	5.3	21.6	2.2
Tried to do something about the people who did it	14.9	25.4	9.0	4.4
Talked to family or friends about it	19.6	33.3	7.1	4.7
Kept it to yourself	12.3	20.9	9.9	4.1
Just forgot about it	15.1	25.6	9.4	4.7
Did anything else	5.6	9.6	17.7	3.3
None of the above	0.6	0.9	36.7	0.7
Total (c)	58.8	..	..	..
2004-05				
Tried to avoid the person/situation	13.2	32.8	7.4	4.8
Tried to change the way you are or things that you do	3.6	8.9	14.4	2.5
Tried to do something about the people who did it	12.0	29.8	8.1	4.7
Talked to family or friends about it	15.2	37.7	5.6	4.1
Kept it to yourself	7.3	18.2	10.4	3.7
Just forgot about it	11.3	28.0	7.8	4.3
Did anything else	2.2	5.5	15.5	1.7
No action	1.8	4.3	23.3	2.0
Total (c)	40.4	..	..	..

CIs = Confidence Intervals; RSE = Relative Standard Error.

- (a) Indigenous people aged 18 years and over who felt discriminated against in any situation. That is, not just when seeking health care.
- (b) Proportions with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
- (c) Includes 'refusals' and 'not stated' responses.
.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.1.8

Table 5A.1.8 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate ('000)										
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)										
Applying for work or when at work	'000	5.6	1.2	4.7	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.4	17.0
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	'000	4.3	0.9	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	11.4
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	'000	2.7	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.6	np	np	0.6	7.4
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	'000	1.2	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	np	np	0.6	5.7
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	'000	5.3	0.8	3.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	14.2
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	'000	4.3	0.6	2.6	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.7	11.5
By staff of Government agencies	'000	5.3	1.1	2.3	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.5	12.8
When seeking any other services/other situation	'000	3.9	0.6	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	11.6
By members of the public	'000	8.6	1.8	7.3	4.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	26.3
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	'000	19.2	4.3	15.5	9.9	3.9	1.0	0.7	4.5	58.8
Total population aged 18 years and over	'000	113.7	26.4	100.7	47.7	20.8	13.6	3.6	39.4	365.9
Proportion (%)										
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)										
Applying for work or when at work	%	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.9	6.4	1.3	4.6	3.6	4.6
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	%	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.7	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	3.1
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	%	2.3	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.7	np	np	1.5	2.0
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	%	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	np	np	1.4	1.6
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	%	4.7	2.9	3.4	6.1	3.3	0.6	4.1	2.3	3.9
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	%	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.1	3.7	4.3	3.1
By staff of Government agencies	%	4.7	4.2	2.3	5.3	3.5	1.2	2.8	1.4	3.5
When seeking any other services/other situation	%	3.5	2.3	2.8	4.3	3.9	1.5	5.3	2.6	3.2
By members of the public	%	7.6	6.7	7.3	10.1	9.2	1.7	14.4	2.6	7.2

TABLE 5A.1.8

Table 5A.1.8 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	%	16.8	16.2	15.4	20.7	18.7	7.2	20.3	11.3	16.1
Total population aged 18 years and over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		RSE (%)								
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)										
Applying for work or when at work	%	18.6	25.4	22.5	16.7	20.1	52.9	36.9	20.1	9.2
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	%	23.7	23.1	23.2	20.7	29.6	39.8	47.0	30.1	11.8
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	%	30.3	26.8	35.5	29.3	30.0	np	np	33.0	15.0
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	%	39.2	53.2	33.9	26.6	40.4	np	np	37.8	15.8
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	%	25.3	28.6	23.1	17.0	27.7	73.3	47.9	29.0	11.7
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals / surgeries	%	22.7	32.1	24.9	18.9	26.4	49.7	56.4	24.4	11.0
By staff of Government agencies	%	22.5	26.5	33.5	15.6	24.4	47.2	50.8	34.6	11.6
When seeking any other services/other situation	%	22.0	33.7	23.6	18.2	22.0	42.2	39.8	20.2	10.0
By members of the public	%	17.3	20.2	17.9	12.4	15.2	44.7	24.1	22.6	8.2
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	%	9.7	12.7	10.9	7.5	10.9	19.6	20.0	12.5	4.3
Total population aged 18 years and over	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		95 per cent CIs (±)								
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)										
Applying for work or when at work	%	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.4	3.3	1.4	0.8
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	%	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.7
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	%	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.7	1.6	np	np	1.0	0.6
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	%	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	np	np	1.1	0.5
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	%	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.8	0.9	3.9	1.3	0.9
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals / surgeries	%	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.1	0.7
By staff of Government agencies	%	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.7	0.9	0.8

TABLE 5A.1.8

Table 5A.1.8 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
When seeking any other services/other situation	%	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.2	1.0	0.6
By members of the public	%	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.5	6.8	1.2	1.2
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	%	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.8	7.9	2.8	1.4
Total population aged 18 years and over	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

CIs = Confidence Intervals; RSE = Relative Standard Error.

- (a) Proportions with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Proportions with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported having experienced discrimination in more than one situation.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.1.9

Table 5A.1.9 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
	Estimate ('000)				
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)					
Applying for work or when at work	5.7	4.3	4.2	1.3	1.5
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	5.2	2.4	2.8	0.3	0.6
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	3.5	1.2	2.1	0.4	0.2
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.6
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	6.5	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.4
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	3.8	1.7	3.6	1.0	1.4
By staff of Government agencies	6.7	2.2	2.5	0.5	0.9
When seeking any other services	2.0	1.1	2.5	0.9	1.0
By members of the public	11.6	3.6	7.3	1.9	1.9
Other situation	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.3
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	22.2	11.4	14.6	4.6	6.0
Total population aged 18 years and over	129.2	76.7	77.1	29.4	53.4
	Proportion (%)				
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)					
Applying for work or when at work	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.5	2.8
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	4.1	3.1	3.7	1.1	1.2
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.3	0.4
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.0
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	5.1	2.9	3.7	4.6	2.7
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	3.0	2.2	4.6	3.3	2.7
By staff of Government agencies	5.2	2.9	3.3	1.7	1.7
When seeking any other services	1.6	1.5	3.3	3.0	1.8

TABLE 5A.1.9

Table 5A.1.9 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
By members of the public	9.0	4.7	9.5	6.5	3.7
Other situation	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.6
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	17.3	15.1	19.0	15.9	11.3
Total population aged 18 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	RSE (%)				
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)					
Applying for work or when at work	18.1	18.6	20.4	22.9	27.6
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	16.8	28.4	24.3	39.3	42.5
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	22.0	37.3	33.3	41.9	64.7
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	25.2	38.3	36.6	57.7	43.6
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	20.3	31.0	24.5	27.7	23.1
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	22.2	29.4	20.7	30.2	23.6
By staff of Government agencies	15.7	31.9	35.0	29.3	27.5
When seeking any other services	31.1	40.4	22.9	31.2	34.8
By members of the public	12.5	22.7	17.8	19.6	22.5
Other situation	34.1	39.8	30.8	49.0	40.7
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	8.2	11.7	10.1	12.6	11.6
Total population aged 18 years and over	–	–	–	–	–
	95 per cent CIs (±)				
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months (b)					
Applying for work or when at work	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.5
At home, by neighbours or at someone else's home	1.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	1.0
At school, university, training course or other educational setting	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.5
While doing any sporting, recreational or leisure activities	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9

TABLE 5A.1.9

Table 5A.1.9 **Whether Indigenous people 18 years and over felt discriminated because of their Indigenous status, in last 12 months, by situations and places felt discriminated at, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
By the police, security people, lawyers or in a court of law	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.2
By doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	1.3	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.3
By staff of Government agencies	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.0	0.9
When seeking any other services	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.3
By members of the public	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.5	1.6
Other situation	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.5
Total reporting discrimination in last 12 months (b)	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.6
Total population aged 18 years and over	–	–	–	–	–

CIs = Confidence Intervals; RSE = Relative Standard Error.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported having experienced discrimination in more than one situation.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.1.10

Table 5A.1.10 **Whether Indigenous people 15 years and over avoided situations due to past discrimination because of their Indigenous status, by situations and places, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>				<i>Remote</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent Cls (±)</i>	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent Cls (±)</i>	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent Cls (±)</i>
Avoided situation(s) due to past discrimination												
Applying for work or going to work	2.6	1.1	20.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	26.1	0.6	3.5	1.1	16.9	0.4
School, university, training course or other educational setting	0.7	0.3	39.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	55.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	33.2	0.2
Sporting, recreational or leisure activities	0.5	0.2	36.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	43.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	27.8	0.1
Police, security people, lawyers or courts of law	1.4	0.6	28.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	23.8	0.4	2.2	0.7	20.5	0.3
Doctors, nurses or other staff at hospitals/surgeries	1.0	0.4	40.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	35.2	0.3	1.4	0.4	30.9	0.2
Staff of Government agencies	0.6	0.2	32.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	31.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	23.0	0.1
Other services (c)	0.8	0.3	29.8	0.2	1.0	1.2	26.0	0.6	1.8	0.6	19.3	0.2
Members of the public	2.0	0.8	22.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	22.6	0.4	2.8	0.8	17.3	0.3
Other situations	0.7	0.3	25.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	31.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	19.9	0.1
Total reporting avoidance of situation(s) due to past discrimination (d)	8.6	3.5	11.8	0.8	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.1	12.3	3.8	8.9	0.7
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	169.2	68.9	1.8	2.4	56.3	69.1	2.4	3.3	225.5	68.9	1.5	2.0
Did not feel discriminated against in last 12 months	177.8	72.4	1.7	2.4	60.1	73.7	2.0	2.9	237.8	72.7	1.4	2.0

TABLE 5A.1.10

Table 5A.1.10 **Whether Indigenous people 15 years and over avoided situations due to past discrimination because of their Indigenous status, by situations and places, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>				<i>Remote</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Est. ('000)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
Felt discriminated against in last 12 months	67.8	27.6	4.4	2.4	21.4	26.3	5.7	2.9	89.3	27.3	3.7	2.0
Total population aged 15 years and over	245.6	100.0	-	-	81.5	100.0	-	-	327.1	100.0	-	-

Est. = Estimate; Prop. = Proportion; RSE = Relative Standard Error; CI = Confidence interval.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Only people who did not feel they had been treated unfairly in the 12 months prior to interview were asked if they had avoided any situations because of past discrimination.
- (c) Difference between rate for non-remote and remote is statistically significant.
- (d) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported having avoided more than one situation due to past discrimination.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.2.1

Table 5A.2.1 **Participation within community on important issues, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by State and Territory, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate										
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues										
All or most of the time	'000	22.0	6.6	22.5	9.8	4.1	3.9	0.8	11.7	81.4
Some or a little of the time	'000	42.3	9.7	40.9	18.7	9.1	5.2	1.4	19.0	146.3
None of the time	'000	32.0	5.6	27.2	15.3	4.8	3.3	0.5	10.6	99.4
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Proportion										
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues										
All or most of the time	%	22.8	30.1	24.8	22.5	22.9	31.4	29.9	28.3	24.9
Some or a little of the time	%	43.9	44.2	45.2	42.6	50.6	42.0	51.1	46.0	44.7
None of the time	%	33.3	25.7	30.0	34.9	26.6	26.6	19.0	25.7	30.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues										
All or most of the time	%	7.5	5.2	8.7	6.6	10.9	9.8	10.3	9.0	3.3
Some or a little of the time	%	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.2	5.4	7.2	6.2	4.8	2.1
None of the time	%	5.7	6.2	7.6	5.7	9.2	9.6	13.8	8.9	3.1
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals										
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues										
All or most of the time	±	3.4	3.1	4.2	2.9	4.9	6.0	6.0	5.0	1.6
Some or a little of the time	±	3.6	3.3	4.2	3.5	5.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	1.8
None of the time	±	3.7	3.1	4.5	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.5	1.8
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.2.2

Table 5A.2.2 **Participation within community on important issues, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by remoteness, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Estimate								
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues								
All or most of the time	'000	29.0	16.4	13.2	58.6	7.5	15.2	22.8
Some or a little of the time	'000	43.1	31.0	35.1	109.2	14.0	23.1	37.1
None of the time	'000	33.1	20.0	24.7	77.8	8.3	13.3	21.6
Total	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5
Proportion								
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues								
All or most of the time	%	27.6	24.4	18.1	23.9	25.2	29.5	27.9
Some or a little of the time	%	41.0	46.0	48.0	44.5	47.0	44.7	45.5
None of the time	%	31.4	29.6	33.8	31.7	27.8	25.8	26.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues								
All or most of the time	%	6.5	8.0	8.7	4.3	8.8	8.1	6.1
Some or a little of the time	%	4.4	4.4	4.0	2.4	5.1	4.2	3.1
None of the time	%	6.2	7.2	6.3	3.7	8.9	7.8	5.9
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals								
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues								
All or most of the time	±	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.0	4.3	4.7	3.3
Some or a little of the time	±	3.5	4.0	3.8	2.1	4.7	3.7	2.8
None of the time	±	3.8	4.2	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.9	3.1
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.2.3

Table 5A.2.3 **Participation within community on important issues, Indigenous people by age groups, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>
Estimate						
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues						
All or most of the time	'000	17.2	16.5	19.0	15.7	13.0
Some or a little of the time	'000	48.4	33.0	29.1	18.7	17.1
None of the time	'000	38.1	20.5	15.8	12.4	12.6
Total	'000	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6
Proportion						
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues						
All or most of the time	%	16.6	23.6	29.7	33.5	30.4
Some or a little of the time	%	46.6	47.1	45.6	39.9	40.1
None of the time	%	36.8	29.3	24.7	26.5	29.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error						
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues						
All or most of the time	%	8.3	6.7	6.3	6.7	6.7
Some or a little of the time	%	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.6
None of the time	%	4.8	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals						
How often feels able to have a say within community on important issues						
All or most of the time	±	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.4	4.0
Some or a little of the time	±	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4
None of the time	±	3.5	3.3	3.4	4.6	3.9
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.2.4

Table 5A.2.4 **Proportion of people in Commonwealth and State and Territory parliaments who are Indigenous, relative to the proportion of Indigenous people in the population, 2014**

	<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>Commonwealth</i>
Indigenous members of Parliament (a)	no.	1	–	–	2	–	1	1	6	2
All members of Parliament (b)	no.	135	128	89	91	69	40	17	25	226
Proportion of all members	%	0.7	–	–	2.2	–	2.5	5.9	24.0	0.9
Indigenous population 18 years and over (c)	no.	125 533	29 168	112 533	55 025	23 167	14 769	4 121	44 428	408 915
Eligible Australian population (d) (e)	no.	5 186 886	4 017 331	3 196 443	1 660 244	1 211 810	383 003	279 117	161 868	16 096 702
Proportion of the Indigenous population 18 years and over	%	2.2	0.7	3.2	2.8	1.8	3.7	1.4	25.2	2.3

(a) The number of Indigenous people elected to Parliament were provided by each jurisdiction. Indigenous members of parliament were counted in the jurisdiction of the parliament. Current as at 30 June 2014.

(b) Includes members of both chambers for the Parliament of Australia and the states of NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and Tasmania. The remaining jurisdictions are unicameral.

(c) ABS 2014 projected Indigenous population as at 30 June 2014 (series B).

(d) Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) estimates of 'eligible Australians' as at 30 June 2014 (used as a proxy by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision for Australian citizens eligible to nominate as candidates to stand for federal and state elections).

(e) The 'eligible Australians' category is based on estimates the AEC receives from the ABS of Australian citizens who are resident in Australia. As these estimates have a lag of several quarters, AEC extrapolates them to the reference date. The AEC then make adjustments in order to incorporate those groups which are captured by the ABS, but not eligible, or not captured, but are eligible. This includes additions for: eligible British subjects, those who have acquired citizenship since the last census, and overseas electors. The AEC then remove from that list people who have been removed from the roll on the basis of being 'unable to understand the nature and significance of voting'. These people, while Australian citizens, are not eligible to vote.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Unpublished (2014) jurisdictions; ABS (2014) *Estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2001 to 2026*, Cat no. 3238.0.55.001; AEC (2014) Size of the electoral roll and estimated participation rate as at 30 June 2014.

TABLE 5A.3.1

Table 5A.3.1 **Indigenous people's perception of their treatment when seeking health care in the previous 12 months, compared to treatment of non-Indigenous people, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CI (±)</i>
Worse than non-Indigenous people	9.5	3.7	10.9	0.8
The same as non-Indigenous people	198.4	76.8	1.3	2.0
Better than non-Indigenous people	12.9	5.0	9.9	1.0
Only encountered Indigenous people	4.7	1.8	13.4	0.5
Did not seek health care in last 12 months	13.4	5.2	10.9	1.1
Don't know / not sure	18.0	7.0	7.3	1.0
Total (c)	258.3	100.0	–	–

(a) Indigenous people aged 18 years and over.

(b) RSE = Relative standard error. CI = Confidence interval.

(c) Includes 'refusals' and 'not stated' responses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05.

TABLE 5A.3.2

Table 5A.3.2 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Don't trust services	'000	4.3	0.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	10.2
Services not culturally appropriate and/or treated badly/discrimination	'000	2.8	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	10.0
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (d)	'000	29.6	5.9	22.9	14.7	4.3	3.5	0.6	16.4	97.9
Did not have problems accessing services	'000	66.7	16.0	67.6	29.2	13.7	8.9	2.2	24.9	229.2
Total (c), (d)	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
					Proportion					
Types of service(s) had problems accessing										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	6.5	6.7	5.1	6.6	4.9	3.9	7.5	3.6	5.6
Dentists	%	22.4	16.0	16.7	20.9	13.2	15.8	11.4	23.9	19.5
Doctors	%	11.2	8.3	5.7	11.4	8.7	13.8	8.1	11.9	9.5
Other health workers	%	3.0	3.0	1.5	2.4	1.2	3.1	0.9	4.6	2.6
Hospitals	%	5.5	4.5	4.1	8.5	4.1	6.1	3.3	15.3	6.6
Legal services	%	5.2	4.9	5.0	6.5	3.1	3.8	4.4	8.2	5.5
Employment services	%	4.3	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.4	4.5	6.1	3.6
Phone companies	%	2.4	4.0	2.5	5.0	1.5	5.0	2.2	6.2	3.4
Centrelink	%	6.3	5.9	4.5	6.0	5.5	6.9	3.5	8.5	6.0
Banks and other financial places	%	3.6	3.6	3.9	6.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	9.3	4.7
Medicare	%	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.9	1.0	3.2	2.2
Mental health services	%	3.8	3.2	2.3	4.4	2.5	2.7	2.0	5.4	3.5
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c)	%	30.7	26.9	25.3	33.5	23.8	28.1	22.4	39.8	29.9
Number of services had problems accessing										
1 to 4 services	%	27.5	23.8	23.2	29.0	21.7	23.8	20.5	32.2	26.4
5 or more services	%	3.2	3.1	2.1	4.4	2.0	4.3	1.9	7.6	3.6

TABLE 5A.3.2

Table 5A.3.2 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services										
Transport/distance	%	8.9	9.7	5.9	12.7	6.7	8.2	8.1	17.1	9.5
Cost of service	%	10.9	11.8	7.6	9.4	6.0	10.5	10.0	5.4	8.9
No services in the area	%	9.3	6.1	9.5	16.3	7.3	11.8	3.8	21.0	11.5
Not enough services in the area	%	12.0	7.3	9.1	15.5	8.4	12.2	3.9	16.5	11.7
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	17.1	14.6	12.4	14.9	13.5	16.5	11.7	14.8	14.8
Don't trust services	%	4.4	4.3	1.5	3.5	4.0	3.7	6.5	1.8	3.1
Services not culturally appropriate and/or treated badly/discrimination	%	2.9	5.2	2.6	4.1	3.1	0.7	4.1	2.7	3.0
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (d)	%	30.7	26.9	25.3	33.5	23.8	28.1	22.4	39.8	29.9
Did not have problems accessing services	%	69.3	73.1	74.7	66.5	76.2	71.9	77.6	60.2	70.1
Total (c), (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Had problem(s) accessing services										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	16.4	15.0	23.3	27.4	25.7	25.5	30.9	24.6	10.0
Dentists	%	9.7	9.7	11.9	9.6	12.2	14.5	23.0	13.5	5.2
Doctors	%	14.7	13.9	21.0	14.4	14.7	15.3	29.9	17.3	7.3
Other health workers	%	20.0	25.0	44.3	20.7	36.0	36.2	54.5	26.4	11.8
Hospitals	%	18.0	20.8	24.8	17.8	22.2	21.6	48.2	17.0	8.6
Legal services	%	19.0	17.5	23.0	17.3	32.0	37.1	42.8	22.6	9.8
Employment services	%	18.5	26.7	29.8	21.7	31.2	41.5	44.2	28.6	11.2
Phone companies	%	25.0	20.8	30.2	20.4	31.5	21.5	37.7	30.9	11.4
Centrelink	%	19.1	15.9	22.2	18.6	21.6	23.9	36.2	23.8	9.2
Banks and other financial places	%	25.5	23.4	28.2	14.8	33.0	38.2	44.1	28.8	11.5

TABLE 5A.3.2

Table 5A.3.2 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Medicare	%	30.8	32.0	34.8	19.4	54.3	49.9	58.3	28.0	13.8
Mental health services	%	15.6	22.9	30.6	19.1	25.1	31.0	48.8	27.1	9.7
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c)	%	7.5	6.4	8.1	7.5	9.9	10.7	18.6	7.8	3.6
Number of services had problems accessing										
1 to 4 services	%	7.7	6.4	8.4	7.7	10.2	11.4	20.6	8.9	3.8
5 or more services	%	22.8	24.0	40.2	18.0	33.4	37.3	69.7	26.5	12.1
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services										
Transport/distance	%	22.4	13.2	22.9	14.5	16.1	23.2	28.0	12.2	8.4
Cost of service	%	13.2	11.0	17.7	16.4	17.7	19.2	24.8	18.5	7.1
No services in the area	%	17.7	15.2	16.7	13.5	19.8	19.7	33.2	13.7	7.1
Not enough services in the area	%	12.5	12.8	13.7	10.7	13.3	18.2	31.7	16.2	5.9
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	10.3	9.2	11.9	10.6	14.5	13.2	23.1	14.7	5.1
Don't trust services	%	17.6	17.1	32.4	15.8	25.4	29.0	32.6	28.3	9.3
Services not culturally appropriate and/or treated badly/discrimination	%	25.8	18.8	24.3	20.0	24.8	65.7	43.9	22.7	10.4
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (d)	%	7.5	6.4	8.1	7.5	9.9	10.7	18.6	7.8	3.6
Did not have problems accessing services	%	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.8	3.1	4.2	5.4	5.1	1.5
Total (c), (d)	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Had problem(s) accessing services										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	±	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.5	1.9	4.5	1.7	1.1
Dentists	±	4.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.2	4.5	5.1	6.3	2.0
Doctors	±	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.0	1.4
Other health workers	±	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.0	2.4	0.6

TABLE 5A.3.2

Table 5A.3.2 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Hospitals	±	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.1	5.1	1.1
Legal services	±	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.6	1.1
Employment services	±	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	3.9	3.4	0.8
Phone companies	±	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.6	3.8	0.8
Centrelink	±	2.4	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	1.1
Banks and other financial places	±	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	5.2	1.1
Medicare	±	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.8	0.6
Mental health services	±	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.9	0.7
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c)	±	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.9	8.2	6.1	2.1
Number of services had problems accessing										
1 to 4 services	±	4.2	3.0	3.8	4.4	4.3	5.3	8.3	5.6	2.0
5 or more services	±	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.3	3.1	2.6	3.9	0.9
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services										
Transport/distance	±	3.9	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.7	4.4	4.1	1.6
Cost of service	±	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.1	4.0	4.9	2.0	1.2
No services in the area	±	3.2	1.8	3.1	4.3	2.8	4.6	2.5	5.6	1.6
Not enough services in the area	±	2.9	1.8	2.4	3.3	2.2	4.4	2.4	5.2	1.4
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	±	3.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.8	4.3	5.3	4.3	1.5
Don't trust services	±	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.1	4.2	1.0	0.6
Services not culturally appropriate and/or treated badly/discrimination	±	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	3.5	1.2	0.6
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (d)	±	4.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	4.6	5.9	8.2	6.1	2.1
Did not have problems accessing services	±	4.5	3.4	4.1	5.0	4.6	5.9	8.2	6.0	2.1
Total (c), (d)	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5A.3.2

Table 5A.3.2 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by State and Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
(a)	Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(b)	Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported having problems accessing more than more service and/or having more than one barrier to accessing services.									
(c)	Includes people who reported having problems accessing 'other' services not further defined.									
(d)	Includes people who reported having experienced 'other' barriers not further defined. – Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
					Estimate			
Had problem(s) accessing services								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	'000	4.9	3.9	4.8	13.6	1.6	3.1	4.7
Dentists (b)	'000	12.9	12.4	16.3	41.6	5.2	17.1	22.3
Doctors (b)	'000	6.3	6.4	8.4	21.2	2.7	7.3	10.0
Other health workers (b)	'000	1.1	1.7	2.3	5.1	0.7	2.7	3.4
Hospitals (b)	'000	2.8	2.8	4.3	9.8	2.2	9.6	11.8
Legal services (b)	'000	4.1	2.2	4.3	10.6	1.3	6.0	7.3
Employment services (b)	'000	2.3	2.3	2.6	7.2	0.8	3.9	4.7
Phone companies (b)	'000	2.5	1.5	2.0	6.0	0.7	4.3	5.1
Centrelink (b)	'000	4.3	3.9	4.3	12.5	1.6	5.4	7.0
Banks and other financial places (b)	'000	2.5	1.5	2.0	6.0	1.8	7.5	9.2
Medicare (b)	'000	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.1	0.6	2.5	3.1
Mental health services (b)	'000	2.3	2.2	2.3	6.8	0.8	3.8	4.5
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c), (d)	'000	21.5	18.5	23.7	63.7	9.7	24.5	34.2
Number of services had problems accessing								
1 to 4 services (b)	'000	19.6	17.0	21.4	58.1	9.1	19.1	28.1
5 or more services (b)	'000	1.8	1.5	2.3	5.6	0.6	5.5	6.1
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services								
Transport/distance (b)	'000	5.5	3.4	7.0	15.9	3.7	11.6	15.2
Cost of service (b)	'000	9.7	7.1	6.8	23.6	1.7	3.6	5.4
No services in the area (b)	'000	4.7	4.4	9.2	18.3	3.5	15.9	19.3
Not enough services in the area (b)	'000	5.7	7.1	8.7	21.5	4.4	12.3	16.7

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	'000	11.1	12.1	12.2	35.5	3.3	9.6	12.9
Services not culturally appropriate	'000	2.1	1.8	1.7	5.6	0.7	1.3	2.0
Don't trust services	'000	3.4	1.9	2.2	7.5	1.2	1.5	2.7
Treated badly/discrimination	'000	1.6	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (c), (e)	'000	21.5	18.5	23.7	63.7	9.7	24.5	34.2
Did not have problems accessing services (b)	'000	83.7	48.9	49.2	181.9	20.1	27.2	47.3
Total	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5
					Proportion			
Had problem(s) accessing services								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	4.7	5.8	6.6	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.7
Dentists (b)	%	12.2	18.4	22.4	16.9	17.6	33.1	27.4
Doctors (b)	%	6.0	9.6	11.5	8.6	9.1	14.1	12.3
Other health workers (b)	%	1.1	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.3	5.3	4.2
Hospitals (b)	%	2.6	4.2	5.8	4.0	7.4	18.6	14.5
Legal services (b)	%	3.9	3.2	6.0	4.3	4.5	11.6	9.0
Employment services (b)	%	2.2	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.6	7.5	5.7
Phone companies (b)	%	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	8.4	6.2
Centrelink (b)	%	4.1	5.8	5.9	5.1	5.3	10.4	8.6
Banks and other financial places (b)	%	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	6.0	14.4	11.3
Medicare (b)	%	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	4.8	3.8
Mental health services (b)	%	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	7.3	5.5
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c), (d)	%	20.4	27.4	32.5	25.9	32.5	47.4	42.0
Number of services had problems accessing								

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
1 to 4 services (b)	%	18.7	25.2	29.4	23.6	30.4	36.9	34.5
5 or more services (b)	%	1.8	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.1	10.6	7.5
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services								
Transport/distance (b)	%	5.2	5.1	9.6	6.5	12.3	22.4	18.7
Cost of service (b)	%	9.2	10.5	9.3	9.6	5.8	7.0	6.6
No services in the area (b)	%	4.4	6.6	12.6	7.4	11.6	30.7	23.7
Not enough services in the area (b)	%	5.4	10.5	11.9	8.7	14.6	23.8	20.5
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	10.6	18.0	16.7	14.4	11.1	18.6	15.9
Services not culturally appropriate	%	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5
Don't trust services	%	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	4.0	2.8	3.3
Treated badly/discrimination	%	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.4
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (c), (e)	%	20.4	27.4	32.5	25.9	32.5	47.4	42.0
Did not have problems accessing services (b)	%	79.6	72.6	67.5	74.1	67.5	52.6	58.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Had problem(s) accessing services								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	14.6	21.2	21.2	11.3	32.1	25.9	19.7
Dentists (b)	%	9.9	11.6	11.3	6.5	15.5	10.1	8.5
Doctors (b)	%	12.7	20.2	16.1	9.6	20.8	13.9	11.3
Other health workers (b)	%	22.7	25.9	28.9	16.2	31.7	19.8	16.9
Hospitals (b)	%	17.3	23.2	21.1	12.1	22.2	14.0	12.0
Legal services (b)	%	20.2	29.2	18.9	12.5	23.8	16.9	14.5
Employment services (b)	%	22.0	25.2	21.9	13.4	28.2	22.8	19.4

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Phone companies (b)	%	19.4	26.8	29.5	14.1	31.9	20.7	18.3
Centrelink (b)	%	18.2	25.5	14.7	11.5	35.8	17.4	15.6
Banks and other financial places (b)	%	20.4	38.2	30.2	16.2	34.9	17.9	16.2
Medicare (b)	%	26.3	41.8	31.9	19.2	36.4	20.7	18.4
Mental health services (b)	%	18.3	21.6	18.4	11.1	23.7	20.3	17.5
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c), (d)	%	7.3	8.8	8.1	4.6	10.5	6.5	5.4
Number of services had problems accessing								
1 to 4 services (b)	%	7.6	9.1	8.5	4.7	10.2	7.2	5.8
5 or more services (b)	%	22.7	31.2	26.8	15.3	34.7	19.3	17.9
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services								
Transport/distance (b)	%	12.2	15.8	27.1	13.2	21.8	10.9	9.8
Cost of service (b)	%	11.7	14.0	17.8	8.0	25.6	19.4	15.5
No services in the area (b)	%	17.1	19.2	17.0	10.8	22.0	10.7	9.7
Not enough services in the area (b)	%	14.0	14.0	15.1	8.4	15.8	10.6	8.7
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	%	10.1	10.5	13.3	6.3	17.0	10.6	8.5
Services not culturally appropriate	%	22.3	24.4	33.6	15.2	28.8	18.1	15.3
Don't trust services	%	17.6	22.4	22.7	11.5	26.3	14.9	14.0
Treated badly/discrimination	%	25.9	37.1	39.3	18.4	48.5	30.9	29.2
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (c), (e)	%	7.3	8.8	8.1	4.6	10.5	6.5	5.4
Did not have problems accessing services (b)	%	1.9	3.3	3.9	1.6	5.0	5.8	3.9
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

95 per cent confidence intervals

Had problem(s) accessing services

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	±	1.3	2.4	2.7	1.2	3.3	3.0	2.2
Dentists (b)	±	2.4	4.2	5.0	2.2	5.3	6.6	4.6
Doctors (b)	±	1.5	3.8	3.6	1.6	3.7	3.8	2.7
Other health workers (b)	±	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.4
Hospitals (b)	±	0.9	1.9	2.4	0.9	3.2	5.1	3.4
Legal services (b)	±	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.1	2.1	3.8	2.6
Employment services (b)	±	0.9	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	3.4	2.2
Phone companies (b)	±	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.6	3.4	2.2
Centrelink (b)	±	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.7	3.5	2.6
Banks and other financial places (b)	±	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.8	4.1	5.1	3.6
Medicare (b)	±	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.4
Mental health services (b)	±	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	2.9	1.9
Total who reported problem(s) (b), (c), (d)	±	2.9	4.7	5.2	2.3	6.7	6.0	4.4
Number of services had problems accessing								
1 to 4 services (b)	±	2.8	4.5	4.9	2.2	6.1	5.2	3.9
5 or more services (b)	±	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.4	4.0	2.6
Type of barrier(s) accessing selected services								
Transport/distance (b)	±	1.2	1.6	5.1	1.7	5.3	4.8	3.6
Cost of service (b)	±	2.1	2.9	3.2	1.5	2.9	2.7	2.0
No services in the area (b)	±	1.5	2.5	4.2	1.6	5.0	6.4	4.5
Not enough services in the area (b)	±	1.5	2.9	3.5	1.4	4.5	4.9	3.5
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	±	2.1	3.7	4.4	1.8	3.7	3.9	2.6
Services not culturally appropriate	±	0.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.7

TABLE 5A.3.3

Table 5A.3.3 **Whether Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had problems accessing services, by service and type of barrier, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Don't trust services	±	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.8	0.9
Treated badly/discrimination	±	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.7	0.8
Total who reported barrier(s) (b), (c), (e)	±	2.9	4.7	5.2	2.3	6.7	6.0	4.4
Did not have problems accessing services (b)	±	3.0	4.7	5.2	2.3	6.6	6.0	4.4
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Estimates with a Relative Standard Error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Difference between rate for total non-remote and total remote is statistically significant.

(c) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported having problems accessing more than more service and/or having more than one barrier to accessing services.

(d) Includes people who reported having problems accessing 'other' services not further defined.

(e) Includes people who reported having experienced 'other' barriers not further defined.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.3.4

Table 5A.3.4 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by sex and remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)
2008						
Non-remote						
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>						
Has difficulty understanding and/or being understood (c)	0.1	74.3	0.1	0.3	32.8	0.2
Has no difficulties (c)	0.9	30.4	0.5	1.5	28.2	0.8
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language (c)	1.0	28.3	0.6	1.9	24.3	0.9
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language (c)	99.0	0.3	0.6	98.1	0.5	1.0
Total non-remote population aged 15 years and over	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	116.8	–	–	128.8	–	–
Remote						
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>						
Has difficulty understanding	3.6	25.9	1.8	2.2	30.7	1.3
Has difficulty being understood	1.9	30.2	1.1	1.2	32.7	0.8
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	8.1	16.9	2.7	7.2	20.7	2.9
Total experiencing difficulty (c)	13.6	12.3	3.3	10.6	15.4	3.2
Has no difficulties (c)	30.3	9.0	5.3	29.0	8.1	4.6
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language (c)	43.9	7.6	6.5	39.6	7.0	5.4
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language (c)	56.1	5.9	6.5	60.4	4.6	5.4
Total remote population aged 15 years and over	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	39.3	–	–	42.2	–	–
All areas (d)						
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>						

TABLE 5A.3.4

Table 5A.3.4 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by sex and remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)
Has difficulty understanding (e)	0.9	25.8	0.5	0.6	27.1	0.3
Has difficulty being understood	0.5	30.3	0.3	0.4	28.0	0.2
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	2.1	17.2	0.7	1.8	20.2	0.7
Total experiencing difficulty	3.5	12.4	0.9	2.9	14.8	0.8
Has no difficulties	8.3	8.9	1.4	8.3	7.3	1.2
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	11.8	7.6	1.8	11.2	6.1	1.3
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language	88.2	1.0	1.7	88.8	0.8	1.4
Total Australian population aged 15 years and over	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	156.1	–	–	171.0	–	–

2002**Non-remote***Speaks an Indigenous language as main language*

Has difficulty understanding and/or being understood	0.4	37.1	0.3	0.4	38.1	0.3
Has no difficulties	1.4	32.0	0.9	1.8	22.1	0.8
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	1.8	24.8	0.9	2.2	19.5	0.8

Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language

Has difficulty understanding	2.3	21.0	0.9	3.3	19.6	1.3
Has difficulty being understood	2.7	21.2	1.1	1.6	16.6	0.5
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	1.8	18.2	0.6	2.1	24.0	1.0
Total experiencing difficulty	6.8	13.2	1.8	7.1	13.0	1.8
Has no difficulties	91.4	1.1	2.0	90.7	1.1	2.0

TABLE 5A.3.4

Table 5A.3.4 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by sex and remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)
Total who do not speak Indigenous language as main language	98.2	0.5	1.0	97.8	0.4	0.8
Total non-remote population aged 15 years and over (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	97.6	–	–	107.5	–	–
Remote						
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>						
Has difficulty understanding	0.7	26.3	0.4	0.9	29.7	0.5
Has difficulty being understood	3.1	32.8	2.0	2.1	49.5	2.0
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	5.6	22.9	2.5	7.6	18.1	2.7
Total experiencing difficulty	9.3	21.6	3.9	10.6	18.4	3.8
Has no difficulties	28.0	9.1	5.0	28.7	6.8	3.8
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	37.4	9.6	7.0	40.0	6.0	4.7
<i>Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language</i>						
Has difficulty understanding	3.0	26.5	1.6	3.1	20.0	1.2
Has difficulty being understood	1.2	21.1	0.5	1.7	24.0	0.8
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	3.9	17.2	1.3	3.2	17.4	1.1
Total experiencing difficulty	8.1	14.0	2.2	8.1	12.5	2.0
Has no difficulties	54.3	6.4	6.8	51.9	4.1	4.2
Total who do not speak Indigenous language as main language	62.6	5.7	7.0	60.0	4.0	4.7
Total remote population aged 15 years and over (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	37.6	–	–	39.5	–	–
All areas						
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>						

TABLE 5A.3.4

Table 5A.3.4 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by sex and remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 % CIs (\pm)
Has difficulty understanding (e)	0.2	24.6	0.1	0.3	25.9	0.2
Has difficulty being understood	1.0	30.1	0.6	0.7	43.4	0.6
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	1.7	21.1	0.7	2.2	17.0	0.7
Total experiencing difficulty	2.9	19.5	1.1	3.2	17.1	1.1
Has no difficulties	8.8	8.5	1.5	9.0	6.1	1.1
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	11.7	8.5	1.9	12.4	5.4	1.3
<i>Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language</i>						
Has difficulty understanding	2.5	16.5	0.8	3.3	15.2	1.0
Has difficulty being understood	2.3	18.2	0.8	1.6	12.9	0.4
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	2.4	12.3	0.6	2.4	16.7	0.8
Total experiencing difficulty	7.2	9.8	1.4	7.3	9.7	1.4
Has no difficulties	81.1	1.5	2.4	80.3	1.1	1.7
Total who do not speak Indigenous language as main language	88.3	1.1	1.9	87.6	0.8	1.4
Total Australian population aged 15 years and over (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total (number)	135.2	–	–	147.0	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) In 2002, all people aged 15 years and over were asked if they had experienced difficulties when communicating with service providers. In 2008, only those aged 15 years and over who reported that they spoke an Indigenous language as their main language at home were asked about difficulties when communicating with service providers. The response categories for the set of communicating with service providers questions were also slightly different between the two surveys, however, they are still comparable once the 2002 data are limited to only those who spoke an Indigenous language as their main language at home.
- (c) Difference between rate for people in total non-remote and total remote is statistically significant.

TABLE 5A.3.4

Table 5A.3.4 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by sex and remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 % CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 % CIs (±)</i>

(d) Difference between 2008 male and female rate is not statistically significant for any of the categories.

(e) Difference between 2002 and 2008 rate is statistically significant.

(f) Includes not stated responses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.3.5

Table 5A.3.5 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total</i>
2008							
Estimate							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	'000	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.5
Has difficulty being understood	'000	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	'000	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	6.4
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	'000	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.3	2.1	10.4
Has no difficulties	'000	6.6	7.4	4.9	4.1	4.2	27.2
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	'000	9.2	9.8	6.8	5.5	6.2	37.6
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language	'000	94.5	60.2	57.0	41.4	36.4	289.5
Total population aged 15 years and over	'000	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6	327.1
Proportion							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8
Has difficulty being understood	%	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.4	3.7	2.0
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.9	4.9	3.2
Has no difficulties	%	6.4	10.5	7.6	8.8	9.8	8.3
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	%	8.9	14.0	10.7	11.7	14.6	11.5
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language	%	91.1	86.0	89.3	88.3	85.4	88.5
Total population aged 15 years and over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	38.4	37.0	35.5	40.7	42.5	21.1
Has difficulty being understood	%	35.6	35.1	52.5	49.4	51.6	22.0
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	25.4	29.6	20.7	29.1	20.5	14.6
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	19.7	17.7	16.2	21.3	17.6	11.2
Has no difficulties	%	9.4	10.5	11.6	13.0	17.1	7.0
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	%	8.2	8.6	9.8	9.9	12.5	6.2
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language	%	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.8
Total population aged 15 years and over	%	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence intervals							

TABLE 5A.3.5

Table 5A.3.5 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	±	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
Has difficulty being understood	±	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	±	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.6
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	±	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7
Has no difficulties	±	1.2	2.2	1.7	2.2	3.3	1.1
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	±	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.6	1.4
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language	±	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	3.7	1.4
Total population aged 15 years and over	±	..	..	..	..	..	..
2002							
Estimate							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	'000	0.3	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.7
Has difficulty being understood	'000	0.5	0.8	0.4	np	np	2.3
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	'000	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.6	5.5
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	'000	2.3	2.3	1.2	0.8	2.0	8.5
No difficulties	'000	6.7	6.9	5.5	3.3	2.7	25.2
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	'000	9.2	9.2	6.7	4.1	4.7	34.0
<i>Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	'000	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	8.2
Has difficulty being understood	'000	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5	5.5
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	'000	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.7	1.0	6.8
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	'000	5.6	5.7	4.1	2.5	2.6	20.5
Has no difficulties	'000	68.0	56.1	46.9	31.7	24.9	227.6
Total who don't speak Indigenous language as main language	'000	73.6	61.9	51.0	34.3	27.5	248.2
Total population aged 15 years and over (c)	'000	82.7	71.1	57.8	38.4	32.2	282.2
Proportion							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	np	np	0.3
Has difficulty being understood	%	0.6	1.1	0.6	np	np	0.8
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	4.8	2.0

TABLE 5A.3.5

Table 5A.3.5 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.2	6.1	3.0
Has no difficulties	%	8.1	9.7	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.9
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	%	11.1	13.0	11.7	10.7	14.7	12.0
<i>Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.9
Has difficulty being understood	%	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.9
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.2	2.4
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	6.8	8.0	7.1	6.6	8.0	7.3
Has no difficulties	%	82.1	78.9	81.1	82.7	77.3	80.6
Total who don't speak Indigenous language as main language	%	88.9	87.0	88.3	89.3	85.3	88.0
Total population aged 15 years and over(c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	31.1	36.5	35.6	np	np	20.6
Has difficulty being understood	%	32.5	54.5	30.5	np	np	33.1
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	26.8	28.0	26.5	25.1	15.5	17.4
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	23.6	27.1	21.6	23.7	18.0	17.0
Has no difficulties	%	7.7	9.0	13.7	9.9	14.5	6.0
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	%	6.8	8.8	10.6	9.5	8.1	6.4
<i>Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	%	32.8	18.8	19.5	20.9	21.9	12.1
Has difficulty being understood	%	27.8	23.0	20.5	22.8	34.6	12.1
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	%	24.5	17.0	17.9	29.0	18.5	12.8
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	%	17.8	11.1	12.1	14.7	13.5	8.0
Has no difficulties	%	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.1
Total who don't speak Indigenous language as main language	%	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.9
Total population aged 15 years and over(c)	%
95 per cent confidence intervals							
<i>Speaks an Indigenous language as main language</i>							
Has difficulty understanding	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.1
Has difficulty being understood	±	0.4	1.2	0.4	np	np	0.5
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	±	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.7

TABLE 5A.3.5

Table 5A.3.5 **Communication with service providers, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	±	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.0
Has no difficulties	±	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.0
Total who speak Indigenous language as main language	±	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.5
Does not speak an Indigenous language as main language							
Has difficulty understanding	±	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7
Has difficulty being understood	±	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.5
Has difficulty understanding and being understood	±	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6
<i>Total experiencing difficulty</i>	±	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.1
Has no difficulties	±	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	1.7
Total who don't speak Indigenous language as main language	±	1.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.6
Total population aged 15 years and over(c)	±

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) In 2002, all people aged 15 years and over were asked if they had experienced difficulties when communicating with service providers. In 2008, only those aged 15 years and over who reported that they spoke an Indigenous language as their main language at home were asked about difficulties when communicating with service providers. The response categories for the set of communicating with service providers questions were also slightly different between the two surveys, however, they are still comparable once the 2002 data are limited to only those who spoke an Indigenous language as their main language at home.

(c) Includes not stated responses.

.. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.3.6

Table 5A.3.6 **Left at own risk/discharges from hospital against medical advice, by Indigenous status and sex (excluding mental and behavioural disorders), 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Number (no.)</i>		<i>Proportion (%) (b)</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>
2012-13 (all jurisdictions) (c)				
Male	4 487	20 640	2.9	0.5
Female	4 471	14 371	2.1	0.3
Total	8 958	35 011	2.4	0.4
2012-13 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	4 424	20 059	2.9	0.5
Female	4 421	14 010	2.1	0.3
Total	8 845	34 069	2.4	0.4
2011-12 (all jurisdictions) (c)				
Male	4 320	19 696	2.9	0.5
Female	4 412	14 215	2.2	0.3
Total	8 732	33 912	2.5	0.4
2011-12 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	4 269	19 140	2.9	0.5
Female	4 370	13 847	2.2	0.3
Total	8 639	32 988	2.5	0.4
2010-11 (all jurisdictions) (c)				
Male	3 945	18 282	2.9	0.5
Female	4 177	13 042	2.3	0.3
Total	8 122	31 324	2.5	0.4
2010-11 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	3 883	17 772	2.9	0.5
Female	4 148	12 700	2.3	0.3
Total	8 031	30 472	2.6	0.4
2009-10 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	3 374	16 721	2.7	0.5
Female	3 669	12 031	2.2	0.3
Total	7 043	28 752	2.4	0.4
2008-09 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	3 283	16 082	2.7	0.5
Female	3 499	11 606	2.3	0.3
Total	6 782	27 688	2.5	0.4
2007-08 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	3 184	15 634	2.8	0.5
Female	3 264	11 345	2.2	0.3
Total	6 448	26 981	2.5	0.4
2006-07 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				

TABLE 5A.3.6

Table 5A.3.6 **Left at own risk/discharges from hospital against medical advice, by Indigenous status and sex (excluding mental and behavioural disorders), 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Number (no.)</i>		<i>Proportion (%) (b)</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>
Male	3 003	13 847	2.9	0.4
Female	3 255	10 490	2.3	0.3
Total	6 258	24 338	2.6	0.4
2005-06 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	3 037	12 874	3.0	0.4
Female	3 212	9 916	2.4	0.3
Total	6 249	22 790	2.7	0.3
2004-05 (NSW, Victoria, QLD, WA, SA, and NT) (d)				
Male	2 793	12 222	3.0	0.4
Female	2 838	9 268	2.3	0.3
Total	5 631	21 490	2.6	0.3

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Excludes separations with a principal diagnosis of 'Mental and behavioural disorders' (ICD-10AM codes 'F00-F99').

(b) Percentage of hospitalisations for which patients left hospital at own risk or were discharged against medical advice in the period.

(c) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(d) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Qld, WA and SA and public hospitals in the NT, for residents of these jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 5A.3.7

Table 5A.3.7 **Left at own risk/discharges from hospital against medical advice, by Indigenous status and remoteness, (excluding mental and behavioural disorders), all jurisdictions, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Proportion (%) (e)</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>
Major cities	1 744	23 227	1.9	0.4
Inner and Outer Regional	2 907	10 010	1.9	0.4
Remote and Very Remote	4 184	851	3.4	0.7
Total	8 958	34 605	2.4	0.4

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Excludes separations with a principal diagnosis of 'Mental and behavioural disorders' (ICD-10AM codes 'F00-F99').

(b) Data are reported by remoteness area of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(c) Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(d) Remoteness areas are based on Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS) classifications.

(e) Percentage of hospitalisations for which patients left at own risk or were discharged against medical advice in the period.

(f) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and for WA only also those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
		Estimate						
Main language spoken at home								
English	'000	138.4	92.9	59.1	56.0	41.3	36.0	423.8
Australian Aboriginal language	'000	10.4	7.6	8.7	6.1	4.7	4.8	42.2
Torres Strait Islander language	'000	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.4	7.9
Other language	'000	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	6.2
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	'000	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	0.4
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	'000	19.8	13.6	16.1	14.1	9.0	9.8	82.4
Yes, some words only	'000	31.6	19.8	14.4	15.3	11.6	8.3	101.0
No	'000	101.7	70.4	39.4	34.4	26.3	24.5	296.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	'000	21.1	15.3	17.8	15.9	9.9	10.6	90.6
Yes, some words only	'000	41.8	31.7	23.1	24.8	16.5	14.3	152.1
No	'000	90.1	56.7	29.0	23.2	20.5	17.8	237.4
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	'000	111.0	87.4	55.0	51.2	38.9	35.6	379.1
Yes	'000	29.4	7.1	5.2	5.8	2.6	0.8	50.9
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	'000	11.7	2.5	0.8	1.4	np	np	16.8
Other relative (c)	'000	10.5	3.3	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.2	19.1
Total relative	'000	17.9	4.4	3.0	3.1	0.9	0.2	29.6
Community elder	'000	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	6.6

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Other person in the community (d)	'000	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.6
Total person in the community	'000	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	10.2
School	'000	12.2	1.2	0.1	np	0.1	np	13.9
Other learning institution (e)	'000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total learning institution	'000	12.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	15.4
Other	'000	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.5
Total	'000	153.4	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6	480.5
		Proportion						
Main language spoken at home								
English	%	90.3	89.5	84.6	87.8	88.0	84.5	88.2
Australian Aboriginal language	%	6.8	7.3	12.4	9.5	10.1	11.3	8.8
Torres Strait Islander language	%	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	3.3	1.7
Other language	%	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.3
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	%	12.9	13.1	23.1	22.1	19.1	23.0	17.2
Yes, some words only	%	20.6	19.1	20.6	24.0	24.7	19.5	21.0
No	%	66.3	67.8	56.3	53.9	56.1	57.5	61.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	%	13.8	14.8	25.4	24.8	21.1	24.8	18.9
Yes, some words only	%	27.3	30.5	33.0	38.8	35.2	33.5	31.7
No	%	58.7	54.7	41.5	36.4	43.8	41.6	49.4
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
No	%	72.4	84.2	78.6	80.2	82.9	83.5	78.9
Yes	%	19.2	6.9	7.4	9.1	5.5	1.8	10.6
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	7.7	2.4	1.2	2.3	np	np	3.5
Other relative (c)	%	6.9	3.2	3.5	3.2	1.3	0.5	4.0
Total relative	%	11.7	4.3	4.3	4.9	1.9	0.5	6.2
Community elder	%	1.7	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.4
Other person in the community (d)	%	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.4	1.0
Total person in the community	%	2.3	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.8	2.1
School	%	7.9	1.2	0.2	np	0.3	np	2.9
Other learning institution (e)	%	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total learning institution	%	8.1	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	3.2
Other	%	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Main language spoken at home								
English	%	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.7
Australian Aboriginal language	%	9.7	10.0	9.0	10.5	10.1	12.0	7.5
Torres Strait Islander language	%	22.3	23.8	27.5	22.1	37.0	41.6	14.2
Other language	%	31.4	37.1	38.6	41.7	58.5	43.8	31.4
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	44.2	..	..	..	..	..	44.2
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	%	6.7	7.1	6.4	6.6	6.8	8.7	3.9

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Yes, some words only	%	6.4	7.2	7.6	7.4	9.0	9.7	4.3
No	%	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.2	3.9	1.5
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	%	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.6	8.1	3.7
Yes, some words only	%	5.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	6.5	6.7	3.3
No	%	2.5	3.4	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	2.1
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	%	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.0
Yes	%	6.5	11.5	12.5	13.1	17.3	26.0	5.7
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	10.3	19.3	24.1	27.4	np	np	9.4
Other relative (c)	%	10.5	18.3	16.8	27.2	30.5	41.3	10.0
Total relative	%	8.1	14.1	15.1	20.8	25.1	41.3	7.5
Community elder	%	20.0	25.0	37.2	30.2	53.0	56.8	15.5
Other person in the community (d)	%	26.8	24.1	28.0	27.1	36.0	71.6	15.1
Total person in the community	%	17.3	18.7	28.4	23.9	31.2	46.4	12.2
School	%	10.6	32.1	46.0	np	46.6	np	10.3
Other learning institution (e)	%	65.3	49.2	54.2	48.2	64.9	61.6	23.7
Total learning institution	%	10.4	27.8	37.2	38.3	40.6	61.6	9.4
Other	%	46.3	38.0	31.2	39.3	32.2	46.7	16.5
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Main language spoken at home								
English	±	1.2	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	3.5	1.2
Australian Aboriginal language	±	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.7	1.3
Torres Strait Islander language	±	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.7	0.5
Other language	±	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.8
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	±	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	±	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.9	1.3
Yes, some words only	±	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.5	4.4	3.7	1.8
No	±	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.4	1.8
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	±	1.7	1.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.9	1.4
Yes, some words only	±	2.8	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.4	2.1
No	±	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.5	4.3	2.0
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	±	2.6	1.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.6	1.5
Yes	±	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.9	0.9	1.2
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	±	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	np	np	0.6
Other relative (c)	±	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.8
Total relative	±	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.9
Community elder	±	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4

TABLE 5A.5.1

Table 5A.5.1 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Other person in the community (d)	±	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3
Total person in the community	±	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.5
School	±	1.6	0.8	0.2	np	0.3	np	0.6
Other learning institution (e)	±	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Total learning institution	±	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6
Other	±	0.4	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(a) People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language.

(b) Components may not add to total as people may have provided more than one response.

(c) Includes brother; sister; partner; wife; husband; other relative.

(d) Includes neighbour; friend; other community member; volunteer organisation; community group.

(e) Includes TAFE; university; adult learning centre; library.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.5.2

Table 5A.5.2 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by State/Territory, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate										
Main language spoken at home										
English	'000	141.4	31.6	121.9	57.1	23.8	17.6	4.0	26.4	423.8
Australian Aboriginal language	'000	0.2	0.1	4.6	5.7	2.2	np	np	29.4	42.2
Torres Strait Islander language	'000	np	np	7.8	np	np	np	np	np	7.9
Other language	'000	np	0.1	1.7	1.2	np	np	np	3.0	6.2
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	'000	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.4
Speaks an Indigenous language										
Yes	'000	3.7	1.7	22.4	13.1	6.1	0.2	0.4	34.8	82.4
Yes, some words only	'000	21.3	6.5	28.7	21.5	10.4	1.8	0.8	9.9	101.0
No	'000	116.7	23.6	84.8	29.4	9.5	15.6	2.8	14.2	296.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language										
Yes	'000	5.6	2.0	24.5	15.1	6.3	0.3	0.5	36.4	90.6
Yes, some words only	'000	39.5	10.4	41.0	29.5	12.8	3.0	1.5	14.5	152.1
No	'000	96.6	19.4	70.5	19.4	7.0	14.3	2.1	8.1	237.4
Learning an Indigenous language (a)										
No	'000	129.5	29.0	112.0	45.9	20.0	17.0	3.6	22.1	379.1
Yes	'000	12.0	2.7	11.6	12.4	3.9	0.6	0.4	7.3	50.9
Learning Indigenous language from (b)										
Parent	'000	2.0	0.8	5.6	4.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	2.9	16.8
Other relative (c)	'000	1.8	0.7	5.5	6.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	3.4	19.1
Person from the community (d)	'000	1.7	1.0	2.3	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	10.2
Learning institution (e)	'000	5.9	0.6	1.7	3.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.1	15.4
Other	'000	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.5
Total	'000	141.9	31.8	135.9	64.1	26.1	17.6	4.0	59.0	480.5

TABLE 5A.5.2

Table 5A.5.2 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by State/Territory, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Proportion								
Main language spoken at home										
English	%	99.6	99.1	89.7	89.1	91.5	100.0	98.2	44.8	88.2
Australian Aboriginal language	%	0.2	0.4	3.4	8.8	8.3	np	np	49.9	8.8
Torres Strait Islander language	%	np	np	5.7	np	np	np	np	np	1.7
Other language	%	np	0.3	1.3	1.9	np	np	np	5.1	1.3
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.1
Speaks an Indigenous language										
Yes	%	2.6	5.3	16.5	20.5	23.5	1.4	9.6	59.0	17.2
Yes, some words only	%	15.0	20.5	21.1	33.5	40.1	10.1	19.9	16.9	21.0
No	%	82.2	74.2	62.4	45.9	36.4	88.5	70.5	24.1	61.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language										
Yes	%	4.0	6.1	18.0	23.5	24.3	1.8	11.4	61.6	18.9
Yes, some words only	%	27.8	32.7	30.1	46.1	48.9	17.3	36.5	24.5	31.7
No	%	68.0	61.1	51.9	30.3	26.7	80.9	52.0	13.8	49.4
Learning an Indigenous language (a)										
No	%	91.2	91.1	82.4	71.6	76.7	96.5	89.5	37.5	78.9
Yes	%	8.4	8.4	8.5	19.4	14.8	3.5	10.5	12.4	10.6
Learning Indigenous language from (b)										
Parent	%	1.4	2.5	4.1	6.6	4.3	0.2	3.4	4.9	3.5
Other relative (c)	%	1.3	2.2	4.0	9.5	5.6	0.3	2.6	5.8	4.0
Person from the community (d)	%	1.2	3.2	1.7	3.9	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.1
Learning institution (e)	%	4.2	1.8	1.2	5.4	5.5	0.9	1.7	3.6	3.2
Other	%	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.5	0.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5A.5.2

Table 5A.5.2 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by State/Territory, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Relative standard error								
Main language spoken at home										
English	%	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.1	2	–	1.3	5.6	0.7
Australian Aboriginal language	%	53.7	69	42.8	18.6	21.5	np	np	7.3	7.5
Torres Strait Islander language	%	np	np	14.4	np	np	np	np	np	14.2
Other language	%	np	55.1	67.6	56.3	np	np	np	46.1	31.4
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	44.2
Speaks an Indigenous language										
Yes	%	21.1	14.2	10.9	10.0	10.1	36.5	22.3	5.3	3.9
Yes, some words only	%	10.0	6.7	10.9	6.8	6.0	18.0	15.8	12.4	4.3
No	%	1.9	2.0	3.8	5.6	7.5	2.2	4.6	9.7	1.5
Understands spoken Indigenous language										
Yes	%	17.1	13.3	9.7	9.4	9.6	28.6	21.2	5.0	3.7
Yes, some words only	%	6.2	5.2	9.7	4.6	4.5	12.4	9.9	10.0	3.3
No	%	2.6	2.8	5.3	6.6	7.9	2.7	6.8	12.8	2.1
Learning an Indigenous language(a)										
No	%	1.4	1.1	2.1	3.1	2.9	1.1	2.4	7.6	1.0
Yes	%	15.3	11.3	16.3	7.3	11.8	31.6	20.6	13.8	5.7
Learning Indigenous language from(b)										
Parent	%	32.3	22.7	20.9	13.8	26.1	77.8	31.7	17.2	9.4
Other relative (c)	%	32.1	21.1	26.9	12.2	19.0	54.6	51.0	20.1	10.0
Person from the community (d)	%	43.4	21.0	29.7	16.5	31.4	32.6	33.6	26.5	12.2
Learning institution (e)	%	19.5	20.8	32.2	16.4	15.1	61.7	50.4	23.1	9.4
Other	%	39.4	23.6	49.2	22.8	32.9	74.0	46.6	32.3	16.5
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.5.2

Table 5A.5.2 Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by State/Territory, 2008

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Main language spoken at home										
English	±	0.2	0.8	3.0	3.7	3.6	–	2.5	4.9	1.2
Australian Aboriginal language	±	0.2	0.5	2.9	3.2	3.5	np	np	7.1	1.3
Torres Strait Islander language	±	np	np	1.6	np	np	np	np	np	0.5
Other language	±	np	0.3	1.7	2.1	np	np	np	4.6	0.8
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.1
Speaks an Indigenous language										
Yes	±	1.1	1.5	3.5	4.0	4.7	1.0	4.2	6.1	1.3
Yes, some words only	±	2.9	2.7	4.5	4.5	4.7	3.6	6.2	4.1	1.8
No	±	3.1	2.9	4.6	5.0	5.4	3.8	6.4	4.6	1.8
Understands spoken Indigenous language										
Yes	±	1.3	1.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	1.0	4.7	6.0	1.4
Yes, some words only	±	3.4	3.3	5.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	7.1	4.8	2.1
No	±	3.5	3.4	5.4	3.9	4.1	4.3	6.9	3.5	2.0
Learning an Indigenous language (a)										
No	±	2.5	2.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	2.1	4.2	5.6	1.5
Yes	±	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	2.2	4.2	3.4	1.2
Learning Indigenous language from (b)										
Parent	±	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.2	0.3	2.1	1.7	0.6
Other relative (c)	±	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.3	2.6	2.3	0.8
Person from the community (d)	±	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.5	0.5
Learning institution (e)	±	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.6
Other	±	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.3	0.2
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.5.2

Table 5A.5.2 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by State/Territory, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language.									
(b)	Components may not add to total as people may have provided more than one response.									
(c)	Includes brother; sister; partner; husband; wife; and other relative.									
(d)	Includes community elder; neighbour; friend; other community member; volunteer organisation; and community group.									
(e)	Includes school; TAFE; university; adult learning centre; community centre; and library.									

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.5.3

Table 5A.5.3 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Estimate								
Main language spoken at home								
English	'000	152.7	101.7	102.8	357.2	36.2	30.4	66.5
Australian Aboriginal language	'000	0.6	0.4	1.5	2.5	7.6	32.1	39.7
Torres Strait Islander language	'000	np	np	np	2.0	np	6.0	6.0
Other language	'000	np	np	np	0.6	0.9	4.8	5.6
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	'000	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	'000	9.6	3.7	11.0	24.4	12.0	46.1	58.1
Yes, some words only	'000	36.9	16.6	23.9	77.4	11.5	12.2	23.6
No	'000	107.4	81.8	71.3	260.4	21.2	15.0	36.2
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	'000	11.9	4.8	13.5	30.1	12.9	47.6	60.4
Yes, some words only	'000	54.1	28.9	36.7	119.7	15.9	16.5	32.4
No	'000	87.9	68.4	56.0	212.3	16.0	9.1	25.1
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	'000	139.5	93.8	90.2	323.5	30.2	25.4	55.6
Yes	'000	13.7	8.0	12.7	34.3	6.9	9.7	16.6
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	'000	4.9	1.9	4.0	10.7	2.4	3.7	6.1
Other relative (c)	'000	4.0	2.1	4.9	11.0	2.6	5.6	8.1
Person from the community (d)	'000	2.8	2.0	2.3	7.1	0.8	2.3	3.1
Learning institution (e)	'000	4.1	3.0	3.3	10.4	2.8	2.2	5.0
Other	'000	1.3	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.9
Total	'000	153.9	102.4	106.3	362.5	44.7	73.3	117.9

TABLE 5A.5.3

Table 5A.5.3 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
	Proportion							
Main language spoken at home								
English	%	99.3	99.4	96.7	98.5	80.9	41.5	56.4
Australian Aboriginal language	%	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	17.1	43.8	33.7
Torres Strait Islander language	%	np	np	np	0.5	np	8.2	5.1
Other language	%	np	np	np	0.2	2.0	6.5	4.8
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	%	6.2	3.6	10.4	6.7	26.8	62.9	49.2
Yes, some words only	%	24.0	16.2	22.5	21.3	25.7	16.6	20.0
No	%	69.8	79.9	67.0	71.8	47.5	20.5	30.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	%	7.7	4.7	12.7	8.3	28.8	64.9	51.3
Yes, some words only	%	35.1	28.3	34.5	33.0	35.5	22.6	27.5
No	%	57.1	66.8	52.7	58.6	35.7	12.5	21.3
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	%	90.7	91.6	84.8	89.2	67.6	34.7	47.1
Yes	%	8.9	7.8	11.9	9.5	15.3	13.3	14.1
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	3.2	1.9	3.7	3.0	5.4	5.0	5.2
Other relative (c)	%	2.6	2.1	4.7	3.0	5.7	7.6	6.9
Person from the community (d)	%	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.6
Learning institution (e)	%	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	6.3	3.0	4.2
Other	%	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5A.5.3

Table 5A.5.3 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Relative standard error								
Main language spoken at home								
English	%	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	6.4	10.4	4.1
Australian Aboriginal language	%	43.6	50.8	21.5	18.5	27.4	10.5	7.8
Torres Strait Islander language	%	np	np	np	44.7	np	12.7	12.6
Other language	%	np	np	np	46.7	82.5	38.1	34.2
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	%	12.5	16.2	14.8	8.5	18.8	6.8	4.9
Yes, some words only	%	6.6	11.0	9.8	5.2	12.6	12.8	8.3
No	%	2.4	2.3	3.7	1.6	10.3	14.9	6.7
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	%	11.8	14.9	11.4	7.0	17.1	6.4	4.6
Yes, some words only	%	5.1	7.4	7.9	3.9	11.1	11.4	6.9
No	%	3.2	3.4	5.4	2.2	12.2	18.7	8.0
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	%	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	6.7	10.9	4.8
Yes	%	13.0	14.2	12.4	7.8	13.7	11.9	8.2
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	22.5	23.6	15.6	12.7	21.2	16.5	13.0
Other relative (c)	%	31.4	25.5	17.0	14.5	20.4	15.2	12.0
Person from the community (d)	%	23.7	24.7	29.7	16.0	22.5	22.5	17.6
Learning institution (e)	%	15.9	21.4	28.6	12.4	22.0	20.6	14.9
Other	%	32.0	34.8	37.8	20.6	56.7	27.8	29.6
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.5.3

Table 5A.5.3 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Main language spoken at home								
English	±	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.6	10.1	8.5	4.5
Australian Aboriginal language	±	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	9.2	9.0	5.2
Torres Strait Islander language	±	np	np	np	0.4	np	2.0	1.3
Other language	±	np	np	np	0.2	3.2	4.9	3.2
Doesn't speak yet (3 to 5 years old)	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Speaks an Indigenous language								
Yes	±	1.5	1.1	3.0	1.1	9.9	8.4	4.7
Yes, some words only	±	3.1	3.5	4.3	2.2	6.3	4.2	3.3
No	±	3.3	3.6	4.9	2.3	9.6	6.0	4.0
Understands spoken Indigenous language								
Yes	±	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.1	9.7	8.1	4.6
Yes, some words only	±	3.5	4.1	5.3	2.5	7.7	5.0	3.7
No	±	3.6	4.5	5.6	2.5	8.5	4.6	3.3
Learning an Indigenous language (a)								
No	±	2.3	2.3	3.5	1.6	8.9	7.4	4.4
Yes	±	2.3	2.2	2.9	1.5	4.1	3.1	2.3
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	±	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.3
Other relative (c)	±	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.9	2.3	2.3	1.6
Person from the community (d)	±	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.9
Learning institution (e)	±	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.7	1.2	1.2
Other	±	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.5
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.5.3

Table 5A.5.3 **Use of Indigenous languages, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
(a)	People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language.							
(b)	Components may not add to total as people may have provided more than one response.							
(c)	Includes brother; sister; partner; husband; wife; and other relative.							
(d)	Includes community elder; neighbour; friend; other community member; volunteer organisation; and community group.							
(e)	Includes school; TAFE; university; adult learning centre; community centre; and library.							

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.5.4

Table 5A.5.4 **Learning an Indigenous language, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Estimate									
Learning Indigenous language from (b)									
Parent	'000	4.9	1.9	4.0	10.7	2.4	3.7	6.1	16.8
Other relative (c)	'000	4.0	2.1	4.9	11.0	2.6	5.6	8.1	19.1
Person from the community (d)	'000	2.8	2.0	2.3	7.1	0.8	2.3	3.1	10.2
Learning institution (e)	'000	4.1	3.0	3.3	10.4	2.8	2.2	5.0	15.4
Other	'000	1.3	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	3.5
Total learning an Indigenous language	'000	13.7	8.0	12.7	34.3	6.9	9.7	16.6	50.9
Proportion									
Learning Indigenous language from (b)									
Parent	%	35.5	23.9	31.4	31.3	35.5	37.7	36.8	33.1
Other relative (c)	%	28.9	26.4	39.1	32.1	37.4	57.3	49.1	37.6
Person from the community (d)	%	20.6	24.9	18.5	20.8	11.1	23.9	18.6	20.1
Learning institution (e)	%	29.7	37.5	26.1	30.2	41.0	22.6	30.2	30.2
Other	%	9.9	7.6	4.7	7.4	6.4	5.2	5.7	6.8
Total learning an Indigenous language	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error									
Learning Indigenous language from (b)									
Parent	%	14.3	21.0	15.3	9.6	15.1	11.1	9.2	7.0
Other relative (c)	%	25.5	18.5	13.8	11.0	16.9	8.5	8.3	7.3
Person from the community (d)	%	21.9	21.4	27.4	14.3	22.6	19.5	16.2	11.3
Learning institution (e)	%	14.4	17.1	21.5	9.7	15.8	16.6	12.0	7.5
Other	%	30.7	30.0	38.3	19.8	56.0	26.8	29.3	16.1
Total learning an Indigenous language	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 5A.5.4

Table 5A.5.4 **Learning an Indigenous language, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Learning Indigenous language from (b)									
Parent	±	9.9	9.8	9.4	5.9	10.5	8.2	6.6	4.5
Other relative (c)	±	14.4	9.6	10.6	6.9	12.4	9.5	8.0	5.4
Person from the community (d)	±	8.8	10.4	9.9	5.8	4.9	9.1	5.9	4.5
Learning institution (e)	±	8.4	12.6	11.0	5.7	12.7	7.4	7.1	4.4
Other	±	6.0	4.5	3.5	2.9	7.0	2.7	3.3	2.1
Total learning an Indigenous language	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language.

(b) Components may not add to total as people may have provided more than one response.

(c) Includes brother; sister; partner; husband; wife; and other relative.

(d) Includes community elder; neighbour; friend; other community member; volunteer organisation; and community group.

(e) Includes school; TAFE; university; adult learning centre; community centre; and library.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.5.5

Table 5A.5.5 **Learning an Indigenous language, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Estimate								
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	'000	11.7	2.5	0.8	1.4	np	np	16.8
Other relative (c)	'000	10.5	3.3	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.2	19.1
Total relative	'000	17.9	4.4	3.0	3.1	0.9	0.2	29.6
Community elder	'000	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	6.6
Other person in the community (d)	'000	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	4.6
Total person in the community	'000	3.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.4	10.2
School	'000	12.2	1.2	0.1	np	0.1	np	13.9
Other learning institution (e)	'000	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5
Total learning institution	'000	12.4	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	15.4
Other	'000	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	3.5
Total	'000	29.4	7.1	5.2	5.8	2.6	0.8	50.9
Proportion								
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	39.9	34.6	16.1	24.7	np	np	33.1
Other relative (c)	%	35.8	46.5	46.9	35.2	23.1	27.9	37.6
Total relative	%	61.0	62.1	57.8	53.2	34.8	27.9	58.1
Community elder	%	8.6	15.3	20.9	21.6	17.4	26.7	13.0
Other person in the community (d)	%	4.7	15.4	8.4	15.2	26.2	20.2	9.1
Total person in the community	%	12.1	26.5	28.2	32.5	41.7	44.7	20.1
School	%	41.4	17.2	2.6	np	5.4	np	27.2
Other learning institution (e)	%	0.9	4.6	4.9	7.9	5.6	10.2	3.0
Total learning institution	%	42.3	21.8	7.5	10.9	11.0	10.2	30.2

TABLE 5A.5.5

Table 5A.5.5 **Learning an Indigenous language, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Other	%	1.9	3.8	22.4	14.1	19.6	21.7	6.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	%	7.9	15.4	23.8	23.0	np	np	7.0
Other relative (c)	%	8.7	13.1	14.4	22.6	29.7	40.1	7.3
Total relative	%	5.4	9.0	12.7	14.6	23.1	40.1	4.5
Community elder	%	19.9	23.9	33.6	28.7	49.0	51.4	14.8
Other person in the community (d)	%	26.0	22.4	29.5	26.8	32.2	67.2	14.4
Total person in the community	%	16.6	16.8	24.9	22.3	22.6	33.2	11.3
School	%	8.1	28.6	47.6	np	47.9	np	8.7
Other learning institution (e)	%	65.8	48.5	54.5	45.9	65.0	65.0	22.7
Total learning institution	%	7.9	23.9	37.9	35.8	40.5	65.0	7.5
Other	%	46.4	39.6	27.4	38.3	31.6	46.4	16.1
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Learning Indigenous language from (b)								
Parent	±	6.2	10.4	7.5	11.1	np	np	4.5
Other relative (c)	±	6.1	11.9	13.2	15.6	13.4	21.9	5.4
Total relative	±	6.5	11.0	14.4	15.2	15.8	21.9	5.1
Community elder	±	3.4	7.2	13.8	12.2	16.7	26.9	3.8
Other person in the community (d)	±	2.4	6.8	4.9	8.0	16.5	26.6	2.6
Total person in the community	±	3.9	8.7	13.8	14.2	18.5	29.1	4.5
School	±	6.6	9.6	2.4	np	5.1	np	4.6

TABLE 5A.5.5

Table 5A.5.5 **Learning an Indigenous language, Indigenous people aged 3 years and over, by age, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3 to 14 years</i>	<i>15 to 24 years</i>	<i>25 to 34 years</i>	<i>35 to 44 years</i>	<i>45 to 54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Other learning institution (e)	±	1.2	4.4	5.2	7.1	7.1	13.0	1.3
Total learning institution	±	6.5	10.2	5.6	7.6	8.7	13.0	4.4
Other	±	1.7	2.9	12.0	10.6	12.1	19.7	2.1
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) People whose main language spoken at home was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language were not asked whether they were learning an Indigenous language.

(b) Components may not add to total as people may have provided more than one response.

(c) Includes brother; sister; partner; wife; husband; other relative.

(d) Includes neighbour; friend; other community member; volunteer organisation; community group.

(e) Includes TAFE; university; adult learning centre; library.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.5.6

Table 5A.5.6 **Proportion of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who speak an Indigenous language, by age, 2002**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-54 years</i>	<i>55 years and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion	%	18.2	22.3	21.8	19.5	26.1	21.1
Relative standard error	%	6.2	4.9	6.6	8.6	5.9	4.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.0	1.7

Source: ABS (2004) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Australia, 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0.55.001.

TABLE 5A.6.1

Table 5A.6.1 **Indigenous teachers and leaders (a) and students as a proportion of all teachers, leaders and students, 2010 and 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Primary school</i>		<i>Secondary school</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>% (a)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>% (a)</i>
Teachers and leaders				
2013				
Aboriginal	na	2.2	na	0.8
Torres Strait Islander	na	–	na	0.2
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	–	na	–
2010				
Aboriginal	na	0.8	na	0.6
Torres Strait Islander	na	0.1	na	0.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	0.3	na	0.1
Students				
2013				
Indigenous students	115 731	5.1	68 482	4.5
2010				
Indigenous students	102 632	5.1	60 199	4.0

(a) For teachers and leaders the proportion is of the population of all teachers and leaders. For students the proportion is of all full time and part time students.

(b) Data are from two different data sources, ABS Schools Australia administrative data (National School Statistics Collection) and survey data from Staff in Australia's schools (SIAS), commissioned by the former Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, and conducted by the Australian Council for Educational Research.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2013, Schools, Australia NSSC Table 42b Full-time and part time students 2006-2013, Cat. No. 4221.0, Canberra; ACER, 2010 and 2013, Staff in Australia's Schools.

TABLE 5A.6.2

Table 5A.6.2 Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
	Estimate (no.)								
Child was taught Indigenous culture at school									
Aged 2 to 4 years									
Taught Indigenous culture at school	1 820	298	1 002	619	509	np	np	608	4 976
Total who usually attend school	5 857	753	3 342	1 278	1 006	350	79	1 300	13 964
Aged 5 to 11 years									
Taught Indigenous culture at school	19 138	3 188	14 365	7 476	3 923	1 672	514	6 941	57 218
Total who usually attend school	25 567	5 661	25 434	11 333	4 956	3 026	744	10 120	86 842
Aged 12 to 14 years									
Taught Indigenous culture at school	8 902	1 281	6 806	3 371	1 303	np	np	2 763	25 639
Total who usually attend school	11 778	2 397	10 861	5 134	1 871	1 365	274	3 940	37 620
Children aged 2 to 14 years									
Taught Indigenous culture at school	29 859	4 767	22 174	11 466	5 734	2 734	787	10 311	87 833
Total who usually attend school	43 202	8 811	39 637	17 745	7 833	4 741	1 097	15 360	138 426
Total who don't usually attend school	6 314	2 008	9 188	4 252	1 129	1 128	186	3 708	27 914
Total children aged 2 to 14 years	49 516	10 819	48 826	21 997	8 962	5 869	1 283	19 068	166 339
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies									
Aged 15 to 24 years									
Taught indigenous culture	20 898	4 234	16 439	8 532	3 796	3 118	556	8 658	66 231
Total that attended school or undertook further studies	30 604	7 024	28 821	13 768	5 908	4 116	907	12 542	103 690
Aged 25 to 44 years									
Taught indigenous culture	17 456	3 907	15 133	9 100	3 555	2 305	588	10 731	62 774

TABLE 5A.6.2

Table 5A.6.2 Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Child was taught Indigenous culture at school (b)									
Aged 2 to 4 years	17.3	24.4	32.9	20.2	17.1	np	np	26.6	9.9
Aged 5 to 11 years	4.8	6.1	6.6	6.4	4.2	11.2	9.6	5.0	2.7
Aged 12 to 14 years	6.1	11.0	9.7	9.0	12.1	np	np	7.0	3.6
Total aged 2 to 14 years	4.3	5.0	5.9	6.2	4.1	9.7	6.6	3.9	2.4
Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school (c)	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.0	3.7	1.8	0.8
Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school (d)	9.4	6.6	9.1	7.5	14.2	8.4	22.0	7.5	3.9
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (e)									
Aged 15 to 24 years	5.3	5.8	8.7	6.3	7.0	6.7	12.6	6.1	3.1
Aged 25 to 44 years	7.3	5.7	7.0	6.3	6.5	10.6	12.7	6.6	3.1
Aged 45 years and over	14.2	13.5	16.4	11.3	17.3	13.4	20.2	8.9	5.8
Total aged 15 years and over	4.7	4.0	5.5	4.2	4.7	6.0	7.0	5.3	2.2
	95 per cent confidence intervals (±)								
Child was taught Indigenous culture at school (b)									
Aged 2 to 4 years	10.5	18.9	19.3	19.2	17.0	np	np	24.3	6.9
Aged 5 to 11 years	7.0	6.7	7.3	8.3	6.5	12.1	13.0	6.7	3.5
Aged 12 to 14 years	9.0	11.5	11.9	11.6	16.5	np	np	9.6	4.8
Total aged 2 to 14 years	5.8	5.3	6.5	7.9	5.9	11.0	9.3	5.1	3.0
Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school (c)	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.2	6.2	2.8	1.3
Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school (d)	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	6.3	2.9	1.3
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (e)									

TABLE 5A.6.2

Table 5A.6.2 **Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by State and Territory, 2008 (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>
Aged 15 to 24 years	7.1	6.9	9.7	7.7	8.8	9.9	15.1	8.2	3.9
Aged 25 to 44 years	6.7	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.3	10.4	11.9	7.6	2.9
Aged 45 years and over	5.0	5.5	6.2	6.3	8.7	6.5	10.8	6.6	2.6
Total aged 15 years and over	4.2	3.4	4.3	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	2.0

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Culture taught in school' are calculated as a percentage of the children who usually attend school in each of the respective age groups.
- (c) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school' are calculated as a percentage of the total population of children aged 2 to 14 years. Total who usually attend school includes 'not known'.
- (d) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school' are calculated as a percentage of the total population of children aged 2 to 14 years.
- (e) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies' are calculated as a percentage of the 'Total that attended school or undertook further studies'.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.6.3

Table 5A.6.3 Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	Estimate (no.)							
Child taught Indigenous culture at school								
Aged 2 to 4 years								
Taught Indigenous culture at school	1 242	1 069	1 355	3 665	496	815	1 311	4 976
Total who usually attend school	4 592	3 599	2 861	11 053	1 333	1 578	2 911	13 964
Aged 5 to 11 years								
Taught Indigenous culture at school	19 158	12 993	10 937	43 089	5 424	8 705	14 129	57 218
Total who usually attend school	27 596	19 593	18 569	65 758	8 845	12 240	21 084	86 842
Aged 12 to 14 years								
Taught Indigenous culture at school	8 565	6 783	4 803	20 152	2 135	3 353	5 488	25 639
Total who usually attend school	12 673	8 957	8 143	29 773	3 154	4 692	7 847	37 620
Children aged 2 to 14 years								
Taught Indigenous culture at school	28 965	20 845	17 095	66 905	8 055	12 872	20 927	87 833
Total who usually attend school	44 860	32 150	29 574	106 584	13 332	18 511	31 842	138 426
Total who don't usually attend school	7 995	6 237	6 323	20 556	2 558	4 800	7 358	27 914
Total children aged 2 to 14 years	52 856	38 387	35 897	127 139	15 890	23 310	39 200	166 339
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies								
Aged 15 to 24 years								
Taught indigenous culture	21 734	16 721	12 740	51 195	4 932	10 103	15 036	66 231
Total that attended school or undertook further studies	33 755	25 028	21 886	80 669	8 008	15 013	23 021	103 690
Aged 25 to 44 years								
Taught indigenous culture	20 939	10 431	11 862	43 231	6 189	13 354	19 543	62 774
Total that attended school or undertook further studies	45 097	25 268	27 339	97 704	12 798	22 729	35 527	133 230
Aged 45 years and over								

TABLE 5A.6.3

Table 5A.6.3 Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Total aged 2 to 14 years	4.5	5.1	5.0	2.9	5.4	5.1	3.5	2.4
Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school (c)	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.8
Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school (d)	10.4	11.0	9.3	5.1	12.5	7.3	6.6	3.9
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (e)								
Aged 15 to 24 years	6.2	6.1	7.0	3.7	9.3	5.5	4.7	3.1
Aged 25 to 44 years	5.5	8.7	7.7	4.0	9.0	5.9	4.7	3.1
Aged 45 years and over	12.3	14.7	13.1	7.7	16.2	9.7	8.4	5.8
Total aged 15 years and over	4.2	4.5	5.5	2.7	8.2	4.5	3.7	2.2
95 per cent confidence intervals (±)								
Child taught Indigenous culture at school (b)								
Aged 2 to 4 years	9.8	19.6	13.9	8.3	23.0	18.7	14.3	6.9
Aged 5 to 11 years	6.1	8.1	7.2	4.1	7.6	7.7	5.4	3.5
Aged 12 to 14 years	8.3	10.2	12.7	5.8	12.6	9.5	7.7	4.8
Total aged 2 to 14 years	5.7	6.5	5.7	3.6	6.4	6.9	4.5	3.0
Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school (c)	3.2	3.4	3.2	1.6	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.3
Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school (d)	3.1	3.5	3.2	1.6	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.3
Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies (e)								
Aged 15 to 24 years	7.8	8.0	8.0	4.6	11.2	7.3	6.0	3.9
Aged 25 to 44 years	5.0	7.0	6.5	3.5	8.5	6.8	5.1	2.9
Aged 45 years and over	4.8	4.6	6.0	3.0	6.4	7.2	5.0	2.6
Total aged 15 years and over	3.8	3.9	4.5	2.3	7.1	5.0	3.8	2.0

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.

TABLE 5A.6.3

Table 5A.6.3 **Teaching of Indigenous culture in schools to Indigenous children, by remoteness areas, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non- remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
(b) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Culture taught in school' are calculated as a percentage of the children who usually attend school in each of the respective age groups.								
(c) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Children aged 2 to 14 years that usually attend school' are calculated as a percentage of the total population of children aged 2 to 14 years. Total who usually attend school includes 'not known'.								
(d) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Children aged 2 to 14 years that don't usually attend school' are calculated as a percentage of the total population of children aged 2 to 14 years.								
(e) Proportions and relative standard errors for 'Taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies' are calculated as a percentage of the 'Total that attended school or undertook further studies'.								
(f) Difference between rate for Total non-remote areas and Total remote areas is statistically significant. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.6.4

Table 5A.6.4 **Indigenous employment in schools, government and Catholic schools 2001 to 2008 (i)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Government Schools								
Number of Indigenous teachers (b), (c)	1 338	1 350	1 473	1 493	1 459	1 649	1 691	1 845
Indigenous teachers as a proportion of all teachers (%) (b), (c)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Indigenous students as a proportion of all students (%) (d)	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7
Number of AIEWs in schools (b), (c), (e), (f)	1 406	1 441	1 435	1 459	1 570	1 745	1 649	1 672
Ratio of Indigenous students to Indigenous teachers and AIEWs (b), (c), (d)	36.4	38.1	37.9	38.6	38.8	35.8	38.1	37.1
Number of Indigenous staff in schools including teachers, specialist support staff (including teacher aides and AIEWs), administrative and clerical staff (b), (c), (g), (h)	2 824	3 239	3 507	3 618	3 924	4 395	4 627	4 828
Total number of staff in schools including teachers, specialist support staff (including teacher aides and AIEWs), administrative and clerical staff	214 363	212 594	232 545	236 869	235 037	238 891	249 615	249 754
Indigenous staff as a proportion of all staff in schools (%) (b), (c), (h)	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
Indigenous administrative and clerical staff as a proportion of all administrative and clerical staff (%)	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0
Catholic schools								
Number of Indigenous teachers (b), (c)	52	66	72	73	106	110	126	132
Indigenous teachers as a proportion of all teachers (%) (b), (c)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Indigenous students as a proportion of all students (%) (d)	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Number of AIEWs in schools (b), (c), (e), (f)	442	477	495	523	461	463	407	460
Ratio of Indigenous students to Indigenous teachers and AIEWs (b), (c), (d)	28.8	28.0	27.8	27.6	18.7	19.3	23.4	22.8
Number of Indigenous staff in schools including teachers, specialist support staff (including teacher aides and AIEWs), administrative and clerical staff (b), (c), (g), (h)	473	535	552	562	548	608	613	660

TABLE 5A.6.4

Table 5A.6.4 **Indigenous employment in schools, government and Catholic schools 2001 to 2008 (i)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total number of staff in schools including teachers, specialist support staff (including teacher aides and AIEWs), administrative and clerical staff	56 268	58 451	63 186	64 886	64 205	68 978	67 652	74 495
Indigenous staff as a proportion of all staff in schools (%) (b), (c), (h)	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Indigenous administrative and clerical staff as a proportion of all administrative and clerical staff (%)	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.5

AIEWs = Aboriginal and Islander Education Workers.

- (a) The number of Indigenous students in Catholic schools is based on the number in all Catholic schools, not just IESIP funded Catholic systems. Staff numbers are those in IESIP funded Catholic systems.
- (b) For some states these figures are based on actual numbers and for some others it is based on full time equivalent (FTE).
- (c) Figures are not to be considered as nationally reflective because not all states reported on employment in any one year.
- (d) Catholic schools' enrolment data includes some other non government schools including many indigenous run schools that have greatly influenced the results.
- (e) Figure for 2001 includes 140 teacher aides in Queensland who were not classified as AIEWs because they were not placed in identified positions.
- (f) Includes school and non school based AIEWs.
- (g) Changes in the way staffing in the category 'specialist support staff' was reported by two state departments in 2003 means that it is not possible to provide a consistent picture of change over the period 2002-03.
- (h) Total for government schools in 2001 is less than the sum of numbers for Indigenous teachers and AIEWs because the total Indigenous staff numbers in government schools does not include 140 teacher aides in Queensland not classified as AIEWs.
- (i) Reporting of these data to DEEWR in Indigenous Education Performance Reports ceased on 31 December 2008.

Source: DEEWR *National Report to Parliament on Indigenous Education and Training 2008*; DEST (unpublished) IESIP performance reports 2003–2004; DEEWR (unpublished) IEP performance reports 2005–2008.

TABLE 5A.6.5

Table 5A.6.5 **Aboriginal and Islander Education Workers in government and Catholic schools who have completed or are undertaking professional development leading to formal qualifications, 2001 to 2008 (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Degree</i>		<i>Diploma</i>		<i>Certificate</i>		<i>Other qualification</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Total AIEWs</i>
		<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>
2008												
	Government schools (b) (c)	396	23.6	106	6.3	248	14.8	101	6.0	851	50.9	1 672
	Catholic schools	78	17.0	79	17.1	86	18.6	22	4.8	265	57.6	460
2007												
	Government schools	359	21.8	138	8.4	241	14.6	81	4.9	819	49.7	1 649
	Catholic schools	99	24.3	87	21.4	134	32.9	30	7.4	350	86.0	407
2006												
	Government schools	281	16.1	66	3.8	227	13.0	70	4.0	644	36.9	1 745
	Catholic schools	111	24.0	74	16.0	108	23.3	38	8.2	331	71.5	463
2005												
	Government schools (a) (b) (c)	146	9.3	165	10.5	235	15.0	35	2.2	581	37.0	1 570
	Catholic schools (a)	114	24.7	59	12.8	92	20.0	34	7.4	299	64.9	461
2004												
	Government schools	143	9.8	80	5.5	369	25.3	na	–	592	40.6	1 459
	Catholic schools	82	15.7	82	15.7	83	15.9	na	–	247	47.2	523
2003												
	Government schools (a)	106	7.4	93	6.5	357	24.9	na	–	556	38.7	1 435
	Catholic schools	80	16.2	77	15.6	95	19.2	na	–	252	50.9	495
2002												
	Government schools (a)	67	4.6	75	5.2	345	23.9	na	–	487	33.8	1 441
	Catholic schools	85	17.8	66	13.8	103	21.6	na	–	254	53.2	477
2001												
	Government schools (a)	64	4.6	49	3.5	327	23.3	na	–	440	31.3	1 406
	Catholic schools	68	15.4	63	14.3	77	17.4	na	–	208	47.1	442

AIEWs = Aboriginal and Islander Education Workers.

TABLE 5A.6.5

Table 5A.6.5 **Aboriginal and Islander Education Workers in government and Catholic schools who have completed or are undertaking professional development leading to formal qualifications, 2001 to 2008 (d)**

- (a) From 2005 onwards, education providers reported on the number of AIEWs who have achieved, or are studying for, other qualifications.
- (b) The increase in AIEWS undertaking diploma courses in 2005 was because of a decision by the SA Department of Education and Children's Services to make it compulsory for AIEWs to have a diploma qualification.
- (c) Does not include data on partially completed qualifications for 2005 and 2006 from the Queensland Department of Education and the Arts and the South Australian Department of Education and Childrens' Services.
- (d) Reporting these data to DEEWR in Indigenous Education Performance reports ceased on 31 December 2008.
 - Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: DEST (unpublished) IESIP performance reports 2001–2004; DEEWR (unpublished) Indigenous Education Program performance reports 2005–2008.

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (estimate)										
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)										
None	'000	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.7
1 to 3	'000	5.9	1.4	3.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	15.2
4 to 6	'000	5.0	1.1	4.8	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	1.7	15.6
Every day of the week	'000	25.2	5.4	28.1	13.5	5.1	3.5	0.6	11.1	92.4
Total	'000	38.0	8.2	37.0	17.0	6.9	4.4	1.0	14.5	127.2
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	'000	18.0	3.8	18.4	7.8	3.3	2.1	0.5	7.7	61.7
Yes	'000	20.0	4.4	18.4	9.1	3.6	2.4	0.5	6.5	64.9
Total	'000	38.0	8.2	37.0	17.0	6.9	4.4	1.0	14.5	127.2
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport										
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)										
Don't want to do sport	'000	13.0	2.8	12.9	5.1	2.9	1.1	0.3	4.3	42.3
Organised sport unavailable	'000	2.2	0.5	5.0	3.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	4.0	16.7
Health reasons	'000	1.9	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.8
Costs too much	'000	7.3	1.3	6.0	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	18.9
Not enough time	'000	6.9	1.9	6.0	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	20.2
Preferred sport is seasonal	'000	1.8	0.3	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	6.6
Other (e)	'000	6.9	1.6	5.4	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.8	20.5
Total with reason(s) (f)	'000	37.2	8.0	36.5	16.7	6.7	4.4	1.0	14.0	124.3

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	'000	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.2
Total (incl. not stated responses)	'000	38.0	8.2	37.0	17.0	6.9	4.4	1.0	14.5	127.2
Has played organised sport in last 12 months										
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)										
0 hours	'000	5.9	1.5	6.0	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.5	19.6
1 to 2 hours	'000	4.6	1.3	3.9	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	1.6	15.1
3 to 4 hours	'000	3.8	0.6	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.3	11.5
5 to 8 hours	'000	3.4	0.5	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	10.1
9 hours or more	'000	2.2	0.5	2.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	8.2
Total	'000	20.0	4.4	18.4	9.1	3.6	2.4	0.5	6.5	64.9
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	'000	18.0	3.8	18.4	7.8	3.3	2.1	0.5	7.7	61.7
Total Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	'000	38.0	8.2	37.0	17.0	6.9	4.4	1.0	14.5	127.2
Non-Indigenous (estimate)										
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	'000	352.3	208.1	226.8	103.2	64.9	27.2	12.0	10.2	1 004.8
Yes	'000	535.6	453.0	343.6	176.5	128.0	36.9	29.8	14.4	1 717.8
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks										
0 hours	'000	87.4	74.6	68.5	42.4	29.5	7.7	9.0	3.0	322.0
1 to 2 hours	'000	102.6	124.3	58.4	43.8	33.1	8.2	6.6	2.1	379.1
3 to 4 hours	'000	112.5	94.9	80.3	35.3	23.2	9.9	5.8	3.7	365.5
5 to 8 hours	'000	141.4	91.5	81.6	30.5	25.4	6.2	3.8	3.0	383.4

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
9 hours or more	'000	91.8	67.8	54.8	24.5	16.8	4.9	4.6	2.5	267.7
Total	'000	535.6	453.0	343.6	176.5	128.0	36.9	29.8	14.4	1 717.7
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	'000	352.3	208.1	226.8	103.2	64.9	27.2	12.0	10.2	1 004.8
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	'000	887.9	661.1	570.4	279.7	192.9	64.1	41.8	24.6	2 722.5
Indigenous (proportion)										
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)										
None	%	4.7	3.8	1.8	2.0	2.8	1.4	8.7	1.6	2.9
1 to 3	%	15.4	17.0	9.4	9.9	8.9	10.6	20.3	10.0	11.9
4 to 6	%	13.2	13.5	13.0	8.5	14.2	9.0	14.6	11.5	12.2
Every day of the week	%	66.4	65.7	75.8	79.4	73.8	78.9	56.4	76.1	72.7
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No (h)	%	47.4	46.1	49.8	46.2	48.1	46.6	46.1	53.1	48.5
Yes (h)	%	52.5	53.6	49.8	53.4	51.7	53.4	53.3	44.9	51.0
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport										
Factor(s) stopping child playing organised sport (d)										
Don't want to do sport	%	34.0	34.2	34.9	29.8	42.0	24.1	31.8	29.4	33.3
Organised sport unavailable	%	5.8	5.5	13.6	22.3	7.2	17.9	n.p	27.2	13.1
Health reasons	%	5.1	3.7	3.6	2.6	6.0	1.5	5.1	1.9	3.8
Costs too much	%	19.2	15.9	16.2	12.6	7.5	11.4	20.7	6.5	14.9
Not enough time	%	18.1	22.7	16.3	14.0	13.2	18.5	17.9	8.0	15.9
Preferred sport is seasonal	%	4.8	4.0	5.1	6.3	6.8	7.6	1.6	5.0	5.2

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other (e)	%	18.0	19.3	14.6	17.2	15.2	14.6	17.6	12.4	16.1
Total with reason(s) (f)	%	97.8	96.7	98.6	98.3	97.1	98.5	93.8	96.0	97.8
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	%	2.1	3.0	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.5	5.6	2.0	1.7
Has played organised sport in last 12 months										
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (c), (g)										
0 hours (i)	%	15.6	18.8	16.1	13.9	19.3	17.9	14.4	10.3	15.4
1 to 2 hours (j)	%	12.0	15.2	10.5	14.8	10.8	10.0	14.4	10.7	11.9
3 to 4 hours (k)	%	10.0	7.6	7.8	9.8	9.7	11.2	15.2	8.6	9.1
5 to 8 hours (l)	%	8.9	6.2	9.2	6.3	6.3	7.9	5.1	6.2	7.9
9 hours or more (m)	%	5.9	5.9	6.3	8.3	5.1	6.4	4.2	7.2	6.4
Total (h)	%	52.5	53.6	49.8	53.4	51.7	53.4	53.3	44.9	51.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (h)	%	47.4	46.1	49.8	46.2	48.1	46.6	46.1	53.1	48.5
Total Indigenous children 5 to 14 years old (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous (proportion)										
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No (h)	%	39.7	31.5	39.8	36.9	33.7	42.5	28.7	41.4	36.9
Yes (h)	%	60.3	68.5	60.2	63.1	66.3	57.5	71.3	58.6	63.1
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks										
0 hours (i)	%	9.8	11.3	12.0	15.2	15.3	12.0	21.5	12.3	11.8
1 to 2 hours (j)	%	11.6	18.8	10.2	15.7	17.1	12.8	15.7	8.7	13.9
3 to 4 hours (k)	%	12.7	14.4	14.1	12.6	12.0	15.4	13.8	15.2	13.4

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
5 to 8 hours (l)	%	15.9	13.8	14.3	10.9	13.2	9.7	9.2	12.2	14.1
9 hours or more (m)	%	10.3	10.3	9.6	8.7	8.7	7.7	11.1	10.1	9.8
Total (h)	%	60.3	68.5	60.2	63.1	66.3	57.5	71.3	58.6	63.1
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (h)	%	39.7	31.5	39.8	36.9	33.7	42.5	28.7	41.4	36.9
Total non-Indigenous children 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Indigenous (relative standard error)										
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)										
None	%	30.4	24.6	45.8	38.7	34.4	51.1	37.0	35.9	18.3
1 to 3	%	14.3	11.4	24.7	20.7	21.2	23.0	23.4	14.5	8.6
4 to 6	%	16.7	12.0	18.7	23.4	19.5	28.5	32.2	18.5	8.5
Every day of the week	%	4.6	3.8	4.9	3.9	4.6	4.5	12.9	4.2	2.1
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	%	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.6	9.4	10.5	9.5	6.5	3.2
Yes	%	6.4	5.7	7.0	5.7	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.8	3.0
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport										
Factor(s) stopping child playing organised sport (d)										
Don't want to do sport	%	7.5	8.1	11.6	11.8	9.8	14.9	23.4	11.3	4.5
Organised sport unavailable	%	23.9	25.5	17.6	23.0	23.8	29.0	np	12.5	8.6
Health reasons	%	22.4	23.0	34.0	27.2	24.7	40.1	43.2	35.3	13.5
Costs too much	%	13.2	13.2	22.3	19.6	23.6	22.1	41.3	28.0	9.6
Not enough time	%	14.6	9.4	18.6	18.3	22.8	19.9	29.2	19.8	8.2

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Preferred sport is seasonal	%	25.6	26.0	24.9	24.6	39.7	29.5	60.0	26.8	11.1
Other (e)	%	11.0	12.0	16.4	13.9	20.6	22.3	21.8	17.1	6.6
Total with reason(s) (f)	%	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	3.6	1.0	0.4
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	%	39.4	26.6	59.0	48.8	42.9	64.1	59.3	33.0	19.2
Has played organised sport in last 12 months										
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)										
0 hours	%	14.7	12.5	16.0	15.9	23.0	20.2	26.4	21.3	7.2
1 to 2 hours	%	15.6	13.7	16.9	17.2	22.0	19.2	27.8	16.1	7.5
3 to 4 hours	%	19.3	15.8	18.5	19.7	20.6	24.7	28.2	18.7	8.3
5 to 8 hours	%	30.8	22.7	23.2	23.6	22.2	24.8	43.6	22.8	13.4
9 hours or more	%	20.1	16.8	27.0	31.4	31.2	30.3	41.7	19.8	11.0
Total	%	6.4	5.7	7.0	5.7	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.8	3.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	%	7.1	6.5	7.2	6.6	9.4	10.5	9.5	6.5	3.2
Total Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous (relative standard error)										
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	%	4.3	4.7	4.2	5.9	5.1	10.1	13.8	11.1	2.4
Yes	%	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	7.4	5.6	7.9	1.4
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (c)										
0 hours	%	9.0	7.3	8.0	7.2	12.3	15.0	15.9	19.2	2.4
1 to 2 hours	%	8.2	5.8	8.3	10.5	9.8	16.0	19.3	21.3	4.0

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
3 to 4 hours	%	7.4	10.9	7.3	13.8	16.6	17.9	19.3	17.4	4.7
5 to 8 hours	%	6.9	6.6	9.1	13.2	12.1	20.6	29.5	28.2	3.7
9 hours or more	%	7.4	10.2	8.3	13.9	12.6	20.5	24.4	21.1	4.0
Total	%	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	7.4	5.6	7.9	1.4
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	%	4.3	4.7	4.2	5.9	5.1	10.1	13.8	11.1	2.4
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indigenous (95 per cent confidence intervals)										
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)										
None	±	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	6.3	1.1	1.0
1 to 3	±	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.0	3.7	4.8	9.3	2.8	2.0
4 to 6	±	4.3	3.2	4.8	3.9	5.4	5.0	9.2	4.2	2.0
Every day of the week	±	6.0	4.9	7.3	6.1	6.7	7.0	14.3	6.3	3.0
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	±	6.6	5.9	7.0	6.0	8.9	9.6	8.6	6.8	3.0
Yes	±	6.6	6.0	6.8	6.0	8.9	9.5	8.6	6.9	3.0
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport										
Factor(s) stopping child playing organised sport (d)										
Don't want to do sport	±	5.0	5.4	7.9	6.9	8.1	7.0	14.6	6.5	2.9
Organised sport unavailable	±	2.7	2.7	4.7	10.1	3.4	10.2	np	6.7	2.2
Health reasons	±	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.4	2.9	1.2	4.3	1.3	1.0
Costs too much	±	5.0	4.1	7.1	4.8	3.5	4.9	16.8	3.6	2.8

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Not enough time	±	5.2	4.2	5.9	5.0	5.9	7.2	10.2	3.1	2.6
Preferred sport is seasonal	±	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.0	5.3	4.4	1.9	2.6	1.1
Other (e)	±	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	6.1	6.4	7.5	4.2	2.1
Total with reason(s) (f)	±	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.9	6.6	1.9	0.8
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	±	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.9	6.5	1.3	0.6
Has played organised sport in last 12 months										
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)										
0 hours	±	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.3	8.7	7.1	7.5	4.3	2.2
1 to 2 hours	±	3.7	4.1	3.5	5.0	4.7	3.8	np	3.4	1.7
3 to 4 hours	±	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	5.4	8.4	3.2	1.5
5 to 8 hours	±	5.4	2.8	4.2	2.9	2.7	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.1
9 hours or more	±	2.3	1.9	3.3	5.1	3.1	3.8	3.4	2.8	1.4
Total	±	6.6	6.0	6.8	6.0	8.9	9.5	8.6	6.9	3.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	±	6.6	5.9	7.0	6.0	8.9	9.6	8.6	6.8	3.0
Total Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous (95 per cent confidence intervals)										
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)										
No	±	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.4	8.4	7.8	9.0	1.7
Yes	±	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.4	8.3	7.8	9.1	1.7
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (c)										
0 hours	±	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.5	6.7	4.6	0.6

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
1 to 2 hours	±	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.2	3.3	4.0	5.9	3.6	1.1
3 to 4 hours	±	1.8	3.1	2.0	3.4	3.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	1.2
5 to 8 hours	±	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.9	5.3	6.7	1.0
9 hours or more	±	1.5	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	3.1	5.3	4.2	0.8
Total	±	3.3	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.4	8.3	7.8	9.1	1.7
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	±	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.4	8.4	7.8	9.0	1.7
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The physical activity recommendations by the Department of Health and Ageing for children aged 5 to 12 years are that children need at least 60 minutes a day (and up to several hours) of moderate to vigorous physical activity every day.
- (c) Outside of school hours.
- (d) Question asked of children who had played **less** than 4 types of organised sport (124 335).
- (e) Includes lack of appropriate training or equipment.
- (f) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have provided more than one response.
- (g) Question asked of children who had played organised sport in the last 12 months (64 866).
- (h) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for Australia, and for all jurisdictions, except Tasmania.
- (i) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria and Australia.
- (j) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is only statistically significant for SA.
- (k) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for Victoria, Queensland, the NT and Australia.
- (l) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and Australia.
- (m) Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for NSW, Victoria, the ACT and Australia.

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

TABLE 5A.7.1

Table 5A.7.1 **Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by State/Territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i>	ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey 2009; Department of Health and Ageing (2004) Australia's Physical Activity Recommendations for 5–12 year olds, Canberra.									

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (estimate)									
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)									
None	'000	2.1	0.4	0.7	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.7
1 to 3	'000	5.1	3.6	4.2	12.9	1.6	0.7	2.2	15.2
4 to 6	'000	7.6	3.4	2.3	13.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	15.6
Every day of the week	'000	26.3	21.4	20.1	67.8	9.4	15.2	24.6	92.4
Total	'000	41.3	28.9	27.3	97.4	12.3	17.5	29.8	127.2
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No	'000	17.5	13.7	14.2	45.4	6.5	9.8	16.3	61.7
Yes	'000	23.7	15.1	13.0	51.7	5.6	7.5	13.1	64.9
Total	'000	41.3	28.9	27.3	97.4	12.3	17.5	29.8	127.2
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport									
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)									
Don't want to do sport	'000	13.2	11.1	9.4	33.8	4.2	4.3	8.5	42.3
Organised sport unavailable	'000	1.1	1.6	2.7	5.4	3.6	7.6	11.3	16.7
Health reasons	'000	2.2	0.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	4.8
Costs too much	'000	9.7	3.9	4.3	17.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	18.9
Not enough time	'000	9.6	5.4	3.8	18.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	20.2
Preferred sport is seasonal	'000	2.0	1.5	1.8	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	6.6
Other (e)	'000	6.2	5.2	5.6	16.9	1.6	2.0	3.6	20.5
Total with reason(s) (f)	'000	40.0	28.4	27.1	95.4	12.1	16.8	28.9	124.3

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
5 to 8 hours	'000	261.1	86.5	32.3	379.9	3.5	na	na	383.4
9 hours or more	'000	181.7	56.5	27.6	265.9	1.8	na	na	267.7
Total	'000	1 152.5	390.2	162.3	1 705.0	12.8	na	na	1 717.8
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	'000	682.3	223.9	94.7	1 001.0	3.8	na	na	1 004.8
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	'000	1 834.8	614.1	257.0	2 706.0	16.5	na	na	2 722.5
Indigenous (proportion)									
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)									
None	%	5.1	1.4	2.5	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.7	2.9
1 to 3	%	12.5	12.5	15.2	13.3	12.9	3.8	7.6	11.9
4 to 6	%	18.4	11.8	8.6	13.7	8.1	7.2	7.6	12.2
Every day of the week	%	63.7	74.3	73.7	69.6	76.4	87.1	82.7	72.7
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No (h)	%	42.4	47.4	52.1	46.6	53.0	55.9	54.7	48.5
Yes (h)	%	57.4	52.2	47.6	53.1	45.9	42.9	44.2	51.0
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport									
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)									
Don't want to do sport	%	32.0	38.5	34.6	34.7	33.9	24.9	28.6	33.3
Organised sport unavailable	%	2.7	5.6	9.9	5.6	29.6	43.8	37.9	13.1
Health reasons	%	5.4	2.7	3.1	4.0	6.0	1.4	3.3	3.8
Costs too much	%	23.5	13.6	15.9	18.4	6.5	1.1	3.3	14.9

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Not enough time	%	23.3	18.9	13.8	19.3	5.4	4.3	4.8	15.9
Preferred sport is seasonal	%	4.8	5.1	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.2
Other (e)	%	15.0	17.9	20.4	17.4	12.9	11.2	11.9	16.1
Total with reason(s) (f)	%	96.9	98.2	99.3	97.9	98.4	96.5	97.3	97.8
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	%	2.9	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.4	1.6	1.7
Has played organised sport in last 12 months									
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)									
0 hours (i)	%	17.9	13.7	18.7	16.9	13.9	7.9	10.4	15.4
1 to 2 hours (j)	%	14.2	11.4	11.4	12.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	11.9
3 to 4 hours (k)	%	10.2	8.0	8.3	9.0	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.1
5 to 8 hours (l)	%	7.8	13.0	4.5	8.4	6.2	6.7	6.5	7.9
9 hours or more (m)	%	7.4	6.1	4.7	6.2	6.4	7.7	7.1	6.4
Total (h)	%	57.4	52.2	47.6	53.1	45.9	42.9	44.2	51.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (h)	%	42.4	47.4	52.1	46.6	53.0	55.9	54.7	48.5
Total Indigenous children 5 to 14 years old (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Non-Indigenous (proportion)							
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No (h)	%	37.2	36.5	36.9	37.0	22.8	na	na	36.9
Yes (h)	%	62.8	63.5	63.1	63.0	77.2	na	na	63.1
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)									

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
0 hours (i)	%	11.0	13.6	13.2	11.8	21.0	na	na	11.8
1 to 2 hours (j)	%	14.6	13.2	11.3	13.9	10.7	na	na	13.9
3 to 4 hours (k)	%	13.1	13.4	15.4	13.4	13.4	na	na	13.4
5 to 8 hours (l)	%	14.2	14.1	12.6	14.0	21.2	na	na	14.1
9 hours or more (m)	%	9.9	9.2	10.8	9.8	11.0	na	na	9.8
Total (h)	%	62.8	63.5	63.1	63.0	77.2	na	na	63.1
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (h)	%	37.2	36.5	36.9	37.0	22.8	na	na	36.9
Total non-Indigenous children 5 to 14 years old (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	100.0
Indigenous (relative standard error)									
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)									
None	%	27.5	36.4	33.6	19.8	50.3	37.4	34.6	18.3
1 to 3	%	13.7	13.8	20.6	9.3	27.5	22.5	20.7	8.6
4 to 6	%	12.3	17.4	21.2	9.5	31.0	21.0	17.3	8.5
Every day of the week	%	4.2	3.8	5.6	2.6	7.3	2.4	3.1	2.1
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No	%	6.6	8.6	6.5	4.2	8.0	6.0	4.6	3.2
Yes	%	4.9	7.7	7.0	3.7	9.3	7.9	5.7	3.0
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport									
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)									
Don't want to do sport	%	10.2	7.5	9.9	5.4	12.5	10.6	8.4	4.5

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Organised sport unavailable	%	40.6	25.2	24.6	16.6	23.7	9.7	10.2	8.6
Health reasons	%	18.9	33.8	44.8	15.9	29.2	38.4	24.4	13.5
Costs too much	%	13.2	18.4	19.6	9.8	33.6	54.7	28.1	9.6
Not enough time	%	10.9	17.9	17.1	8.5	29.2	30.5	21.1	8.2
Preferred sport is seasonal	%	22.7	24.5	22.3	13.2	40.4	28.9	24.0	11.1
Other (e)	%	10.9	13.6	13.9	7.4	19.7	16.4	12.8	6.6
Total with reason(s) (f)	%	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	%	30.6	35.9	47.0	23.0	67.9	35.0	32.2	19.2
Has played organised sport in last 12 months									
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)									
0 hours	%	12.3	17.5	14.1	8.1	21.3	25.9	15.8	7.2
1 to 2 hours	%	12.4	19.0	15.9	8.9	23.0	17.7	13.9	7.5
3 to 4 hours	%	16.5	20.0	18.5	10.4	20.5	18.2	13.7	8.3
5 to 8 hours	%	21.4	28.1	21.4	15.8	23.5	22.0	16.2	13.4
9 hours or more	%	19.4	22.6	34.3	13.3	48.2	18.3	21.2	11.0
Total	%	4.9	7.7	7.0	3.7	9.3	7.9	5.7	3.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	%	6.6	8.6	6.5	4.2	8.0	6.0	4.6	3.2
Total Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Non-Indigenous (relative standard error)

Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
No	%	3.0	4.7	8.0	2.4	25.5	na	na	2.4
Yes	%	1.8	2.7	4.7	1.4	7.5	na	na	1.4
Time spent playing or training for organised sport in last two weeks (c)									
0 hours	%	4.8	6.5	11.5	2.5	40.4	na	na	2.4
1 to 2 hours	%	4.8	8.4	16.3	4.0	52.8	na	na	4.0
3 to 4 hours	%	6.0	10.4	10.9	4.8	40.3	na	na	4.7
5 to 8 hours	%	4.0	9.4	12.6	3.7	37.6	na	na	3.7
9 hours or more	%	4.4	9.7	14.6	4.1	60.1	na	na	4.0
Total	%	1.8	2.7	4.7	1.4	7.5	na	na	1.4
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	%	3.0	4.7	8.0	2.4	25.5	na	na	2.4
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	–
Indigenous (95 per cent confidence intervals)									
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)									
None	±	2.7	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.6	0.8	1.2	1.0
1 to 3	±	3.4	3.4	6.1	2.4	7.0	1.7	3.1	2.0
4 to 6	±	4.4	4.0	3.6	2.6	4.9	3.0	2.6	2.0
Every day of the week	±	5.2	5.5	8.1	3.5	10.9	4.1	5.0	3.0
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No	±	5.5	8.0	6.6	3.8	8.3	6.6	4.9	3.0
Yes	±	5.5	7.9	6.5	3.9	8.4	6.6	4.9	3.0

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport									
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)									
Don't want to do sport	±	6.4	5.7	6.7	3.7	8.3	5.2	4.7	2.9
Organised sport unavailable	±	2.1	2.8	4.8	1.8	13.7	8.3	7.6	2.2
Health reasons	±	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.2	3.4	1.1	1.6	1.0
Costs too much	±	6.1	4.9	6.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	1.8	2.8
Not enough time	±	5.0	6.6	4.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.6
Preferred sport is seasonal	±	2.1	2.4	2.8	1.4	4.0	2.7	2.3	1.1
Other (e)	±	3.2	4.8	5.6	2.5	5.0	3.6	3.0	2.1
Total with reason(s) (f)	±	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.8
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport	±	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6
Has played organised sport in last 12 months									
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)									
0 hours	±	4.3	4.7	5.2	2.7	5.8	4.0	3.2	2.2
1 to 2 hours	±	3.5	4.2	3.6	2.2	4.1	3.6	2.6	1.7
3 to 4 hours	±	3.3	3.1	3.0	1.8	3.9	3.2	2.5	1.5
5 to 8 hours	±	3.3	7.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.1
9 hours or more	±	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.6	6.0	2.8	3.0	1.4
Total	±	5.5	7.9	6.5	3.9	8.4	6.6	4.9	3.0
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	±	5.5	8.0	6.6	3.8	8.3	6.6	4.9	3.0
Total Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous (95 per cent confidence intervals)									
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)									
No	±	2.2	3.4	5.8	1.7	11.4	na	na	1.7
Yes	±	2.2	3.4	5.8	1.7	11.3	na	na	1.7
Time spent playing or training for organised sport in last two weeks (c)									
0 hours	±	1.0	1.7	3.0	0.6	16.6	na	na	0.6
1 to 2 hours	±	1.4	2.2	3.6	1.1	11.1	na	na	1.1
3 to 4 hours	±	1.5	2.7	3.3	1.3	10.6	na	na	1.2
5 to 8 hours	±	1.1	2.6	3.1	1.0	15.6	na	na	1.0
9 hours or more	±	0.9	1.7	3.1	0.8	13.0	na	na	0.8
Total	±	2.2	3.4	5.8	1.7	11.3	na	na	1.7
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months	±	2.2	3.4	5.8	1.7	11.4	na	na	1.7
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	na	na	–

- (a) Estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The physical activity recommendations by the Department of Health and Ageing for children aged 5 to 12 years are that children need at least 60 minutes a day (and up to several hours) of moderate to vigorous physical activity every day.
- (c) Outside of school hours.
- (d) Question asked of children who had played less than 4 types of organised sport (124 335).
- (e) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have provided more than one response.
- (f) Includes lack of appropriate training or equipment.

TABLE 5A.7.2

Table 5A.7.2 Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(g)	Question asked of children who had played organised sport in the last 12 months (64 866).								
(h)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for Australia, and for all remoteness areas, except major cities.								
(i)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for all major cities, total non-remote areas and Australia.								
(j)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for any of the remoteness areas or Australia.								
(k)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for inner regional areas, outer regional areas, total non-remote areas and Australia.								
(l)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for major cities, outer regional areas, total non-remote areas and Australia.								
(m)	Difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for outer regional areas, total non-remote areas and Australia.								

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey 2009; Department of Health and Ageing (2004) Australia's Physical Activity Recommendations for 5–12 year olds, Canberra.

TABLE 5A.7.3

Table 5A.7.3 **Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by Indigenous status and sex, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
Indigenous								
Number of days in the previous week child was physically active for at least 1 hour (b)								
None	1.9	3.0	20.9	1.2	1.8	2.8	24.7	1.4
1 to 3 (h)	6.0	9.2	14.5	2.6	9.2	14.8	9.4	2.7
4 to 6	7.2	11.1	13.0	2.8	8.4	13.4	11.2	2.9
Every day of the week (h)	49.7	76.5	2.6	3.9	42.7	68.7	3.0	4.0
Total	65.0	100.0	–	–	62.2	100.0	–	–
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)								
No (h), (i), (j)	28.5	43.8	4.3	3.7	33.2	53.4	4.2	4.4
Yes (h), (i), (j)	36.2	55.7	3.4	3.7	28.7	46.1	4.8	4.3
Total	65.0	100.0	–	–	62.2	100.0	–	–
Children who played less than 4 types of organised sport								
Factor(s) stopping child playing (more) organised sport (d)								
Don't want to do sport (h)	19.6	30.1	6.5	3.8	22.7	36.6	5.3	3.8
Organised sport unavailable	8.4	12.9	9.9	2.5	8.3	13.4	10.5	2.8
Health reasons (h)	3.2	4.9	15.8	1.5	1.7	2.7	22.7	1.2
Costs too much	9.1	13.9	10.6	2.9	9.9	15.9	12.7	4.0
Not enough time	10.6	16.3	10.5	3.4	9.6	15.5	10.6	3.2
Preferred sport is seasonal (h)	4.2	6.4	13.6	1.7	2.5	4.0	20.7	1.6

TABLE 5A.7.3

Table 5A.7.3 **Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by Indigenous status and sex, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
Other (e)	10.8	16.7	8.8	2.9	9.6	15.5	8.6	2.6
Total with reason(s) (f), (h)	63.0	97.0	0.6	1.1	61.3	98.6	0.4	0.8
Children who played 4 or more types of organised sport(h)	1.7	2.6	20.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	44.8	0.7
Total (incl. not stated responses)	65.0	100.0	–	–	62.2	100.0	–	–
Has played organised sport in last 12 months								
Time spent playing or training for organised sport outside school hours in last two weeks (g)								
0 hours (i)	11.2	17.3	8.8	3.0	8.3	13.4	11.1	2.9
1 to 2 hours (j)	7.8	12.1	10.3	2.4	7.3	11.7	10.4	2.4
3 to 4 hours (i), (j)	6.4	9.9	10.0	1.9	5.1	8.2	12.4	2.0
5 to 8 hours (i)	5.3	8.2	13.6	2.2	4.8	7.7	23.0	3.5
9 hours or more (h), (i), (j)	5.2	8.0	13.3	2.1	3.0	4.8	18.7	1.8
Total (h), (i), (j)	36.2	55.7	3.4	3.7	28.7	46.1	4.8	4.3
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (h), (i), (j)	28.5	43.8	4.3	3.7	33.2	53.4	4.2	4.4
Total Indigenous children aged 5–14 years (incl. not stated responses)	65.0	100.0	–	–	62.2	100.0	–	–
Non-Indigenous								
Child has played or trained for any organised sport, through either a club or school (c)								
No (i), (j)	425.0	30.4	4.0	2.4	579.8	43.7	2.1	1.8
Yes (i), (j)	970.8	69.6	1.7	2.3	764.9	56.3	1.6	1.8

TABLE 5A.7.3

Table 5A.7.3 **Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by Indigenous status and sex, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
Time spent playing or training for organised sport in last two weeks (c)								
0 hours (i)	179.2	12.8	3.6	0.9	142.8	10.8	5.1	1.1
1 to 2 hours (j)	185.1	13.3	5.1	1.3	194.1	14.6	5.3	1.5
3 to 4 hours (i), (j)	202.4	14.5	6.0	1.7	163.1	12.3	6.3	1.5
5 to 8 hours (i)	244.2	17.5	4.7	1.6	139.2	10.5	5.3	1.1
9 hours or more (i), (j)	160.0	11.5	5.7	1.3	107.7	8.1	6.3	1.0
Total (i), (j)	970.8	69.6	1.7	2.3	764.9	56.3	1.6	1.8
Has not played organised sport in last 12 months (i), (j)	425.0	30.4	4.0	2.4	579.8	43.7	2.1	1.8
Total non-Indigenous children aged 5–14 years (incl. not stated responses)	1 395.8	100.0	–	–	1 326.7	100.0	–	–

RSE = Relative Standard Error; **95% CIs** = 95 per cent confidence intervals.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The physical activity recommendations by the Department of Health and Ageing for children aged 5 to 12 years are that children need at least 60 minutes a day (and up to several hours) of moderate to vigorous physical activity every day.
- (c) Outside of school hours.
- (d) Question asked of children who had played less than 4 types of organised sport (124,335).
- (e) Sum of components may exceed total as persons may have provided more than one response.
- (f) Includes lack of appropriate training or equipment.
- (g) Question asked of children who had played organised sport in the last 12 months (64 866).

TABLE 5A.7.3

Table 5A.7.3 **Participation of children aged 5–14 years in physical activities and organised sport, by Indigenous status and sex, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>

- (h) Difference between rate for males and rate for females is statistically significant.
 (i) Difference between rate for Indigenous males and rate for non-Indigenous males is statistically significant.
 (j) Difference between rate for Indigenous females and rate for non-Indigenous females is statistically significant.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey 2009; Department of Health and Ageing (2004) Australia's Physical Activity Recommendations for 5–12 year olds, Canberra.

TABLE 5A.7.4

Table 5A.7.4 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State or Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
										Estimate
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	30.7	6.8	31.3	14.1	5.3	3.7	0.9	10.5	103.3
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	12.6	3.8	18.9	9.1	3.1	1.1	0.5	9.0	58.1
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	34.6	8.2	38.1	14.5	6.2	4.0	1.0	12.3	119.1
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	'000	40.5	9.1	42.2	17.9	7.1	4.8	1.1	14.7	137.4
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	'000	5.1	0.8	3.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.0	16.0
Total	'000	45.6	9.9	45.4	20.2	8.1	5.3	1.2	17.7	153.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	32.8	7.1	33.2	14.8	5.8	4.0	1.0	11.2	109.8
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	16.1	4.6	22.0	10.5	3.7	1.4	0.6	10.1	69.0
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	38.6	8.8	39.8	16.2	6.7	4.7	1.1	13.1	129.1
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	'000	42.3	9.3	42.7	18.4	7.3	5.0	1.1	15.2	141.3
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	'000	3.3	0.6	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.5	12.1
Total	'000	45.6	9.9	45.4	20.2	8.1	5.3	1.2	17.7	153.4
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attendance at cultural events (g)										
Attended	'000	29.8	5.4	34.3	15.2	5.3	3.0	0.8	13.5	107.3

TABLE 5A.7.4

Table 5A.7.4 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State or Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Did not attend	'000	15.8	4.5	11.0	5.1	2.8	2.2	0.4	4.3	46.1
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	'000	45.6	9.9	45.4	20.2	8.1	5.3	1.2	17.7	153.4
		Proportion								
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	67.4	68.3	68.9	69.8	64.8	70.4	74.6	59.4	67.3
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	27.7	38.0	41.7	44.9	38.4	21.0	42.8	51.0	37.9
Participated in social activities (e)	%	75.9	83.4	84.1	71.7	76.2	76.9	85.3	69.6	77.7
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	88.8	91.8	93.1	88.2	87.6	90.6	91.0	83.1	89.6
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	11.2	8.2	6.9	11.8	12.4	9.4	9.0	16.9	10.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	72.0	72.1	73.2	73.0	71.0	75.6	77.6	63.0	71.6
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	35.3	46.3	48.4	52.1	45.3	27.3	50.1	57.2	45.0
Participated in social activities (e)	%	84.7	89.3	87.7	80.3	82.5	90.1	88.9	73.8	84.2
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	92.8	94.0	94.2	91.2	90.0	94.3	91.4	85.6	92.1
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	%	7.2	6.0	5.8	8.8	10.0	5.7	8.6	14.4	7.9
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attendance at cultural events (g)										

TABLE 5A.7.4

Table 5A.7.4 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State or Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Attended	%	65.3	54.2	75.7	74.9	65.6	57.5	69.0	75.9	69.9
Did not attend	%	34.7	45.8	24.3	25.1	34.4	42.5	31.0	24.1	30.1
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.6	3.2	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.6	5.2	5.3	2.1
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	8.7	7.3	8.2	6.6	11.4	13.8	15.6	8.1	3.9
Participated in social activities (e)	%	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.1	4.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	1.7
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.8	3.0	4.1	3.5	1.0
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	16.0	17.5	28.4	13.2	20.1	28.9	41.0	17.1	8.2
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.0	2.9	4.7	3.5	5.3	4.0	4.9	4.9	1.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	8.0	6.0	7.4	5.7	10.0	12.0	12.6	6.8	3.5
Participated in social activities (e)	%	2.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	4.5	4.7	1.4
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	0.9
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	%	18.7	20.7	33.6	15.1	25.3	39.6	42.7	18.4	10.1
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										

TABLE 5A.7.4

Table 5A.7.4 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State or Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Attendance at cultural events (g)										
Attended	%	5.2	5.7	3.6	3.5	5.7	8.9	8.5	3.6	2.0
Did not attend	%	9.8	6.7	11.3	10.6	10.9	12.1	19.0	11.5	4.6
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	4.8	4.3	6.6	5.7	6.5	6.3	7.6	6.2	2.8
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	4.7	5.4	6.7	5.8	8.6	5.7	13.1	8.1	2.9
Participated in social activities (e)	±	5.7	4.1	5.6	5.8	6.4	7.8	9.2	7.5	2.6
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	±	3.5	2.9	3.8	3.1	4.8	5.3	7.3	5.7	1.8
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	±	3.5	2.8	3.8	3.1	4.9	5.3	7.2	5.7	1.7
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	4.2	4.1	6.7	5.0	7.4	5.9	7.5	6.1	2.7
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	5.5	5.4	7.0	5.8	8.9	6.4	12.4	7.6	3.1
Participated in social activities (e)	±	4.5	3.5	5.3	4.7	5.5	5.5	7.8	6.8	2.3
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	±	2.5	2.4	3.9	2.7	4.9	4.4	7.2	5.2	1.6
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	±	2.6	2.4	3.8	2.6	5.0	4.4	7.2	5.2	1.6

TABLE 5A.7.4

Table 5A.7.4 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State or Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attendance at cultural events (g)										
Attended	±	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.1	7.3	10.0	11.5	5.4	2.7
Did not attend	±	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.2	7.3	10.1	11.5	5.4	2.7
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Responses for children aged 3 to 14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

(c) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.

(d) Includes participating in 'recreational or cultural group activities', 'attended native title meeting', 'community or special interest group activities', 'church or religious activities' or 'attended funerals/sorry business, ceremonies or Indigenous festivals'.

(e) Includes participating in social activities such as 'went to a café, restaurant or bar', 'visited a library, museum or art gallery', 'attended movies, theatre or concert', 'visited park, botanic gardens, zoo, theme park', 'watched indigenous TV' or 'listened to Indigenous radio'.

(f) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.

(g) Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate									
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	33.9	24.1	21.1	79.1	10.1	14.0	24.1	103.3
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	17.7	10.1	12.6	40.4	6.4	11.4	17.8	58.1
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	38.9	29.8	24.7	93.4	11.3	14.3	25.7	119.1
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	'000	43.7	32.7	29.2	105.5	13.4	18.4	31.8	137.4
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	'000	5.0	2.3	4.1	11.4	1.4	3.2	4.6	16.0
Total	'000	48.6	35.0	33.3	116.9	14.8	21.6	36.4	153.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	35.7	25.7	22.9	84.3	10.6	14.8	25.4	109.8
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	20.9	13.4	14.2	48.5	7.7	12.7	20.5	69.0
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	42.9	31.9	26.5	101.3	12.3	15.5	27.8	129.1
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	'000	45.3	33.4	30.0	108.7	13.7	18.9	32.7	141.3
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	'000	3.4	1.5	3.4	8.3	1.1	2.7	3.8	12.1
Total	'000	48.6	35.0	33.3	116.9	14.8	21.6	36.4	153.4
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months									

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Attendance at cultural events (g)									
Attended	'000	32.4	22.4	23.0	77.8	12.1	17.4	29.5	107.3
Did not attend	'000	16.3	12.5	10.3	39.1	2.7	4.2	7.0	46.1
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	'000	48.6	35.0	33.3	116.9	14.8	21.6	36.4	153.4
Proportion									
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	69.6	69.0	63.4	67.7	68.2	64.9	66.3	67.3
Participated in community or interest groups (d), (h)	%	36.5	28.8	37.7	34.5	42.9	52.8	48.8	37.9
Participated in social activities (e), (h)	%	79.9	85.2	74.3	79.9	76.6	66.2	70.4	77.7
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	89.8	93.4	87.6	90.3	90.5	85.2	87.4	89.6
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	10.2	6.6	12.4	9.7	9.5	14.8	12.6	10.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	73.4	73.5	68.8	72.1	71.5	68.7	69.8	71.6
Participated in community or interest groups (d), (h)	%	43.0	38.4	42.7	41.5	52.2	59.0	56.2	45.0
Participated in social activities (e), (h)	%	88.2	91.1	79.5	86.6	83.2	71.6	76.3	84.2
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f), (h)</i>	%	93.1	95.6	89.9	92.9	92.6	87.6	89.6	92.1

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months (h)	%	6.9	4.4	10.1	7.1	7.4	12.4	10.4	7.9
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months									
Attendance at cultural events (g)									
Attended (h)	%	66.5	64.1	69.1	66.5	81.5	80.4	80.9	69.9
Did not attend (h)	%	33.5	35.9	30.9	33.5	18.5	19.6	19.1	30.1
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error									
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.4	4.4	5.1	2.3	5.4	3.9	3.2	2.1
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	6.8	13.0	6.7	4.8	10.7	6.7	5.5	3.9
Participated in social activities (e)	%	3.1	2.8	5.0	2.0	4.7	4.8	3.5	1.7
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.1	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.0
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	17.9	18.2	19.1	10.4	29.5	11.8	11.8	8.2
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.2	4.0	4.8	2.1	4.7	3.7	2.9	1.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	6.1	10.2	7.2	4.3	9.4	5.4	4.7	3.5

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Participated in social activities (e)	%	2.3	1.8	4.7	1.6	4.1	4.0	2.9	1.4
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	%	1.6	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.5	0.9
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	%	21.9	21.4	23.7	13.2	34.8	12.9	13.4	10.1
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months									
Attendance at cultural events (g)									
Attended	%	3.6	5.9	4.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.0
Did not attend	%	7.1	10.6	9.4	5.2	15.7	10.4	8.3	4.6
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	4.6	6.0	6.3	3.1	7.2	5.0	4.2	2.8
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	4.9	7.3	5.0	3.2	9.0	6.9	5.3	2.9
Participated in social activities (e)	±	4.9	4.7	7.3	3.1	7.1	6.2	4.8	2.6
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	±	3.5	2.4	4.6	1.9	5.5	3.5	2.9	1.8
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	±	3.6	2.4	4.6	2.0	5.5	3.4	2.9	1.7
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	4.6	5.8	6.5	3.0	6.6	5.0	4.0	2.7
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	5.1	7.7	6.0	3.5	9.6	6.2	5.2	3.1
Participated in social activities (e)	±	4.0	3.2	7.3	2.7	6.7	5.6	4.3	2.3
<i>Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)</i>	±	2.9	1.9	4.6	1.8	5.1	3.1	2.6	1.6
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	±	3.0	1.8	4.7	1.8	5.0	3.1	2.7	1.6
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months									
Attendance at cultural events (g)									
Attended	±	4.7	7.4	5.7	3.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.7
Did not attend	±	4.7	7.5	5.7	3.4	5.7	4.0	3.1	2.7
Total Indigenous people aged 3 to 14 years (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Estimates with a Relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) Responses for people aged 3 to 14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

(c) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.

(d) Includes participating in 'recreational or cultural group activities', 'attended native title meeting', 'community or special interest group activities', 'church or religious activities' or 'attended funerals/sorry business, ceremonies or Indigenous festivals'.

(e) Includes participating in social activities such as 'went to a café, restaurant or bar', 'visited a library, museum or art gallery', 'attended movies, theatre or concert', 'visited park, botanic gardens, zoo, theme park', 'watched indigenous TV' or 'listened to Indigenous radio'.

(f) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.

(g) Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.

TABLE 5A.7.5

Table 5A.7.5 **Indigenous children aged 3–14 years: participation in sporting, community or social activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2008 (a) (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(h) Difference between rate for total non-remote areas and total remote areas is statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
2008										
Estimate										
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	'000	7.9	2.6	14.8	6.9	2.1	1.1	0.4	13.6	49.4
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	51.4	14.2	52.5	18.0	9.7	9.1	2.1	14.3	171.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	43.2	10.1	40.3	20.2	8.2	5.6	1.7	20.8	150.2
Total (c)	'000	65.7	16.8	67.8	29.4	13.0	10.0	2.3	30.1	235.2
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	81.5	19.7	82.1	38.0	16.1	11.1	2.7	38.1	289.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	14.9	2.2	8.4	5.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	3.1	37.7
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	11.1	3.0	9.7	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.4	4.8	35.6
Referee, umpire or official	'000	5.7	1.7	5.5	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.3	2.6	20.5
Committee member or administrator	'000	8.0	2.1	7.5	3.1	1.7	1.2	0.4	3.6	27.7
Player or participant	'000	49.6	12.2	47.1	23.1	9.6	6.7	1.9	22.6	172.9
Other sporting activity	'000	15.8	3.4	12.0	5.2	2.2	1.8	0.7	4.3	45.4
Total(c)	'000	54.5	13.2	51.6	24.7	10.2	7.3	2.0	24.4	187.9
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	41.9	8.7	39.0	19.1	7.7	5.1	0.8	16.9	139.2

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months										
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	'000	26.3	6.2	33.9	24.3	6.9	1.3	1.0	26.8	126.7
Ceremony	'000	9.3	3.4	14.2	5.6	2.2	0.5	0.5	16.7	52.4
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	17.3	4.2	24.5	10.5	4.1	1.0	0.9	17.2	79.7
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	19.5	5.9	21.0	8.6	4.1	1.1	0.9	14.2	75.3
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	16.9	6.0	16.5	7.1	3.9	1.1	1.2	6.9	59.5
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	'000	44.5	10.7	51.5	28.9	10.5	3.2	1.8	32.8	183.8
NAIDOC week activities (g)	'000	34.9	7.5	38.9	14.9	7.0	1.9	1.7	9.9	116.8
Total of all listed activities (h)	'000	53.1	11.7	59.1	30.7	11.7	3.9	2.0	33.6	205.7
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	43.3	10.2	31.5	13.2	6.3	8.5	0.8	7.7	121.4
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1

Proportion

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	%	8.2	11.8	16.4	15.6	11.9	9.3	14.7	32.9	15.1
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	53.3	64.6	57.9	41.0	54.3	73.9	73.6	34.6	52.3
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	44.8	46.2	44.5	46.1	45.9	45.2	61.1	50.4	45.9

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Total	%	68.2	76.5	74.8	67.1	72.6	80.6	83.1	73.0	71.9
Total participated in one or more selected activities (h)	%	84.5	90.0	90.7	86.8	89.9	89.7	94.7	92.4	88.5
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	15.5	10.0	9.3	13.2	10.1	10.3	5.3	7.6	11.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	11.5	13.5	10.7	8.7	9.1	9.4	15.5	11.5	10.9
Referee, umpire or official	%	5.9	7.7	6.1	6.1	5.4	8.4	9.5	6.2	6.3
Committee member or administrator	%	8.3	9.8	8.3	7.1	9.3	10.0	14.1	8.6	8.5
Player or participant	%	51.5	55.7	52.0	52.7	53.3	54.6	67.2	54.9	52.9
Other sporting activity	%	16.4	15.7	13.2	11.9	12.0	14.3	26.2	10.3	13.9
Total	%	56.5	60.3	57.0	56.3	56.9	59.1	71.9	59.1	57.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	43.5	39.7	43.0	43.7	43.1	40.9	28.1	40.9	42.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months										
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	%	27.3	28.5	37.5	55.4	38.2	10.3	35.8	65.0	38.7
Ceremony	%	9.7	15.5	15.7	12.9	12.0	4.1	18.2	40.4	16.0
Sports carnival	%	17.9	19.4	27.1	23.8	22.9	7.7	31.6	41.7	24.4
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	20.2	26.7	23.2	19.5	22.6	9.2	33.1	34.4	23.0

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	17.5	27.1	18.2	16.3	21.6	8.8	41.6	16.7	18.2
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	46.2	48.7	56.8	66.0	58.3	25.7	64.9	79.4	56.2
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	36.2	34.3	43.0	34.0	38.7	15.8	61.0	24.1	35.7
Total of all listed activities (h)	%	55.1	53.4	65.2	70.0	65.0	31.5	72.4	81.3	62.9
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	44.9	46.6	34.8	30.0	35.0	68.5	27.6	18.7	37.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	%	15.4	11.0	11.0	10.3	15.5	14.3	19.4	9.4	5.2
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	4.7	3.0	5.2	6.1	5.2	3.5	4.7	7.5	2.3
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	4.1	4.1	5.6	4.7	6.2	6.4	6.2	5.2	2.3
Total (c)	%	3.1	2.1	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.1	1.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities	%	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.8
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	12.4	10.4	15.0	13.3	16.4	16.2	31.4	18.5	6.4
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	11.0	9.9	12.5	11.6	14.7	14.7	14.9	11.7	5.4

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Referee, umpire or official	%	15.0	13.0	18.6	15.9	20.5	14.8	25.1	16.3	7.5
Committee member or administrator	%	11.7	10.7	13.7	12.1	16.8	16.4	19.2	11.3	5.8
Player or participant	%	4.0	3.3	5.0	3.8	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.3	2.1
Other sporting activity	%	10.3	8.7	10.1	11.1	15.2	10.1	13.8	10.6	4.8
Total	%	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.5	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	1.9
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	4.7	4.6	5.7	4.6	6.3	7.8	13.1	7.0	2.5
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months										
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	%	7.3	5.4	6.5	3.9	7.8	14.2	10.7	3.4	2.4
Ceremony	%	12.2	8.4	10.6	13.3	14.4	29.6	16.7	6.6	4.6
Sports carnival	%	9.3	8.4	8.5	8.0	9.5	19.6	14.4	7.9	3.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	8.5	6.2	10.2	8.5	10.7	15.7	12.6	9.0	4.1
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	8.8	5.8	9.5	10.0	8.8	19.6	12.0	8.7	4.2
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	5.0	3.9	4.2	3.2	5.5	10.5	5.5	2.4	1.8
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	5.9	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	14.3	6.2	10.1	3.1
Total of all listed activities(h)	%	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.9	4.7	8.5	4.8	2.1	1.6
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	5.3	4.0	6.5	6.8	8.8	3.9	12.6	9.2	2.7
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

95 per cent confidence intervals

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	±	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.6	5.6	6.1	1.5
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	4.9	3.8	5.9	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.8	5.1	2.4
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	3.6	3.7	4.9	4.2	5.6	5.7	7.4	5.1	2.1
Total (c)	±	4.1	3.1	5.1	4.3	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.4	2.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities	±	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	3.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.4
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	4.5	2.6	1.2
Referee, umpire or official	±	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	4.7	2.0	0.9
Committee member or administrator	±	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.2	5.3	1.9	1.0
Player or participant	±	4.0	3.6	5.1	3.9	5.4	6.1	7.0	5.7	2.2
Other sporting activity	±	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.8	7.1	2.1	1.3
Total	±	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.2	6.3	7.2	5.6	2.1
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	4.0	3.6	4.8	3.9	5.3	6.3	7.2	5.6	2.1
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months										
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	±	3.9	3.0	4.8	4.2	5.8	2.9	7.5	4.3	1.8
Ceremony	±	2.3	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.4	6.0	5.2	1.4

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Sports carnival	±	3.3	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.3	3.0	8.9	6.5	1.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	±	3.4	3.2	4.6	3.2	4.7	2.8	8.2	6.1	1.8
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4	9.8	2.8	1.5
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	±	4.5	3.7	4.7	4.1	6.3	5.3	7.0	3.7	2.0
NAIDOC week activities (g)	±	4.2	3.6	5.4	4.2	5.0	4.4	7.4	4.8	2.2
Total of all listed activities(h)	±	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.0	5.2	6.8	3.3	2.0
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	6.0	5.2	6.8	3.4	2.0
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2002**Estimate**

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	'000	10.6	2.4	20.2	9.6	4.1	1.8	0.3	17.8	66.9
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	54.0	11.7	45.2	18.5	9.5	8.1	2.0	12.0	161.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	46.3	9.4	49.4	22.4	9.2	6.4	1.8	24.2	169.2
Total (c)	'000	66.2	13.7	65.5	31.1	13.3	9.3	2.3	31.1	232.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	71.6	15.5	70.8	35.0	14.3	10.0	2.4	34.3	254.0
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	12.2	1.9	5.2	4.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	1.9	28.2
Total	'000	83.8	17.4	76.0	39.6	15.8	10.9	2.6	36.2	282.2

Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	7.0	1.3	4.5	3.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	4.4	23.2
Referee, umpire or official	'000	4.0	0.8	3.4	2.7	1.3	1.2	0.3	4.0	17.6
Committee member or administrator	'000	2.6	0.6	4.2	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	4.9	16.1
Player or participant	'000	34.2	7.6	38.3	19.8	6.5	5.6	1.5	16.3	129.9
Other capacity	'000	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	4.6	9.6
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	'000	37.7	8.3	39.7	20.8	7.2	6.1	1.6	17.6	139.1
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	46.0	9.2	36.4	18.8	8.5	4.8	0.9	18.6	143.1
Total	'000	83.8	17.4	76.0	39.6	15.8	10.9	2.6	36.2	282.2
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months										
Funeral	'000	30.8	5.0	35.6	24.6	7.1	0.9	1.0	26.5	131.6
Ceremony	'000	10.4	2.7	21.2	7.4	2.5	0.4	0.8	20.8	66.4
Sports carnival	'000	17.6	2.8	26.7	13.4	5.0	0.2	1.0	17.3	84.1
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	'000	24.3	4.6	33.9	14.9	5.6	1.2	1.3	14.9	100.8
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	21.9	5.3	20.0	10.1	5.3	2.1	1.2	7.7	73.6
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	'000	49.1	9.3	56.7	30.0	10.9	3.0	1.9	31.3	192.1
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	34.7	8.2	19.4	9.6	4.8	7.9	0.7	4.6	89.9
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	83.8	17.4	76.0	39.6	15.8	10.9	2.6	36.2	282.2

Proportion

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	%	12.7	14.0	26.5	24.3	26.1	16.2	13.6	49.3	23.7
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	64.5	67.3	59.4	46.9	60.4	74.4	79.4	33.2	57.1
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	55.3	53.7	65.0	56.6	58.6	58.8	72.0	67.0	60.0
Total (c)	%	79.0	78.8	86.1	78.5	84.4	85.2	89.5	85.9	82.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	85.5	88.9	93.1	88.4	91.1	92.1	95.3	94.7	90.0
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	14.5	11.1	6.9	11.6	8.9	7.9	4.7	5.3	10.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	8.3	7.4	6.0	7.5	8.8	10.5	18.9	12.3	8.2
Referee, umpire or official	%	4.7	4.8	4.4	6.7	8.5	10.6	10.5	11.0	6.2
Committee member or administrator	%	3.2	3.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.6	6.2	13.5	5.7
Player or participant	%	40.8	43.7	50.4	50.0	41.5	51.8	58.3	45.0	46.0
Other capacity	%	0.9	2.0	3.3	2.0	1.6	2.9	3.4	12.6	3.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	%	45.0	47.5	52.2	52.6	46.0	56.1	64.1	48.7	49.3
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	55.0	52.5	47.8	47.4	54.0	43.9	35.9	51.3	50.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)										
Funeral	%	36.8	28.8	46.9	62.3	45.0	7.8	39.2	73.3	46.6
Ceremony	%	12.4	15.6	27.9	18.8	15.8	4.1	31.5	57.6	23.5
Sports carnival	%	21.0	16.3	35.2	33.9	31.5	1.7	40.3	47.9	29.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	29.0	26.3	44.6	37.6	35.8	11.4	50.3	41.3	35.7
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	26.1	30.5	26.3	25.6	33.6	19.0	46.4	21.4	26.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	%	58.6	53.2	74.5	75.7	69.3	27.8	73.3	86.6	68.1
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	41.4	46.8	25.5	24.3	30.7	72.2	26.7	12.8	31.8
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	%	10.7	13.0	8.4	11.5	19.6	13.0	19.0	8.8	4.5
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	3.4	3.4	5.8	5.5	6.4	3.1	4.0	8.7	2.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.9	5.4	4.1	3.7	3.6	1.8
Total (c)	%	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	9.6	11.7	16.0	12.7	18.4	14.4	29.9	21.2	5.9
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	17.0	18.0	16.7	14.7	13.5	14.0	13.8	16.9	7.1
Referee, umpire or official	%	20.4	20.2	16.4	13.8	16.2	12.8	17.9	17.8	7.3
Committee member or administrator	%	18.8	22.7	16.1	15.6	37.3	17.9	23.9	17.5	8.1
Player or participant	%	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.1	6.4	4.7	5.1	6.8	2.6
Other capacity	%	39.1	28.9	20.8	21.7	44.0	25.0	38.5	18.3	10.9
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	%	4.5	5.5	5.7	4.9	6.9	4.2	4.2	6.0	2.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	3.7	5.0	6.2	5.4	5.9	5.4	7.5	5.7	2.3
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)										
Funeral	%	7.8	8.9	5.3	4.3	6.0	20.2	10.5	3.1	2.8
Ceremony	%	11.7	14.3	8.8	11.4	18.2	19.8	11.4	4.7	4.2
Sports carnival	%	10.0	11.2	9.2	8.9	16.6	27.5	8.1	5.2	4.3
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	7.3	8.3	6.7	7.8	12.3	13.1	7.5	8.9	3.5
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	9.3	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.1	9.7	8.0	15.0	4.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	%	4.5	5.0	3.7	3.4	3.9	8.4	3.5	2.4	1.8
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	6.3	5.7	10.7	10.6	8.8	3.2	9.7	15.9	3.9
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

95 per cent confidence intervals

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Church or religious activities	±	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.5	10.0	4.1	5.1	8.5	2.1
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	4.3	4.5	6.8	5.1	7.6	4.5	6.2	5.7	2.5
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.4	6.2	4.7	5.2	4.7	2.1
Total (c)	±	3.1	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.0	4.7	1.6
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	±	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.2
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.2
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	5.1	4.1	1.1
Referee, umpire or official	±	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.8	0.9
Committee member or administrator	±	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	4.2	1.6	2.9	4.6	0.9
Player or participant	±	4.1	5.0	5.9	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.8	6.0	2.3
Other capacity	±	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.6	4.5	0.7
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	±	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.1	6.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	2.3
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	4.0	5.1	5.8	5.0	6.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	2.3
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months										
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)										
Funeral	±	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.3	5.3	3.1	8.1	4.5	2.6
Ceremony	±	2.8	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.6	1.6	7.0	5.3	1.9

TABLE 5A.7.6

Table 5A.7.6 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld.</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Sports carnival	±	4.1	3.6	6.3	5.9	10.2	0.9	6.4	4.9	2.5
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	±	4.1	4.3	5.9	5.7	8.6	2.9	7.4	7.2	2.4
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.6	7.3	6.3	2.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	±	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.3	4.6	5.0	4.1	2.4
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.1	4.0	2.4
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.

(b) In both 2002 and 2008 some responses for people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by a proxy.

(c) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.

(d) In 2002, information was collected in both non-remote and remote areas about the following social activities: recreational or cultural group activities; community or special interest group activities; church or religious activities; went out to a café, restaurant or bar; involvement in sport or physical activities; and attendance at a sporting event as a spectator. In non-remote areas only, these data were also collected: visited library, museum or art gallery; attended movies, theatre or concert; and visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or other theme park. In remote areas only, data were collected about: attendance at ATSIC or native title meetings; funerals, ceremonies or festivals; and fishing or hunting in a group.

(e) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.

(f) In 2002, people were asked about attendance at funerals, but not 'sorry business'.

(g) In 2002, NAIDOC week activities were not listed as a separate event.

(h) 'Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 and 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2008									
Estimate									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	'000	12.7	6.7	7.8	27.1	6.4	15.9	22.3	49.4
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	59.1	43.7	40.0	142.7	14.2	14.3	28.5	171.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	48.0	30.6	30.6	109.2	15.2	25.7	40.9	150.2
Total (c)	'000	76.0	51.1	50.1	177.2	22.5	35.5	58.0	235.2
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	92.0	59.6	63.5	215.2	27.1	47.1	74.2	289.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	13.2	7.8	9.4	30.4	2.7	4.6	7.3	37.7
Total	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5	327.1
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	14.1	7.8	6.2	28.1	3.1	4.4	7.5	35.6
Referee, umpire or official	'000	8.4	4.0	3.6	16.0	2.2	2.3	4.5	20.5
Committee member or administrator	'000	10.8	4.9	6.1	21.9	2.1	3.7	5.8	27.7
Player or participant	'000	55.3	35.8	36.7	127.8	16.8	28.4	45.2	172.9
Other sporting activity	'000	18.5	10.2	8.6	37.3	3.4	4.6	8.0	45.4
Total (c)	'000	61.2	39.1	39.1	139.4	18.0	30.5	48.5	187.9

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	44.0	28.4	33.8	106.2	11.8	21.2	33.0	139.2
Total	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5	327.1
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months	'000								
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	'000	31.7	17.7	26.9	76.3	16.4	34.0	50.4	126.7
Ceremony	'000	14.1	7.1	6.2	27.3	5.4	19.7	25.1	52.4
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	19.1	10.1	16.3	45.5	10.2	24.0	34.2	79.7
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	25.6	12.4	12.8	50.7	7.3	17.2	24.5	75.3
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	22.3	12.3	12.3	46.9	5.1	7.6	12.6	59.5
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	'000	51.8	29.6	39.5	120.8	21.0	41.9	62.9	183.8
NAIDOC week activities (g)	'000	38.1	25.0	27.1	90.2	11.1	15.5	26.6	116.8
Total of all listed activities(h)	'000	59.4	35.4	45.3	140.1	22.4	43.2	65.6	205.7
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	45.8	32.0	27.7	105.5	7.4	8.5	15.9	121.4
Total	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5	327.1
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	105.2	67.4	73.0	245.6	29.8	51.7	81.5	327.1

Proportion

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Church or religious activities (i), (j), (k)	%	12.0	9.9	10.7	11.0	21.4	30.8	27.3	15.1
Went to a café, restaurant or bar (i), (k)	%	56.1	64.8	54.8	58.1	47.7	27.6	35.0	52.3
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities (i), (j), (k)	%	45.6	45.4	41.9	44.5	50.9	49.8	50.2	45.9
Total (c), (i), (j), (k)	%	72.2	75.8	68.7	72.2	75.3	68.7	71.2	71.9
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	87.5	88.4	87.1	87.6	90.9	91.1	91.1	88.5
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	12.5	11.6	12.9	12.4	9.1	8.9	8.9	11.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher (i), (k)	%	13.4	11.6	8.4	11.4	10.4	8.5	9.2	10.9
Referee, umpire or official (i), (j)	%	8.0	5.9	4.9	6.5	7.3	4.5	5.5	6.3
Committee member or administrator (i), (j), (k)	%	10.3	7.3	8.4	8.9	7.1	7.2	7.2	8.5
Player or participant (i), (k)	%	52.5	53.1	50.3	52.0	56.2	55.0	55.4	52.9
Other sporting activity (i), (k)	%	17.6	15.1	11.8	15.2	11.5	8.9	9.8	13.9
Total (c), (i), (j), (k)	%	58.2	57.9	53.6	56.8	60.3	59.0	59.5	57.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months (i), (j), (k)	%	41.8	42.1	46.4	43.2	39.7	41.0	40.5	42.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f), (i), (j), (k)	%	30.1	26.2	36.9	31.1	54.9	65.8	61.8	38.7
Ceremony (i), (j), (k)	%	13.4	10.5	8.5	11.1	18.0	38.1	30.8	16.0
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities) (j), (k)	%	18.1	14.9	22.4	18.5	34.1	46.4	41.9	24.4
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities) (i), (j), (k)	%	24.3	18.4	17.5	20.7	24.4	33.4	30.1	23.0
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation (i), (j), (k)	%	21.2	18.2	16.8	19.1	16.9	14.6	15.5	18.2
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	49.2	43.9	54.1	49.2	70.4	81.2	77.2	56.2
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	36.2	37.1	37.2	36.7	37.2	30.0	32.6	35.7
Total of all listed activities (h), (i), (j), (k)	%	56.4	52.5	62.1	57.0	75.0	83.6	80.5	62.9
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months (i), (j), (k)	%	43.6	47.5	37.9	43.0	25.0	16.4	19.5	37.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Relative standard error

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	%	11.4	16.0	13.6	7.7	14.5	9.1	6.4	5.2
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	3.9	4.1	5.7	2.4	6.7	10.2	5.5	2.3
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	4.1	4.6	5.8	2.7	4.3	5.6	3.8	2.3
Total (c)	%	2.6	2.7	4.1	1.7	2.9	3.5	2.4	1.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.8

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	10.6	15.1	13.7	7.3	18.1	18.3	13.2	6.4
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	9.8	12.2	13.5	6.7	16.5	10.1	8.8	5.4
Referee, umpire or official	%	13.2	17.0	15.5	8.8	21.2	13.5	12.4	7.5
Committee member or administrator	%	10.3	14.1	12.5	6.6	15.3	12.2	9.4	5.8
Player or participant	%	3.6	4.3	5.3	2.5	4.6	5.1	3.7	2.1
Other sporting activity	%	7.7	11.3	12.2	5.4	11.6	14.3	9.4	4.8
Total	%	3.3	4.0	4.5	2.2	4.1	4.5	3.3	1.9
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	4.6	5.4	5.2	2.9	6.3	6.5	4.8	2.5
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	%	5.6	7.8	6.5	3.6	7.9	3.9	3.5	2.4
Ceremony	%	9.9	12.9	13.0	6.8	19.3	6.9	5.8	4.6
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	7.7	11.8	9.7	5.2	10.8	6.2	5.3	3.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	7.9	10.7	9.1	5.3	10.2	8.0	6.4	4.1
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	7.4	9.3	8.5	4.9	12.4	10.5	7.6	4.2
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	3.9	5.9	4.0	2.5	5.8	2.5	2.5	1.8
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	4.6	7.4	6.8	3.4	9.4	8.7	6.5	3.1

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Total of all listed activities (h)	%	3.3	5.5	3.0	2.1	4.7	2.4	2.2	1.6
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	4.3	6.1	4.9	2.9	14.0	12.0	8.9	2.7
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	±	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.7	6.1	5.5	3.4	1.5
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	4.3	5.2	6.1	2.7	6.3	5.5	3.8	2.4
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	3.7	4.1	4.8	2.4	4.3	5.5	3.7	2.1
Total (c)	±	3.7	4.0	5.5	2.4	4.3	4.7	3.3	2.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	±	2.6	3.5	3.4	1.7	3.2	3.2	2.3	1.4
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	2.6	3.4	3.5	1.8	3.2	3.2	2.3	1.4
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
Referee, umpire or official	±	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.1	3.0	1.2	1.3	0.9
Committee member or administrator	±	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.0
Player or participant	±	3.7	4.5	5.2	2.5	5.1	5.5	4.0	2.2
Other sporting activity	±	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.3

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Total	±	3.8	4.5	4.7	2.4	4.8	5.2	3.8	2.1
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	3.8	4.5	4.7	2.5	4.9	5.2	3.8	2.1
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	±	3.3	4.0	4.7	2.2	8.5	5.0	4.2	1.8
Ceremony	±	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	6.8	5.2	3.5	1.4
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	±	2.7	3.4	4.3	1.9	7.2	5.6	4.4	1.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	±	3.8	3.9	3.1	2.2	4.9	5.2	3.8	1.8
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	3.1	3.3	2.8	1.8	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.5
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	±	3.8	5.1	4.2	2.4	8.0	4.0	3.8	2.0
NAIDOC week activities (g)	±	3.3	5.4	5.0	2.4	6.9	5.1	4.2	2.2
Total of all listed activities (h)	±	3.6	5.7	3.7	2.3	6.9	3.9	3.5	2.0
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	3.7	5.7	3.6	2.4	6.9	3.9	3.4	2.0
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2002**Estimate**

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	'000	16.5	8.2	10.8	35.5	4.7	26.7	31.4	66.9
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TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	60.9	34.2	35.9	131.0	11.6	18.5	30.2	161.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	53.4	30.7	33.0	117.1	13.7	38.4	52.1	169.2
Total (c)	'000	74.6	44.2	48.9	167.7	17.9	46.8	64.7	232.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	81.4	48.3	53.8	183.4	19.9	50.7	70.5	254.0
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	5.0	6.8	9.8	21.6	4.4	2.2	6.6	28.2
Total	'000	86.4	55.1	63.5	205.1	24.3	52.9	77.1	282.2
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	6.5	4.5	4.4	15.5	1.8	5.9	7.8	23.2
Referee, umpire or official	'000	3.4	3.7	3.2	10.3	1.5	5.8	7.3	17.6
Committee member or administrator	'000	2.7	1.8	2.1	6.6	1.9	7.7	9.5	16.1
Player or participant	'000	44.1	24.2	23.5	91.9	10.3	27.7	38.0	129.9
Other capacity	'000	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.9	6.6	7.6	9.6
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	'000	47.5	26.1	25.4	98.9	10.9	29.3	40.2	139.1
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	38.9	29.0	38.2	106.1	13.4	23.6	37.0	143.1
Total	'000	86.4	55.1	63.5	205.1	24.3	52.9	77.1	282.2
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)									
Funeral	'000	27.3	18.9	28.2	74.4	14.6	42.6	57.2	131.6

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Ceremony	'000	13.6	6.7	11.4	31.7	4.5	30.2	34.7	66.4
Sports carnival	'000	20.1	8.6	14.8	43.4	8.4	32.3	40.7	84.1
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	'000	32.9	14.0	21.8	68.7	8.4	23.7	32.2	100.8
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	23.1	16.1	15.1	54.4	5.6	13.7	19.2	73.6
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	'000	50.8	32.0	42.1	124.9	18.3	48.9	67.2	192.1
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	35.6	23.1	21.4	80.1	5.9	3.8	9.7	89.9
Total	'000	86.4	55.1	63.5	205.1	24.3	52.9	77.1	282.2
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	86.4	55.1	63.5	205.1	24.3	52.9	77.1	282.2

Proportion

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities (i), (j), (k)	%	19.1	14.9	17.0	17.3	19.5	50.5	40.7	23.7
Went to a café, restaurant or bar (i), (k)	%	70.4	62.1	56.5	63.9	48.0	35.0	39.1	57.1
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities (i), (j), (k)	%	61.8	55.7	52.0	57.1	56.6	72.6	67.5	60.0
Total (c), (i), (j), (k)	%	86.3	80.2	77.0	81.8	73.9	88.5	83.9	82.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	94.2	87.6	84.6	89.5	81.9	95.8	91.4	90.0
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	5.8	12.4	15.4	10.5	18.1	4.2	8.6	10.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher (i), (k)	%	7.6	8.2	7.0	7.5	7.6	11.2	10.1	8.2
Referee, umpire or official (i), (j)	%	3.9	6.7	5.1	5.0	6.2	10.9	9.4	6.2
Committee member or administrator (i), (j), (k)	%	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	7.6	14.5	12.3	5.7
Player or participant (i), (k)	%	51.1	44.0	37.0	44.8	42.3	52.4	49.2	46.0
Other capacity (i), (k)	%	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	3.8	12.5	9.8	3.4
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c), (i), (j), (k)	%	54.9	47.3	39.9	48.2	44.8	55.4	52.1	49.3
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months (i), (j), (k)	%	45.1	52.7	60.1	51.8	55.2	44.6	47.9	50.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)									
Funeral (i), (j), (k)	%	31.6	34.4	44.4	36.3	60.1	80.6	74.1	46.6
Ceremony (i), (j), (k)	%	15.8	12.1	17.9	15.5	18.5	57.1	45.0	23.5
Sports carnival (j), (k)	%	23.2	15.6	23.2	21.2	34.8	61.0	52.8	29.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (i), (j), (k)	%	38.0	25.4	34.3	33.5	34.7	44.9	41.7	35.7
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation (i), (j), (k)	%	26.8	29.3	23.8	26.5	22.9	25.9	24.9	26.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months (i), (j), (k)	%	58.8	58.0	66.3	60.9	75.5	92.4	87.1	68.1
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months (i), (j), (k)	%	41.2	42.0	33.7	39.1	24.2	7.2	12.6	31.8

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative Standard Error									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	%	10.1	13.1	10.4	6.5	10.2	8.3	6.9	4.5
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	3.4	4.5	3.6	2.2	4.9	9.1	6.1	2.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	3.2	4.4	4.0	2.1	4.5	5.2	3.8	1.8
Total (c)	%	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.2	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.9	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	13.8	12.5	11.5	7.3	11.9	17.5	9.2	5.9
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	17.2	16.9	10.8	9.3	11.8	13.7	10.5	7.1
Referee, umpire or official	%	21.7	16.5	11.3	10.0	14.8	13.3	10.7	7.3
Committee member or administrator	%	22.2	21.9	16.2	11.8	17.5	13.1	11.1	8.1
Player or participant	%	4.5	5.5	4.7	2.9	6.2	7.7	5.7	2.6
Other capacity	%	31.0	32.9	31.7	18.5	35.0	14.1	12.8	10.9
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	%	4.1	5.4	4.9	2.8	5.9	7.0	5.2	2.4

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	5.0	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.8	8.7	5.7	2.3
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral	%	9.1	8.7	4.7	4.4	5.3	2.3	2.2	2.8
Ceremony	%	10.3	15.3	7.9	6.1	12.3	6.9	6.0	4.2
Sports carnival	%	10.0	14.0	7.9	6.2	6.7	6.0	4.8	4.3
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	6.5	10.3	5.2	4.0	10.1	8.3	6.8	3.5
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	8.6	9.1	7.5	5.0	10.2	9.4	7.4	4.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	%	4.7	5.3	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.8
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	6.6	7.3	5.7	3.9	9.2	25.8	12.1	3.9
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	±	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.2	3.9	8.2	5.5	2.1
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	4.7	5.5	4.0	2.8	4.6	6.2	4.7	2.5
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	3.9	4.8	4.1	2.4	5.0	7.4	5.0	2.1
Total (c)	±	2.7	3.6	3.8	1.9	4.5	3.1	2.6	1.6
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	±	1.7	3.1	3.5	1.6	4.2	1.5	1.6	1.2

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	1.6	3.0	3.5	1.5	4.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
Participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	3.0	2.1	1.1
Referee, umpire or official	±	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.0	0.9
Committee member or administrator	±	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.7	2.6	3.7	2.7	0.9
Player or participant	±	4.5	4.7	3.4	2.5	5.1	7.9	5.5	2.3
Other capacity	±	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.6	3.5	2.5	0.7
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	±	4.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	5.2	7.6	5.3	2.3
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	4.4	5.0	3.8	2.6	5.2	7.6	5.4	2.3
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral	±	5.6	5.9	4.1	3.1	6.2	3.6	3.2	2.6
Ceremony	±	3.2	3.6	2.8	1.9	4.5	7.7	5.3	1.9
Sports carnival	±	4.5	4.3	3.6	2.6	4.6	7.2	5.0	2.5
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	±	4.8	5.1	3.5	2.6	6.9	7.3	5.6	2.4
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	4.5	5.2	3.5	2.6	4.6	4.8	3.6	2.1
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	±	5.4	6.0	3.8	3.0	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.4
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	5.3	6.0	3.8	3.0	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.4

TABLE 5A.7.7

Table 5A.7.7 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by remoteness, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
- (b) In both 2002 and 2008 some responses for people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by a proxy.
- (c) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.
- (d) In 2002, information was collected in both non-remote and remote areas about the following social activities: recreational or cultural group activities; community or special interest group activities; church or religious activities; went out to a café, restaurant or bar; involvement in sport or physical activities; and attendance at a sporting event as a spectator. In non-remote areas only, these data were also collected: visited library, museum or art gallery; attended movies, theatre or concert; and visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or other theme park. In remote areas only, data were collected about: attendance at ATSIC or native title meetings; funerals, ceremonies or festivals; and fishing or hunting in a group.
- (e) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.
- (f) In 2002, people were asked about attendance at funerals, but not 'sorry business'.
- (g) In 2002, NAIDOC week activities were not listed as a separate event.
- (h) 'Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.
- (i) Difference between rate for total non-remote areas in 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant.
- (j) Difference between rate for total remote areas in 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant.
- (k) Difference between rate for Australia in 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 and 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.8

Table 5A.7.8 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in sporting, community and social activities, and involvement in Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Estimate								
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	48.7	11.2	44.7	21.6	8.9	6.3	1.8	22.7	165.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	36.0	9.9	43.0	23.9	8.8	4.1	1.7	27.6	155.0
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	70.6	18.2	76.2	31.4	14.3	10.3	2.5	34.2	257.7
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	'000	81.5	19.7	82.1	38.0	16.1	11.1	2.7	38.1	289.4
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	'000	14.9	2.2	8.4	5.8	1.8	1.3	0.1	3.1	37.7
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	'000	54.5	13.2	51.6	24.7	10.2	7.3	2.0	24.4	187.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	'000	45.8	12.4	51.6	29.1	10.5	5.5	1.9	29.9	186.7
Participated in social activities (e)	'000	77.8	19.3	80.5	35.3	15.6	11.3	2.6	35.9	278.2
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	'000	86.5	20.5	85.1	40.1	16.9	11.7	2.7	38.9	302.4
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	'000	9.9	1.4	5.5	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	2.3	24.7
Total	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attended	'000	53.1	11.7	59.1	30.7	11.7	3.9	2.0	33.6	205.7
Did not attend	'000	43.3	10.2	31.5	13.2	6.3	8.5	0.8	7.7	121.4

TABLE 5A.7.8

Table 5A.7.8 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in sporting, community and social activities, and involvement in Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	96.4	21.9	90.6	43.8	17.9	12.4	2.8	41.3	327.1
		Proportion								
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	50.6	51.1	49.4	49.2	49.7	51.0	64.4	54.9	50.7
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	37.3	45.2	47.4	54.6	49.2	32.9	60.4	66.9	47.4
Participated in social activities (e)	%	73.3	82.8	84.2	71.6	79.9	83.0	90.6	82.8	78.8
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	%	84.5	90.0	90.7	86.8	89.9	89.7	94.7	92.4	88.5
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	15.5	10.0	9.3	13.2	10.1	10.3	5.3	7.6	11.5
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	56.5	60.3	57.0	56.3	56.9	59.1	71.9	59.1	57.4
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	47.5	56.7	57.0	66.5	58.4	44.2	68.7	72.4	57.1
Participated in social activities (e)	%	80.7	88.1	88.8	80.5	86.9	91.5	92.7	87.0	85.1
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	%	89.7	93.5	94.0	91.5	94.0	94.7	96.8	94.3	92.5
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	%	10.3	6.5	6.0	8.5	6.0	5.3	3.2	5.7	7.5
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attendance at cultural events (g)										
Attended	%	55.1	53.4	65.2	70.0	65.0	31.5	72.4	81.3	62.9

TABLE 5A.7.8

Table 5A.7.8 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in sporting, community and social activities, and involvement in Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Did not attend	%	44.9	46.6	34.8	30.0	35.0	68.5	27.6	18.7	37.1
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative Standard Error										
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.8	1.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	6.5	4.6	5.4	3.6	5.3	6.4	6.1	3.7	2.3
Participated in social activities (e)	%	3.3	1.7	2.2	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.3
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	%	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.8
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	%	12.4	10.4	15.0	13.3	16.4	16.2	31.4	18.5	6.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	%	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.5	4.7	5.4	5.1	4.8	1.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	%	5.3	3.6	4.6	2.8	4.9	5.6	4.9	3.1	1.9
Participated in social activities (e)	%	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.8	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	%	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.7
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	%	15.0	13.5	21.6	14.9	24.8	20.6	41.7	19.3	8.2
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										
Attendance at cultural events (g)										

TABLE 5A.7.8

Table 5A.7.8 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in sporting, community and social activities, and involvement in Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Attended	%	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.9	4.7	8.5	4.8	2.1	1.6
Did not attend	%	5.3	4.0	6.5	6.8	8.8	3.9	12.6	9.2	2.7
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	3.8	3.7	4.5	4.2	5.5	6.0	8.0	5.2	1.9
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	4.8	4.1	5.0	3.9	5.1	4.1	7.2	4.9	2.1
Participated in social activities (e)	±	4.7	2.8	3.6	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.7	2.0
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	±	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.4
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 3 months	±	3.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.8	1.4
Participation in sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months										
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months										
Participated in sporting activities (c)	±	4.0	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.2	6.3	7.2	5.6	2.1
Participated in community or interest groups (d)	±	4.9	4.0	5.1	3.6	5.6	4.9	6.6	4.4	2.1
Participated in social activities (e)	±	4.1	2.4	3.0	4.4	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.6	1.7
Total participated in one or more selected activities (f)	±	3.0	1.6	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.3
Has not been involved in any sporting, community or social activities in last 12 months	±	3.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.2
Attendance at cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in last 12 months										

TABLE 5A.7.8

Table 5A.7.8 **Indigenous people aged 15 years and over: participation in sporting, community and social activities, and involvement in Indigenous cultural events, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Attendance at cultural events (g)										
Attended	±	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.0	5.2	6.8	3.3	2.0
Did not attend	±	4.7	3.7	4.4	4.0	6.0	5.2	6.8	3.4	2.0
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
- (b) In both 2002 and 2008 some responses for people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by an adult proxy.
- (c) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.
- (d) Includes participating in 'recreational or cultural group activities', 'attended native title meeting', 'community or special interest group activities', 'church or religious activities' or 'attended funerals/sorry business, ceremonies or Indigenous festivals'.
- (e) Includes participating in social activities such as 'went to a café, restaurant or bar', 'visited a library, museum or art gallery', 'attended movies, theatre or concert', 'visited park, botanic gardens, zoo, theme park', 'watched Indigenous TV' or 'listened to Indigenous radio'. 'Has been involved in social activities' in last twelve months is slightly different between the 2002 and 2008 surveys. The 2002 question included the option 'fishing or hunting in a group', this wasn't asked about in 2008. In 2008 'watched Indigenous TV', and 'listened to Indigenous radio' was asked about, these were not asked about in 2002.
- (f) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.
- (g) 'Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
2008									
Estimate									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	'000	31.3	12.6	11.1	10.9	7.0	7.8	49.4	80.7
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	65.0	58.1	38.4	34.4	23.2	17.1	171.2	236.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	99.7	54.4	34.5	32.4	16.8	12.1	150.2	249.9
Total (c)	'000	119.9	80.0	52.4	47.3	30.7	24.8	235.2	355.1
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	137.4	92.1	64.0	57.2	40.2	35.9	289.4	426.8
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	16.0	11.6	5.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	37.7	53.7
Total	'000	153.4	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6	327.1	480.5
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	2.6	9.5	8.1	9.9	5.8	2.3	35.6	38.2
Referee, umpire or official	'000	1.7	6.7	4.1	5.4	3.0	1.2	20.5	22.2
Committee member or administrator	'000	0.7	3.1	5.2	10.0	5.4	4.0	27.7	28.4
Player or participant	'000	106.8	60.8	39.2	37.3	20.7	14.8	172.9	279.7
Other sporting activity	'000	29.3	17.6	9.8	10.2	5.6	2.1	45.4	74.6
Total (c)	'000	109.8	65.3	42.4	40.4	23.4	16.4	187.9	297.7

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	43.6	38.5	27.5	23.4	23.5	26.2	139.2	182.8
Total	'000	153.4	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6	327.1	480.5
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	'000	32.1	30.5	28.5	28.3	21.1	18.3	126.7	158.8
Ceremony	'000	20.7	11.8	10.6	14.2	8.4	7.5	52.4	73.1
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	53.1	25.1	19.2	16.5	10.9	8.0	79.7	132.8
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	'000	49.2	20.8	17.0	17.7	11.4	8.4	75.3	124.4
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	13.2	11.6	11.8	16.8	10.7	8.6	59.5	72.7
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	'000	86.1	52.4	40.7	40.7	26.7	23.3	183.8	269.8
NAIDOC week activities (g)	'000	81.4	34.8	27.8	25.9	15.7	12.7	116.8	198.3
Total of all listed activities (h)	'000	107.3	60.7	48.0	43.9	28.1	25.0	205.7	313.0
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	46.1	43.1	22.0	19.9	18.8	17.7	121.4	167.5
Total Indigenous people aged 3 and over years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	153.4	103.8	69.9	63.9	46.9	42.6	327.1	480.5

Proportion

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	%	20.4	12.1	15.8	17.0	15.0	18.3	15.1	16.8
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TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	42.4	56.0	54.9	53.8	49.5	40.2	52.3	49.2
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	65.0	52.4	49.3	50.7	35.9	28.5	45.9	52.0
Total (c)	%	78.2	77.1	74.9	74.1	65.4	58.2	71.9	73.9
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	89.6	88.8	91.5	89.5	85.7	84.1	88.5	88.8
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	10.4	11.2	8.5	10.5	14.3	15.9	11.5	11.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	1.7	9.2	11.6	15.5	12.3	5.4	10.9	7.9
Referee, umpire or official	%	1.1	6.5	5.8	8.5	6.5	2.8	6.3	4.6
Committee member or administrator	%	0.5	3.0	7.5	15.6	11.6	9.3	8.5	5.9
Player or participant	%	69.6	58.6	56.1	58.5	44.2	34.8	52.9	58.2
Other sporting activity	%	19.1	17.0	13.9	16.0	12.0	5.0	13.9	15.5
Total (c)	%	71.6	62.9	60.6	63.3	49.8	38.5	57.4	62.0
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	28.4	37.1	39.4	36.7	50.2	61.5	42.6	38.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes Sorry business) (f)	%	20.9	29.4	40.7	44.4	44.9	42.9	38.7	33.1

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Ceremony	%	13.5	11.4	15.1	22.2	17.9	17.5	16.0	15.2
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	34.6	24.2	27.5	25.8	23.1	18.8	24.4	27.6
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	32.0	20.1	24.3	27.7	24.3	19.7	23.0	25.9
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	8.6	11.1	16.9	26.4	22.8	20.2	18.2	15.1
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	56.1	50.4	58.3	63.7	56.9	54.7	56.2	56.2
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	53.1	33.6	39.7	40.5	33.4	29.8	35.7	41.3
Total of all listed activities (h)	%	69.9	58.5	68.6	68.8	60.0	58.5	62.9	65.1
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	30.1	41.5	31.4	31.2	40.0	41.5	37.1	34.9
Total Indigenous people aged 3 and over years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Relative standard error

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	%	6.3	9.7	9.1	9.2	8.3	9.4	5.2	4.8
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.3	2.3	2.4
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	2.2	3.4	4.2	3.8	5.7	6.7	2.3	1.9
Total (c)	%	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.5	1.4	1.2
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.7
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	8.2	10.2	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.3	6.4	5.8

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	23.9	10.6	10.4	9.3	11.7	17.7	5.4	5.6
Referee, umpire or official	%	29.2	12.2	12.6	12.7	16.6	31.7	7.5	7.5
Committee member or administrator	%	32.0	16.8	13.5	9.6	11.3	13.5	5.8	5.8
Player or participant	%	2.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	5.0	6.0	2.1	1.8
Other sporting activity	%	5.6	7.5	8.6	10.0	11.3	18.5	4.8	4.1
Total (c)	%	1.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	4.4	5.5	1.9	1.6
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.6
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	%	5.6	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.9	5.3	2.4	2.5
Ceremony	%	7.5	8.3	9.5	7.8	8.1	9.9	4.6	4.7
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	4.7	5.9	6.5	7.3	7.8	9.1	3.8	3.6
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	%	4.4	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	9.6	4.1	3.6
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	8.9	9.6	8.5	7.2	7.3	8.6	4.2	4.1
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	%	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.3	1.8	1.9
NAIDOC week activities (g)	%	2.8	5.4	4.7	4.7	6.2	6.8	3.1	2.6
Total of all listed activities (h)	%	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.5

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	2.7	2.7
Total Indigenous people aged 3 and over years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	±	2.5	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.6
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.3
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.1	1.9
Total (c)	±	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.9	4.0	2.0	1.7
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	±	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.5	1.4	1.2
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.3
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.9
Referee, umpire or official	±	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.7
Committee member or administrator	±	0.3	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	1.0	0.7
Player or participant	±	2.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.1
Other sporting activity	±	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.3	1.2

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Total (c)	±	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.2	2.1	1.9
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.3	4.1	2.1	1.9
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral (includes sorry business) (f)	±	2.3	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.5	1.8	1.6
Ceremony	±	2.0	1.9	2.8	3.4	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.4
Sports carnival (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	±	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.9
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance (excluding NAIDOC week activities)	±	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	1.8	1.8
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.2
Total attended the above cultural events in last 12 months	±	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.6	2.0	2.1
NAIDOC week activities (g)	±	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.2	2.1
Total of all listed activities (h)	±	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.6	4.5	2.0	1.9
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.5	4.5	2.0	1.8
Total Indigenous people aged 3 and over years and over (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2002

Estimate

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	'000	na	18.1	16.4	13.8	8.5	10.0	66.9	na
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TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	'000	na	47.9	43.4	33.9	21.6	14.4	161.2	na
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	'000	na	58.6	44.2	34.7	19.0	12.6	169.2	na
Total (c)	'000	na	72.5	59.3	47.6	29.3	23.7	232.4	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	'000	na	77.8	65.1	51.9	33.1	26.0	254.0	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	'000	na	4.9	6.0	5.9	5.3	6.2	28.2	na
Total	'000	na	82.7	71.1	57.8	38.4	32.2	282.2	na
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	'000	na	8.5	6.6	5.2	2.3	0.7	23.2	na
Referee, umpire or official	'000	na	7.6	4.6	3.3	1.6	0.4	17.6	na
Committee member or administrator	'000	na	4.0	4.9	4.0	1.7	1.5	16.1	na
Player or participant	'000	na	54.6	35.8	22.0	10.0	7.4	129.9	na
Other capacity	'000	na	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.1	0.2	9.6	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	'000	na	55.5	38.0	25.3	12.1	8.3	139.1	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	'000	na	27.3	33.1	32.5	26.3	23.9	143.1	na
Total	'000	na	82.7	71.1	57.8	38.4	32.2	282.2	na
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)									
Funeral	'000	na	32.7	33.4	29.5	18.3	17.7	131.6	na

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Ceremony	'000	na	18.0	16.3	13.9	10.0	8.2	66.4	na
Sports carnival	'000	na	27.6	22.3	18.1	8.8	7.2	84.1	na
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	'000	na	32.3	25.7	23.0	10.7	9.2	100.8	na
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	'000	na	15.8	18.3	19.2	11.7	8.5	73.6	na
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	'000	na	54.3	49.0	42.0	25.0	21.9	192.1	na
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	'000	na	28.4	22.0	15.8	13.4	10.3	89.9	na
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	'000	na	82.7	71.1	57.8	38.4	32.2	282.2	na

Proportion

Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months

Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months

Church or religious activities	%	na	21.9	23.1	24.0	22.2	30.9	23.7	na
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	na	57.9	61.0	58.7	56.2	44.8	57.1	na
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	na	70.8	62.2	60.1	49.6	39.1	60.0	na
Total (c)	%	na	87.7	83.4	82.4	76.2	73.7	82.4	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	na	94.1	91.6	89.8	86.2	80.8	90.0	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	na	5.9	8.4	10.2	13.8	19.2	10.0	na
Total	%	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na

Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	na	10.3	9.3	9.0	5.9	2.1	8.2	na
Referee, umpire or official	%	na	9.2	6.5	5.8	4.1	1.3	6.2	na
Committee member or administrator	%	na	4.8	7.0	6.9	4.5	4.5	5.7	na
Player or participant	%	na	65.9	50.4	38.1	26.1	23.1	46.0	na
Other capacity	%	na	4.1	3.6	4.0	3.0	0.7	3.4	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	%	na	67.0	53.4	43.8	31.5	25.7	49.3	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	na	33.0	46.6	56.2	68.5	74.3	50.7	na
Total	%	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months (e)									
Funeral	%	na	39.5	47.0	51.0	47.8	55.0	46.6	na
Ceremony	%	na	21.7	22.9	24.1	26.1	25.4	23.5	na
Sports carnival	%	na	33.4	31.4	31.4	23.1	22.4	29.8	na
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	na	39.0	36.1	39.8	27.8	28.6	35.7	na
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	na	19.1	25.7	33.3	30.6	26.5	26.1	na
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	%	na	65.6	68.9	72.6	65.1	67.9	68.1	na
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	na	34.3	31.0	27.3	34.9	32.0	31.8	na
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Relative standard error									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	%	na	8.4	7.4	6.9	10.1	7.7	4.5	na
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	%	na	3.2	2.7	3.9	4.5	7.2	2.2	na
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	%	na	2.3	3.0	3.4	5.9	6.6	1.8	na
Total (c)	%	na	1.3	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.4	1.0	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	%	na	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.5	0.7	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	%	na	11.5	11.3	13.7	12.2	10.7	5.9	na
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	%	na	11.5	12.5	15.8	20.2	33.2	7.1	na
Referee, umpire or official	%	na	11.8	11.9	13.9	22.2	31.3	7.3	na
Committee member or administrator	%	na	15.2	11.3	13.1	19.8	26.6	8.1	na
Player or participant	%	na	2.6	4.1	5.7	9.5	13.2	2.6	na
Other capacity	%	na	17.0	15.8	17.6	25.2	34.3	10.9	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	%	na	2.5	3.8	5.1	8.2	11.3	2.4	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	%	na	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.9	2.3	na
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral	%	na	5.0	3.8	4.0	5.3	5.3	2.8	na
Ceremony	%	na	7.9	6.7	6.6	8.9	8.0	4.2	na
Sports carnival	%	na	5.1	5.6	6.8	10.6	11.3	4.3	na
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	%	na	4.5	5.4	5.4	9.1	9.8	3.5	na
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	%	na	8.6	5.8	5.6	7.7	10.2	4.1	na
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	%	na	2.9	2.7	2.7	4.3	4.2	1.8	na
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	%	na	5.5	6.1	7.2	8.0	8.9	3.9	na
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Participation in selected social activities in last 3 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 3 months									
Church or religious activities	±	na	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.4	4.7	2.1	na
Went to a café, restaurant or bar	±	na	3.6	3.2	4.5	5.0	6.3	2.5	na
Took part in or attended sport or physical activities	±	na	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.7	5.1	2.1	na
Total (c)	±	na	2.2	2.8	3.1	4.9	4.9	1.6	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (d)	±	na	1.3	1.8	2.8	3.2	4.0	1.2	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected social activities in last 3 months	±	na	1.3	1.9	2.7	3.3	4.0	1.2	na

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
Participation in sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months									
Types of activities undertaken in last 12 months									
Coach, instructor or teacher	±	na	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.1	na
Referee, umpire or official	±	na	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	na
Committee member or administrator	±	na	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	na
Player or participant	±	na	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.9	6.0	2.3	na
Other capacity	±	na	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	na
Total participated in one or more selected activities (c)	±	na	3.3	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	2.3	na
Has not been involved in any of the selected sporting and physical recreation activities in last 12 months	±	na	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.1	5.7	2.3	na
Attendance at cultural events in last 12 months									
Types of cultural events attended in last 12 months									
Funeral	±	na	3.9	3.5	4.0	5.0	5.7	2.6	na
Ceremony	±	na	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.6	4.0	1.9	na
Sports carnival	±	na	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.8	5.0	2.5	na
Festival/carnival involving arts, craft, music or dance	±	na	3.4	3.8	4.2	5.0	5.5	2.4	na
Involved with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	±	na	3.2	2.9	3.7	4.6	5.3	2.1	na
Total attended any cultural events in last 12 months	±	na	3.7	3.6	3.8	5.5	5.6	2.4	na
Did not attend cultural events in last 12 months	±	na	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.5	5.6	2.4	na
Total Indigenous people aged 15 years and over (incl. not stated responses)	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.7.9

Table 5A.7.9 **Indigenous people aged 3 years and over: participation in selected social activities, participation in selected sporting and physical recreation activities, and attendance at Indigenous cultural events, by age groups, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total 15+ years</i>	<i>Total 3+ years</i>
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- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
- (b) In both 2002 and 2008, responses for some people aged 15 to 17 years were provided by an adult proxy.
- (c) Sum of components may exceed total as people may have participated in more than one of the selected activities.
- (d) In 2002, information was collected in both non-remote and remote areas about the following social activities: recreational or cultural group activities; community or special interest group activities; church or religious activities; went out to a café, restaurant or bar; involvement in sport or physical activities; and attendance at a sporting event as a spectator. In non-remote areas only, these data were also collected: visited library, museum or art gallery; attended movies, theatre or concert; and visited park, botanic gardens, zoo or other theme park. In remote areas only, data were collected about: attendance at ATSIC or native title meetings; funerals, ceremonies or festivals; and fishing or hunting in a group.
- (e) Includes participating in sporting activities in the capacity of a 'coach, instructor or teacher', 'referee, umpire or official', 'committee member or administrator', 'took part in sporting activities', 'sports spectator' or 'other sporting activity'.
- (f) In 2002, people were asked about attendance at funerals, but not 'sorry business'.
- (g) In 2002, NAIDOC week activities were not listed as a separate event.
- (h) 'Attendance at cultural events' includes attendance at 'Funeral/sorry business', 'Ceremony', 'NAIDOC week activities', 'Sports carnival', 'Art/craft/music or dance festival/carnival' or 'Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander Organisation'.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002 and 2008.

TABLE 5A.7.10

Table 5A.7.10 **Indigenous children and young people aged 3–24 years, participation in cultural activities in the last 12 months, by age group, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>3–14 years</i>	<i>15–24 years</i>	<i>Total 3–24 years</i>
Participated in selected cultural activities in last 12 months				
Fished	%	44.8	45.0	44.9
Hunted	%	18.8	19.5	19.1
Gathered wild plants/berries	%	17.6	10.5	14.8
Made any Indigenous arts or crafts	%	29.3	15.5	23.7
Performed Indigenous music/dance/theatre	%	20.0	10.0	16.0
Wrote or told Indigenous stories	%	12.5	8.4	10.9
Participated in at least one selected cultural activity	%	64.9	60.3	63.1
Did not participate in any selected cultural activities in last 12 months				
	%	35.1	39.7	36.9
Total persons	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons	no.	153 371	103 780	131 589

(a) Responses for 3 to 14 year olds and some 15 to 17 year olds were provided by an adult proxy.

Source: Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (2010) *The State of Victoria's Children 2009: Aboriginal Children and Young People in Victoria*, Melbourne; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 5A.8.1

Table 5A.8.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by remoteness areas, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
2012-13									
Proportion									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	%	55.3	57.2	61.2	57.4	70.6	84.2	79.3	62.4
Does not identify	%	44.0	42.4	37.9	41.9	28.9	13.9	19.2	36.8
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	%	67.4	66.3	70.1	67.8	84.1	89.5	87.6	72.3
Lives on homelands	%	10.7	26.3	24.8	18.8	35.7	50.8	45.4	24.8
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	56.7	40.0	45.3	49.1	48.4	38.7	42.2	47.5
Allowed to visit homelands	%	53.7	37.9	43.3	46.6	47.4	37.5	41.1	45.4
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
Does not recognise homelands	%	32.0	33.3	29.1	31.6	15.4	8.7	11.1	26.9
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (d)	'000	128.5	75.8	76.8	281.1	29.2	52.7	81.9	362.9
Relative standard error									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	%	3.8	4.9	5.1	2.5	4.7	3.2	2.8	2.0
Does not identify	%	4.7	6.6	7.9	3.4	11.2	20.4	11.8	3.3
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	%	2.9	4.3	4.5	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.6
Lives on homelands	%	12.1	10.1	12.3	6.3	11.4	8.4	6.8	4.7
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	3.3	6.2	6.3	2.6	8.4	9.9	6.7	2.5

TABLE 5A.8.1

Table 5A.8.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by remoteness areas, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Allowed to visit homelands	%	3.5	6.6	6.3	2.8	8.6	10.4	7.0	2.6
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	46.2	53.7	43.3	27.0	82.5	35.4	32.6	22.4
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.1	8.5	10.6	4.4	12.9	15.6	9.8	4.1
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	±	4.1	5.5	6.1	2.8	6.4	5.3	4.3	2.4
Does not identify	±	4.0	5.5	5.9	2.8	6.4	5.5	4.5	2.4
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	±	3.9	5.5	6.2	2.7	4.0	2.8	2.2	2.2
Lives on homelands	±	2.5	5.2	6.0	2.3	8.0	8.4	6.1	2.3
Does not live on homelands (c)	±	3.6	4.9	5.6	2.5	8.0	7.5	5.6	2.3
Allowed to visit homelands	±	3.7	4.9	5.3	2.5	8.0	7.6	5.6	2.3
Not allowed to visit homelands	±	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3
Does not recognise homelands	±	3.8	5.5	6.0	2.7	3.9	2.7	2.1	2.2
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004-05									
Proportion									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	%	49.5	40.2	45.5	45.7	na	na	na	na
Does not identify	%	48.7	57.3	46.1	50.3	na	na	na	na

TABLE 5A.8.1

Table 5A.8.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by remoteness areas, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	%	61.4	56.4	61.7	60.1	na	na	na	na
Lives on homelands	%	7.0	22.3	19.8	15.0	na	na	na	na
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	54.4	34.1	41.9	45.1	na	na	na	na
Allowed to visit homelands	%	52.7	32.6	40.8	43.6	na	na	na	na
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	na	–	na	na
Does not recognise homelands	%	38.2	43.1	32.9	38.0	na	na	na	na
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	na	na
Total (d)	'000	78.7	51.4	55.4	185.5	na	na	na	na
Relative standard error									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	%	5.2	8.5	6.5	3.6	na	na	na	na
Does not identify	%	5.4	5.9	6.2	3.3	na	na	na	na
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	%	4.1	5.4	5.0	2.7	na	na	na	na
Lives on homelands	%	17.0	11.8	11.3	7.6	na	na	na	na
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	4.7	7.5	7.7	3.6	na	na	na	na
Allowed to visit homelands	%	4.9	7.6	7.8	3.7	na	na	na	na
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	45.1	77.9	49.9	32.1	na	–	na	na
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.7	7.1	6.9	4.1	na	na	na	na
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 5A.8.1

Table 5A.8.1 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by remoteness areas, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very Remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals									
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group									
Identifies	±	5.0	6.7	5.8	3.2	na	na	na	na
Does not identify	±	5.2	6.6	5.6	3.3	na	na	na	na
Recognition of homelands									
Recognises homelands	±	4.9	6.0	6.0	3.2	na	na	na	na
Lives on homelands	±	2.3	5.2	4.4	2.2	na	na	na	na
Does not live on homelands (c)	±	5.0	5.0	6.3	3.2	na	na	na	na
Allowed to visit homelands	±	5.1	4.9	6.2	3.2	na	na	na	na
Not allowed to visit homelands	±	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	na	–	na	na
Does not recognise homelands	±	5.0	6.0	4.4	3.1	na	na	na	na
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Proportions with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Proportions with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) The 2004-05 NATSIHS does not provide data for this indicator for remote or very remote areas in Australia. Total Australia is for 2012-13 only.

(c) Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not.

(d) Total includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated' responses.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.8.2

Table 5A.8.2 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by age, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>
2012-13						
Proportion						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	%	47.1	57.2	63.0	64.9	57.9
Does not identify	%	52.2	42.3	36.0	34.8	41.3
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	%	59.8	64.6	71.9	74.5	72.2
Lives on homelands	%	16.1	18.2	21.0	19.1	20.3
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	43.7	46.5	50.8	55.5	52.0
Allowed to visit homelands	%	np	45.0	np	51.6	48.0
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	0.9	np	0.4	1.2
Does not recognise homelands	%	39.5	35.0	27.3	25.2	27.1
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (d)	'000	66.1	65.0	59.7	46.5	43.7
Relative standard error						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	%	6.0	4.8	4.2	4.9	4.9
Does not identify	%	5.4	6.4	7.0	8.9	6.7
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	%	5.4	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.7
Lives on homelands	%	12.6	10.4	11.1	9.9	10.3
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	7.1	5.0	5.6	4.8	5.5
Allowed to visit homelands	%	np	5.2	np	5.6	6.0
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	49.1	np	55.7	41.8
Does not recognise homelands	%	8.2	7.1	9.0	9.5	9.3
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	±	5.5	5.3	5.1	6.3	5.6
Does not identify	±	5.5	5.3	4.9	6.1	5.4
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	±	6.4	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.2
Lives on homelands	±	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.7	4.1
Does not live on homelands (c)	±	6.1	4.6	5.6	5.2	5.6
Allowed to visit homelands	±	np	4.6	np	5.7	5.7
Not allowed to visit homelands	±	np	0.9	np	0.5	1.0

TABLE 5A.8.2

Table 5A.8.2 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by age, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>
Does not recognise homelands	±	6.3	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05						
Proportion						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	%	40.1	46.4	48.6	50.0	44.5
Does not identify	%	55.1	50.2	47.5	47.0	50.7
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	%	51.7	60.5	61.9	67.2	62.6
Lives on homelands	%	14.7	14.5	13.5	18.0	15.9
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	37.0	46.0	48.4	49.2	46.6
Allowed to visit homelands	%	35.9	44.0	46.8	47.6	45.8
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	0.7	1.3	0.5	np
Does not recognise homelands	%	47.3	37.3	35.9	31.0	35.0
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (d)	'000	42.5	49.8	40.6	28.9	23.8
Relative standard error						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	%	8.9	5.8	5.6	7.0	8.0
Does not identify	%	6.2	5.6	5.9	7.3	7.6
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	%	6.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.3
Lives on homelands	%	17.4	13.7	13.2	16.1	19.6
Does not live on homelands (c)	%	8.9	6.0	5.7	6.5	8.7
Allowed to visit homelands	%	9.2	6.2	5.7	6.8	8.8
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	65.6	43.4	64.7	np
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.9	8.0	7.6	10.1	10.0
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent confidence intervals						
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group						
Identifies	±	7.0	5.3	5.3	6.9	7.0
Does not identify	±	6.7	5.5	5.5	6.7	7.6
Recognition of homelands						
Recognises homelands	±	6.5	5.7	5.3	6.6	6.5
Lives on homelands	±	5.0	3.9	3.5	5.7	6.1
Does not live on homelands (c)	±	6.5	5.4	5.4	6.3	7.9

TABLE 5A.8.2

Table 5A.8.2 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, by age, 2004-05 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>
Allowed to visit homelands	±	6.5	5.3	5.2	6.3	7.9
Not allowed to visit homelands	±	np	0.9	1.1	0.6	np
Does not recognise homelands	±	6.4	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.9
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-

(a) Proportions with a Relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Proportions with RSE over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) The table does not provide data for this indicator for remote or very remote areas in Australia.

(c) Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not.

(d) Total includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated'

np Not published. – nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 5A.8.3

Table 5A.8.3 **Proportion of Indigenous people (aged 18 years or over) who recognise/live/visit homelands, 1994, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13**

	Unit	<i>Total non-remote</i>			<i>Total remote</i>		
		<i>Lives on homelands</i>	<i>Does not live there but allowed to visit homelands</i>	<i>Does not recognise homelands</i>	<i>Lives on homelands</i>	<i>Does not live there but allowed to visit homelands</i>	<i>Does not recognise homelands</i>
Proportion							
2012-13	%	18.8	46.6	31.6	45.4	41.1	11.1
2008	%	19.1	48.0	30.7	44.6	41.2	13.4
2004-05	%	15.0	43.6	38.0	na	na	na
2002	%	16.5	47.5	34.2	38.3	47.1	13.6
1994	%	21.9	46.8	28.8	na	na	na
Relative standard error							
2012-13	%	6.3	2.8	4.4	6.8	7.0	9.8
2008	%	5.9	2.8	3.8	5.4	5.2	9.0
2004-05	%	7.6	3.7	4.1	na	na	na
2002	%	7.1	3.0	4.5	6.7	5.2	9.3
1994	%	9.0	4.1	5.7	na	na	na
95 per cent confidence intervals							
2012-13	±	2.3	2.5	2.7	6.1	5.6	2.1
2008	±	2.2	2.6	2.3	4.7	4.2	2.4
2004-05	±	2.2	3.2	3.1	na	na	na
2002	±	2.3	2.8	3.0	5.1	4.8	2.5
1994	±	3.9	3.8	3.2	na	na	na

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey 1994; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).