

Report on  
Government  
Services  
2010

Indigenous  
Compendium

*Steering Committee  
for the Review of  
Government  
Service Provision*

April 2010

© Commonwealth of Australia 2010

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

*This publication is available in PDF format from the Productivity Commission website at [www.pc.gov.au](http://www.pc.gov.au). If you require part or all of this publication in a different format, please contact the Secretariat (see below).*

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

Secretariat

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision

Productivity Commission

LB 2 Collins Street East Post Office

Melbourne VIC 8003

Level 28

35 Collins Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

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

Fax: (03) 9653 2359

Email: [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au)

[www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)

### **Suggestions:**

*The Steering Committee welcomes suggestions on the information contained in this Report. Please direct your suggestions to the Productivity Commission Secretariat at the above address.*

An appropriate citation for this Report is:

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2010, *Report on Government Services 2010, Indigenous Compendium*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

# Foreword

This Indigenous Compendium was compiled by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision.. It contains all Indigenous data contained in the *Report on Government Services 2010*.

For a number of years, the *Report on Government Services* has devoted particular attention to mainstream services delivered to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The Compendium has made these data readily accessible in one publication. This edition of the Compendium, like the 2010 Report, contains additional reporting in a number of areas, including achievement of VET qualifications and access to Extended Aged Care at Home.

The Indigenous Compendium will be further developed in 2011, following completion of the alignment of the *Report on Government Services 2011* with relevant indicators in the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*.

Gary Banks AO

Chairman

April 2010

---

# Contents

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>1 Background</b>	<b>1</b>
Indigenous reporting in the 2010 Report	3
The performance indicator framework	3
Other related performance measurement exercises	11
References	12
<b>2 The Compendium of Indigenous data</b>	<b>14</b>
Improvements in reporting of Indigenous data	14
Indigenous data in the 2010 Report	15
References	18
<b>A Early childhood, education and training preface</b>	<b>19</b>
Measuring the performance of the sector	21
Indigenous Australians and ECET	21
Cross-cutting issues	28
Special needs groups	28
Attachment tables	30
References	30
<b>3 Children's services</b>	<b>32</b>
Indigenous data in the Children's services chapter	33
Framework of performance indicators	33
Participation rates for special needs groups	36
Indigenous preschool attendance rates	39
Future directions in performance reporting	41
Attachment tables	42

---

References	42
<b>4 School education</b>	<b>43</b>
Indigenous data in the School education chapter	44
Indigenous full-time students, 2008	46
Framework of performance indicators	47
Attendance	48
Participation	50
Retention	52
Nationally comparable learning outcomes	55
Completion	86
Future directions in performance reporting	87
Attachment tables	89
References	91
<b>5 Vocational education and training</b>	<b>92</b>
Indigenous data in the Vocational education and training chapter	93
Framework of performance indicators	94
Indigenous participation in VET	95
Student participation in VET	99
Indigenous outcomes	104
Future directions in performance reporting	115
Attachment tables	116
References	117
<b>B Justice preface</b>	<b>118</b>
Profile of the justice system	118
Justice system Indigenous issues	121
References	121
<b>6 Police services</b>	<b>122</b>
Indigenous data in the Police services chapter	123
Framework of performance indicators	123
Indigenous staffing	125

---

	Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations	126
	Attachment tables	128
<b>7</b>	<b>Court administration</b>	<b>129</b>
	Roles and responsibilities	129
	Indigenous data in the Court administration chapter	130
<b>8</b>	<b>Corrective services</b>	<b>131</b>
	Indigenous data in the Corrective services chapter	132
	Prison custody	133
	Community corrections	135
	Framework of performance indicators	137
	Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)	138
	Future directions in performance reporting	140
	Attachment tables	141
<b>9</b>	<b>Emergency management</b>	<b>143</b>
	Indigenous data in the Emergency management chapter	143
	References	144
<b>C</b>	<b>Health preface</b>	<b>145</b>
	Indigenous data in the Health preface	148
	Framework of performance indicators	161
	Selected indicators of health outcomes	162
	Future directions	169
	Attachment tables	169
	References	170
<b>10</b>	<b>Public hospitals</b>	<b>171</b>
	Indigenous data in the Public hospitals chapter	174
	Separation rates for Indigenous patients	174
	Separations with a procedure recorded for Indigenous patients	176
	Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals	179
	Equity of access by special needs groups	181
	Framework of performance indicators for maternity services	182

---

Fetal death rate	183
Neonatal death rate	184
Perinatal death rate	185
Future directions in performance reporting	187
Attachment tables	188
References	188
<b>11 Primary and community health</b>	<b>189</b>
Indigenous data in the Primary and community health chapter	190
Framework of performance indicators	192
Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people	195
Child immunisation coverage	200
Potentially preventable hospitalisations	201
Future directions in performance reporting	208
Attachment tables	210
References	211
<b>12 Health management issues</b>	<b>212</b>
Indigenous data in the Health management issues chapter	213
Breast cancer	214
Framework of performance indicators	214
Early detection — participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program	216
Mental health	217
Framework of performance indicators	219
Representation of Indigenous people in the client base	222
Mortality due to suicide	222
Future directions for reporting on mental health management	224
Attachment tables	225
References	225
<b>D Community services preface</b>	<b>226</b>
Cross-cutting community services issues	227

---

Future directions in performance reporting	227
References	228
<b>13 Aged care services</b>	<b>229</b>
Indigenous data in the Aged care chapter	230
Indigenous-specific services	232
Characteristics of older Indigenous people	233
Framework of performance indicators	235
Use by different groups	238
Attachment tables	245
References	245
<b>14 Services for people with disability</b>	<b>246</b>
Indigenous data in the Services for people with disability chapter	247
Framework of performance indicators	248
Service use by special needs groups — Indigenous people	250
Service user data quality and deriving potential populations	256
Attachment tables	260
References	260
<b>15 Protection and support services</b>	<b>261</b>
Indigenous data in the Protection and support services chapter	262
Child protection and out-of-home care services	265
Framework of performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services	270
Child protection and out-of-home care services reporting for Indigenous people	272
Future directions in child protection and out of home care services performance reporting	278
Juvenile justice services	279
Framework of performance indicators for juvenile justice services	280
Juvenile justice services reporting for Indigenous people	281
Supported accommodation and assistance services	285



---

Framework of performance indicators for supported accommodation and assistance services	285
SAAP services reporting for Indigenous people	288
Indigenous outcomes for SAAP	291
Future directions in performance reporting	298
Attachment tables	299
References	305
<b>16 Housing</b>	<b>307</b>
Indigenous data in the Housing chapter	309
Framework of performance indicators	315
Public housing and SOMIH services reporting for Indigenous people	318
Indigenous community housing services reporting for Indigenous people	330
Commonwealth Rent Assistance services reporting for Indigenous people	338
Future directions in performance reporting	345
Attachment tables	346
References	347
<b>A Statistical appendix</b>	<b>349</b>
Indigenous data in the Statistical appendix	350
Population	350
Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English	351
Indigenous population profile	352
Income	353
Educational attainment	353
Statistical concepts used in the Report — age standardisation of data	355
Attachment tables	360
References	360

---

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

First use of acronyms and abbreviations are spelt out in each chapter. A complete list of acronyms and abbreviations and a glossary can be found in the *Report on Government Services 2010*.

---

# 1 Background

This Compendium of Indigenous data is drawn entirely from information contained in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). The Report, which is published annually, is a product of the Review of Government Service Provision.

A Steering Committee, comprising senior representatives from the central agencies of all governments, manages the Review with the assistance of a Secretariat provided by the Productivity Commission. The Steering Committee has overall responsibility for the work of the Review, including its annual publication, the *Report on Government Services*. The Review was established under the auspices of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in 1993 to:

- provide ongoing comparisons of the performance of government services
- report on service provision reforms that governments have implemented or that are under consideration (box 1.1).

The Report on Government Services, now in its fifteenth edition, is a tool for government. It has been used for strategic budget and policy planning, and for policy evaluation. Information in the Report has been used to assess the resource needs and resource performance of departments. It has also been used to identify jurisdictions with whom to share information on services.

The data in the Report can also provide an incentive to improve the performance of government services, by:

- enhancing measurement approaches and techniques in relation to aspects of performance, such as unit costs and service quality
- helping jurisdictions identify where there is scope for improvement
- promoting greater transparency and informed debate about comparative performance.

---

**Box 1.1 Terms of reference for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision**

The Review, to be conducted by a joint Commonwealth/State and Territory government working party, is to undertake the following:

- establish the collection and publication of data that will enable ongoing comparisons of the efficiency and effectiveness of Commonwealth and State government services, including intra-government services. This will involve:
  - establishing performance indicators for different services which would assist comparisons of efficiency and effectiveness. The measures should, to the maximum extent possible, focus on the cost effectiveness of service delivery, as distinct from policy considerations that determine the quality and level of services; and
  - collecting and publishing data that are consistent with these measures. The Review should also address the procedures for the ongoing collection and publication of benchmark data; and
- compile and assess service provision reforms that have been implemented or are under consideration by Commonwealth and State Governments.

The Review will cover all major types of reform, including those involving the separation of policy development from service provision. Case studies of particular reforms could be provided where appropriate.

The Review will need to keep abreast of developments in other relevant reviews and working parties, including the Commonwealth/State Government working party (initiated by the Council of Australian Governments), investigating Commonwealth/State government roles and responsibilities.

*Source:* Report on Government Services 2010 p. xxxi.

COAG agreed in 2009 to a review of the Report on Government Services, to be undertaken by a combined Senior Officials and Heads of Treasuries Working Group. COAG endorsed the review's recommendations at its 7 December 2009 meeting, including that 'the Steering Committee's central role in collecting and publishing data on government service delivery, and the need for timely access to data held by data providers, should be stated in [a] new terms of reference and mandated by COAG' (COAG 2009, recommendation 20). The Steering Committee will implement these recommendations over the next three Report editions (2010 Report, chapter 2).

The focus of the Report is on the effectiveness and efficiency of government purchase or supply of specific services, rather than on general government income support. That is, the Report covers aged care but not the aged pension, disability services but not disability pensions, and children's services but not family payments

---

(although descriptive information on income support is provided in some cases). The impact of child care subsidies on the affordability of childcare services is reported (chapter 3), and Commonwealth Rent Assistance is reported on the basis that it is a targeted payment to assist in the purchase of housing services, and is not general income support (chapter 16).

The 2010 Report contains performance information on 14 overarching service areas (box 1.1, p. 1.6). These government services have two important features:

- their key objectives are common or similar across jurisdictions (lending themselves to comparative performance reporting)
- they make an important contribution to the community and/or economy (meaning there are potentially significant gains from improved effectiveness or efficiency).

### **Indigenous reporting in the 2010 Report**

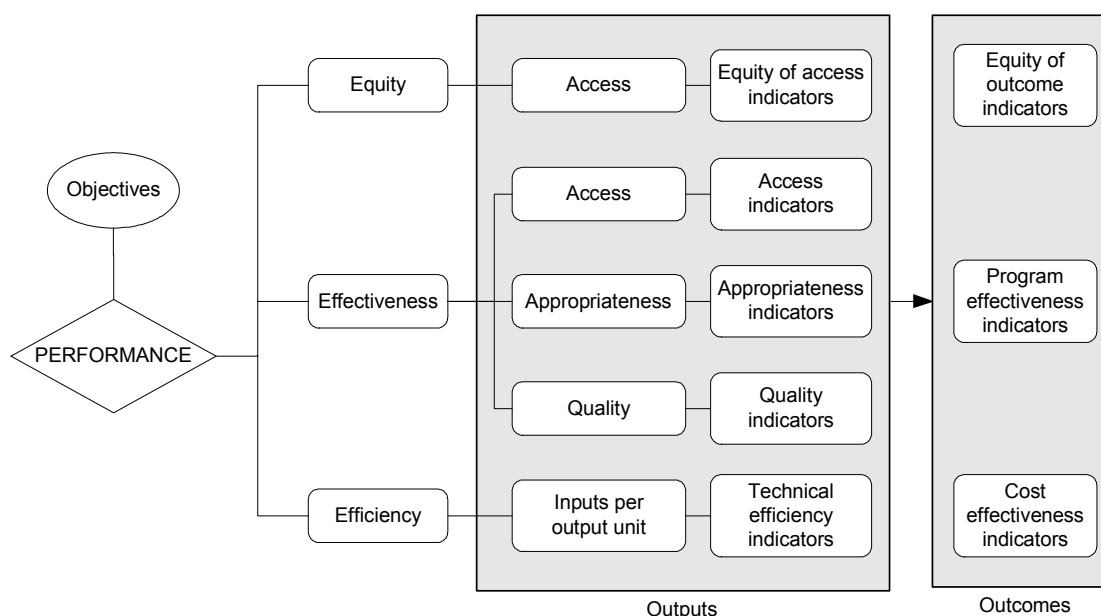
Services covered by the 2010 Report and, therefore, in this Indigenous Compendium include:

- early childhood, education and training
- justice
- emergency management
- health
- community services
- housing.

### **The performance indicator framework**

The Report's general performance framework is set out in figure 1.1. The framework depicts the Review's focus on outcomes, consistent with demand by governments for outcome oriented performance information. This outcome information is supplemented by information on outputs. Output indicators are grouped under 'equity', 'effectiveness' and 'efficiency' headings.

**Figure 1.1 A general framework and examples of performance indicators**



Source: 2010 Report, figure 1.2, p. 1.12.

### *The service process*

The general framework reflects the service process through which service providers transform inputs into outputs and outcomes in order to achieve desired policy and program objectives.

For each service, governments have a number of objectives that relate to desired outcomes for the community. To achieve these objectives, governments provide services and/or fund service providers. Service providers transform resources (inputs) into services (outputs). The rate at which resources are used to make this transformation is known as ‘technical efficiency’.

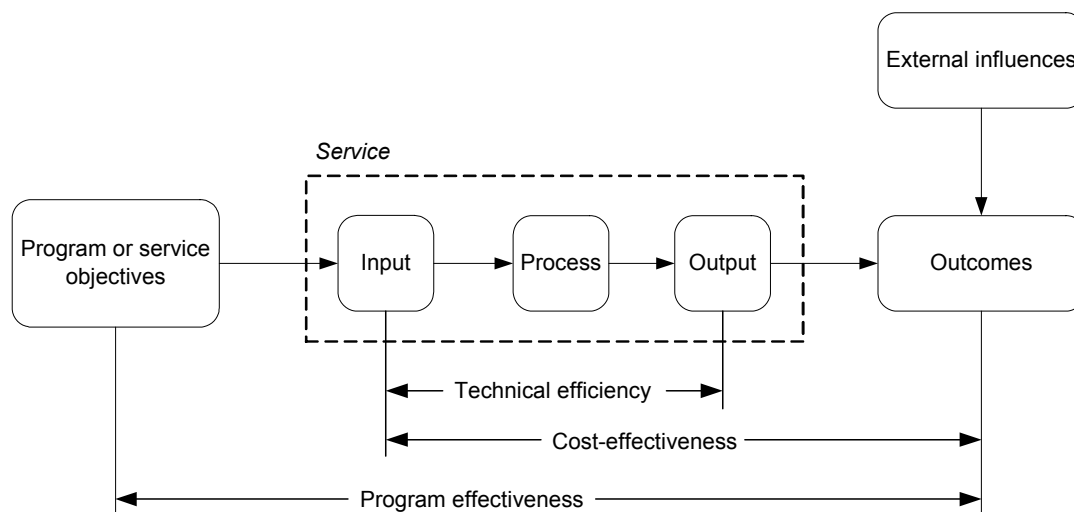
The impact of these outputs on individuals, groups and the community are the outcomes of the service. In this Report, the rate at which resources are used to generate outcomes is referred to as ‘cost effectiveness’. Often, outcomes (and to a lesser extent, outputs) are influenced by factors external to the service. Figure 1.2 distinguishes between program efficiency and program effectiveness, and notes the influence of factors external to a service.

---

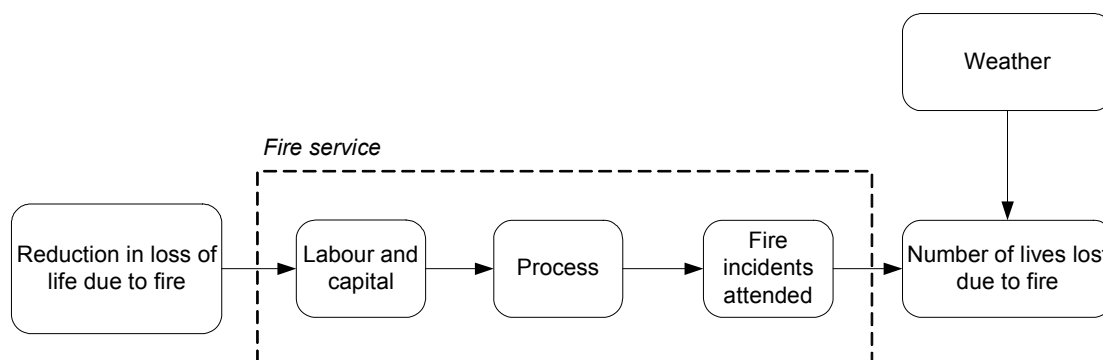
Figure 1.2 **Service process**

---

**Example: general model**



**Example: fire services**



---

Source: 2010 Report, figure 1.3, p. 1.13.

**Objectives**

A number of the objectives (or desired outcomes) for each government funded service are similar across jurisdictions, although the priority that each jurisdiction gives to each objective may differ. The Steering Committee's approach to performance reporting is to focus on the extent to which each *shared* objective for a service has been met. In each chapter, the objectives for the service are outlined, and performance indicators that measure the achievement of those objectives are reported.

---

### *Distinguishing outcomes and outputs*

Outcome indicators provide information on the impact of a service on the status of an individual or a group, and on the success of the service area in achieving its objectives. Outputs are the actual services delivered.

Outcomes may be short term (intermediate) or longer term (final). A short term police random breath testing ‘blitz’, for example, may achieve the intermediate outcome of fewer drunk drivers and lead to a short term reduction in road deaths. A longer term outcome of a permanent reduction in road deaths is likely to reflect external factors such as the design quality of cars and capital investment in improved roads.

The approach in the Report is to:

- use both short term (or intermediate) and long term (or final) outcome indicators, as appropriate
- explain that government provided services are often only one contributing factor and, where possible, point to data on other factors, including different geographic and demographic characteristics across jurisdictions. (Appendix A contains detailed statistics and short profiles on each State and Territory, which may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in the Report.)

While the aim of the Review is to focus on outcomes, they are often difficult to measure. The Report therefore includes measures of outputs, with an understanding that there is a relationship between those outputs and desired outcomes, and that the measures of outputs are proxies for measures of outcomes. Output performance information is also critical for efficient and effective management of government services and is often the level of performance information that is of most interest to individuals who access services.

The indicator framework groups output indicators according to the desired characteristics of a service — for example, accessibility, appropriateness or quality (figure 1.1). By contrast, outcome indicators are not grouped according to desired characteristics, as outcomes typically depend on a number of service characteristics.

### *Equity, effectiveness and efficiency*

There are inherent trade-offs in allocating resources and dangers in analysing only some aspects of a service. A unit of service may have a high cost but be more effective than a lower cost service, and therefore be more cost effective. The Report takes a comprehensive view of performance reporting, and its frameworks incorporate indicators across all relevant dimensions of performance.



---

In early editions, the Report framework gave equal prominence to effectiveness and efficiency as the two overarching dimensions of performance, with equity treated as a sub-dimension of effectiveness. The Report's framework now refers to equity as a third element of performance, separate from effectiveness and efficiency. The principal reason for this distinction is that effectiveness indicators are generally absolute measures of performance, whereas equity indicators relate to the gap in service delivery outputs and outcomes between special needs groups and the general population. Accentuating equity highlights the potential for trade-offs across all three performance dimensions — equity, effectiveness and efficiency. Improving outcomes for a group with special needs, for example, may necessitate an increase in the average cost per unit of service.

### *Equity*

The term 'equity' has a number of interpretations, which are explained in box 1.2. Equity indicators in this Report measure how well a service is meeting the needs of particular groups in society with special needs. Indicators may reflect both equity of access, whereby all Australians are expected to have adequate access to services, and equity of outcome, whereby all Australians are expected to achieve similar outcomes arising from service use.

#### **Box 1.2 Equity**

Equity is an important concept in economic literature, with two elements:

- horizontal equity — the equal treatment of equals
- vertical equity — the unequal but equitable ('fair') treatment of unequals.

In the context of this Report:

- *horizontal* equity is exhibited when services are equally accessible to everyone in the community with a similar level of need.

*vertical* equity is exhibited when services account for the special needs of particular groups in the community and adjust aspects of service delivery to suit these needs. This approach may be needed where geographic, cultural or other reasons mean some members of the community have difficulty accessing a standard service.

A number of criteria can be used to classify groups who may have special needs or difficulties in accessing government services. These include:

- language or literacy proficiency
- gender
- age

- 
- physical or mental capacity
  - race or ethnicity
  - geographic location.

Identifying those service recipients who belong to groups with special needs or access difficulties poses challenges, particularly when relying on client self-identification. If members of such groups are required to identify themselves, then the accuracy of the data will depend on how a group perceives the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether such perceptions change over time (see for example, SCRGSP 2009). Comparability problems also arise where different data collections and different jurisdictions have different definitions of special needs groups.

The Report often uses the proportion of each target group in the broader community as a point of comparison when examining service delivery to special needs groups. This approach is reasonable for services that are provided on a virtually universal basis (for example, school education), but must be treated with caution for other services, where service provision is based on the level of need, which may vary between groups (for example, aged care services). Another option is to collect a more accurate profile of need (for example, the estimation of the ‘potential population’ of people with the potential to require specialist disability services at some time).

Where geographic location is used to identify groups with special needs, data are usually disaggregated according to either the metropolitan, rural and remote area classification system or the Australian Bureau of Statistics’ (ABS 2007) Australian Standard Geographical Classification of remoteness areas. These classifications are generally based on population density and/or the distance that residents need to travel to access services. The geographic classification system used in each chapter is outlined in chapter 2.

Such classifications are imperfect indicators of the time and cost of reaching a service. Further, they do not consider the client’s capacity to bear the cost of receiving the service (Griffith 1998). To improve the model, service centre locations would need to be reclassified according to the services they provide and the client’s cost of accessing the service. Moreover, for some services, classification systems based on distance or population are not useful indicators of access to services — for example, ambulances can sometimes respond more quickly in rural areas than in metropolitan areas because there is less traffic.

---

## *Effectiveness*

Effectiveness indicators measure how well the outputs of a service achieve the stated objectives of that service. The reporting framework groups effectiveness indicators according to characteristics that are considered important to the service. For most chapters, these characteristics include access, appropriateness and/or quality.

## *Access*

Access indicators measure how easily the community can obtain a service. In this Report, access has two main dimensions, undue delay (timeliness) and undue cost (affordability). Timeliness indicators in this Report include waiting times (for example, in public hospitals and for aged care services). Affordability indicators in this Report relate to the proportion of income spent on particular services (for example, out-of-pocket expenses in children's services).

## *Appropriateness*

Appropriateness indicators measure how well services meet client needs. An appropriateness indicator for the Supported Accommodation and Assistance Program, for example, is the proportion of clients receiving the services that they are assessed as needing. Appropriateness indicators also seek to identify the extent of any underservicing or overservicing (Renwick and Sadkowsky 1991).

Some services have developed measurable standards of service need against which levels of service can be assessed. The 'overcrowding' measure in housing, for example, measures the appropriateness of the size of the dwelling relative to the size of the household. Other services have few measurable standards of service need; for example, the desirable number of medical treatments for particular populations is not known. However, data on differences in service levels can indicate where further work could identify possible underservicing or overservicing.

## *Quality*

Quality indicators reflect the extent to which a service is suited to its purpose and conforms to specifications. Information about quality is particularly important when there is a strong emphasis on increasing efficiency (as indicated by lower unit costs). There is usually more than one way in which to deliver a service, and each alternative has different implications for both cost and quality. Information about quality is needed to ensure all relevant aspects of performance are considered.

---

The Steering Committee's approach is to identify and report on aspects of quality, particularly actual or implied competence. Actual competence can be measured by the frequency of positive (or negative) events resulting from the actions of the service (for example, deaths resulting from health system errors such as an incorrect dose of drugs). Implied competence can be measured by proxy indicators, such as the extent to which aspects of a service (such as inputs, processes and outputs) conform to specifications — for example, the level of accreditation of public hospitals and aged care facilities.

The reporting framework includes quality as one aspect of effectiveness, and distinguishes it from access and appropriateness (figure 1.1). This distinction is somewhat artificial because these other aspects of service provision also contribute to a meaningful picture of quality.

### *Efficiency*

The concept of efficiency has a number of dimensions. Overall economic efficiency requires satisfaction of technical, allocative and dynamic efficiency:

- technical efficiency requires that goods and services be produced at the lowest possible cost
- allocative efficiency requires the production of the set of goods and services that consumers value most, from a given set of resources
- dynamic efficiency means that, over time, consumers are offered new and better products, and existing products at lower cost.

This Report focuses on technical (or productive) efficiency. Technical efficiency indicators measure how well services use their resources (inputs) to produce outputs for the purpose of achieving desired outcomes. Government funding per unit of output delivered is a typical indicator of technical efficiency — for example, recurrent funding per annual curriculum hour for vocational education and training.

Comparisons of the unit cost of a service are a more meaningful input to public policy when they use the full cost to government, accounting for all resources consumed in providing the service. Problems can occur when some costs are not included or are treated inconsistently (for example, superannuation, overheads or the user cost of capital). The Steering Committee approach, where full cost information is not available in the short term, is that:

- data should be calculated consistently across jurisdictions
- data treatment should be fully transparent.

---

## Other related performance measurement exercises

Three other COAG performance measurement exercises are closely related to this Report. These either include Indigenous reporting or are primarily focused on Indigenous reporting:

- National Agreement performance reporting under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations (IGA)
- *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators* report
- *Indigenous Expenditure Report*.

The governance arrangements of these other COAG performance measurement exercises and their relationship with this Report are outlined below.

### *National Agreement performance reporting*

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

The IGA included six new National Agreements (NAs) including the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA)*, which while not associated with a national Specific Purpose Payment that can provide funding to the states and territories for the sector covered by the other NA's the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* draws together Indigenous elements from the other NAs and is associated with several NP agreements.

The Steering Committee recognises the importance of ensuring that related COAG performance reporting exercises are aligned. For the 2010 Report, the Steering Committee revised performance indicator reporting in the Early childhood, education and training section (Part B) of the Report, to align with the education and training NAs and the NIRA. The Steering Committee anticipates that further alignment between this Report and the other NAs will be implemented in the 2011 Report.

### *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report*

In 2002, COAG commissioned the Steering Committee to produce a regular public report on progress in overcoming Indigenous disadvantage. The terms of reference for this report was updated in March 2009. Four editions of the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators* report have been published

---

(SCRGSP 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009). The fifth edition of the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage (OID) report is anticipated to be released in mid-2011.

In contrast to the Report on Government Services, which focuses on the efficiency and effectiveness of specific services as well as outcomes of these services, the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report focuses on outcomes for Indigenous people. It does not report on individual government services. The reporting framework has two tiers: 'COAG targets and headline indicators' for the longer term outcomes sought; and a second tier of 'strategic areas for action' and 'strategic change indicators' that are potentially responsive to government policies and programs in the shorter term.

COAG endorsed an alignment of the OID report framework and the NIRA indicators in March 2009. The Steering Committee is committed to ensuring alignment with relevant indicators in the Report on Government Services.

### *Indigenous Expenditure Report*

In December 2007, COAG committed to reporting on expenditure on services to Indigenous Australians. In October 2008, Treasury requested the Secretariat for the Review to provide secretariat services to the Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee, an arrangement endorsed by COAG in 2009.

The Indigenous Expenditure Report Steering Committee — under the auspices of the Heads of Treasuries and in consultation with Indigenous organisations, governments and researchers — has developed a national framework for collecting and reporting information on government expenditure on services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. A high-level overview of the reporting approach was endorsed by COAG at its July 2009 meeting. The first data report is expected to be delivered to Heads of Treasuries by mid-2010.

## **References**

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Australian Standard Geographic Classification*, Cat. no. 1216.0, Canberra.

COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2008, *COAG Communiqué 3 July 2008*, [www.coag.gov.au/coag\\_meeting\\_outcomes/2008-07-03/index#fragment-3](http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2008-07-03/index#fragment-3) (accessed 20 October 2008).

— 2009, *COAG Communiqué 7 July 2009*, [www.coag.gov.au/coag\\_meeting\\_outcomes/2009-12-07/index.cfm](http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2009-12-07/index.cfm) (accessed 7 December 2009).

---

Griffith, D.A. 1998, 'The Griffith service access frame: a practical model for quantifying access to services, developing education profiles and measuring government policy outcomes in Australia's service access disadvantaged areas', Paper presented at the Northern Territory Institute of Educational Research Symposium, Darwin, 22–23 May.

Renwick, M. and Sadkowsky, K. 1991, *Variations in Surgery Rates*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Health Services Series no. 2, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2003, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

— 2005, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2005*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

— 2007, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2007*, Productivity Commission, Canberra

— 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra

— 2010, *Report on Government Services 2010*, Productivity Commission, Canberra

---

## 2 The Compendium of Indigenous data

The primary aim of this Compendium is to provide an easily accessible collation of Indigenous data from the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report).

The data contained in this Compendium — focusing on the efficiency and effectiveness of specific areas of service delivery — can provide information that complements the material in the separate *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators* report (SCRGSP 2009). The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage* report summarises outcomes for Indigenous Australians, rather than assessing the performance of specific services.

### Improvements in reporting of Indigenous data

Improvements to the Indigenous data within the 2010 Report were made in the following chapters:

- *Early childhood, education and training:*
  - ‘School education (Chapter 4) data have been aligned with National Education Agreement and National Indigenous Reform Agreement indicators:
    - ... additional measures for the access and equity indicator ‘participation’, reflecting participation in school education by students aged 6–15 by Indigenous status
    - ... measures in relation to participation in the National Assessment Program —Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) testing, by Indigenous status
    - ... additional measure for the outcome indicator ‘completion’ in relation to completion of year 10 by 17–19 year olds, by Indigenous status.
  - In addition, the outcomes of the 2007 National Years 6 and 10 Civics and Citizenship Assessment, are reported by Indigenous status for the outcome indicator ‘civics and citizenship performance’.
  - ‘Vocational education and training’ (Chapter 5) has been enhanced by including:



- 
- ... expanded reporting of VET participation in general and VET participation in certificate III level and above, to include reporting by Indigenous status
  - ... new reporting of VET participation in diploma level qualifications and above, by target age groups and Indigenous status
  - ... expanded reporting of qualifications completed, to include completions by all students at certificate III level qualifications and above, and at diploma level qualifications and above, by target age groups and Indigenous status.
- *Community services:*
    - ‘Aged care services’ (Chapter 13) has been enhanced to include additional data for the first time for Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia (EACH-D) services including:
      - ... aged care recipients per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years as a proportion of all residents, by locality and recipients from a non-English speaking country
      - ... Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients and by locality.

## **Indigenous data in the 2010 Report**

Table 2.1 provides an overview of data on Indigenous Australians in the 2010 Report. It indicates which service areas reported at least one data item on Indigenous Australians.

**Table 2.1 Reporting of at least one data item on Indigenous Australians, 2010 Report**

<i>Service area/indicator framework</i>	<i>Descriptive</i>	<i>Outcomes</i>	<i>Outputs</i>		
			<i>Equity</i>	<i>Effectiveness</i>	<i>Efficiency</i>
<i>Early childhood, education and training</i>					
Early childhood, education and training preface	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Children's services	x	x	✓	x	x
School education	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
VET	x	✓	✓	✓	x
<i>Justice</i>					
Justice preface	x	x	x	x	x
Police services	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Court administration	x	x	x	x	x
Corrective services	✓	x	x	✓	x
<i>Emergency management</i>					
Fire events	x	x	x	x	x
Ambulance events	x	x	x	x	x
Road rescue events	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Health</i>					
Health preface	✓	✓	x	x	x
Public hospitals	✓	x	x	x	x
Maternity services	x	✓	x	x	x
Primary and community health	✓	✓	✓	x	x
Breast cancer	x	x	✓	x	x
Mental health	✓	✓	x	x	x
<i>Community services</i>					
Community services preface	x	x	x	x	x
Aged care services	✓	x	✓	x	x
Services for people with disability	✓	x	✓	✓	x
Child protection and out-of-home care	✓	x	x	✓	x
Juvenile justice services	✓	x	x	✓	x
Supported Accommodation Assistance Program	x	✓	✓	✓	x
<i>Housing</i>					
Public housing	✓	✓	x	x	x
State owned and managed Indigenous housing	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
Community housing	✓	x	x	x	x
Indigenous community housing	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Commonwealth Rent Assistance	x	✓	✓	x	x

Source: Chapters 3–16; 2010 Report, table 2.4, p. 2.18.

---

### *Data collection issues relating to Indigenous Australians*

Many administrative data collections do not have accurate or complete identification of the Indigenous status of their clients. In some instances, the method and level of identification of Indigenous people appear to vary across jurisdictions. Further, while many surveys now include an Indigenous identifier, many do not include a sufficiently large sample to provide reliable results for the Indigenous population.

The ABS and AIHW undertake important roles in improving data for the Indigenous population, including:

- an ongoing program to improve the identification of Indigenous status of clients in Australian, State and Territory governments' administrative systems. Priority is being given to the improvement of births and deaths statistics in all states and territories, as well as data for hospital separations, community services, education, housing and crime and justice
- work with other agencies to develop and support national Indigenous information plans, Indigenous performance indicators and Indigenous taskforces on a number of topics
- improving Indigenous enumeration in the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, including data for small geographic areas
- an established cycle of Indigenous-specific surveys as part of the ABS Household Survey Program to provide Indigenous statistics on a three-yearly basis and an annual series of Indigenous labour force estimates.

The Ministerial Council on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs (MCATSIA) commissioned work to identify methodological issues in Indigenous data collections, outline how these are being addressed and identify any remaining gaps. The findings are presented in *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*, released in mid-2006 by the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research (CAEPR 2008) (Taylor 2006). In mid-2007, MCATSIA commissioned further work on Indigenous population statistics from the CAEPR constructed around four projects:

- detailed regional analysis of change in Indigenous social indicators
- assessment of social and spatial mobility among Indigenous people in metropolitan areas
- development of conceptual and methodological approaches to the measurement of short term mobility

- 
- case-study analyses of multiple disadvantage in select city neighbourhoods and regional centres.

Working Papers related to these projects are co-badged with MCATSIA and released as part of the CAEPR Working Paper Series (CAEPR 2008).

In December 2007, COAG established a Working Group on Indigenous Reform (WGIR) to support the achievement of COAG's Indigenous targets. It is chaired by the Hon Jenny Macklin MP, Australian Government Minister for Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs and comprises senior officials from each jurisdiction. The WGIR has developed a Closing the Gaps framework and the Steering Committee is committed to aligning relevant indicators in this Report with the WGIR framework.

The Review will further draw on these initiatives in future reports.

## References

- CAEPR (Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research) 2008, *MCATSIA Indigenous Population Project*, [www.anu.edu.au/caepr/projects/mcatsia.php](http://www.anu.edu.au/caepr/projects/mcatsia.php), Australian National University (accessed 19 November 2009).
- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2008, *COAG Communiqué 29 November 2008*, [www.coag.gov.au/coag\\_meeting\\_outcomes/2008-11-29/index.cfm](http://www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2008-11-29/index.cfm), Australian Government (accessed 19 November 2009).
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009a (and previous issues), *Report on Government Service Provision 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- 2009b (and previous issues), *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.
- Taylor, J. 2006, *Population and Diversity: Policy Implications of Emerging Indigenous Demographic Trends*, Discussion paper no. 283/2006, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Australian National University, Canberra.

---

# A Early childhood, education and training preface

## CONTENTS

<b>Measuring the performance of the sector</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Indigenous Australians and ECET</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Special needs groups</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>30</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this preface, table EPA.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. B.15' this is page 15 of preface B of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table BA.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment BA of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

Education is a life-long activity, beginning with learning and development in the home through to more formal settings — including child care, preschool and the three sectors that comprise Australia's education and training system (the school education, vocational education and training (VET) and higher education sectors).

The following chapters of this Report cover child care (including outside school hours care) and preschools (chapter 3), school education (chapter 4), and VET (chapter 5). References are made to associated information contained in other parts of this Report, such as chapters and related attachment tables.

---

Areas of government involvement in early childhood, education and training (ECET) that are not covered in this Report include:

- universities (although some information is included in this Preface where necessary to provide a complete picture)
- income support payments for students
- adult community education (except VET programs)
- VET activity delivered on a fee-for-service basis by private and community education providers.

Australia's ECET sector has a range of objectives, some of which are common across all sector components (for example, to increase knowledge and equip students with the skills for life long learning) while others are more specific to a particular sector.

- The objectives of children's services are to meet the care and education needs of all children in developmentally appropriate ways, in a safe and nurturing environment, to provide support for families in caring for their children, and to provide these services across a range of settings in an equitable and efficient manner (2010 Report, box 3.3). Children's services have both education and care objectives and the Children's services chapter presents both of these.
- The objectives of school education services, as reflected in the national goals for schooling (2010 Report, box 4.1) (and consistent with the *National Education Agreement*) focus on improving educational outcomes for all young Australians which is central to the nation's social and economic prosperity, and positioning young people to live fulfilling, productive and responsible lives.
- The objectives of VET services, as reflected in the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development* (2010 Report, box 5.3) are to ensure all working age Australians have the opportunity to develop the skills and qualifications needed, including through a responsive training system, to enable them to be effective participants in and contributors to the modern labour market. VET services also aim to assist individuals to overcome barriers to education, training and employment, and to be motivated to acquire and utilise new skills, to ensure Australian industry and businesses develop, harness and utilise the skills and abilities of the workforce, and to provide opportunities for Indigenous Australians to acquire skills to access viable employment.
- The objectives of higher education services, as reflected in the *Commonwealth Higher Education Support Act 2003*, include contributing to the development of cultural and intellectual life in Australia, and appropriately meeting Australia's social and economic needs for a highly educated and skilled population.

---

Australian governments view early childhood development, education and training as key means to improve economic and social outcomes, as well as to improve the equity of outcomes in society. The link between early childhood development and achievement at school is well established, as is the link between education and skills and workforce participation and productivity. Research indicates that early childhood, education, skills and workforce development policies could increase workforce participation by 0.7 percentage points, and productivity by up to 1.2 per cent by 2030 (PC 2006).

### **Measuring the performance of the sector**

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The *National Education Agreement* (NEA) and *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development* (NASWD) cover the area of ECET, and education and training indicators in the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) establish specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). The performance indicator results reported in this preface have been revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements. The Future directions section of this preface identifies possible future reporting on performance indicators from COAG National Partnership agreements.

Individual performance indicator frameworks for the children's services, school education and VET sectors have been developed for the Report (figures 3.1, 4.1 and 5.1 in the respective chapters). There is significant interaction between children's services (particularly preschool) and school education, between school education and VET, and between schools/VET and the university sector. Outcomes are also related to socioeconomic factors, geographic location, age, Indigenous status, language background and the performance of other government agencies (particularly in the areas of health, housing and community services).

### **Indigenous Australians and ECET**

The particular needs of Indigenous Australians for services in the ECET sector was reflected in the endorsement of Indigenous-specific targets by COAG in 2008 (COAG 2008) and in the NIRA. COAG targets include increasing access to quality early childhood education for 4 year olds in remote communities, reducing the gap

---

in literacy skills for school-age children, and increasing year 12 (or equivalent) attainment. A range of indicators in this Preface report on the performance of education and training services in relation to Indigenous people.

### *Selected equity and effectiveness indicators*

#### *Participation in child care*

Indigenous children's participation in Australian Government approved child care services is presented in tables 3A.2 and 3A.3. Nationally in 2009, 2.2 per cent of Indigenous children aged 0–5 years and 2.8 per cent of Indigenous children aged 6–12 years participated in Australian Government approved child care services (table 3A.2).

#### *Participation in preschool*

Indigenous children's participation in preschool is presented in table 3A.4. Nationally, the representation of Indigenous children in preschools was a similar proportion (4.9 per cent) to their representation in the community (4.4 per cent) (table 3A.4).

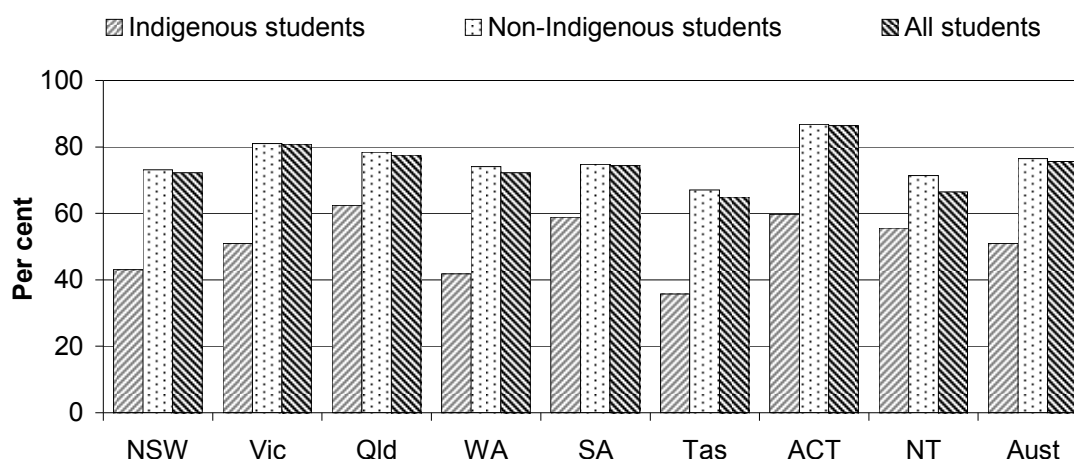
The *National Report to Parliament on Indigenous Education and Training, 2006* reported that nationally, the proportion of Indigenous students in government preschools who were assessed as being literacy ready to start school was similar in 2002 (64.9 per cent) and 2006 (65.3 per cent in 2006), and the proportion assessed as numeracy ready increased from 64.4 per cent in 2002 to 67.7 per cent in 2006 (DEEWR 2008). However, the disparity in academic performance between Indigenous students and non-Indigenous students increases as students progress through school (SCRGSP 2009, p. 4.46). Research has shown that achievement in years 5 and 7 literacy and numeracy is a key determinant of whether students continue to year 12 and enter into higher education (ACER 2004).

#### *Participation in school education and VET*

Nationally, the apparent retention rate of full time Indigenous students from year 10 to year 12 was 51.0 per cent in 2008, compared with 75.6 per cent for full time all students (figure EP.1). Indigenous students who leave school before year 10 are not included in the base year for retention from year 10 to year 12. Nationally, 10.8 per cent of Indigenous students left school before year 10 — compared to 0.7 per cent of all students — so are not included in the base year for retention from year 10 to year 12 (table 4A.44).



Figure EP.1 **Apparent retention rates from year 10 to year 12, full time secondary students, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions, but particularly for SA, Tasmania and the NT where there are high proportions of part time students in government schools (table 4.4 in 2010 Report, chapter 4). <sup>c</sup> Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. <sup>d</sup> Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. No. 4221.0; table 4A.44; 2010 Report, figure B.8, p. B.17.

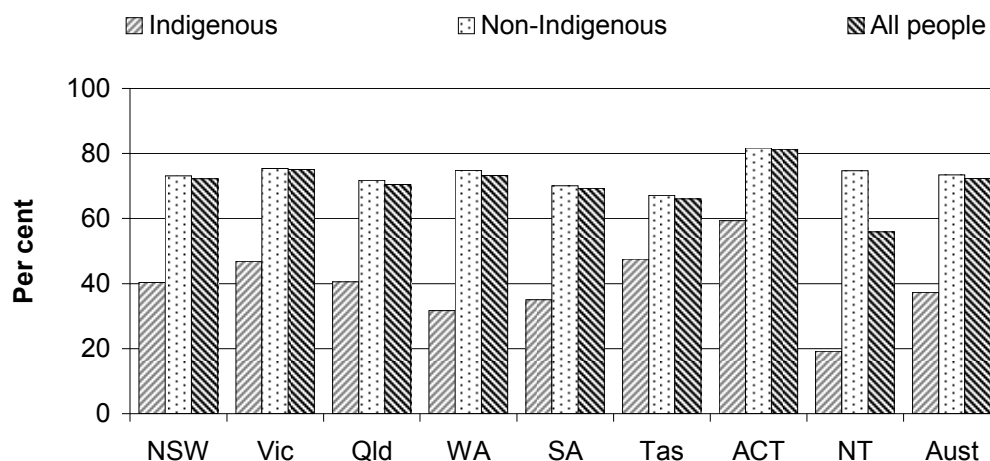
In 2006, 32 per cent of the year 12 Indigenous student cohort undertook a senior secondary certificate course aimed at gaining university entrance, compared to 78 per cent of the non-Indigenous student cohort. Of these Indigenous students, 11 per cent attained a score that would gain them university entrance, compared to 47 per cent of non-Indigenous students (DEEWR 2008).

Nationally in 2007, Indigenous students comprised 3.2 per cent of students participating in VET in Schools (NCVER 2009). Indigenous students made up a higher proportion of VET students than their proportion in the population (table 5A.2).

### *Participation in full time employment, education or training*

Nationally in 2006, non-Indigenous 18–24 year olds were more likely than Indigenous 18–24 year olds to be engaged in full time employment, education or training (73.4 per cent and 37.3 per cent respectively) (figure EP.2). Data for other age groups are presented in table EPA.1.

**Figure EP.2 Proportion of 18–24 year olds engaged in full time employment, education or training, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Full time participation is defined as participation in full time employment, full time education or training, or a combination of both part time employment and part time education or training. <sup>b</sup> Australia includes 'Other Territories'. <sup>c</sup> All people aged 18–24 years excludes people whose fully engaged employment or education status was unknown. <sup>d</sup> All people includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown. <sup>e</sup> Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated resident population for the jurisdiction in the 15–19 years age group. In some cases students are educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence. These students are counted in their jurisdiction of education for the numerator (number of students educated in the jurisdiction) and their jurisdiction of residence for the denominator (estimated resident population).

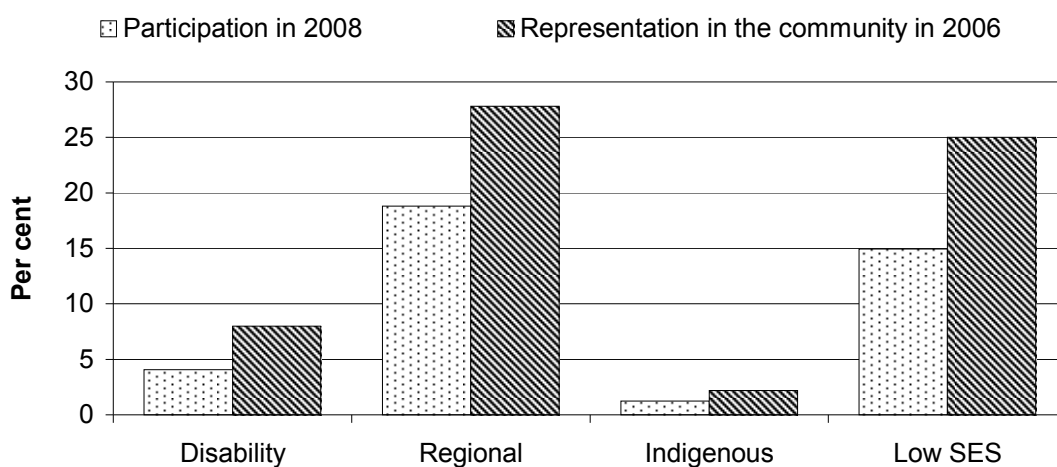
Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table EPA.1; 2010 Report, figure B.12, p. B.21.

### *Participation in higher education*

While most young people make successful transitions from school to higher education, some do not. Research shows that students from groups that are less likely to complete year 12 are also those less likely to participate in higher education, and particularly those that show low levels of early school achievement (ACER 2003).

In higher education, there is an under-representation (compared to the proportion of the relative group in the community) among people from regional areas of Australia, people with a disability, those with disadvantaged/low socioeconomic backgrounds and Indigenous Australians (figure EP.3).

Figure EP.3 **Higher education participation by selected groups, Australia<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Students can be included in more than one selected group. <sup>b</sup> Regional includes regional, remote, rural and isolated areas.

Source: DEEWR (2009 and unpublished) *Higher Education Student Statistics, 2008*; table EPA.5; 2010 Report, figure B.13, p. B.22.

### *Selected outcome indicators*

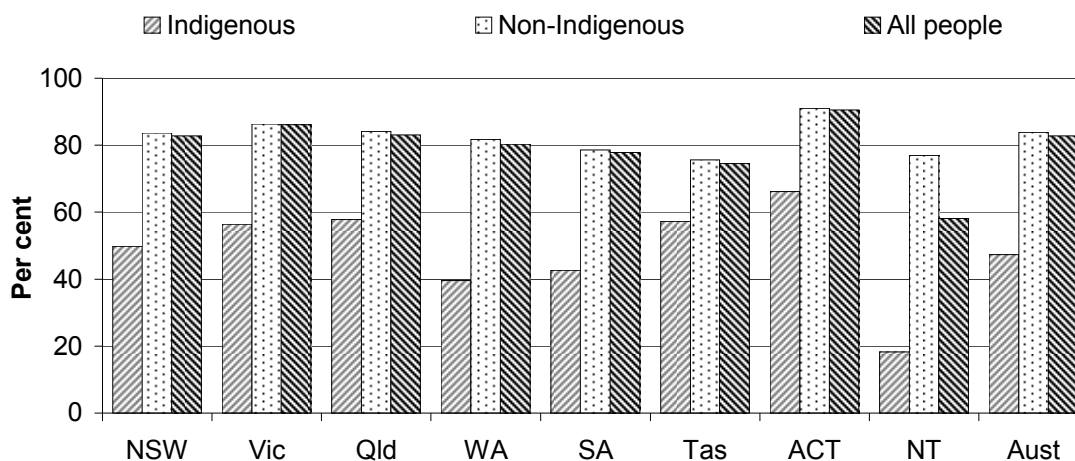
#### *Educational attainment*

An important objective of the education system is to add to the skill base of the population, with the benefits of improving employment, worker productivity and economic growth. Educational attainment of the labour force is used as a proxy indicator for the stock of skills. However, it understates the skill base because it does not capture skills acquired through partially completed courses, courses not leading to a formal qualification, or training and experience gained at work.

#### *Minimum attainment — Year 12 or equivalent, or Certificate II*

Nationally in 2006, non-Indigenous 20–24 year olds were more likely than Indigenous 20–24 year olds to have completed year 12 or equivalent, or gained a qualification at certificate II or above (83.8 per cent and 47.4 per cent respectively) (figure EP.4). Data for 19 year olds and 25–64 year olds are presented in table EPA.2.

**Figure EP.4 Proportion of 20–24 year olds who completed year 12 or equivalent, or gained a qualification at certificate level II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Australia includes 'Other Territories'. <sup>b</sup> People aged 20–24 years who have completed year 12 or certificate II or above includes certificate I or II nfd but excludes people with a certificate nfd and people whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined. <sup>c</sup> All people include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions. <sup>d</sup> Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated resident population for the jurisdiction in the 15–19 years age group. In some cases students are educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence. These students are counted in their jurisdiction of education for the numerator (number of students educated in the jurisdiction) and their jurisdiction of residence for the denominator (estimated resident population).

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table EPA.2; 2010 Report, figure B.21, p. B.30.

### *People with limited or no qualifications*

Indigenous 20–64 year olds were more likely to be without qualifications at or above a certificate III than non-Indigenous 20–64 year olds (76.0 per cent and 50.3 per cent respectively) (figure EP.5).

Figure EP.5 Proportion of 20–64 year olds without qualifications at or above certificate III, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>



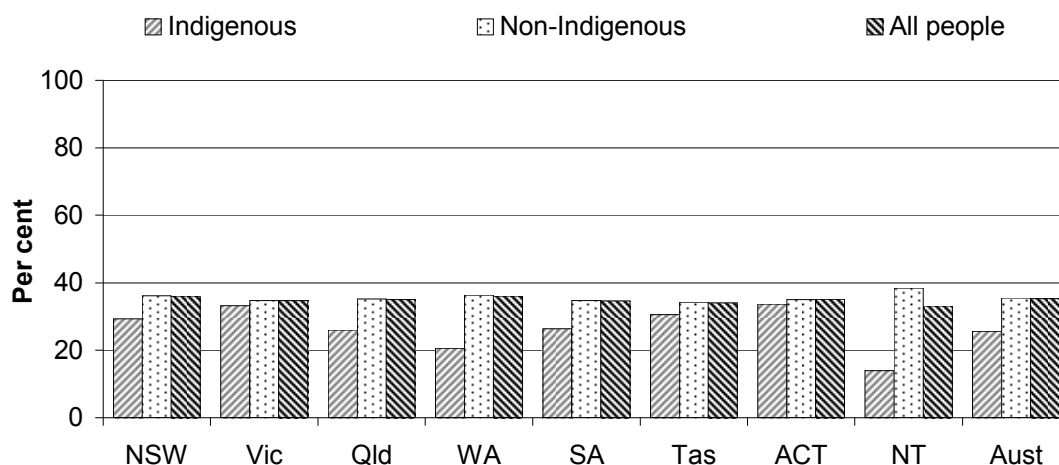
<sup>a</sup> Certificate III or above includes certificate III, IV, diploma, advanced diploma, bachelor degree and above. Based on ABS decision tree for determination of level of highest education attainment. <sup>b</sup> All people excludes people whose level of education was not stated. <sup>c</sup> All people include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table EPA.3; 2010 Report, figure B.22, p. B.31.

### *People with or working towards selected VET qualifications*

Nationally in 2006, 35.3 per cent of 20–64 year olds had, or were working towards, a post school qualification at a certificate III, IV, diploma or advanced diploma level. Non-Indigenous 20–64 year olds were more likely than Indigenous 20–64 year olds to have, or be working towards, a certificate III, IV, diploma or advanced diploma (35.5 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively) (figure EP.6).

**Figure EP.6 Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in certificate III, IV, diploma and advanced diploma, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Australia includes Other Territories. <sup>b</sup> Includes people who have indicated that they have attained one of these qualifications, or are working towards a post school qualification. The Census does not enable disaggregation by qualification type, therefore this figure is an overcount of the required population. <sup>c</sup> All people excludes people whose level of education or attendance status was not stated. <sup>d</sup> All people include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table EPA.4; 2010 Report, figure B.23, p. B.32.

## Cross-cutting issues

The link between early childhood development and achievement at school is well established, as is the link between education, skills, workforce participation and productivity. Information in the earlier sections of this preface has pointed to some of these relationships.

## Special needs groups

The ECET chapters report various data in relation to Indigenous populations as well as other special needs groups such as people with a disability, people living in remote areas, people with a language background other than English, and people from low socioeconomic status (SES) backgrounds (table EP.1). (This compendium only includes those data relating specifically to Indigenous people.)

**Table EP.1 Some data reported on special needs groups in ECET chapters**

	<i>Children's services (chapter 3)</i>	<i>School education (chapter 4)</i>	<i>VET (chapter 5)</i>
Indigenous people	✓	✓	✓
People with a disability	✓	✓	✓
People in remote areas	✓	✓	✓
People with a language background other than English	✓	✓	✓
People from low SES backgrounds	✓	✓	✓

Source: 2010 Report, table B.1, p. B.39.

Special needs groups are not discrete, with some individuals belonging to more than one of these groups. For example, there is a greater incidence of low socioeconomic status and particular types of disability amongst Indigenous people compared with the general population (ABS unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*). People with a severe disability are often disadvantaged in terms of workforce participation (ABS 2004), which may lead to lower socioeconomic status.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this preface are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this preface by an 'A' suffix (for example, table EPA.1 is table 1 in the Early childhood, education and training attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

- Table EPA.1** Full time participation in employment, education or training, by Indigenous status (per cent), 2006
- Table EPA.2** Proportion of people who have completed year 12 or equivalent or gained a qualification at certificate level II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
- Table EPA.3** Proportion of 20–64 year old population who do not have qualifications at or above certificate III, by Indigenous status, 2006
- Table EPA.4** Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in certificate III, IV, diploma and advanced diploma, by Indigenous status, 2006
- Table EPA.5** Higher education participation by selected groups

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra.
- ACER (Australian Council for Educational Research) 2003 *Entering Higher Education in Australia*, LSAY Briefing Number 6, January 2003, Melbourne.
- 2004, *What do we know about the experiences of Australian Youth?*, Melbourne.
- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2008, *Productivity Agenda Working Group — Education, Skills, Training and Early Childhood Development: outcomes, progress measures and policy directions 12 March 2008*, Canberra, <http://mediacentre.dewr.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/85499B3A-E77F-4A55-9735-F8CD853EB072/0/Comminque.pdf> (accessed 12 October 2008).
- DEEWR (Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations) 2008, *National Report to Parliament on Indigenous Education and Training, 2006*, Canberra.
- NCVER (National Centre for Vocational Education Research) 2009, *Australian vocational education and training statistics: VET in Schools 2007*, Adelaide.



---

PC (Productivity Commission) 2006, *Potential Benefits of the National Reform Agenda*, Report to the Council of Australian Governments, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

## 3 Children's services

### CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Children's services chapter</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Participation rates for special needs groups</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Indigenous preschool attendance rates</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>42</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 3A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 3.15' this is page 15 of chapter 3 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 3A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 3A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

Children's services aim to meet the care, education and development needs of children. In this chapter, child care services are those provided to children aged 0–12 years, usually by someone other than the child's parents or guardian. Preschool services are services provided to children mainly in the year or two before they begin full time schooling. This chapter is included in the 'Early childhood, education and training' section of the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) because of the important links between children's services and education.

---

The data in this chapter relate to services that are supported by the Australian, State and Territory governments. Local governments also plan, fund and deliver children's services. Due to data limitations, the only local government data included are where Australian, State and Territory government funding and/or licensing are involved.

### **Indigenous data in the Children's services chapter**

The Children's services chapter in the 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- representation of Indigenous children in Australian Government approved child care services (compared to their representation in the community), 2008-09
- representation of Indigenous children in State and Territory Government child care and preschools (compared to their representation in the community), 2008-09
- Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory Government preschool services, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- children absent from non-government preschools, 2008.

The arrangements for departmental responsibility for early childhood education and care vary across State and Territory governments. There are also differences across states and territories for early childhood education program names and starting ages. To provide some clarity on these arrangements, a matrix showing basic information on child care and preschool education programs, such as agency responsibility, program names and starting ages, has been included in attachment table 3A.1.

The Australian Government provides supplementary funding to support the participation of Indigenous children in preschool programs. In 2009, an estimated \$9.1 million was provided on a per person and project basis to 1263 preschools. The funding covers 8278 full time equivalent Indigenous preschool enrolments (DEEWR unpublished).

### **Framework of performance indicators**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for children's services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 3.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

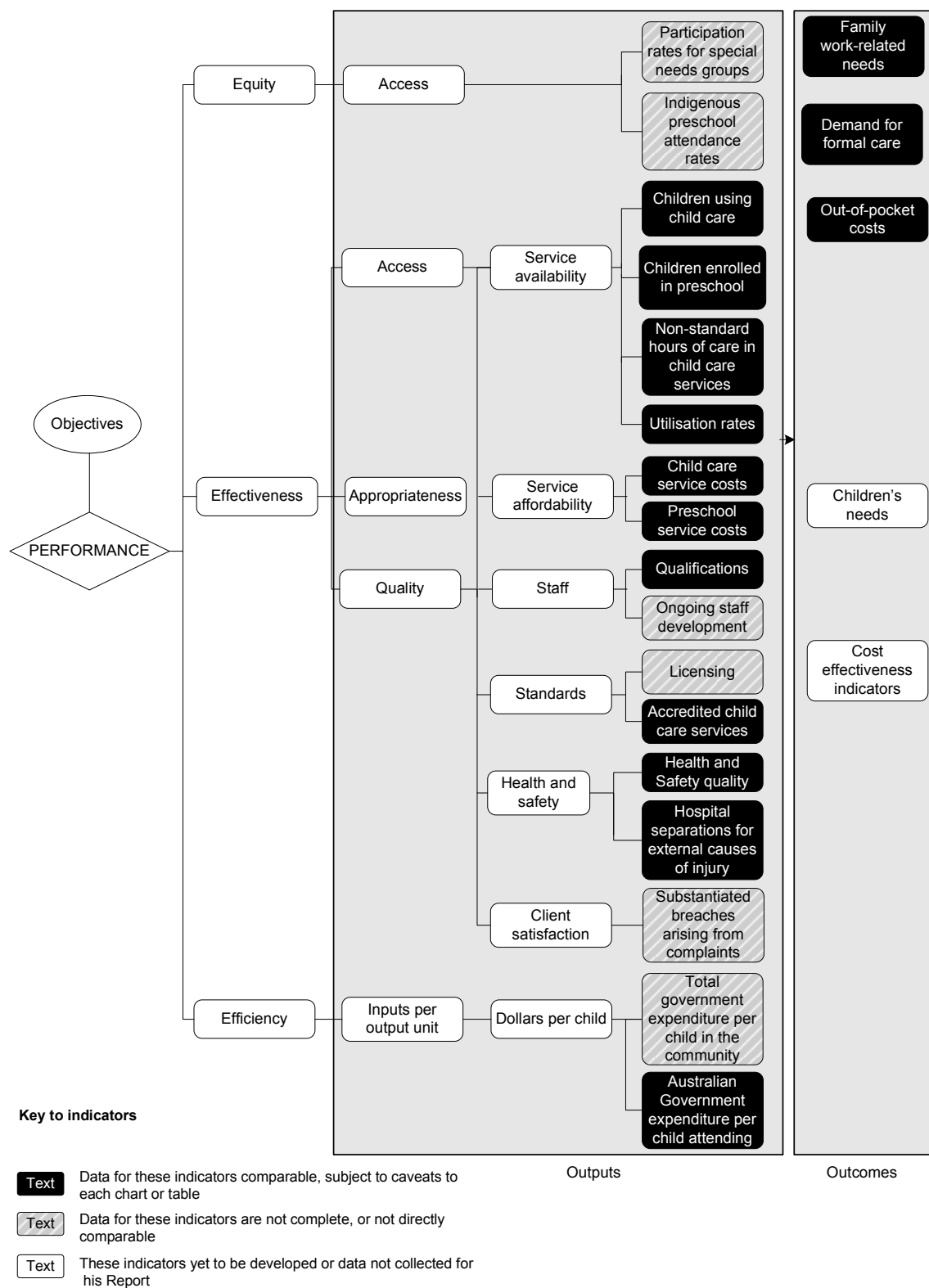
---

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

None of the National Agreements relate specifically to children's services. The *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians, and includes an indicator relating to access to quality early childhood education for Indigenous children. The measurement details of NIRA reporting were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that this indicator will be incorporated into the Children's services chapter for the 2011 Report.

Figure 3.1 Performance indicators for children's services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 3.2, p. 3.15.

---

## Participation rates for special needs groups

‘Participation rates for special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that services are provided in an equitable manner to all special needs groups in the community, and that there is consideration of the needs of those groups which can have special difficulty in accessing services (box 3.1).

### Box 3.1 Participation rates for special needs groups

‘Participation rates for special needs groups’ is defined as the proportion of children using child care and preschool services who are from targeted special needs groups, compared with the representation of these groups in the community. Data are reported separately for child care (for 0–5 and 6–12 year olds) and preschool services (3–5 year olds). Targeted special needs groups include children from a non-English speaking background, Indigenous children, children from low income families, children with disability, and children from regional and remote areas.

If the representation of special needs groups among children’s services users is broadly similar to their representation in the community, this can indicate equity of access. Therefore, a higher participation rate is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Data for participation by special needs groups using Australian Government approved child care services for 2008-09 were drawn from the Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) and Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) administrative systems. Box 3.2 contains more information on the AGCCPS.

---

**Box 3.2 Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey**

The Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey (AGCCPS) was conducted for the first time in 2008-09 and replaces the Australian Government Census of Child Care Services (AGCCCS) as the source for data that was not available from Australian Government administrative sources. The AGCCCS was last conducted in 2006 and has been discontinued.

The 2008-09 AGCCPS collected information on children with special needs and staff in Australian Government approved child care services. Data were collected from child care services during a sample week in November 2008 for all service types except vacation care. Data on vacation care services were collected in a sample week during school holidays (which varied across jurisdictions) in June and July 2009.

For consistency, the same information was collected in the AGCCPS as in the AGCCCS. Although data from the AGCCPS and AGCCCS presented in this chapter are weighted for the full population of services, variation in the response rates and different weighting methods affect the comparability of data across the collections.

*Source:* DEEWR (unpublished).

At a national level, Indigenous children aged 0–12 years participated in child care at a lower rate (2.3 per cent) than their representation in the community (4.4 per cent). This was also the case for both the 0–5 age group and the 6–12 age group (tables 3.1 and 3A.2).

Data on representation of special needs groups in State and Territory funded and/or provided child care, for children aged 0–12, are presented in table 3A.4.

**Table 3.1 Proportion of children aged 0–12 years from special needs groups attending Australian Government approved child care services, 2008-09 (per cent)<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**

	<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>Children from non-English speaking backgrounds</i>									
In child care services	18.0	17.2	7.3	9.7	9.3	4.2	10.3	11.5	13.2
In the community, 2006	23.2	21.7	11.9	15.5	13.7	7.2	16.2	36.8	18.8
<i>Indigenous children</i>									
In child care services	2.5	0.9	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	10.6	2.3
In the community, 2006	4.1	1.2	6.2	5.6	3.3	6.5	2.3	39.2	4.4
<i>Children from low income families</i>									
In child care services	24.4	23.7	24.7	22.7	24.6	24.8	9.6	16.2	23.9
In the community, 2007-08	24.5	23.1	20.9	21.0	26.6	33.8	10.8	18.9	23.2
<i>Children with disability</i>									
In child care services	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.5	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.2
In the community, 2003	8.0	6.8	7.6	8.9	8.8	6.2	7.5	np	7.7
<i>Children from regional areas</i>									
In child care services	26.3	24.6	32.5	20.5	19.4	99.2	0.1	79.1	28.5
In the community, 2006	28.9	28.2	45.9	24.8	26.7	97.9	0.2	51.4	33.1
<i>Children from remote areas</i>									
In child care services	0.2	–	1.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	..	21.0	1.0
In the community, 2006	0.7	0.1	4.4	8.6	4.4	2.0	..	50.7	3.0

<sup>a</sup> Data on children in child care services represent the population of children attending child care in 2008-09. Data on representation in the community are reported for different years due to the availability of data and are sourced from the ABS *Survey of Disability and Housing 2003*, *2006 Census of Population and Housing* and the *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*. <sup>b</sup> Data on child care services for 2008-09 are not directly comparable to previous years data (presented in table 3A.3) due to a change in data source. Refer to box 3.2, 2010 Report, box 3.1, and table 3A.3 for more information. <sup>c</sup> See source table for complete footnotes and definitions. <sup>d</sup> Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) administrative data collection and *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2008-09*; ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6523.0, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, and *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat no. 4430.0; table 3A.3; 2010 Report, table 3.4, p. 3.18.

Data on the representation of special needs groups for children in State and Territory government funded and/or provided preschools are provided in table 3.2. For jurisdictions that were able to provide data, the patterns for children from special needs groups in preschool varied. Nationally, the representation of Indigenous children aged 3–5 years in preschool (4.9 per cent) was higher than their representation in the community (4.5 per cent) though this varies across jurisdictions.



**Table 3.2 Proportion of children (aged 3–5 years) from special needs groups enrolled in State and Territory funded or provided preschools, 2008-09 (per cent)<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

<i>Representation</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<sup>d</sup></i>
Children from non-English speaking backgrounds									
In preschool services	10.1	16.9	3.8	na	11.0	na	17.3	na	12.3
In the community, 2006	23.2	21.6	11.6	15.6	13.5	7.2	16.1	38.7	18.7
Indigenous children									
In preschool services	4.0	0.9	8.0	8.9	6.3	4.9	3.0	43.2	4.9
In the community, 2006	4.1	1.2	6.4	5.8	3.5	6.4	2.3	41.8	4.5
Children with disability									
In preschool services <sup>e</sup>	5.4	6.6	2.2	3.0	14.1	na	3.4	5.1	6.1
In the community, 2003	7.7	6.5	8.6	10.2	8.3	7.2	14.3	np	8.0
Children from regional areas									
In preschool services	29.4	24.6	40.8	9.7	26.4	98.6	0.8	46.5	27.3
In the community, 2006	28.0	27.5	45.1	24.5	26.2	97.7	0.1	48.2	32.3
Children from remote areas									
In preschool services	1.0	0.1	7.4	8.5	6.1	1.4	..	53.5	3.7
In the community, 2006	1.0	0.1	6.2	11.8	5.8	2.6	..	68.2	4.2

<sup>a</sup> Data on children in preschool services represent the population of children enrolled in preschool in 2008-09. Data on representation in the community are reported for different years due to the availability of data and are sourced from the ABS *Survey of Disability and Housing 2003*, *2006 Census of Population and Housing* and the *Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*. <sup>b</sup> See source table for complete footnotes and definitions. <sup>c</sup> Data exclude innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards children from these groups. Data on preschool services can include some children aged 3 years or 5 years for all jurisdictions. Preschool data in the NT can include some children aged greater than 5 years in very remote areas. <sup>d</sup> Data for Australia for children from non-English speaking backgrounds and children with disability in preschool are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data. Data for Australia for children from regional and remote areas in preschool, and data on the representation in the community represent all states and territories and can be interpreted as national data. <sup>e</sup> Data on children with disability are not directly comparable because the definition of disability varies across jurisdictions. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing* and *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0; table 3A.4; 2010 Report, table 3.5, p. 3.20.

## Indigenous preschool attendance rates

‘Indigenous preschool attendance rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that services are provided in an equitable manner to all special needs groups in the community, and that there is consideration of the needs of those groups which can have special difficulty in accessing services (box 3.3).

---

### **Box 3.3 Indigenous preschool attendance rates**

'Indigenous preschool attendance rates' is defined as the number of Indigenous children absent from non-government preschools, as a proportion of all Indigenous children enrolled in non-government preschools. A child is deemed absent if they missed one or more of the sessions they were enrolled in during the reference week. Attendance rates are measured by absentee rates.

Non-government preschools include preschool programs delivered in government funded, registered, licensed and/or approved services, and these arrangements vary across jurisdictions. Preschool programs operated by commercial providers are excluded (DEEWR 2009).

A low or decreasing absentee rate indicates a high or increasing rate of attendance at preschools, and is desirable.

Preschool attendance is not compulsory.

Data on Indigenous preschool attendance rates are limited to Indigenous children enrolled in non-government preschools, as Indigenous children enrolled in government preschools are not available.

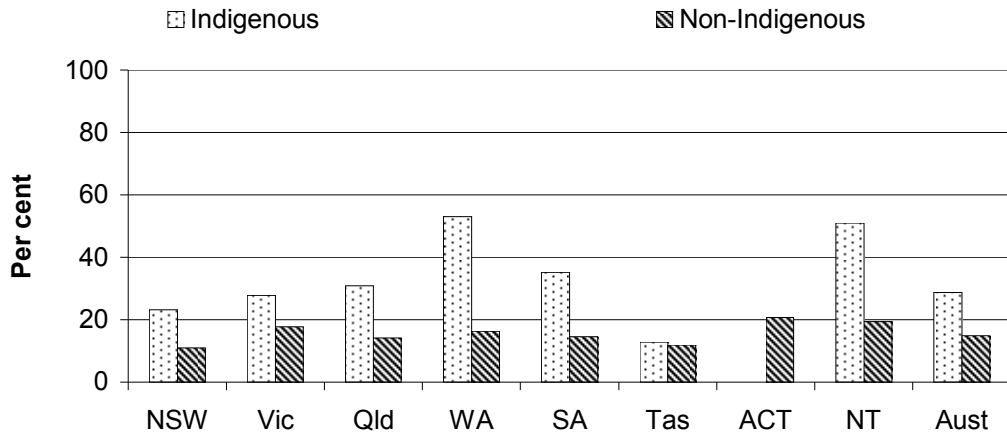
Data reported for this indicator are not complete.

Indigenous preschool enrolments provide a broad indication of access to preschool. Data on Indigenous preschool enrolments were provided for all jurisdictions except the ACT. Nationally in 2008-09, 10 200 Indigenous children were enrolled in State and Territory government funded and/or provided preschool. Of these Indigenous children, at least 4320 were enrolled in preschool in the year before full time school (table 3A.4). Data on Indigenous children's representation in preschool compared with their representation in the community are presented in table 3.3. Data on Indigenous children enrolled in preschool for the period 2004-05 to 2008-09 are presented in 3A.5.

'Indigenous preschool attendance rates' provide a broad indication of the participation of Indigenous children in preschools. These data are sourced from the National Preschool Census (NPC) and relate only to non-government preschools. These data can overlap with the preschools data provided by State and Territory governments and are therefore not directly comparable with other preschool data included in the Report. The NPC collected data from 98 per cent of the 3536 non-government preschools in scope for the 2008 NPC (DEEWR 2009). This represents approximately 68 per cent of all government and non-government preschools, though this proportion varies considerably across jurisdictions (from 7.9 per cent in the NT, to 100.0 per cent in Victoria) (table 3A.6). Data for jurisdictions with few non-government preschools should be interpreted with care.

Nationally in 2008, non-attendance by Indigenous children (28.6 per cent) was higher than non-attendance by non-Indigenous children (14.8 per cent) (figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2 Enrolled children absent from non-government preschools, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data on attendance are limited to non-government preschools, and exclude government preschools. At the national level, approximately 68 per cent of children are in preschools deemed to be non-government, though this percentage varies across jurisdictions: 90 per cent in NSW, 100 per cent in Victoria, 93 per cent in Queensland, 28 per cent in WA, 22 per cent in SA, 25 per cent in Tasmania, 12 per cent in the ACT, and 8 per cent in the NT. Preschool attendance data for jurisdictions with a small proportion of non-government preschools should be interpreted with care. <sup>b</sup> Preschool attendance is not compulsory. <sup>c</sup> Attendance was measured during the week of 28 July–1 August 2008. Children are counted as absent if they miss one or more of the sessions that they were enrolled in during this week. Absences due to illness can be higher during winter than at other times of the year. <sup>d</sup> Data for non-Indigenous children are derived from data on Indigenous children and all children. <sup>e</sup> There were no Indigenous children enrolled in non-government preschools in the ACT in 2008.

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) *National Preschool Census 2008*; table 3A.6; 2010 Report, figure 3.3, p. 3.22.

## Future directions in performance reporting

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of the Children's services chapter will align with applicable *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) indicators. Further reporting changes might result from future developments in NA and National Partnership reporting.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 3A.3 is table 3 in the Children's services attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 3A.1</b>	Early Childhood Education and Care in Australia, as at 30 June 2009
<b>Table 3A.2</b>	Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.3</b>	Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent)
<b>Table 3A.4</b>	Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.5</b>	Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory Government preschool services, 2004-05 to 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.6</b>	Children absent from non-government preschools, 2008

## References

DEEWR (Department of Employment, Education and Workplace Relations) 2009, *National Preschool Census 2008*, Data Analysis Australia, Nedlands WA.

---

## 4 School education

### CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the School education chapter</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Indigenous full-time students, 2008</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Attendance</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Participation</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Retention</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Nationally comparable learning outcomes</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Completion</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>91</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 4A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 4.15' this is page 15 of chapter 4 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 4A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 4A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This chapter focuses on performance information — equity, effectiveness and efficiency — for government funded school education in Australia. Reporting

---

relates to government funding only, not to the full cost to the community of providing school education. Descriptive information and performance indicators are variously reported for:

- government primary and secondary schools
- non-government primary and secondary schools
- school education as a whole (government plus non-government primary and secondary schools).

Schooling aims to provide education for all young people. The main purposes of school education are to assist students in:

- attaining knowledge, skills and understanding in key learning areas
- developing their talents, capacities, self-confidence, self-esteem and respect for others
- developing their capacity to contribute to Australia's social, cultural and economic development.

### **Indigenous data in the School education chapter**

The School education chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- the number of full time students (and as a proportion of all students) in government, non-government and all schools, 2008
- student attendance rate in government schools, 2008
- proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, 2008
- apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10, full time secondary students, all schools, 2008
- apparent retention rates from year 10 to year 12, full time secondary students, 2008
- year 3, 5, 7 and 9 student participation in NAPLAN assessment by Indigenous status, 2008
- year 3 student participation in NAPLAN assessment by Indigenous status, 2008
- proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, 2008
- proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, 2008

- 
- proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, 2008
  - proportion of 17–19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006.

The school education attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2007-08
- participation rate in writing assessment, 2008
- participation rate in numeracy assessment, 2008
- exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in reading, writing and numeracy testing, 2008
- proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group
- proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, 2007
- proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in information and communication technology literacy performance, Australia, 2005
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group — 2000, 2003 and 2006
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group — 2003 and 2006
- proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy (2000 and 2003) and problem solving (2003), by equity group
- proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall scientific literacy scale, 2006
- proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, 2003
- proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, 2008
- apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12, 2008
- apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2008

- 
- apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools, 2008
  - apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools, 2008
  - apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools, 2008
  - student attendance rates, independent schools, 2008
  - student attendance rates, Catholic schools, 2008

Administrative processes for determining Indigenous status vary across jurisdictions. Throughout the chapter, the following definition is used for an Indigenous student:

“A student of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin who identifies as being an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or from an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander background.”

### **Indigenous full-time students, 2008**

Some groups of students, including Indigenous students, have been identified as having special needs in school education. Government schools provide education for a high proportion of students from special needs groups. In 2008, 86.1 per cent of Indigenous students and 79.5 per cent of students with disabilities, for example, attended government schools (table 4A.2 and 2010 Report, table 4A.24).

This chapter reports on the proportions of Indigenous students, LBOTE students, students with disabilities and students who are geographically remote. Further information on student body mix in government, non-government and all schools is in tables 4A.3–5. Care needs to be taken in interpreting this information because some definitions of special needs students differ across states and territories.

The number and proportion of full time Indigenous students varies greatly across jurisdictions (table 4.1). In all jurisdictions, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was higher in government schools than in non-government schools. Nationally, the proportion of full time Indigenous students was 5.8 per cent in government schools and 1.8 per cent in non-government schools in 2008 (table 4.1).



**Table 4.1 Indigenous full time students, 2008**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous full time students (000) <sup>a</sup>									
Government schools	39.2	7.8	38.5	19.2	7.7	4.3	0.9	12.9	130.6
Non-government schools	5.4	1.0	6.2	3.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	3.0	21.1
<b>All schools</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>151.7</b>
Indigenous full time students as a proportion of all full time students (%)									
Government schools	5.3	1.5	8.0	8.3	4.7	7.5	2.6	44.2	5.8
Non-government schools	1.4	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.1	30.2	1.8
<b>All schools</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>

<sup>a</sup> Students counted as Indigenous are those who have identified as being of Indigenous origin. It is possible that the number of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2009) *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. No. 4221.0; table 4A.2; 2010 Report, table 4.5, p. 4.11.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for school education in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 4.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

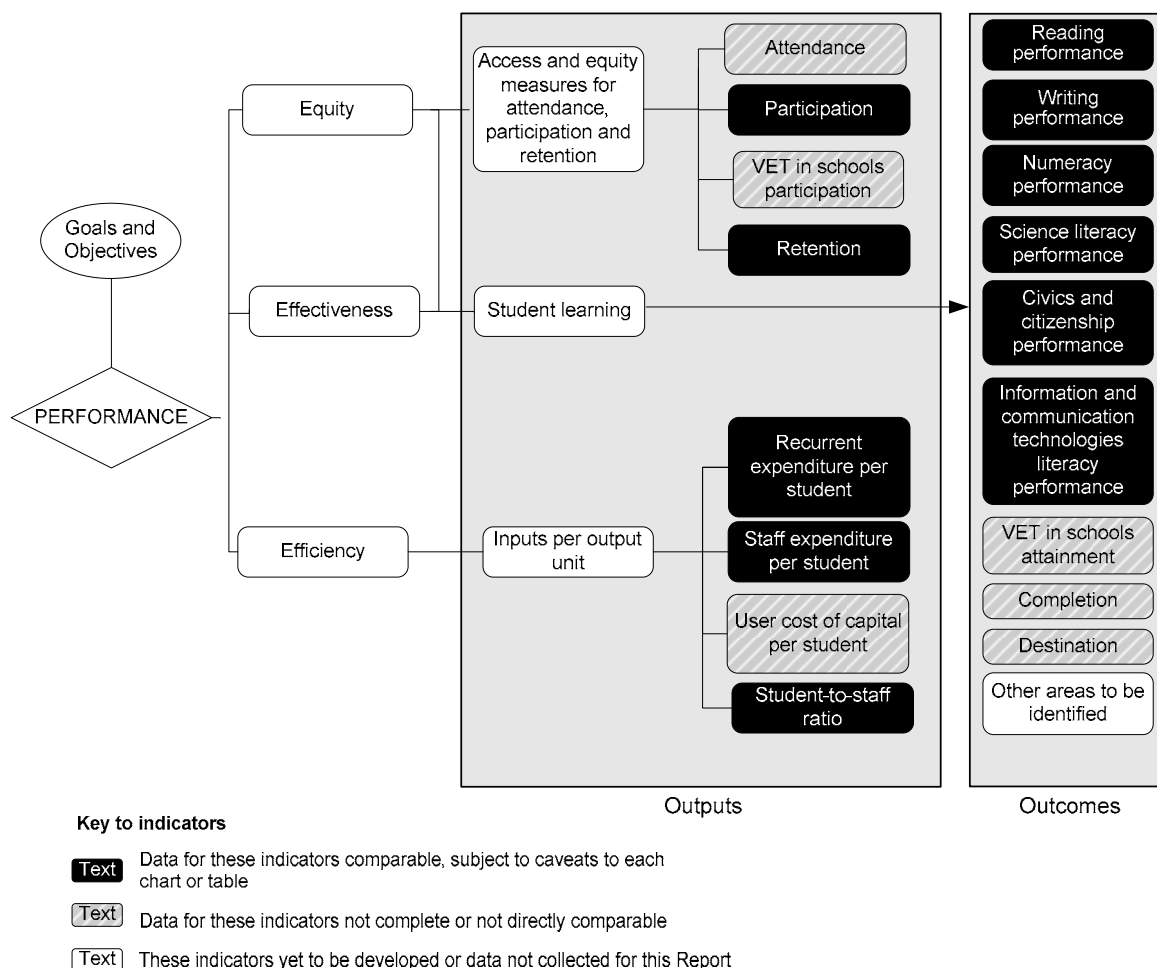
The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Care should be taken in interpreting these performance indicators, a number of interrelated factors affect the results, including characteristics of students (for example, student engagement and connectedness, length of time spent in schooling, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, [including remoteness and Indigenous status]).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NEA covers the area of school education, and education and training indicators in the NIRA establish specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the

COAG Reform Council (CRC). Revisions have been made to the performance indicators reported in this chapter to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements.

**Figure 4.1 Performance indicators for school education**



Source: 2010 Report, figure 4.4, p. 4.16.

## Attendance

‘Attendance’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to develop fully the talents and capacities of young people through equitable access to education and learning. National and international research confirms a link between attendance and student achievement, although the factors influencing attendance and achievement are numerous and interrelated in complex ways. Attendance rates for special needs groups are an indication of the equity of access to school education (box 4.1).

---

### Box 4.1 **Attendance**

'Attendance' (school attendance rate) is defined as the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days attended' over the collection period as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the collection period.

Holding other factors equal, a high student attendance rate is desirable.

It is intended to measure student attendance over a single consistent time period (the first semester) for all schools. However, currently the measure is transitional, with most jurisdictions providing government schools data for the first semester, whereas non-government schools provide data over a period including the last 20 days in May.

Data on student attendance are collected for each State and Territory by:

- school sector (government, Catholic and independent)
- sex
- year level (1–10)
- Indigenous status (Indigenous and non-Indigenous students).

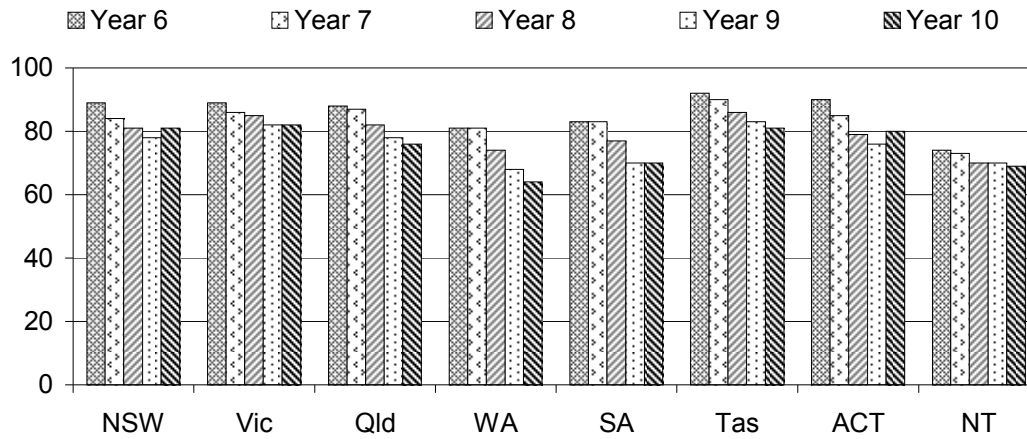
Care should be exercised in relation to the data for Indigenous students, particularly in some jurisdictions and in the non-government sectors, due to small population sizes.

Data for this indicator are not directly comparable.

School attendance is measured in a specific collection period during the school year (see box 4.1 for details), and results may not be representative of school attendance throughout the school year.

In government schools, non-Indigenous students had higher attendance rates than Indigenous students across all year levels in all jurisdictions (figure 4.2 and table 4A.46). The differences varied across states and territories, although attendance rates for non-Indigenous students were similar across all jurisdictions. A similar pattern to the government schools was observed for non-government schools (independent and Catholic schools) in most jurisdictions (tables 4A.47 and 4A.48).

**Figure 4.2 Student attendance rate, government schools, Indigenous students, 2008<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See source for detailed explanatory notes regarding data.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter*; table 4A.46; 2010 Report, figure 4.6, p. 4.20.

## Participation

‘Participation’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to develop fully the talents and capacities of young people through participation in secondary schooling, to enable all students to have access to the high quality education necessary to enable completion of school education to year 12 or its equivalent (box 4.2).

---

## Box 4.2 Participation

'Participation' (school education participation rate) is defined by two measures:

- the total number of children aged 6–15 years and enrolled in school (full time and part time enrolments) as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age, reported by Indigenous status
- the number of full time and part time school students of a particular age expressed as a proportion of the estimated resident population of the same age, for each year for 14–19 year olds.

Participation rates are reported nationally and by State/Territory.

Holding other factors constant, a higher or increasing participation rate suggests an improvement in educational outcomes through greater access to school education. Participation rates in school education need to be interpreted with care because rates are influenced by jurisdictional differences in age/grade structures, and the participation rate is an age-based rate. The rate is comparable over time within a jurisdiction, but may not be directly comparable across jurisdictions where there are differences in the age/grade structure.

This indicator does not provide information on young people who develop their talents and capacities through other options for delivering post-compulsory education and training — for example, work-based training and enrolment in technical and further education (TAFE) delivered programs. A broader participation indicator that accounts for some of these factors is reported in the 'Early childhood, education and training preface'.

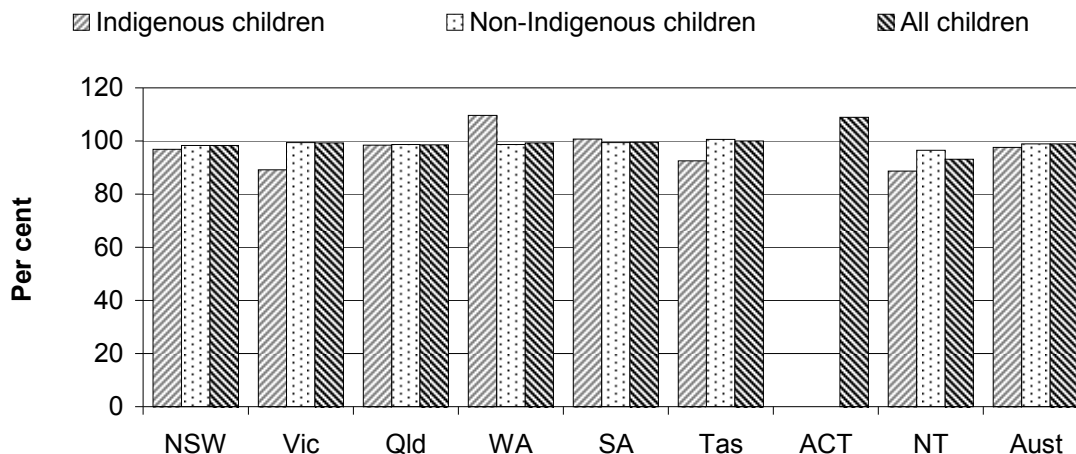
Care should be exercised in relation to the data for Indigenous students, particularly in some jurisdictions, due to small population sizes.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

### *Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school*

Nationally, 98.9 per cent of children aged 6–15 years were enrolled (either full or part time) in schools in 2008. Nationally, the enrolment rate for Indigenous children was 98 per cent compared to 99 per cent for non-Indigenous children. These rates also varied across jurisdictions (figure 4.3).

**Figure 4.3 Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d, e, f, g</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Proportions over 100 per cent may reflect disparities between the sources of data which may provide varying counts, or, may reflect students from one jurisdiction enrolling in schools in another jurisdiction and need to be interpreted with care. <sup>b</sup> Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated residential population for the jurisdiction, for the age group. In some cases students may be educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence. <sup>c</sup> 'Non-Indigenous' and 'All children' include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions. <sup>d</sup> Includes children enrolled full time or part time. <sup>e</sup> ABS data sources are not considered sufficiently robust to support Indigenous population estimates for the ACT at this small geographical level and for a small population, for 2008. <sup>f</sup> See footnotes to table 4A.38 for further information. <sup>g</sup> Data for 2006 for children aged 6–15 years are included in table 4A.38. Data for children aged 6–16 years in years 1–10, for 2006 and 2008, are included in table 4A.39.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Schools Australia, 2008; ABS (unpublished) *Demographic Statistics, June quarter 2008*; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*; table 4A.38; 2010 Report, figure 4.7, p. 4.22.

## Retention

'Retention' to the final years of schooling is an indicator of governments' objective that all students have access to high quality education and training necessary to enable the completion of school education to year 12 or its equivalent (box 4.3).

---

### Box 4.3 Retention

'Retention' (apparent retention rate) is defined as the number of full time school students in a designated level/year of education as a percentage of their respective cohort group (which is either at the commencement of their secondary schooling — at year 7 or 8 — or at year 10). Data are reported for:

- the proportion of students commencing secondary school at year 7 or 8 and continuing to year 10
- the proportion of students commencing secondary school at year 7 or 8 and continuing to year 12
- the proportion of year 10 students continuing to year 12.

The term 'apparent' is used because the indicator is derived from total numbers of students in each of the relevant year levels, rather than by tracking the retention of individual students. Data are reported for all students, Indigenous and non-Indigenous students, and for students in government and non-government schools.

Holding other factors constant, a higher or increasing apparent retention rate suggests that a large number of students are continuing to participate in school education, which is likely to result in improved educational outcomes.

This indicator does not include part time students or provide information on students who pursue year 12 (or equivalent qualifications) through non-school pathways.

Care needs be taken in interpretation because the apparent retention rate does not take account of factors such as:

- students repeating a year of education or returning to education after a period of absence
- movement or migration of students between school sectors, between states/territories and between countries
- the impact of full fee paying overseas students.

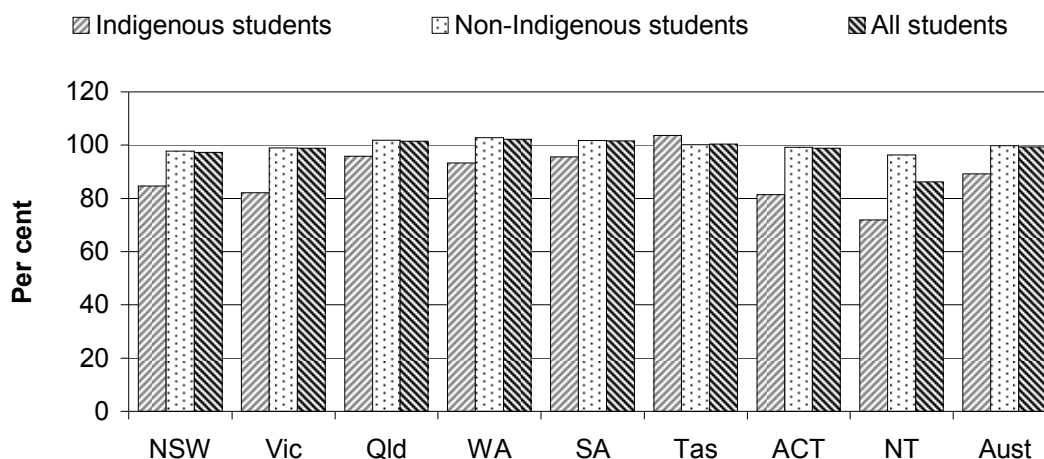
Data for this indicator are comparable.

Apparent retention rates, from the commencement of secondary school at year 7 or 8 (see 2010 Report, figure 4.1 shows the differences across jurisdictions) to year 10, for all students in most jurisdictions were 97–102 per cent in 2008, with a national rate of 99.3 (figure 4.4). High rates are to be expected because normal year level progression means students in year 10 are generally of an age at which schooling is compulsory.

Retention rates for Indigenous students provide one measure of the equity of access to schooling. Retention rates to year 10 for Indigenous students were lower than those for non-Indigenous students and all students in most jurisdictions. The national retention rate for Indigenous students was 89.2 per cent, 10.6 per cent

lower than that for non-Indigenous students and 10.1 percentage points lower than that for all students.

**Figure 4.4 Apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10, full time secondary students, all schools, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> The standard apparent retention rate calculation excludes part time students, which has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions (2010 Report, table 4.4). <sup>d</sup> Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. <sup>e</sup> Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2009) *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. No. 4221.0; table 4A.40; 2010 Report, figure 4.10, p. 4.27.

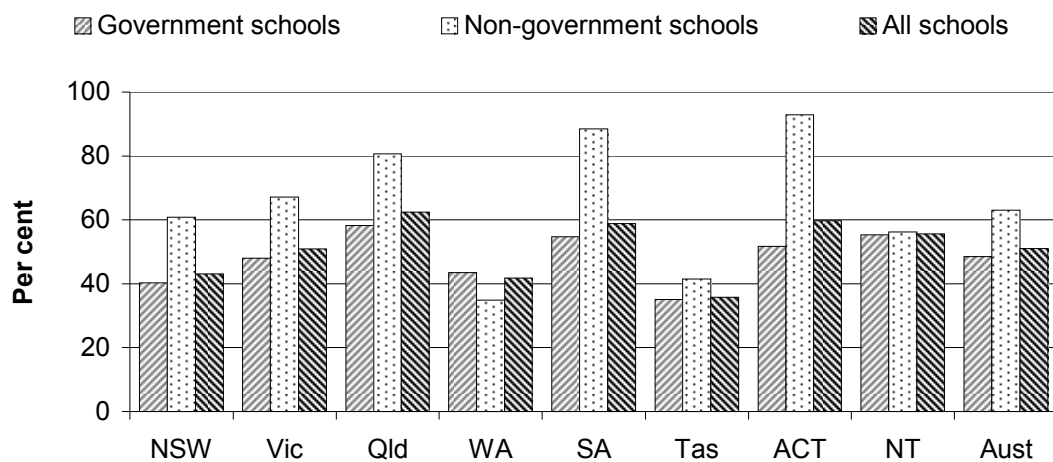
The apparent rate of retention from year 10 to year 12 has been derived by expressing the number of full time school students enrolled in year 12 in 2008 as a proportion of the number of full time school students enrolled in year 10 in 2006.

For government and non-government schools, apparent rates of retention from year 10 to year 12 for Indigenous students in 2008 varied across jurisdictions (figure 4.5), but were consistently lower than rates for all students (2010 Report, figure 4.11). In interpreting this indicator, note that nationally 10.8 per cent of Indigenous students left school before year 10 (figure 4.4) — compared to 0.7 per cent of all students — so are not included in the base year for retention from year 10 to year 12. This baseline varies across jurisdictions. Further, Indigenous students made up 5.8 per cent of all students in government schools compared with 1.8 per cent in non-government schools and some jurisdictions have very low numbers of Indigenous students (table 4A.2).



Nationally, Indigenous retention from year 10 to year 12 for all schools in 2008 was 51.0 per cent (figure 4.5), compared to 75.6 per cent for all students. However, Indigenous retention from year 10 to year 12 for all schools has risen in the past five years from 45.7 per cent in 2004 to 51.0 per cent in 2008, with the gap in year 10 to year 12 retention rates between Indigenous students and all students decreasing from 31.5 percentage points in 2004 to 24.6 percentage points in 2008 (table 4A.44).

**Figure 4.5 Apparent retention rates from year 10 to year 12, Indigenous full time secondary students, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Apparent retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions. For this reason, variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. <sup>b</sup> The standard apparent retention rate calculation excludes part time students, which has implications for the interpretation of results for all jurisdictions (2010 Report, table 4.4). <sup>c</sup> Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. <sup>d</sup> Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in these rates may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (2009) *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. No. 4221.0; table 4A.41; 2010 Report, figure 4.12, p. 4.29.

## Nationally comparable learning outcomes

'Reading performance', 'writing performance', 'numeracy performance', 'science literacy performance', and 'civics and citizenship performance', have been identified as indicators of learning outcomes and are discussed in this section. The outcomes completion rates, are discussed in the following section.

Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 nationally comparable National Assessment Program —Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) national minimum standard learning outcomes data for reading, writing and numeracy performance for 2008 are reported. Details of reported learning outcomes data and accompanying information from the national

---

collection are reported in tables 4A.6–26. State and Territory data are also available by Indigenous status and geolocation, and are included in this Report.

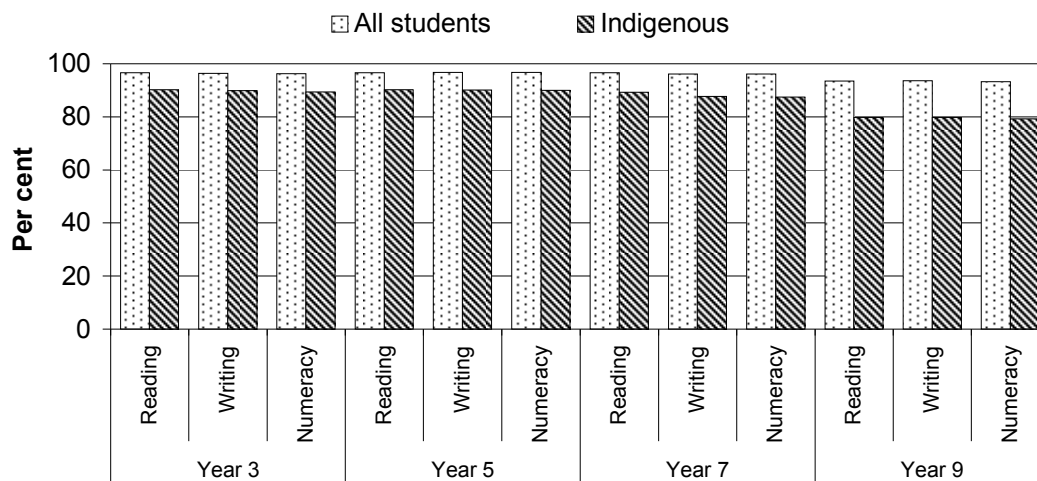
### *Participation in NAPLAN testing*

Participation in NAPLAN testing is defined as the number of assessed and exempt students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, as a proportion of the total number of students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9.

Assessed students participate on the day of testing. Exempt students are recently arrived in Australia and of a language background other than English or having a significant intellectual disability. Other students are absent or withdrawn. Holding other factors constant, a higher or increasing proportion of participating students (assessed plus exempt students) in NAPLAN testing suggests an improvement in that aspect of educational participation.

The national proportion of assessed and exempt students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9 as a proportion of the total number of students in years 3, 5, 7 and 9, for reading, writing and numeracy in 2008 is shown in figure 4.6. In all categories and years, the proportion of all students participating exceeded the proportion of Indigenous students participating (data are not available for non-Indigenous students).

Figure 4.6 Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 student participation in NAPLAN assessment by Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

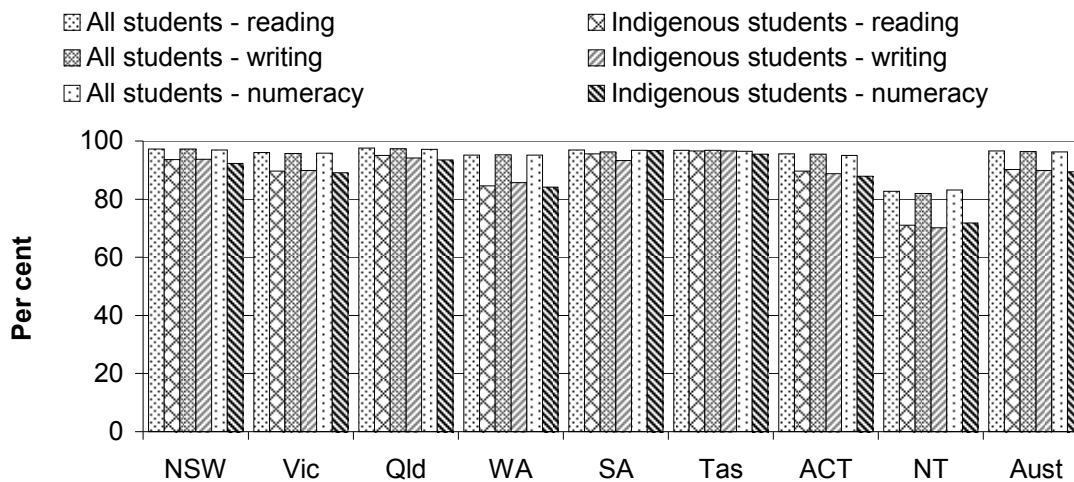


<sup>a</sup> Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools which includes those absent and withdrawn. <sup>b</sup> A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Some students' Indigenous status is not recorded and it is possible that the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*; tables 4A.12, 4A.19, 4A.26; 2010 Report, figure 4.21, p. 4.44.

Year 3 student participation in assessment for all students was 96.6 per cent for reading, 96.4 per cent for writing and 96.3 per cent for numeracy. For Indigenous students the participation rates were 90.2 per cent for reading, 89.9 per cent for writing and 89.4 per cent for numeracy. These results varied across jurisdictions (figure 4.7). Data for years 5, 7 and 9 for reading, writing and numeracy respectively are included in tables 4A.12, 4A.19, and 4A.26.

**Figure 4.7 Year 3 student participation in NAPLAN assessment by Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn. <sup>b</sup> Data for year 3 students are shown and may not be representative of students in years 5, 7 and 9, which are detailed in tables 4A.12, 4A.19, and 4A.26. <sup>c</sup> A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Some students' Indigenous status is not recorded and it is possible that the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy; tables 4A.12, 4A.19, 4A.26; 2010 Report, figure 4.22, p. 4.45.

### Reading performance

'Reading performance' is an indicator of governments' objective that all students should attain the skills of English literacy, such that every student should be able to read, write, spell and communicate at an appropriate level. It is an indicator of students' achievement in a key learning area of school education (box 4.4).

---

#### **Box 4.4 Reading performance**

'Reading performance' is defined by two measures:

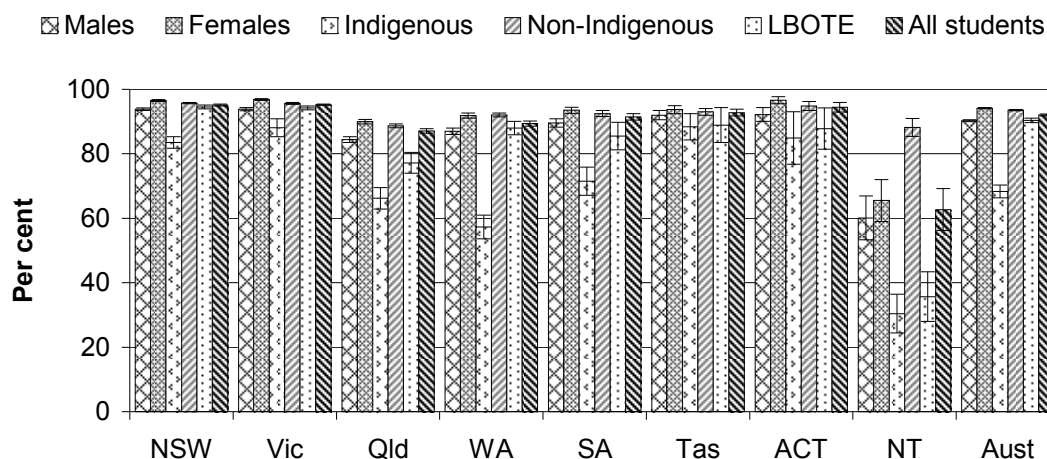
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the national minimum standard in reading: The proportion of assessed years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieve at or above the national reading national minimum standard for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE, socioeconomic status and geolocation (2010 Report, section 4.2 identifies the profile of equity groups in each State and Territory). The standard describes the nationally agreed minimum acceptable standard for reading performance at years 3, 5, 7 and 9.
  - Up to and including 2007, student performance has been measured by annual State and Territory-based testing programs which were equated through a national process designed to allow comparable reporting against the national reading benchmark. Commencing in 2008, common national tests in literacy and numeracy were held for all students at years 3, 5, 7 and 9. These tests replace the former State and Territory-based assessments and report national minimum standards, representing a break in the time series. This Report includes the outcomes of 2008 common national testing programs only. Results of State and Territory-based testing programs are available in the 2009 Report (and previous issues).
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the OECD PISA combined reading scale in a triennial international assessment: The proportion of assessed 15 year old students who achieve at or above the proficient standard (agreed by the MCEETYA to be level 3) on the OECD PISA combined reading scale for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, socioeconomic status and geolocation.

A high or increasing proportion of students achieving the national minimum standard or proficient standard in reading is desirable.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 91.8–92.4 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 66.3–70.3 per cent, compared to 93.3–93.7 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.8).

**Figure 4.8 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

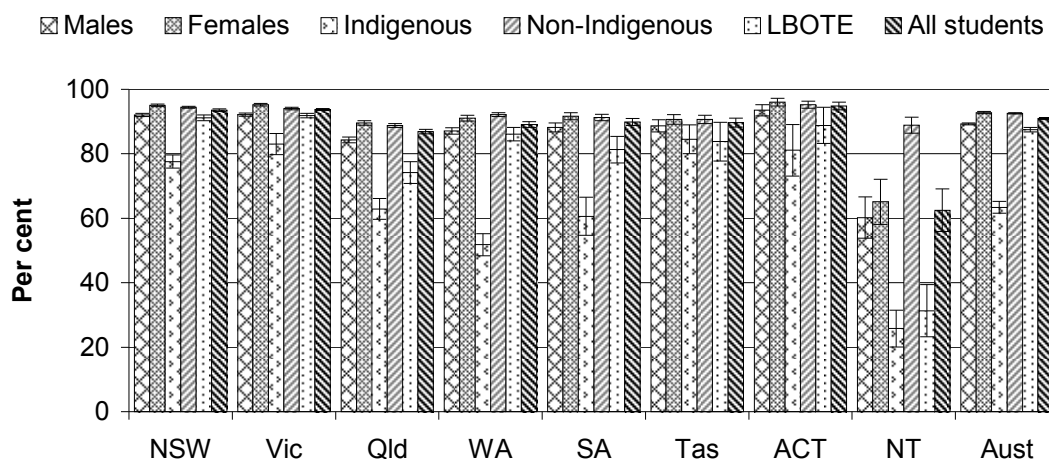


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.6.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.6; 2010 Report, figure 4.23, p. 4.47.

The proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 90.7–91.3 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 61.6–65.2 per cent, compared to 92.4–92.8 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 Proportion of year 5 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

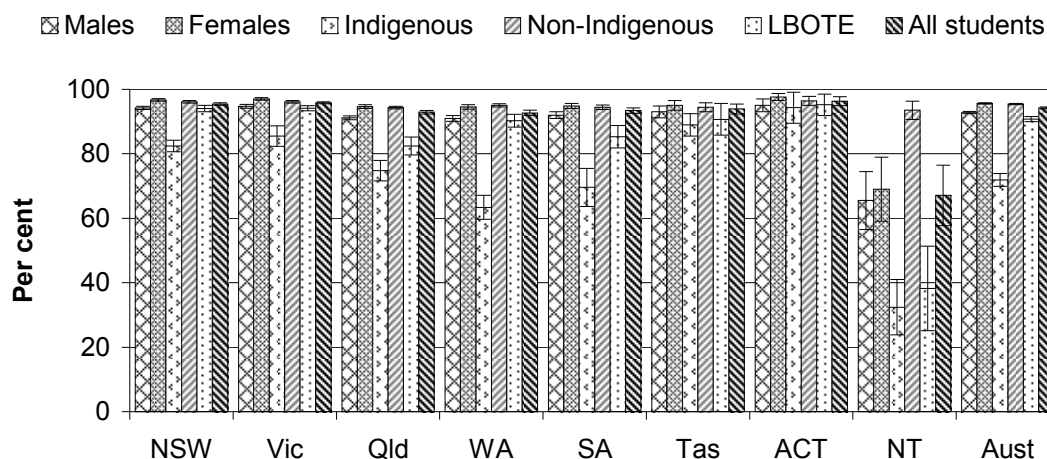


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.7.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.7; 2010 Report, figure 4.24, p. 4.48.

The proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 93.9–94.5 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 69.9–73.9 per cent, compared to 95.2–95.6 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.10).

**Figure 4.10 Proportion of year 7 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



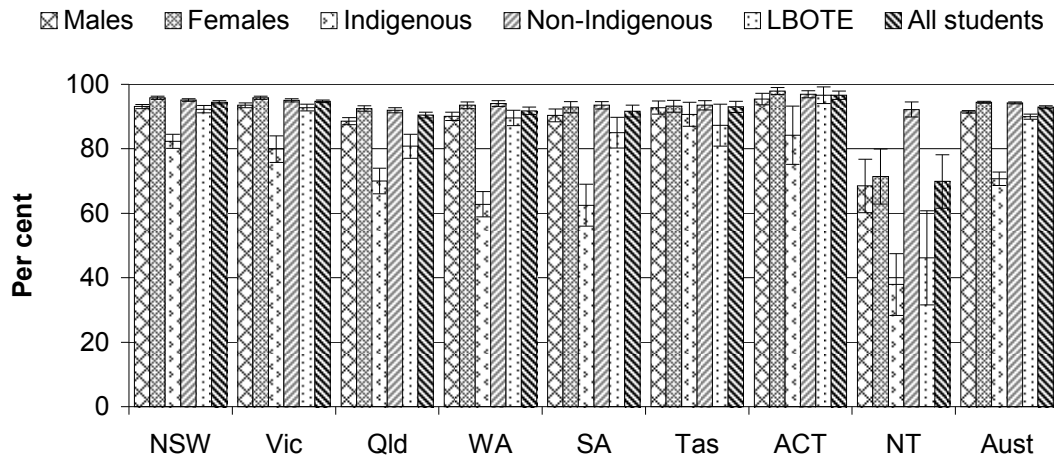
<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.8.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.8; 2010 Report, figure 4.25, p. 4.49.

The proportion of assessed year 9 students who achieved the reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 92.5–93.3 per cent nationally. The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 9 reading national minimum standard in 2008 was 68.6–72.8 per cent, compared to 93.9–94.5 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.11).



Figure 4.11 Proportion of year 9 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

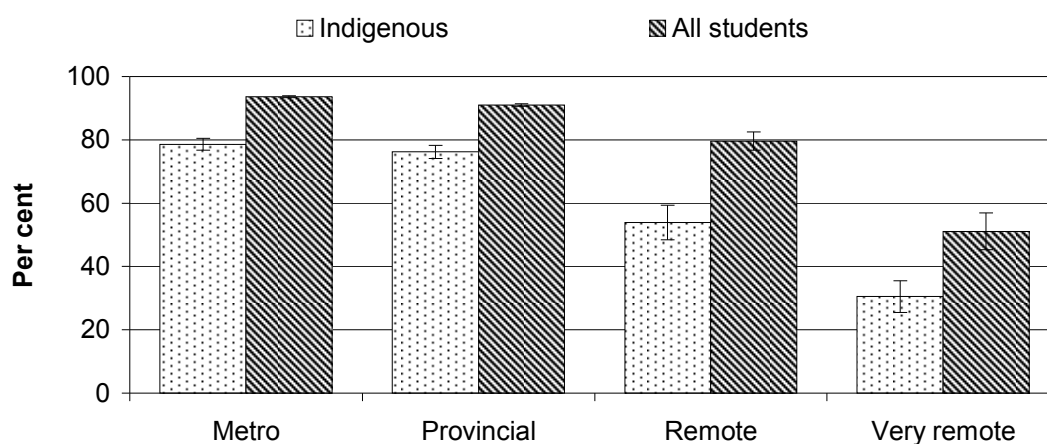


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.9.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.9; 2010 Report, figure 4.26, p. 4.50.

For all categories of remoteness across years 3, 5 and 7 and 9, the reading outcomes for Indigenous students were lower than those for all students. As with all students, outcomes for Indigenous students declined as remoteness increased — furthermore, the gap in learning outcomes between Indigenous students and all students was greater in remote and very remote areas than in metropolitan and provincial areas (figure 4.12).

**Figure 4.12 National proportion of year 3 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> Data for year 3 students are shown and may not be representative of students in years 5, 7 and 9 which are detailed in table 4A.10. <sup>c</sup> Insufficient or no students in an area of geographic classification are not included.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.10; 2010 Report, figure 4.27, p. 4.51.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed Indigenous students who achieved the reading national minimum standard by geolocation in 2008 was:

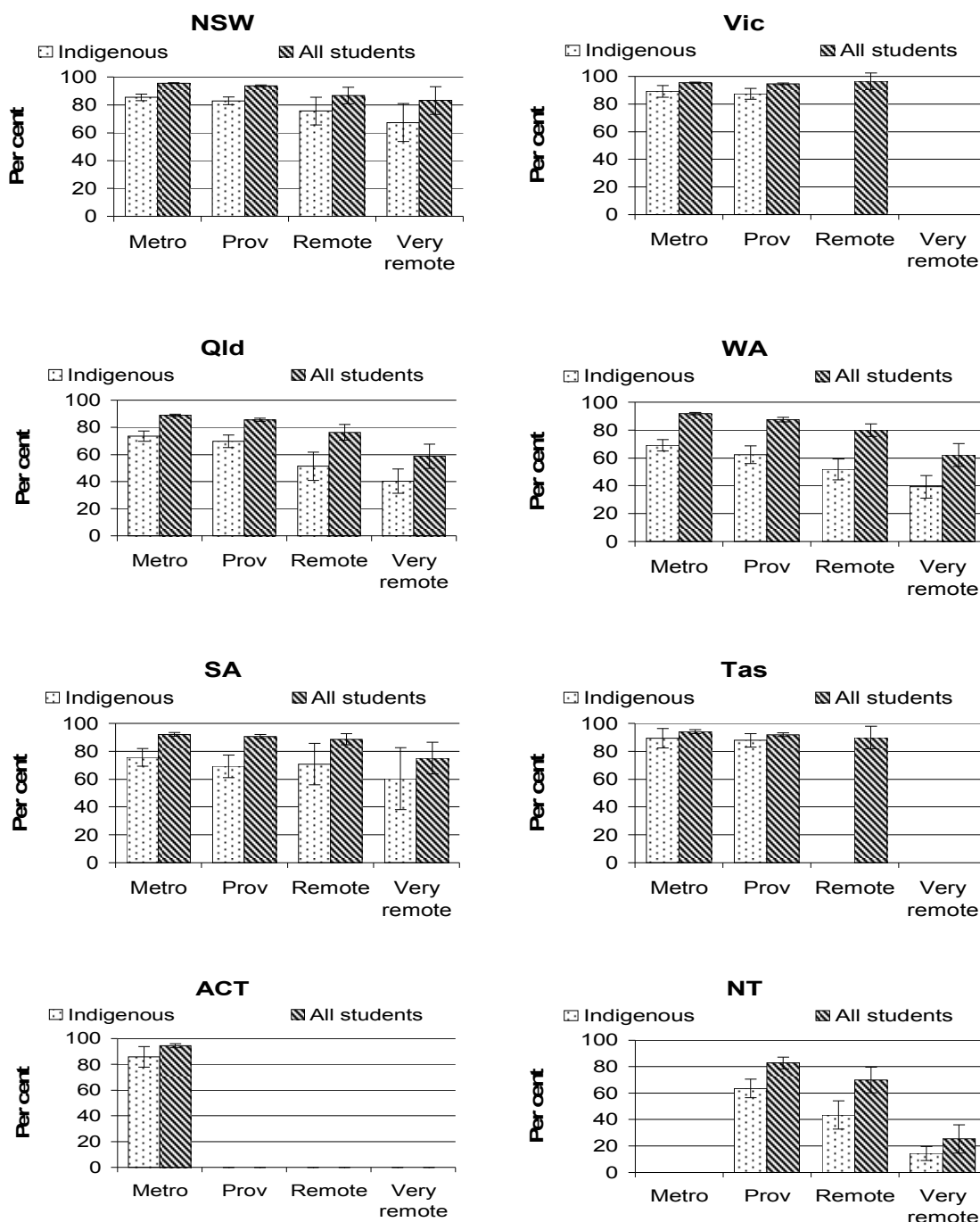
- 76.7–80.5 per cent for Indigenous year 3 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion for provincial students (74.1–78.3 per cent). The proportion for remote students (48.4–59.4 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (25.5–35.5 per cent) (figure 4.12)
- 72.5–76.3 per cent for Indigenous year 5 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion for provincial students (68.8–73.2 per cent). The proportion for remote students (42.6–53.0 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (17.5–25.9 per cent) (table 4A.10)
- 81.4–84.6 per cent for Indigenous year 7 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion of provincial students (77.8–81.4 per cent). The proportion for remote students (48.9–64.3 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (23.2–32.8 per cent) (table 4A.10)
- 75.8–81.0 per cent for Indigenous year 9 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion of provincial students (72.9–77.7 per cent). The proportion for remote students (47.7–67.1 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (22.1–35.9 per cent) (table 4A.10).

---

State and Territory results are presented for year 3 reading literacy (by Indigenous status and geolocation) in figure 4.13 (results for years 5 and 7 and 9 reading literacy are in table 4A.10). Relatively large confidence intervals mean it is difficult to draw conclusions from these data. However, the general pattern in jurisdictions appears similar to the national results.

Data for exemptions, absent/withdrawn and participation by equity groups in reading testing in 2008 are provided in table 4A.11. Participation rates in reading testing for Indigenous students and all students are provided in table 4A.12. National data on achievement of the national minimum standard for reading by socio-economic status are provided in 2010 Report, table 4A.36.

**Figure 4.13 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the reading national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence intervals associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location. <sup>c</sup> There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no provincial, remote or very remote areas in the ACT. There is no metropolitan zone in the NT.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy; table 4A.10; 2010 Report, figure 4.28, p. 4.53.

---

### *Writing performance*

‘Writing performance’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that all students should attain the skills of English literacy; such that every student should be able to read, write, spell and communicate at an appropriate level. It is an indicator of students’ achievement in a key learning area of school education (box 4.5).

#### **Box 4.5 Writing performance**

‘Writing performance’ is defined as the proportion of assessed years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standard for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE, socioeconomic status and geolocation (2010 Report, section 4.2 identifies the profile of special needs groups in each State and Territory). The standard describes the nationally agreed minimum acceptable standard for writing performance at years 3, 5, 7 and 9.

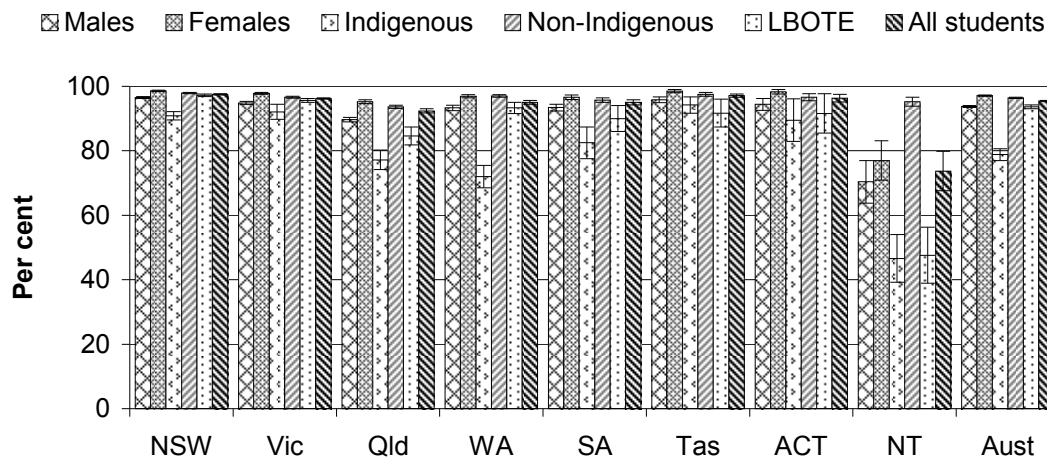
A high or increasing proportion of students achieving the national minimum standard in writing is desirable.

Up to and including 2007, student performance has been measured by annual State and Territory-based testing programs which were equated through a national process designed to allow comparable reporting against the national writing benchmark. Commencing in 2008, common national tests in literacy and numeracy were held for all students at years 3, 5, 7 and 9. These tests replace the State and Territory-based assessments and report national minimum standards, representing a break in the time series. This Report includes the outcomes of 2008 common national testing programs only. Results of State and Territory-based testing programs are available in the 2009 Report (and previous issues).

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 95.2–95.6 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 77.0–80.6 per cent, compared to 96.2–96.6 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.14).

**Figure 4.14 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

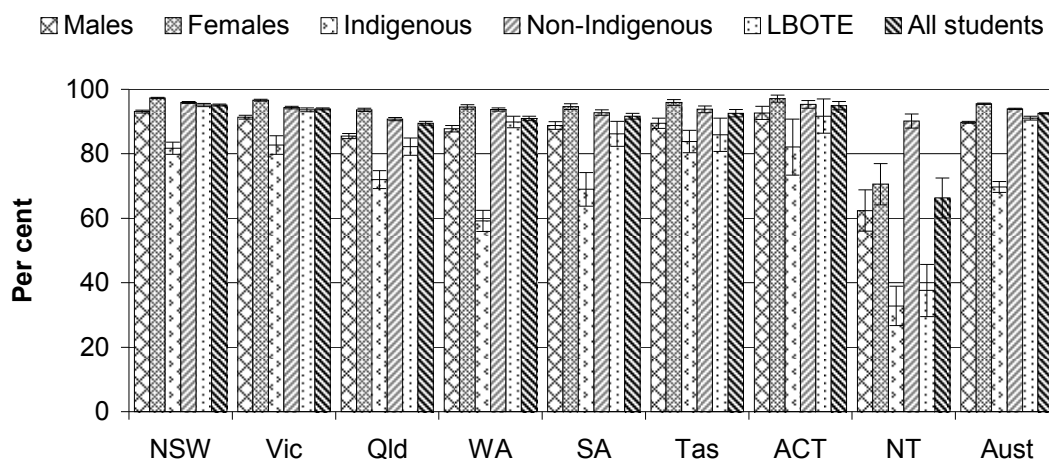


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.13.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.13; 2010 Report, figure 4.29, p. 4.55.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 92.4–92.8 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 68.0–71.4 per cent, compared to 93.7–94.1 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15 Proportion of year 5 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

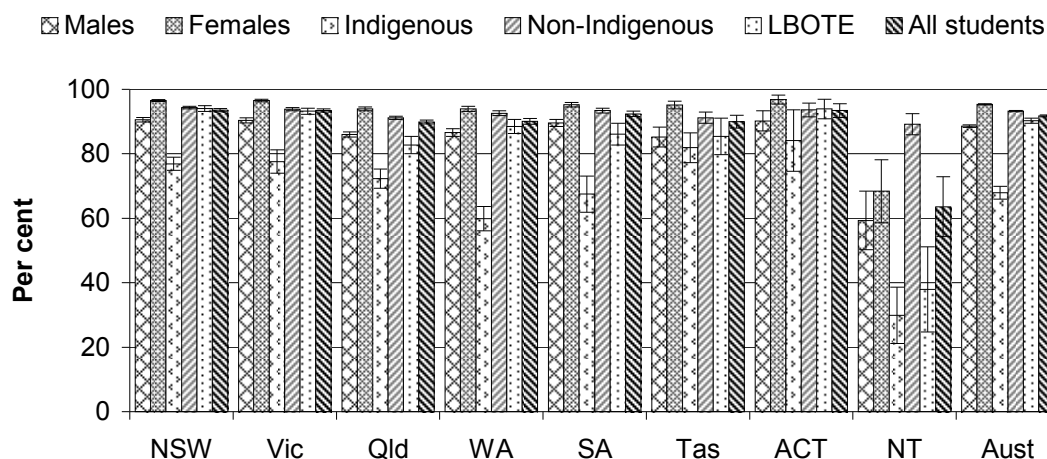


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see tables 4A.14.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.14; 2010 Report, figure 4.30, p. 4.56.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 91.5–92.1 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 65.9–69.9 per cent, compared to 93.0–93.4 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.16).

**Figure 4.16 Proportion of year 7 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



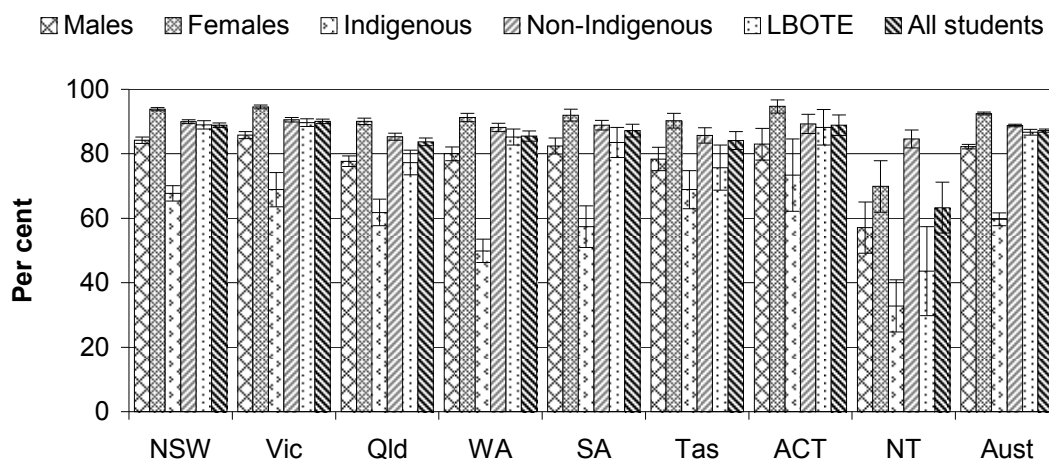
<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see tables 4A.15.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.15; 2010 Report, figure 4.31, p. 4.57.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 9 students who achieved the writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 86.7–87.7 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 9 writing national minimum standard in 2008 was 57.7–61.7 per cent, compared to 88.4–89.2 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.17).



Figure 4.17 Proportion of year 9 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

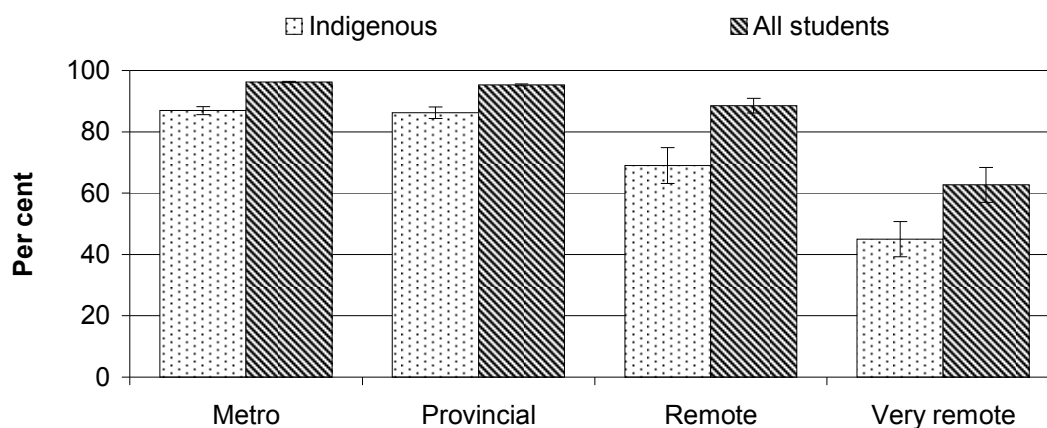


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.16.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.16; 2010 Report, figure 4.32, p. 4.58.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed students who achieved the writing national minimum standard by geolocation in 2008 was 96.0–96.4 per cent for all year 3 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion for provincial students (95.0–95.6 per cent), remote students (86.1–90.9 per cent) and very remote students (57.0–68.4 per cent) (figure 4.18).

**Figure 4.18 National proportion of year 3 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> Data for year 3 students are shown and may not be representative of students in years 5, 7 and 9 which are detailed in table 4A.17.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.17; 2010 Report, figure 4.33, p. 4.59.

For all categories of remoteness across years 3, 5, 7 and 9, the writing outcomes for Indigenous students were lower than those for all students. As with all students, outcomes for Indigenous students declined as remoteness increased — furthermore, the gap in learning outcomes between Indigenous students and all students was greater in remote and very remote areas than in metropolitan and provincial areas.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed Indigenous students who achieved the writing national minimum standard by geolocation in 2008 was:

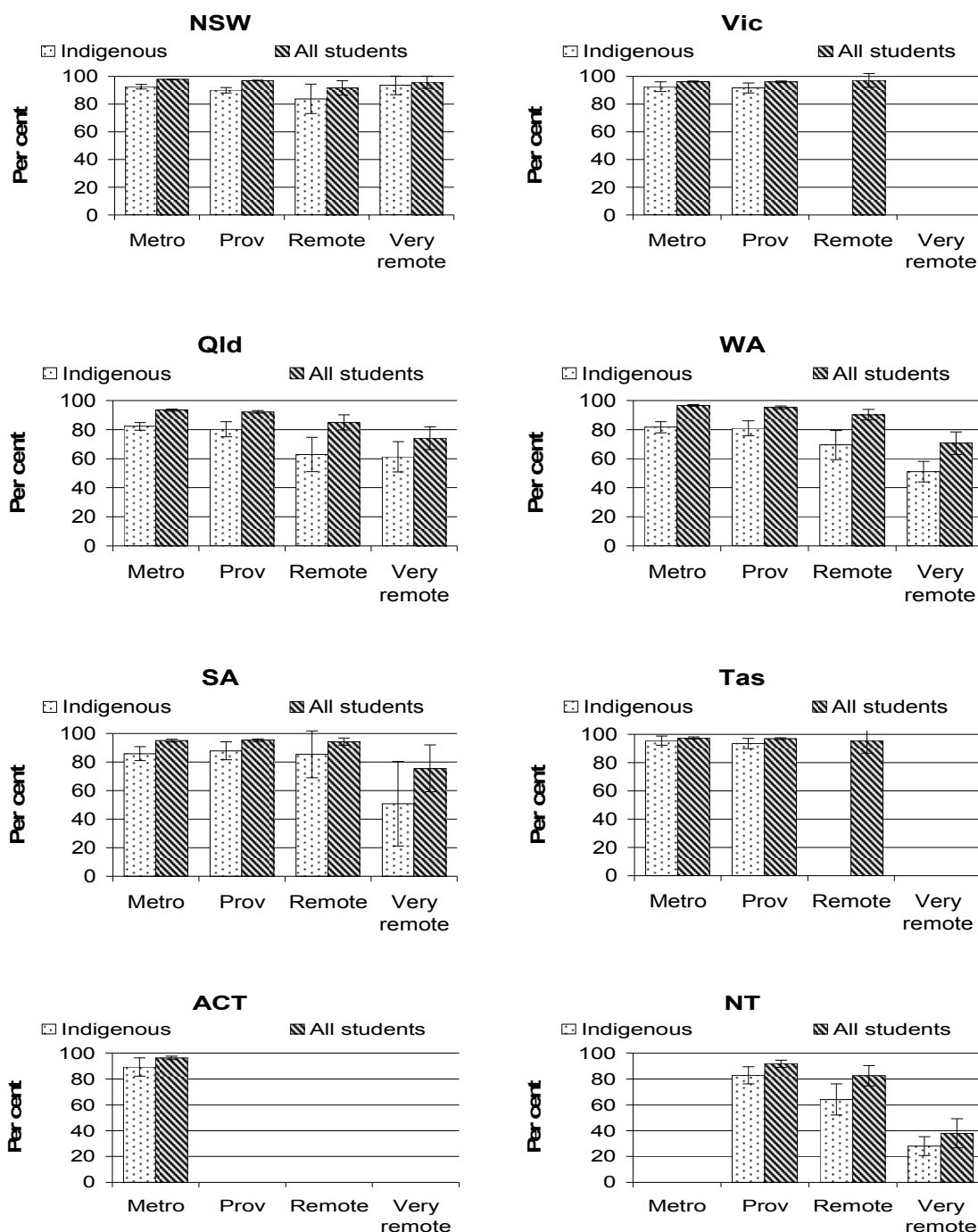
- 85.6–88.2 per cent for Indigenous year 3 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion for provincial students (84.3–88.1 per cent). The proportion for remote students (63.2–74.8 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (39.3–50.7 per cent) (figure 4.18)
- 78.1–81.3 per cent for Indigenous year 5 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion for provincial students (74.0–78.0 per cent), remote students (52.3–63.9 per cent) and very remote students (26.9–36.3 per cent) (table 4A.17)
- 77.0–80.4 per cent for Indigenous year 7 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion of provincial students (71.9–75.7 per cent), remote students (46.2–61.8 per cent) and very remote students (22.6–34.4 per cent) (table 4A.17)

- 
- 65.2–70.6 per cent for Indigenous year 9 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion of provincial students (60.3–64.9 per cent), remote students (36.4–52.4 per cent) and very remote students (17.8–29.8 per cent) (table 4A.17).

State and Territory results are presented for year 3 writing literacy in figure 4.19 (results for years 5, 7 and 9 writing literacy are in table 4A.17). Relatively large confidence intervals mean it is difficult to draw conclusions from these data. However, the general pattern in jurisdictions appears similar to the national results.

Data for exemptions, absent/withdrawn and participation by equity groups in writing testing in 2008 are provided in table 4A.18. Participation rates in writing testing for Indigenous students and all students are provided in table 4A.19. National data on achievement of the national minimum standard for writing by socio-economic status are provided in 2010 Report, table 4A.44.

**Figure 4.19 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the writing national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence intervals associated with each point estimate.  
<sup>b</sup> Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location. <sup>c</sup> There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no provincial, remote or very remote areas in the ACT. There is no metropolitan zone in the NT.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy; table 4A.17; 2010 Report, figure 4.34, p. 4.61.

---

### *Numeracy performance*

‘Numeracy performance’ (including mathematical literacy) is an indicator of governments’ objective that all students should attain the skills of numeracy. It is an indicator of students’ achievement in a key learning area of school education (box 4.6).

#### **Box 4.6 Numeracy performance**

‘Numeracy performance’ (or mathematical literacy) performance is defined by three measures:

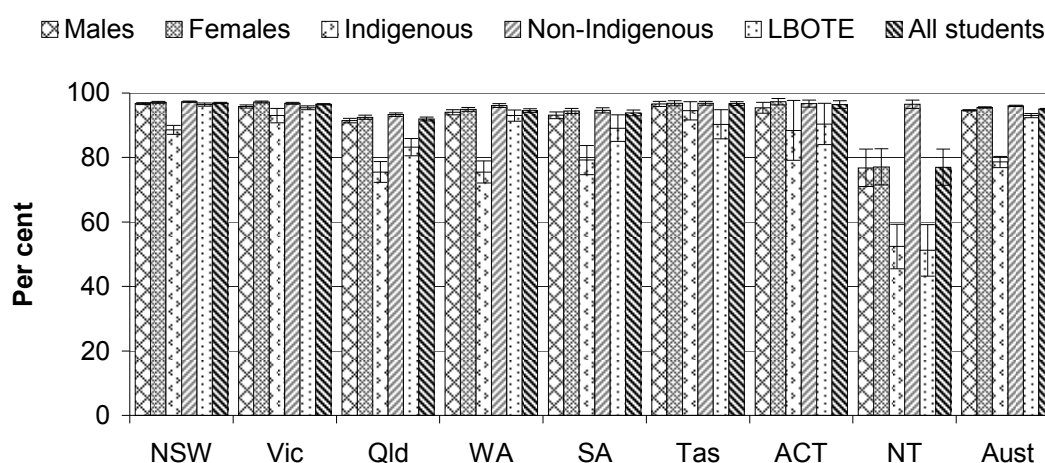
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the national numeracy national minimum standard: The proportion of assessed years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieve at or above the national minimum standard for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE, socioeconomic status and geolocation (2010 Report, section 4.2 identifies the profile of special needs groups in each State and Territory). The standard describes the nationally agreed minimum acceptable standard for numeracy performance at years 3, 5, 7 and 9.
  - Up to and including 2007, student performance has been measured by annual State and Territory-based testing programs which were equated through a national process designed to allow comparable reporting against the national numeracy benchmarks. Commencing in 2008, common national tests in literacy and numeracy were held for all students at years 3, 5, 7 and 9. These tests replace the former State and Territory-based assessments and report national minimum standards, representing a break in the time series. This Report includes the outcomes of 2008 common national testing programs only. Results of State and Territory-based testing programs are available in the 2009 Report (and previous issues).
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the OECD PISA combined mathematical literacy scale in a triennial assessment: The proportion of assessed 15 year old students who achieve at or above the proficient standard (agreed by the MCEETYA to be level 3) on the OECD PISA combined mathematical literacy scale for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, socioeconomic status and geolocation.
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the TIMSS mathematical literacy scale in a quadrennial assessment: The proportion of assessed year 4 and year 8 students who achieve at or above the proficient standard on the TIMSS mathematical literacy scale for a given year. A national standard has yet to be developed for this measure.

A high or increasing proportion of students achieving the national minimum standard or mathematical literacy proficient standard is desirable.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 3 students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 94.8–95.2 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 3 numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 76.9–80.3 per cent, compared to 95.8–96.2 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.20).

**Figure 4.20 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**

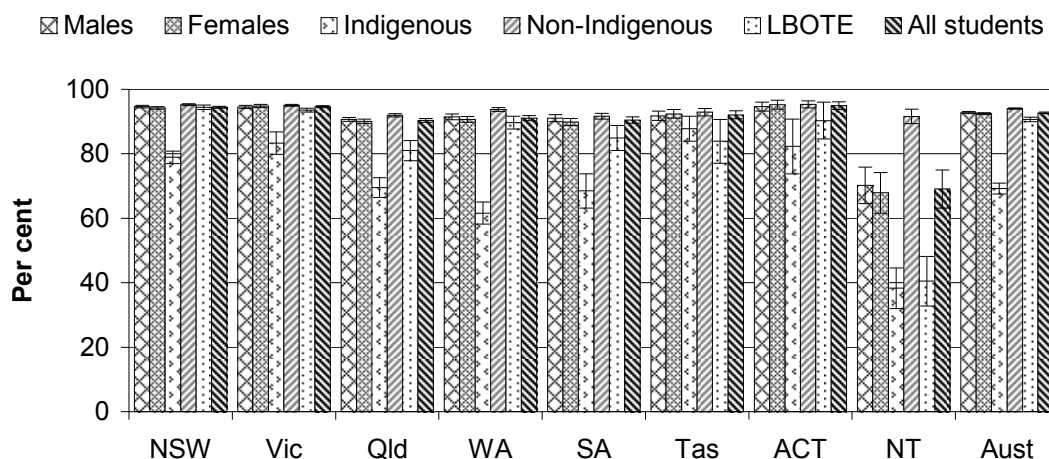


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.20.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.20; 2010 Report, figure 4.35, p. 4.63.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 5 students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 92.5–92.9 per cent. The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 5 numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 67.5–70.9 per cent, compared to 93.8–94.2 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.21).

Figure 4.21 Proportion of year 5 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

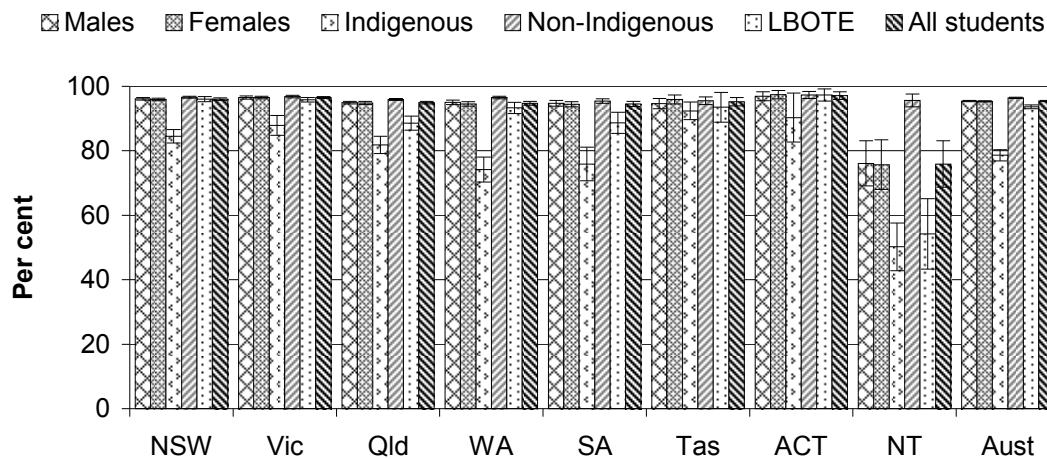


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.21.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.21; 2010 Report, figure 4.36, p. 4.64.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 7 students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 95.2–95.6 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 7 numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 76.9–80.3 per cent, compared to 96.2–96.6 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.22).

**Figure 4.22 Proportion of year 7 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



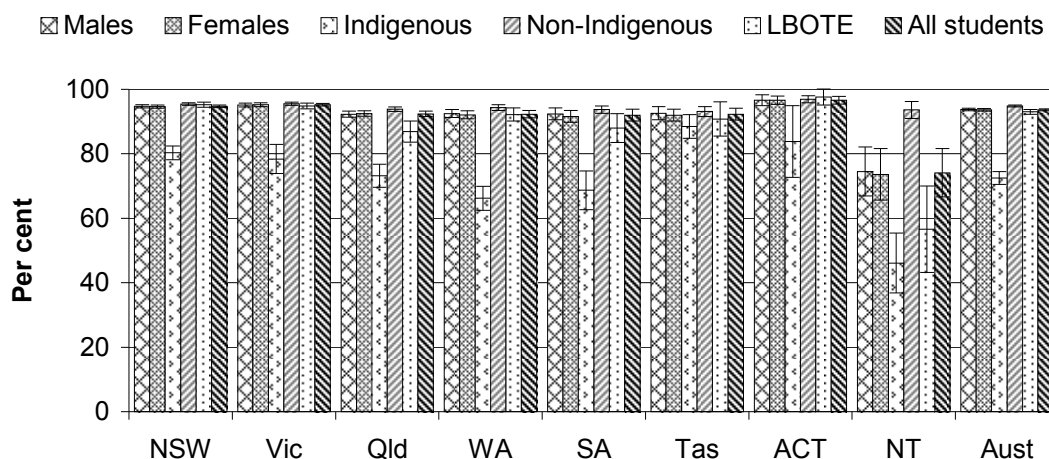
<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.22.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.22; 2010 Report, figure 4.37, p. 4.65.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed year 9 students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 93.3–93.9 per cent. The proportion of Indigenous students who achieved the year 9 numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was 70.5–74.5 per cent, compared to 94.5–95.1 per cent for non-Indigenous students (figure 4.23).



Figure 4.23 Proportion of year 9 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by equity group, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>

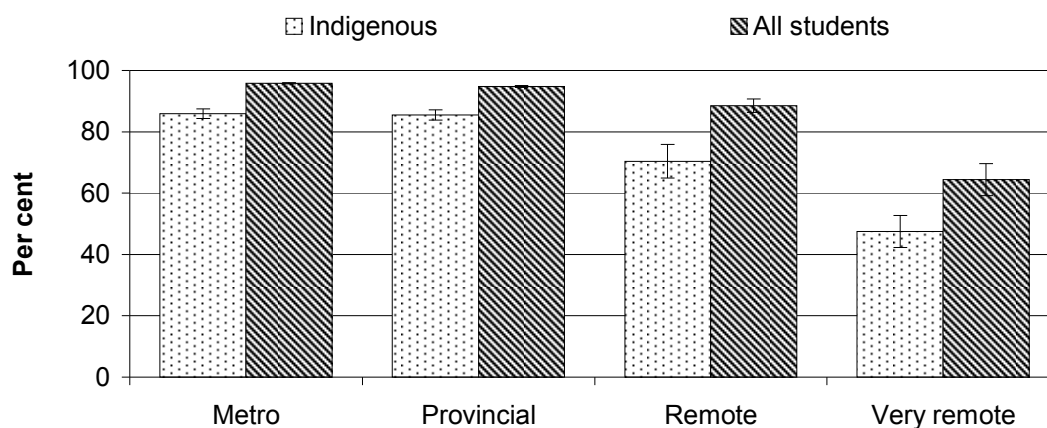


<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> For further information and caveats see table 4A.23.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.23; 2010 Report, figure 4.38, p. 4.66.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard by geolocation in 2008 was 95.6–96.0 per cent for all year 3 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion for provincial students (94.5–95.1 per cent), remote students (86.3–90.7 per cent) and very remote students (59.2–69.6 per cent) (figure 4.24).

**Figure 4.24 National proportion of year 3 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> Data for year 3 students are shown and may not be representative of students in years 5, 7 and 9 which are detailed in table 4A.24.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) *2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy*; table 4A.24; 2010 Report, figure 4.39, p. 4.67.

For all categories of remoteness across years 3, 5, 7 and 9, the numeracy outcomes for Indigenous students were lower than those for all students. As with all students, outcomes for Indigenous students declined as remoteness increased — furthermore the gap in learning outcomes between Indigenous students and all students was greater in remote and very remote areas than in metropolitan and provincial areas.

Nationally, the proportion of assessed Indigenous students who achieved the numeracy national minimum standard in 2008 was:

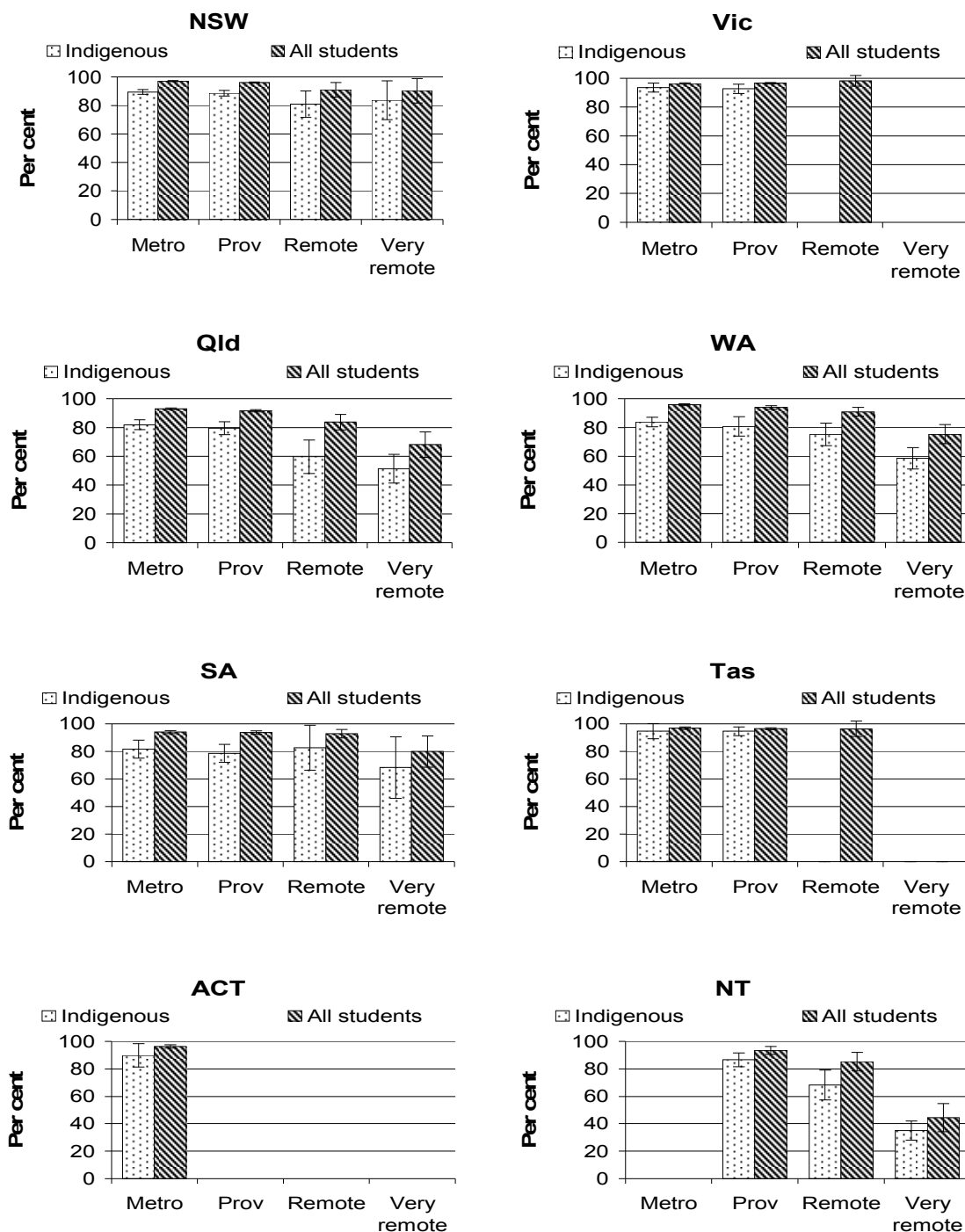
- 84.3–87.5 per cent for Indigenous year 3 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion for provincial students (83.8–87.2 per cent). The proportion for remote students (64.9–75.9 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (42.3–52.7 per cent) (figure 4.24)
- 76.8–80.2 per cent for Indigenous year 5 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion for provincial students (73.6–77.8 per cent). The proportion for remote students (50.5–62.1 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (28.6–37.2 per cent) (table 4A.24)
- 85.6–88.4 per cent for Indigenous year 7 students in metropolitan areas, higher than the proportion of provincial students (82.3–85.5 per cent), remote students (61.1–74.5 per cent) and very remote students (40.8–52.0 per cent) (table 4A.24)

- 
- 76.4–81.4 per cent for Indigenous year 9 students in metropolitan areas, no different to the proportion of provincial students (74.0–78.4 per cent). The proportion for remote students (52.3–68.5 per cent) was higher than for very remote students (31.0–45.4 per cent) (table 4A.24).

State and Territory results are presented for year 3 numeracy outcomes in figure 4.25 (results for years 5, 7 and 9 numeracy outcomes are in table 4A.24). Relatively large confidence intervals mean it is difficult to draw conclusions from these data. However, the general pattern in jurisdictions appears similar to the national results.

Data for exemptions, absent/withdrawn and participation by equity groups in numeracy testing in 2008 are provided in table 4A.25. Participation rates in numeracy testing for Indigenous students and all students are provided in table 4A.26. National data on achievement of the national minimum standard for numeracy by socio-economic status are provided in 2010 Report, table 4A.52.

**Figure 4.25 Proportion of year 3 students achieving the numeracy national minimum standard, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence intervals associated with each point estimate. <sup>b</sup> Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location. <sup>c</sup> There are no very remote areas in Victoria. There are no provincial, remote or very remote areas in the ACT. There is no metropolitan zone in the NT.

Source: MCEETYA (2008) 2008 National Assessment Program — Literacy and Numeracy: Achievement in reading, writing, language conventions and numeracy; table 4A.24; 2010 Report, figure 4.40, p. 4.69.

---

### *Science literacy performance*

‘Science literacy performance’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that all students should attain high standards of knowledge, skill and understanding in agreed key learning areas (box 4.7).

#### **Box 4.7 Science literacy performance**

‘Science literacy performance’ is defined by three measures:

- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the scientific literacy scale: This is the proportion of assessed year 6 students who achieve at or above the proficient standard for scientific literacy, reported by sex, Indigenous status, and geolocation for 2003 and 2006 (and for LBOTE and socioeconomic status for 2003). The proficient standard for performance in scientific literacy is set at proficiency level 3.2 (of levels 1 to 4 or above) for year 6 (MCEETYA 2004, 2008). This is a challenging but reasonable level of performance where to be regarded as having reached the proficient standard, students need to demonstrate more than the minimal or elementary skills expected of a student at that year level (MCEETYA Performance Measurement and Reporting Taskforce [PMRT] unpublished).
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the OECD PISA combined scientific literacy scale in a triennial international assessment: This is the proportion of assessed 15 year old students who achieve at or above the proficient standard on the OECD PISA combined scientific literacy scale for a given year, reported by sex, Indigenous status, socioeconomic status and geolocation. A national standard of level 3 has been agreed for this measure.
- Percentage of students achieving at or above the proficient standard on the TIMSS science literacy scale in a quadrennial assessment: This is the proportion of assessed year 4 and year 8 students who achieve at or above the proficient standard on the TIMSS science literacy scale for a given year. A national standard has yet to be developed for this measure.

A high or increasing proportion of students achieving at or above the scientific literacy national minimum standard/proficient standard is desirable.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

The National Assessment Program — Science Literacy, Year 6 assessment measures the scientific literacy of a sample of students and is conducted triennially. It was first conducted in 2003, and for a second time in 2006. Results from the 2003 national science literacy sample assessment were discussed in detail in the 2006 Report (SCRGSP 2006, pages 3.59–62), with available rescaled data (based on the 2006 sample) presented in tables 4A.53–55 in the 2010 Report. Results from the 2006 national science literacy sample assessment are reported below.

---

Year 6 scientific literacy 2006 results are reported as the proportion of Australian students from the sampled students (year 6 enrolled in participating schools) who achieved at the proficient standard or above. Nationally, 52.2–56.4 per cent of participating year 6 students achieved at the proficient standard or above in scientific literacy (2010 Report, figure 4.41) (down from 58.4–60.4 per cent in 2003). The national proportion of Indigenous students who achieved at the proficient standard or above in scientific literacy was 15.5–35.5 per cent (table 4A.27).

Scientific literacy was a domain tested in the PISA 2006 survey. In PISA 2006 the proportion of 15 year old students who achieved at level 3 or above in scientific literacy was 28.7–39.9 per cent for Indigenous students, compared to 66.2–69.8 per cent for non-Indigenous students and 65.3–68.7 per cent for all Australian students (table 4A.35).

### *Civics and citizenship performance*

Civics and citizenship performance is an indicator of governments' objective that all students be active and informed citizens with an understanding and appreciation of Australia's system of government and civic life (box 4.8).

---

#### **Box 4.8 Civics and citizenship performance**

Civics and citizenship performance is defined as the proportion of sampled year 6 and year 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civic knowledge and understanding, reported by sex, Indigenous status, LBOTE status and geolocation (national data only for subgroups).

The proficient standard for civics and citizenship performance is set at proficiency level 2 for year 6, and at level 3 for year 10, (of levels 1 to 5). Proficiency standards represent points on the proficiency scale that represent a 'challenging but reasonable' expectation for typical Year 6 and 10 students to have reached by the end of each of those years of study. Thus the students need to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills to be regarded as having reached the standard appropriate to their year level. A proficient standard is not the same as a minimum benchmark standard because the latter refers to the basic level needed to function at that year level whereas the former refers to what is expected of a student at that year level (MCEETYA 2009). The two Year 6 and Year 10 Civics and Citizenship Proficient Standards were set in 2004. Student performance is measured (or assessed) by a national sample assessment program resulting in comparable reporting against the standard.

Holding other factors equal, a high proportion of students achieving at or above the applicable proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance is desirable.

This indicator is affected by socioeconomic circumstances, age, length of time spent in schooling, and LBOTE and Indigenous status.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

The National Years 6 and 10 Civics and Citizenship Assessment measures civics and citizenship performance and was conducted for the first time in 2004, and is conducted triennially. The 2007 sample was drawn from all states and territories and both government and non government schools participated. In 2007, 7059 year 6 students from 349 government and non-government schools and 5506 year 10 students from 269 government and non-government schools participated in the national civics and citizenship assessment (MCEETYA 2009).

The national proportion of year 6 students who achieved at the proficient standard or above in civics and citizenship performance in 2007 was 12.4–40.0 per cent for Indigenous students, lower than the proportion for non-Indigenous students (50.6–56.8 per cent) and 50.6–56.2 per cent for all students (table 4A.28).

The national proportion of year 10 students who achieved at the proficient standard or above in civics and citizenship performance in 2007 was 10.4–26.6 per cent for Indigenous students, lower than the proportion for non-Indigenous students (39.7–44.9 per cent) and 39.8–44.1 per cent for all students (table 4A.28).

---

## Completion

‘Completion’ is an indicator of governments’ objectives that all students have access to high quality education and training to year 12 or equivalent, that provides clear and recognised pathways to further education, training and employment (box 4.9).

### Box 4.9 Completion

Completion’ (completion rate) is defined by two measures:

- the number of students who meet the requirements of a year 12 certificate or equivalent expressed as a percentage of the estimated potential year 12 population. The estimated potential year 12 population is an estimate of a single year age group which could have attended year 12 that year, calculated as the estimated resident population aged 15–19 divided by five. The completion rate is reported by socioeconomic status, geolocation and sex.
  - The criteria for obtaining a year 12 or equivalent certificate vary across jurisdictions. The aggregation of all postcode locations into three socioeconomic status categories — high, medium and low deciles — means there may be significant variation within the categories. Low deciles, for example, will include locations ranging from those of extreme disadvantage to those of moderate disadvantage.
  - Data for this measure are not directly comparable.
- the number of people aged 17–19 years who have completed year 10 or above, divided by the total population aged 17–19 years. Data are reported for all students, Indigenous students and non-Indigenous students.
  - Data for this measure are comparable.

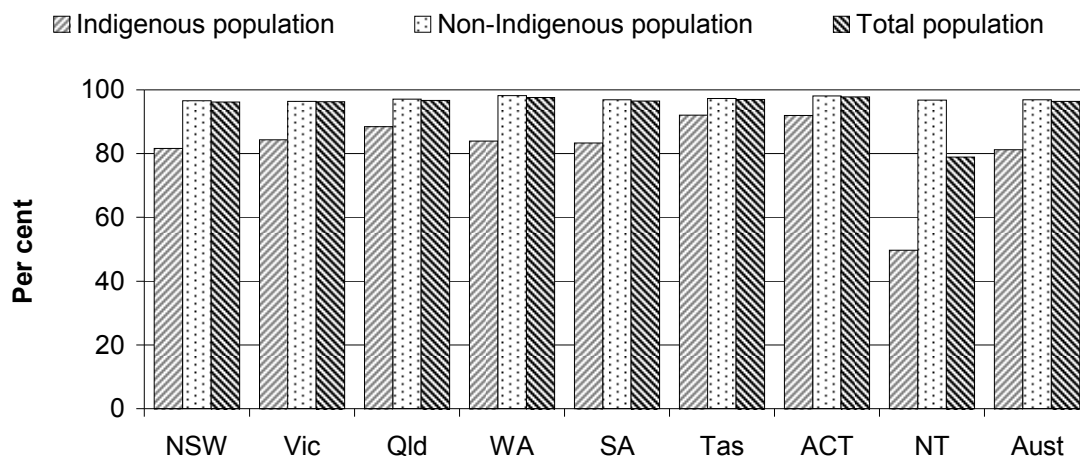
Holding other factors constant, a higher or increasing completion rate suggests an improvement in educational outcomes.

### *Year 10 or above completion rate*

The proportion of the 17–19 year old population who had completed year 10 or above in 2006 was 96.4 per cent nationally. Completion rates for the non-Indigenous population were higher than the Indigenous population nationally (96.9 per cent and 81.2 per cent respectively) and across all jurisdictions (figure 4.26). These rates varied across jurisdictions.



Figure 4.26 **Proportion of 17–19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Australia includes 'Other Territories' <sup>b</sup> Persons aged 17–19 years who have identified as having attained year 10 or above (includes Certificate I/II nfd, but excludes Certificate I, Certificate nfd and persons whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined). Ungraded students are excluded. <sup>c</sup> Total population of all persons aged 17–19 years, excluding persons whose highest year of school completed was not stated. <sup>d</sup> 'Total population' includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown. <sup>e</sup> The school commencing age varies across jurisdictions, and may impact on the proportions presented in this table. For more detail, see section 4.1 of the School education chapter.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table 4A.45; 2010 Report, figure 4.47, p. 4.83.

Year 10 completion data for the 15–19 year old population are in table 4A.45.

The Early childhood, education and training (ECET) preface includes data relating to the proportion of the 19 year old and the 20–24 year old Indigenous population having attained at least a year 12 or equivalent or AQF Certificate II (2010 Report, tables BA.20–22).

## Future directions in performance reporting

### *Nationally comparable reporting of learning outcomes*

The National Summary Report of results from the 2009 NAPLAN was released on 11 September 2009 (MCEECDYA 2009). Results from a second report with more detailed information (including disaggregation by Indigenous status and geolocation) will be included in the 2011 Report.

---

### *Nationally consistent definitions*

Nationally consistent definitions of student background characteristics have been adopted for nationally comparable reporting on students' educational achievement and outcomes. Ministers have endorsed standard definitions of sex, Indigenous status, socioeconomic background, language background and geographic location.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 4A.3 is table 3 in the school education attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 4A.1</b>	Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2007-08
<b>Table 4A.2</b>	Indigenous full time students, 2008
<b>Table 4A.3</b>	Student body mix, government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.4</b>	Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.5</b>	Student body mix, all schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.6</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.7</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.8</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.9</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.10</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.11</b>	Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.12</b>	Participation rate in reading assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.13</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.14</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.15</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.16</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.17</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.18</b>	Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in writing testing, 2008 (per cent)

---

<b>Table 4A.19</b>	Participation rates in writing assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.20</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.21</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.22</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.23</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.24</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.25</b>	Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in numeracy testing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.26</b>	Participation rate in numeracy assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.27</b>	Proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.28</b>	Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.29</b>	Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in information and communication technology literacy performance, by equity group, Australia, 2005 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.30</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.31</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall reading literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.32</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.33</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall mathematics literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.34</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.35</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall scientific literacy scale, by equity group, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.36</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall science literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.37</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, by equity group, 2003 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.38</b>	Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 4A.39</b>	Proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 4A.40</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12, 2008 (per cent)

---

<b>Table 4A.41</b>	Apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.42</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.43</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.44</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.45</b>	Proportion of 17-19 year old and 15-19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
<b>Table 4A.46</b>	Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.47</b>	Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.48</b>	Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

## References

- MCEECDYA (Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs) 2009, *2009 NAPLAN Summary Report, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.
- MCEETYA (Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs) 2004, *National Year 6 Science Assessment Report 2003*, Melbourne.
- 2008, *National Assessment Program – Science Literacy Year 6 Report, 2006*, Melbourne.
- 2009, *National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship Years 6 and 10 Report 2007*, Melbourne.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2006, *Report on Government Services 2006*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

# 5 Vocational education and training

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Vocational education and training chapter</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Indigenous participation in VET</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Student participation in VET</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Indigenous outcomes</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>117</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 5A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 5.15' this is page 15 of chapter 5 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 5A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 5A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This chapter reports performance information about the equity, effectiveness and efficiency of government funded vocational education and training (VET) in Australia in 2008. The VET system delivers employment related skills across a wide range of vocations. It provides Australians with the skills to enter or re-enter the labour force, retrain for a new job or upgrade skills for an existing job. The VET system includes government and privately funded VET delivered through a number of methods by a wide range of training institutions and enterprises.

---

The focus of this chapter is on VET services delivered by providers receiving government funding, and which relate directly to training activity funded under the *Commonwealth–State Agreement for Skilling Australia’s Workforce* (CSASAW). The CSASAW was replaced by the *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development* (NASWD) on 1 January 2009. These services include the provision of VET programs in government owned technical and further education (TAFE) institutes and universities with TAFE divisions, other government and community institutions, and government funded activity by private registered training organisations (RTOs). The scope of this chapter does not extend to VET services provided in schools (which are within the scope of school education in chapter 4) or university education (some information on university education is included in preface A).

### **Indigenous data in the Vocational education and training chapter**

The Vocational education and training chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- VET participation rate
- proportion of students who reported as Indigenous
- VET participation, by target age group
- VET participation in certificate III and above, by target age group
- VET participation in diploma and above, by target age group
- proportion of graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status
- load pass rate
- number of qualifications completed
- proportion of qualifications completed by course level
- number of units of competency and modules completed
- proportion of graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study
- proportion of graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training.

---

## Framework of performance indicators

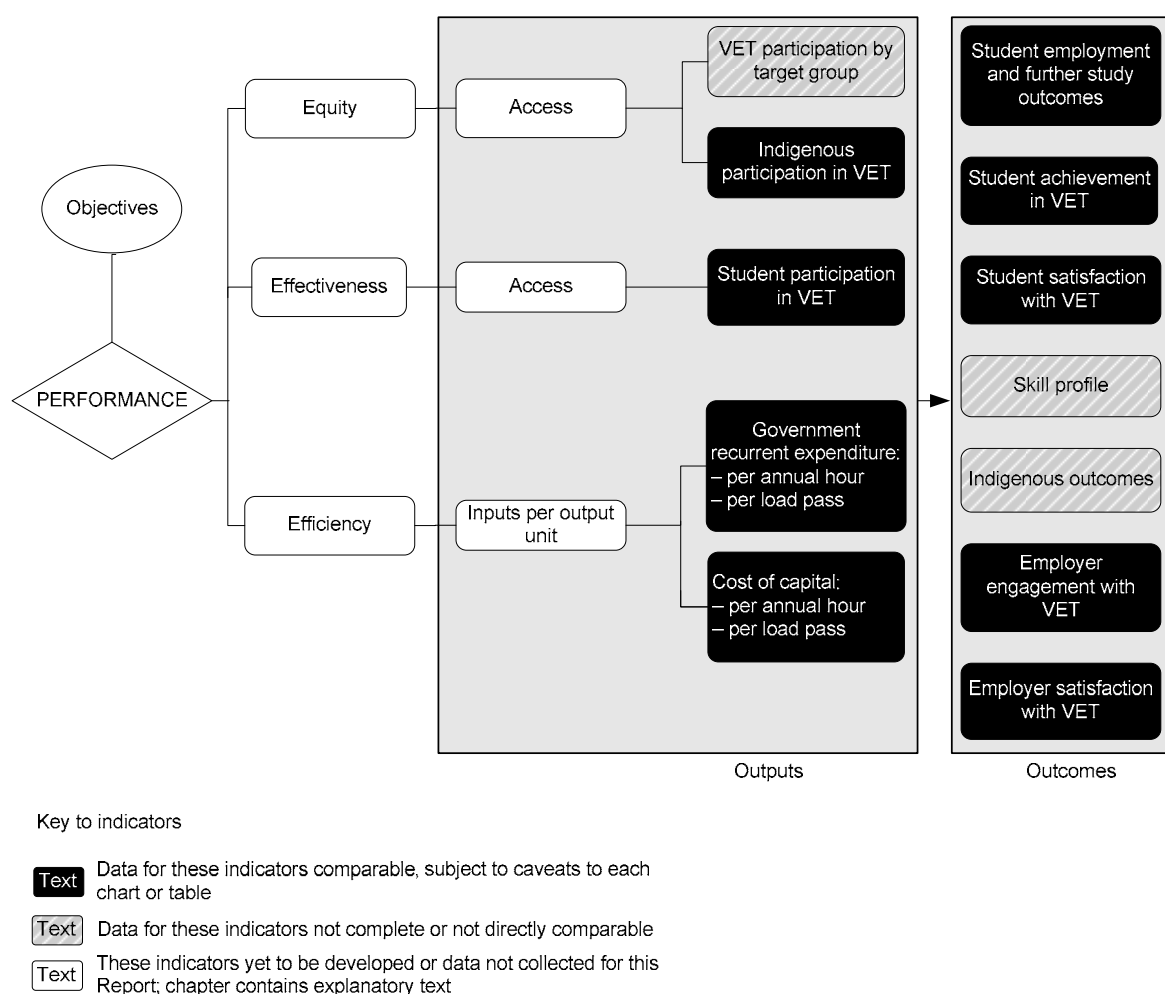
Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for VET services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 5.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NASWD (COAG 2009a) covers the areas of VET, and education and training indicators in the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement* (NIRA) (COAG 2009b) which establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). The performance indicator results reported in this chapter have been revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements.



Figure 5.1 Performance indicators for VET services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 5.4, p. 5.13.

## Indigenous participation in VET

‘Indigenous participation in VET’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to achieve equitable access to the VET system by Indigenous people (box 5.1). A key national goal of the VET system is to increase opportunities and outcomes for disadvantaged groups including Indigenous people.

---

### **Box 5.1 Indigenous participation in VET**

'Indigenous participation in VET' is defined as the number of government funded participants in the VET system who self-identified as Indigenous and aged 15–64 years, as a proportion of the total number of Indigenous people aged 15–64 years, compared with that of the general population aged 15–64 years.

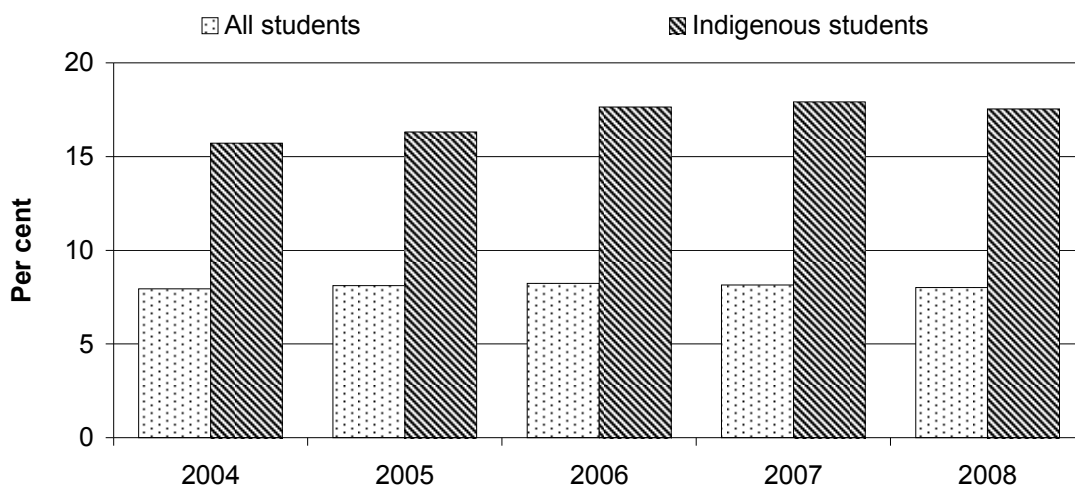
A lower participation rate means Indigenous people are under-represented in VET; a higher participation rate means Indigenous people are over-represented in VET.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting the participation rates presented for Indigenous people because (1) the data depend on self-identification at the time of enrolment and (2) the number of non-responses (that is, students who did not indicate whether or not they were Indigenous) varies across jurisdictions. Data are for government funded VET students.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the VET participation rate for all Indigenous students (the number of 15–64 year old Indigenous students as a percentage of Indigenous people aged 15–64) was 17.5 per cent in 2008, compared with 15.7 per cent in 2004. The participation rate for all 15–64 year old students (the number of 15–64 year old students as a percentage of the 15–64 year old population) was 8.0 per cent in 2008, and 7.9 per cent in 2004 (figure 5.2). These student participation data are not age standardised, so the younger age profile of the Indigenous population relative to all Australians is likely to affect the results.

Figure 5.2 VET participation rate for 15–64 year olds, by Indigenous status<sup>a, b</sup>

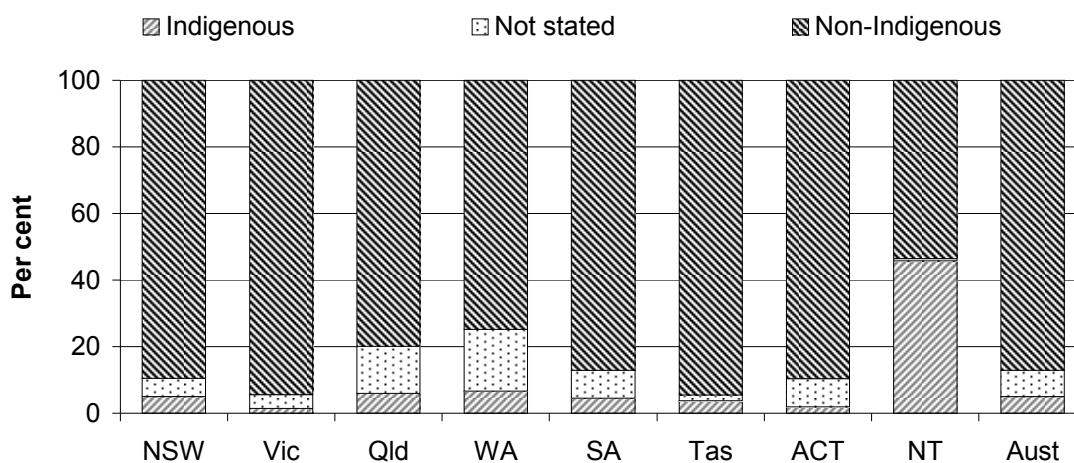


<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. <sup>b</sup> The Indigenous participation rate is the number of Indigenous students as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people for 30 June (ABS 2009; series B). The 'all students' participation rate is the number of students as a percentage of the estimated resident population as at 30 June.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; ABS (2009), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 5A.1; 2010 Report, figure 5.9, p. 5.19.

In 2008, 5.0 per cent of government funded VET students in Australia (of all ages) identified themselves as Indigenous, while 7.9 per cent of students did not report their Indigenous status (figure 5.3). The proportion of government funded VET students who identified themselves as Indigenous (5.0 per cent) was higher than the proportion of Indigenous people in the total population nationally (2.5 per cent) (table 5A.2).

**Figure 5.3 VET students, all ages, by Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded VET students.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.2; 2010 Report, figure 5.10; p. 5.20.

Additional data on Indigenous participation in VET are provided in the next section Student participation in VET.

### Student participation in VET

‘Student participation in VET’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide people aged 15–64 years with the level of access to the VET system that is necessary for a highly skilled workforce (box 5.2).

---

### **Box 5.2 Student participation in VET**

Student participation in VET' is defined by three measures:

- the number of 15–64 year olds participating in VET as a proportion of the population aged 15–64 years
- the number of 15–64 year olds participating in certificate level III qualifications and above as a proportion of the population aged 15–64 years
- the number of 15–64 year olds participating in diploma level qualifications and above as a proportion of the population aged 15–64 years.

High VET participation rates indicate high levels of access to the VET system by the general population. High proportions of VET students in certificate level III qualifications and above, and diploma level qualifications and above, indicate greater participation in higher skill level courses, which is desirable.

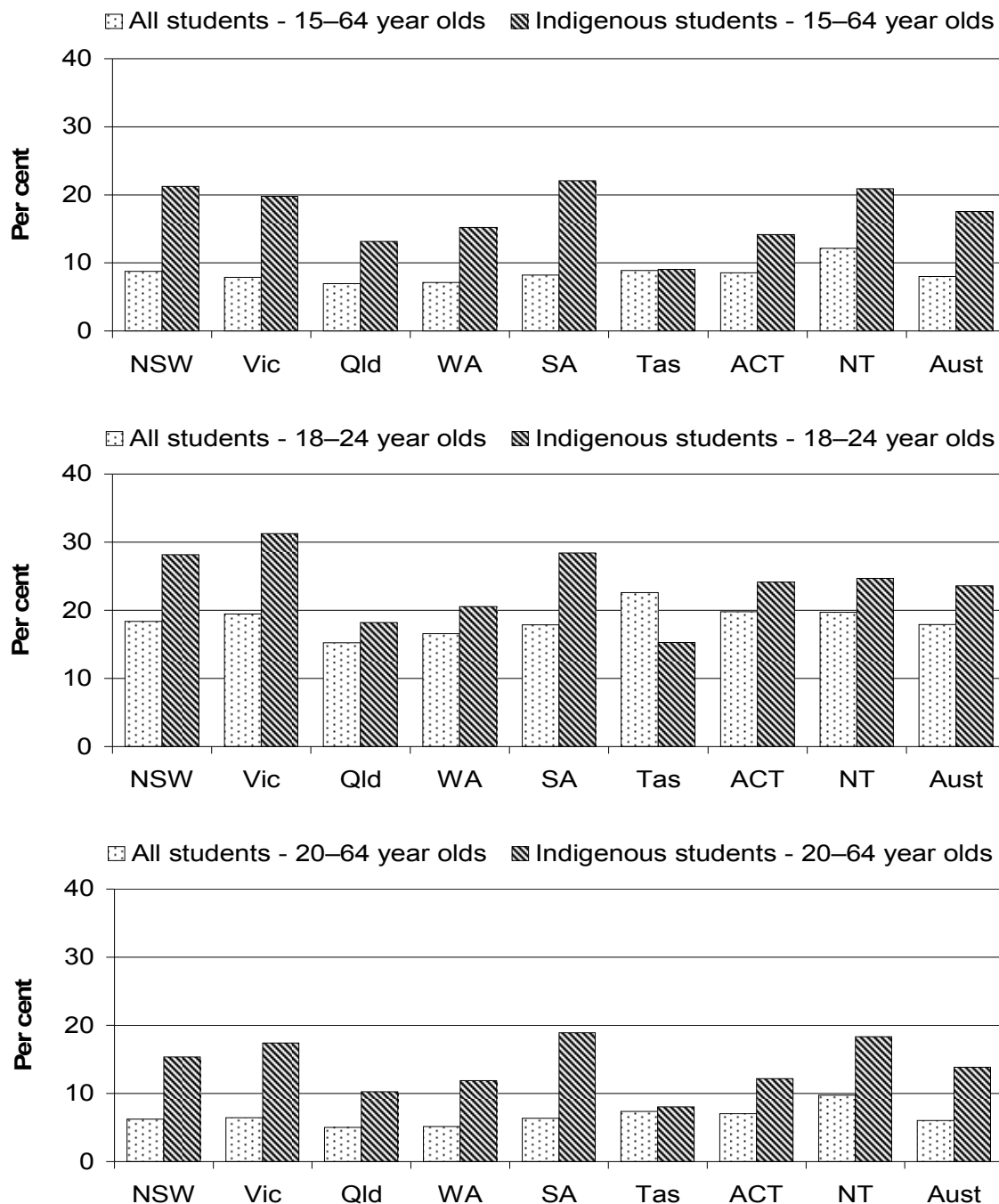
Data for qualifications at the level of 'diploma and above' are a sub-set of data for the larger group of qualifications at the level of 'certificate III and above'. Data are for government funded VET students.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Figures 5.4–6 show VET participation rates for the total population and Indigenous population, focusing on the target age groups of 18–24 years and 20–64 years. The proportion of people participating in government funded VET in these target age groups is:

- 17.9 per cent of all people aged 18–24 years, compared with 23.6 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group
- 6.0 per cent of all people aged 20–64 years, compared with 13.9 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group (figure 5.4).

**Figure 5.4 VET participation rates, by target age group and Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. <sup>b</sup> The Indigenous participation rate is the number of Indigenous students as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people for 30 June 2008 (ABS 2009 Cat. no. 3201.0 series B). The 'all students' participation rate is the number of students as a percentage of the estimated resident population as at 30 June 2008.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 5A.1; 2010 Report, figure 5.11; p. 5.22.

---

In 2008, approximately 712 800 people aged 15–64 years participated in a government funded VET program at the certificate III level or higher, representing 4.9 per cent of the population aged 15–64 years (similar to the 4.7 per cent in 2004) (figure 5.5 and table 5A.3). This compares with 23 600 Indigenous people aged 15–64 years in 2008, or 7.2 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 15–64 years (figure 5.5).

The government funded VET students at the certificate III level or higher include:

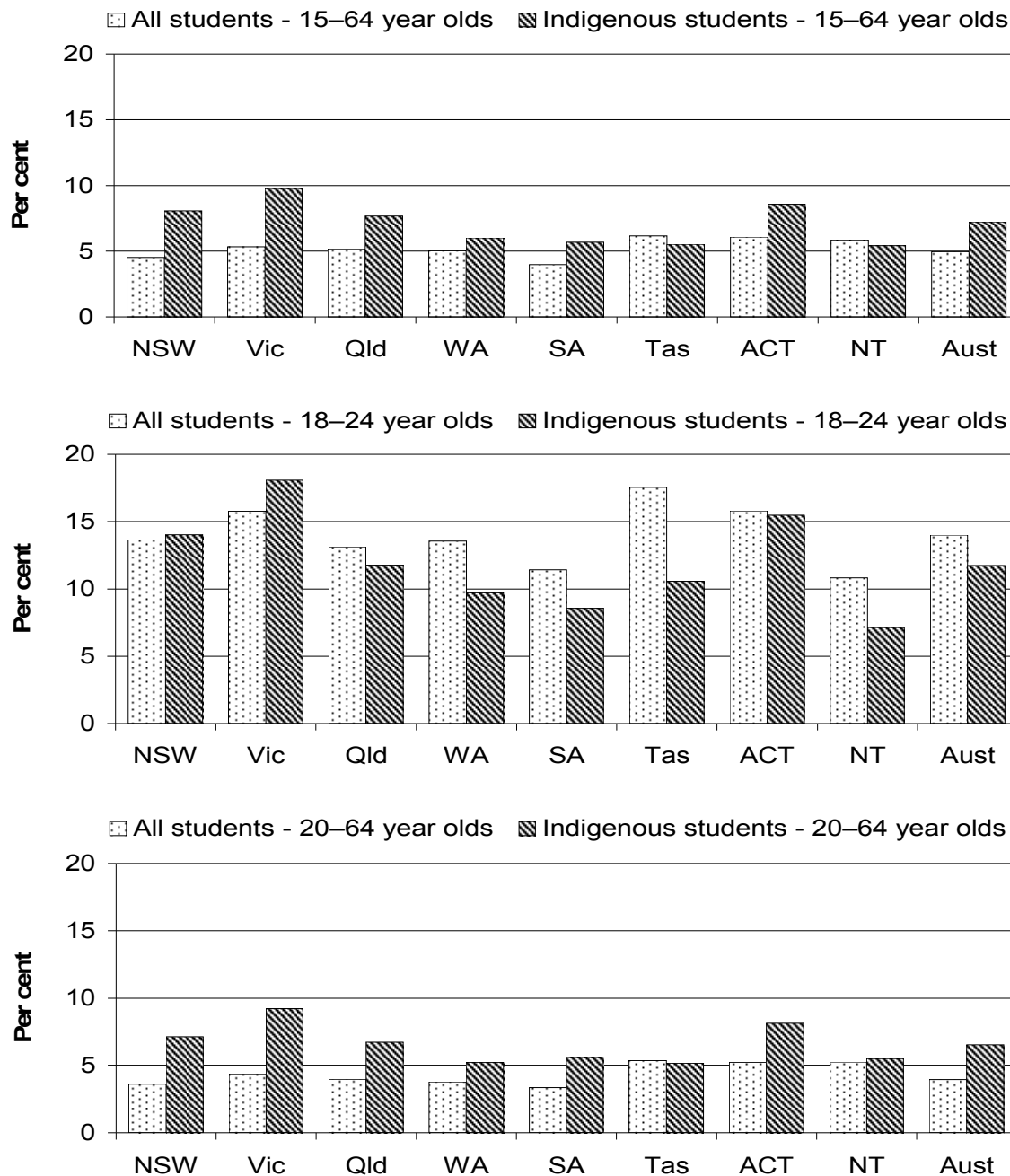
- 14.0 per cent of all people aged 18–24 years, compared with 11.7 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group
- 3.9 per cent of all people aged 20–64 years, compared with 6.5 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group (figure 5.5).

In 2008, approximately 136 600 people aged 15–64 years participated in a government funded VET program at the diploma level or higher, representing 0.9 per cent of the population aged 15–64 years (1.1 per cent in 2004) (figure 5.6 and table 5A.18). This compares with 2300 Indigenous people aged 15–64 years in 2008, or 0.7 per cent of the Indigenous population aged 15–64 years (figure 5.6).

The government funded VET students at diploma level or higher include:

- 2.7 per cent of all people aged 18–24 years, compared with 0.9 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group
- 0.9 per cent of all people aged 20–64 years, compared with 0.8 per cent of the Indigenous population in the same age group (figure 5.6).

**Figure 5.5 VET participation in certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

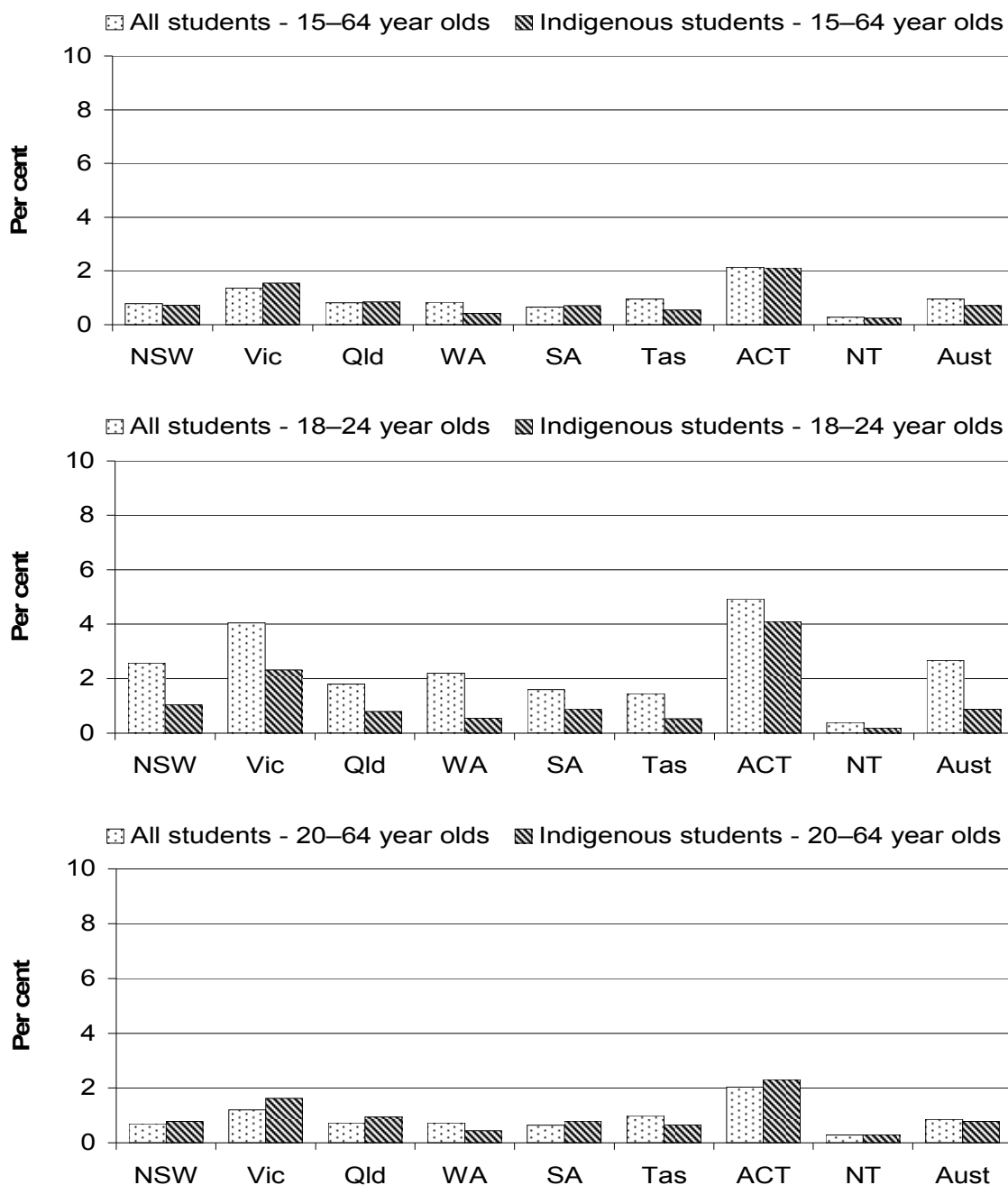


**a** Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. **b** Data are for the highest level qualification attempted by a student in a reporting year. **c** The Indigenous participation rate is the number of Indigenous students as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people for 30 June 2008 (ABS 2009 Cat. no. 3201.0 series B). The 'all students' participation rate is the number of students as a percentage of the estimated resident population as at 30 June 2008.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 5A.3; 2010 Report, figure 5.12; p. 5.24.



Figure 5.6 VET participation in diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. <sup>b</sup> Data are for the highest level qualification attempted by a student in a reporting year. <sup>c</sup> Course levels denoted as 'Diploma and above' are included in the group of courses denoted as at 'Certificate III and above'. <sup>d</sup> The Indigenous participation rate is the number of Indigenous students as a percentage of the experimental estimates of Indigenous people for 30 June 2008 (ABS 2009 Cat. no. 3201.0 series B). The 'all students' participation rate is the number of students as a percentage of the estimated resident population as at 30 June 2008.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 5A.4; 2010 Report, figure 5.13; p. 5.26.

---

*Student employment and further study outcomes — The proportion of graduates employed after completing their course who were employed before the course*

Tables 5A.5–5A.6 provide information on the proportion of Indigenous graduates employed after completing their course, by their previous employment status.

## **Indigenous outcomes**

‘Indigenous outcomes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enable Indigenous people to achieve positive outcomes from VET services (box 5.3).

### **Box 5.3 Indigenous outcomes**

‘Indigenous outcomes’ is defined by three measures:

- ‘Indigenous students’ achievement in VET’ measures load pass rates achieved by Indigenous students and the number of Indigenous students who commenced and completed expressed as a proportion of all course commencing enrolments by Indigenous students in that year.
- ‘Skill outputs of Indigenous students’ measures the number of qualifications completed by Indigenous students, the number of units of competency and the number of modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed by Indigenous students.
  - ‘Qualifications completed by Indigenous students’ is defined as the number of qualifications completed by both government and non-government funded Indigenous students each year in VET, where a qualification is a certification awarded to a person on successful completion of a course in recognition of having achieved particular knowledge, skills or competencies.
  - ‘Units of competency achieved by Indigenous students’ is defined as the number of units of competency achieved/passed by Indigenous government recurrent funded VET students, where a unit of competency is defined as a component of a competency standard and/or a statement of a key function or role in a particular job or occupation.
  - ‘Modules completed by Indigenous students’ is defined as the number of modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed each year by Indigenous government recurrent funded VET students, where a module (also called a subject) is a unit of education or training which can be completed on its own or as part of a course. Modules may also result in the attainment of one or more units of competency.

(Continued on next page)

---

**Box 5.3 (Continued)**

- 'VET outcomes for Indigenous students' measures the proportion of Indigenous students who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course; the proportion of Indigenous graduates who were employed and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (compared to those of the general population); and the proportion of Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances after completing training (compared to those of the general population).

High 'load pass rates' and 'number of students who commenced and completed' indicate that student achievement is high, which is desirable. Holding other factors constant, high or increasing numbers of qualifications completed, and units of competency or modules achieved/passed results in a greater increase in VET skills. Higher proportions of Indigenous student satisfaction are desirable. The proportion of graduates who achieve their training objectives varies according to their objectives — employment related, further study and/or developmental — so it is useful to distinguish amongst types of student objective. High or increasing proportions of employment or further study outcomes after training are desirable.

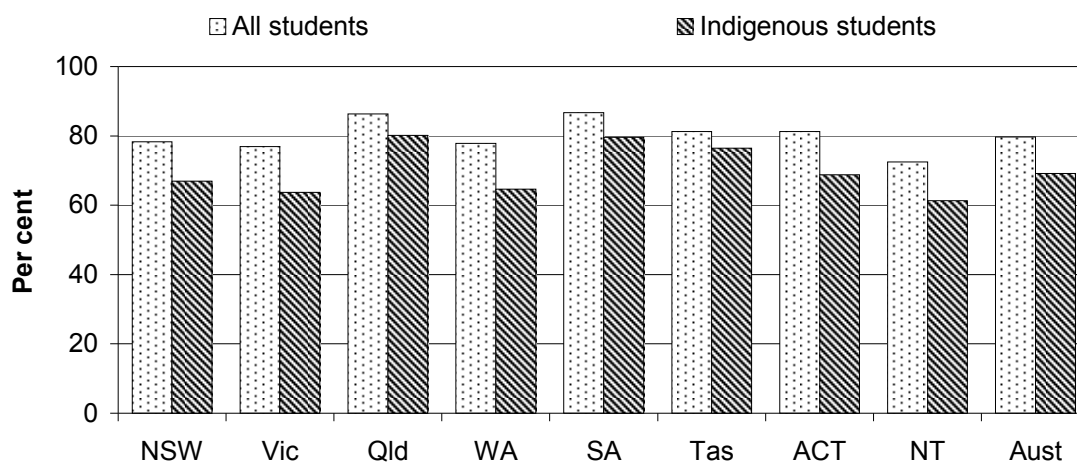
Reporting on students who commenced and completed is dependent on the capacity to track individual students over more than one calendar year and the data are not yet available. Qualifications completed in 2007 are counted in 2009.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

*Indigenous students' achievement in VET*

In 2008, the national load pass rate for Indigenous government funded students (69.1 per cent) was lower than the national load pass rate for all government funded students (79.7 per cent) (figure 5.7).

**Figure 5.7 Indigenous students' load pass rate, 2008<sup>a</sup>**

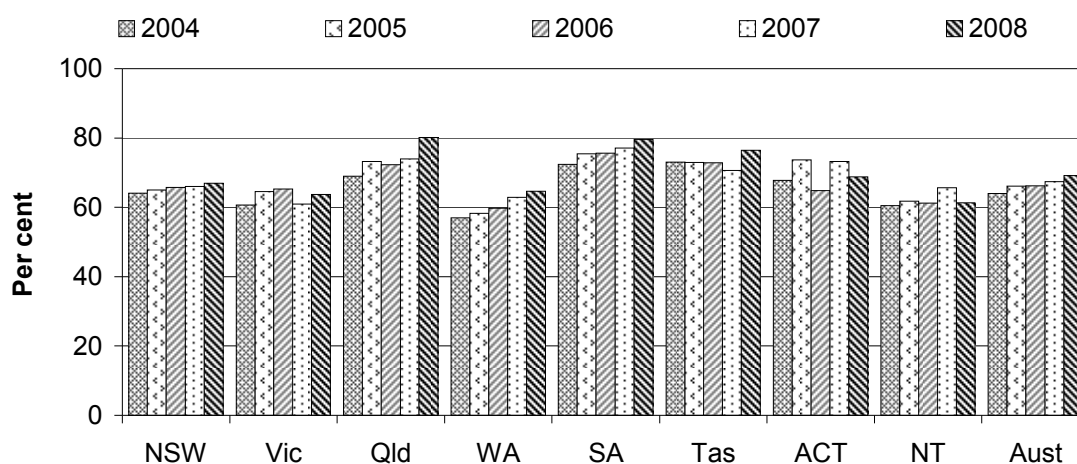


<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded hours. See table 5A.10 for further information.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.10; 2010 Report, figure 5.39; p. 5.61.

Nationally, the load pass rate for Indigenous government funded students increased from 63.9 per cent in 2004 to 69.1 per cent in 2008 (figure 5.8).

**Figure 5.8 Indigenous students' load pass rate<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded hours. See table 5A.10 for further information.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.10; 2010 Report, figure 5.40; p. 5.62.

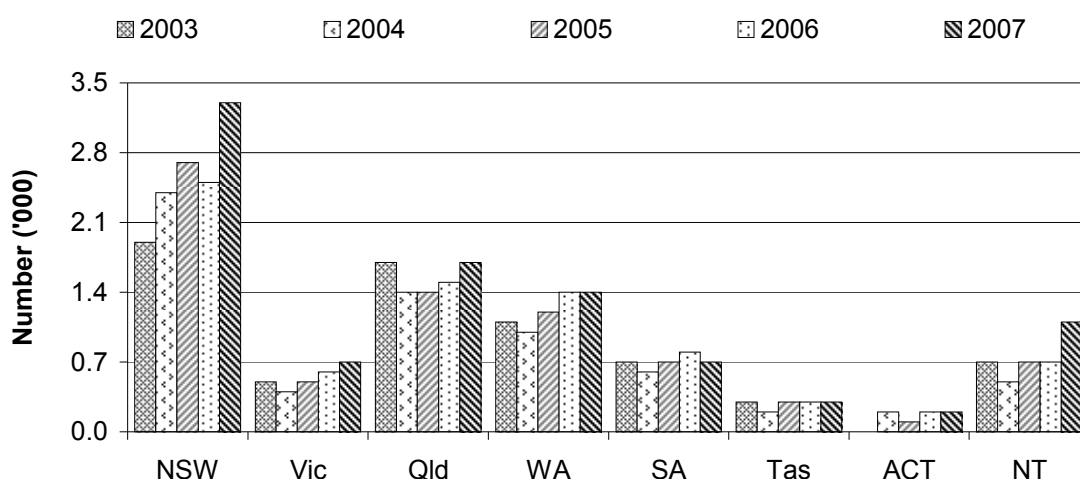
### Indigenous students' skill outputs

'Skill outputs of Indigenous students' measures the number and proportion of qualifications completed, units of competency and modules (outside training packages) achieved/passed in a given year.

#### Indigenous students' skill outputs, qualifications completed

Nationally, Indigenous students completed 9400 VET qualifications in 2007, an increase of 17.5 per cent from 8000 in 2006. Indigenous students accounted for 2.7 per cent of all the qualifications completed in 2007 (table 5A.11). The number of qualifications completed by Indigenous students varied across jurisdictions (figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Qualifications completed by Indigenous students<sup>a, b, c</sup>

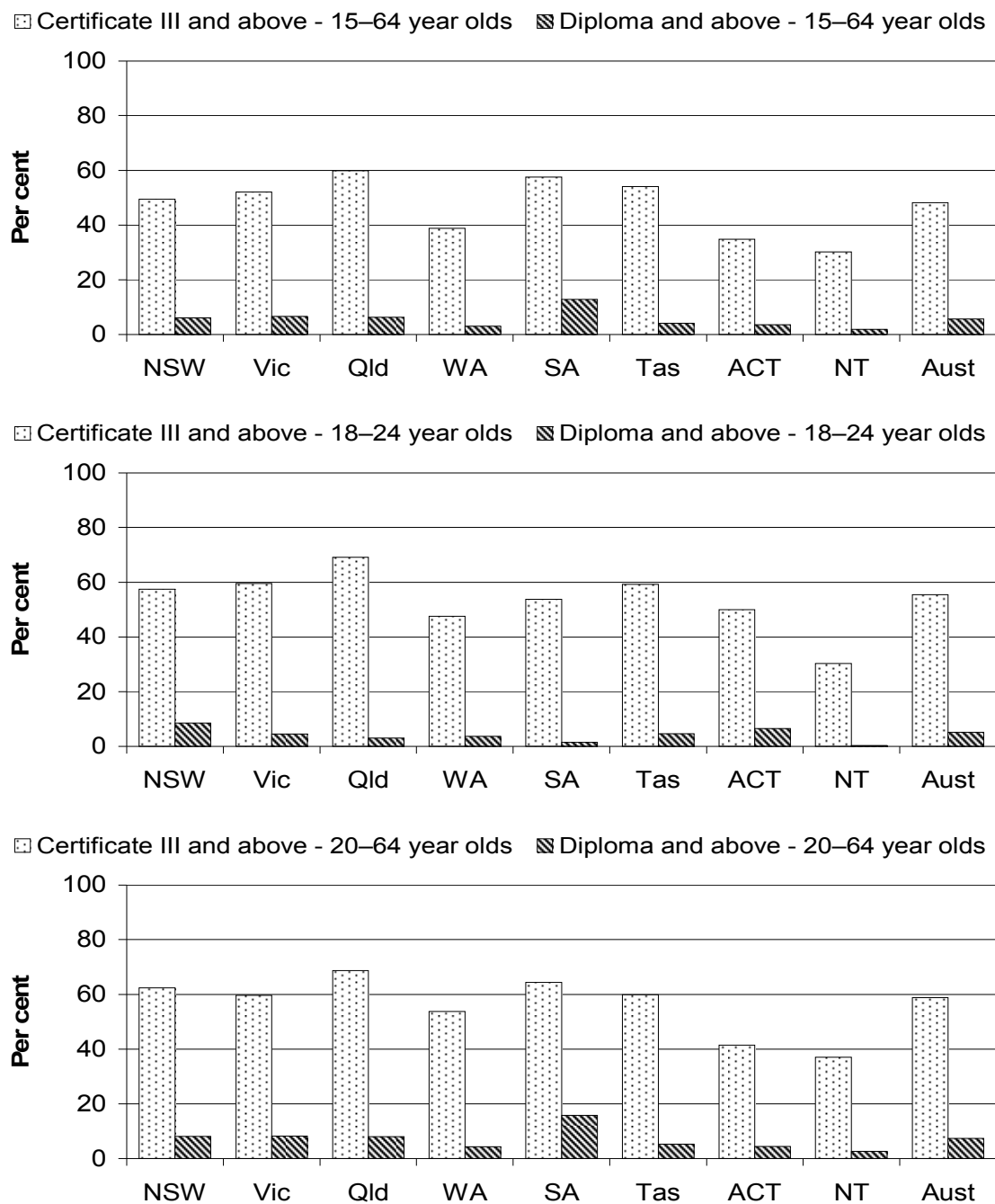


<sup>a</sup> Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State or Territory authority, and represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification. <sup>b</sup> The number of qualifications completed includes both government funded and non-government funded VET students. <sup>c</sup> SA data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.11; 2010 Report, figure 5.41; p. 5.63.

In 2007, 55.5 per cent of Indigenous VET students aged 18–24 years completed qualifications at the certificate III level or higher, compared with 48.2 per cent of Indigenous students aged 15–64 years. In the same year, 5.1 per cent of Indigenous VET students aged 18–24 years completed qualifications at diploma level or higher, compared with 5.6 per cent of Indigenous students aged 15–64 years (figure 5.10).

**Figure 5.10 Qualifications completed by Indigenous students, by course level and target age group, 2007<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State/Territory authority. Represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification. <sup>b</sup> Course levels denoted as 'Diploma and above' are included in the group of courses denoted as at 'Certificate III and above'.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.9; 2010 Report, figure 5.42; p. 5.64.

---

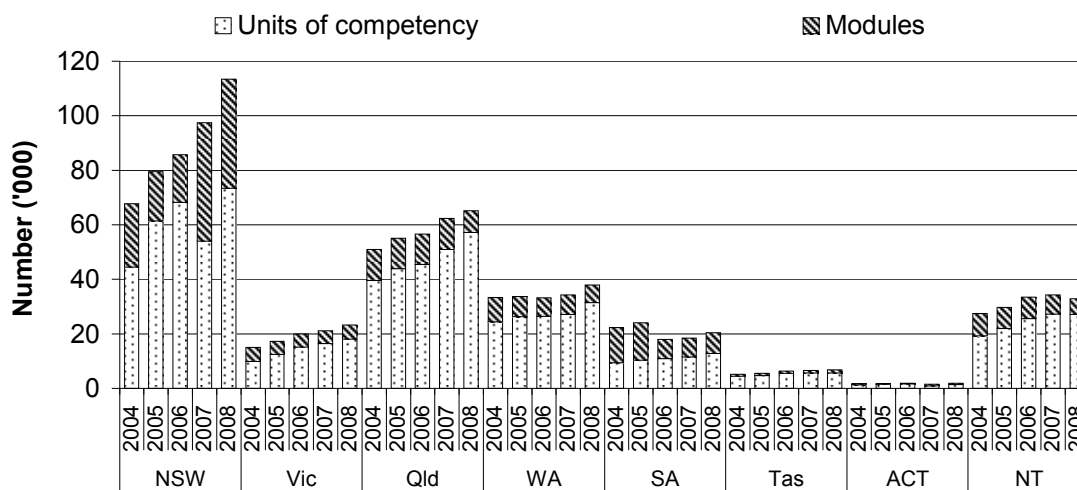
### *Indigenous students' skill outputs, units of competency and modules completed*

Due to changes in the Australian Vocational Education and Training Management Information Statistical (AVETMIS) reporting standard and the method of implementation of these changes by some training providers and jurisdictions, a large number of Units of Competency that the ACT and NSW reported in previous years were not reported in 2007. In addition, a large number of modules that would not have been reported in previous years were reported in 2007 by the ACT and NSW. As a result, reported units of competency significantly decreased and the number of modules significantly increased in 2007.

Nationally, Indigenous government funded students achieved/passed 227 200 units of competency in 2008, an increase of 17.2 per cent from 193 800 units in 2007. Units of competency achieved/passed increased by 48.6 per cent from 2004 to 2008 (table 5A.12).

The VET sector is focussed on delivering nationally approved training package qualifications and units of competency as distinct from modules. Nationally, the number of modules achieved/passed by Indigenous government funded students decreased by 9.4 per cent from 82 200 in 2007 to 74 500 in 2008. The number of modules achieved/passed increased by 5.1 per cent from 2004 to 2008 (table 5A.12). The number of units of competency and number of modules achieved/passed varied across jurisdictions (figure 5.11).

**Figure 5.11 Units of competency and modules achieved/passed, by Indigenous students<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are for government recurrent funded VET students. <sup>b</sup> SA data now include VET in Schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, SA data for 2004–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VET in Schools Assessment data.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) National VET provider collection; table 5A.12; 2010 Report, figure 5.43; p. 5.65.

### VET outcomes for Indigenous students

‘VET outcomes for Indigenous students’ measures Indigenous students’ satisfaction with VET and Indigenous employment and further study outcomes.

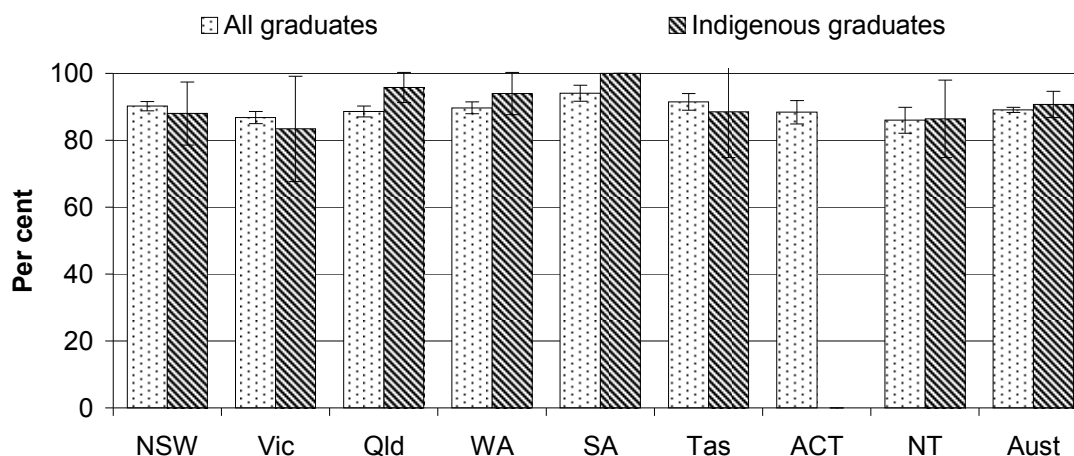
#### VET outcomes for Indigenous students — Satisfaction with VET

‘Indigenous students’ satisfaction with VET’ measures the proportion of Indigenous graduates who indicated they were satisfied with the quality of their completed VET course.

Nationally, 90.7 per cent of Indigenous TAFE graduates surveyed in 2008 indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, compared with 89.1 per cent for all TAFE graduates (figure 5.12).



Figure 5.12 **Proportion of TAFE graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by Indigenous status, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Satisfaction with overall quality of training was rated as satisfied or very satisfied (4 or 5 on a 5 point scale).

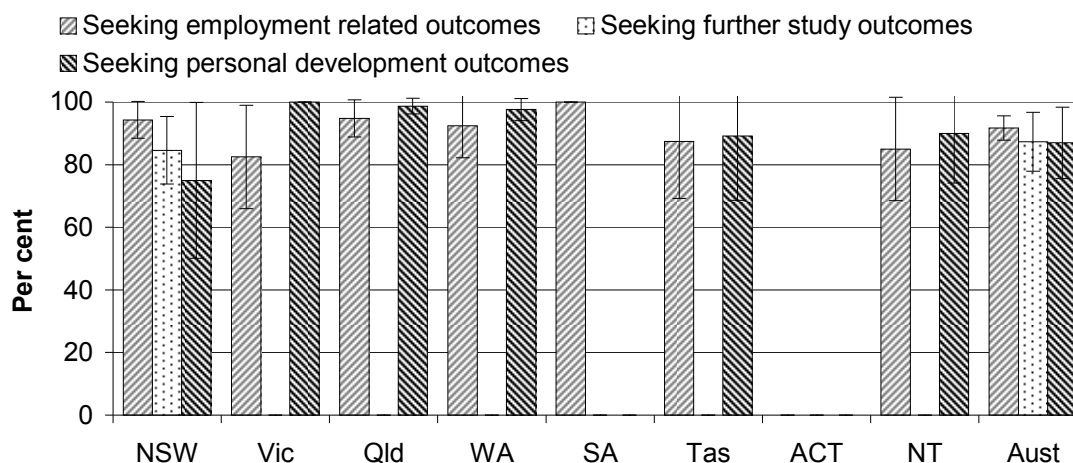
<sup>b</sup> The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. <sup>c</sup> Data for Indigenous graduates in the ACT are not published due to 5 or fewer responses

Source: NCVET (unpublished) *Student Outcomes Survey*; table 5A.13 and 2010 Report, table 5A.62; 2010 Report, figure 5.44; p. 5.66.

Of those Indigenous TAFE graduates who completed courses in 2008, the proportion of those who indicated that they were satisfied with their courses was:

- 91.7 per cent of those seeking employment related outcomes
- 87.3 per cent of those seeking further study outcomes
- 87.0 per cent of those seeking personal development (figure 5.13).

**Figure 5.13 Proportion of Indigenous TAFE graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their course, by purpose of study, 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Satisfaction with overall quality of training was rated as satisfied or very satisfied (4 or 5 on a 5 point scale). <sup>b</sup> The seeking further study outcomes data for Victoria, Queensland, WA, Tasmania, and the NT are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. The seeking personal development outcomes data for SA and the ACT and the seeking employment related outcomes data for the ACT, are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. The seeking further study outcomes data for SA and the ACT are nil or rounded to zero. <sup>c</sup> The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) *Student Outcomes Survey*; table 5A.13; 2010 Report, figure 5.45; p. 5.67.

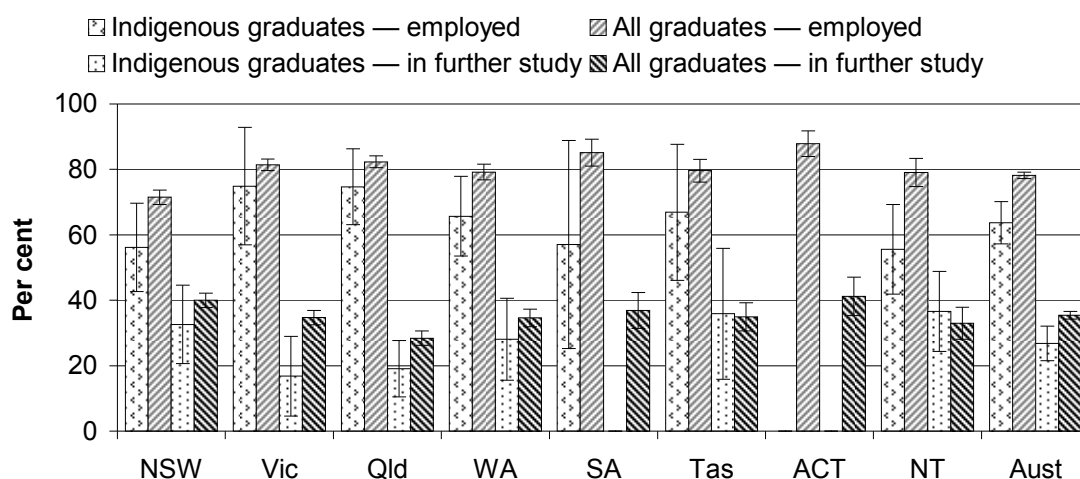
Further information on Indigenous students' views of their VET courses is available in the 2006 Report (SCRGSP 2006, box 4.18) and in *Indigenous Australians' training experiences 2004 – First findings* (NCVER 2005).

#### *VET outcomes for Indigenous students — Employment and further study outcomes*

'Indigenous students' employment and further study outcomes' measures the proportion of Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances or continued on to further study after completing training.

Nationally, 73.8 per cent of Indigenous TAFE graduates in 2008 indicated that they were employed and/or in further study after completing a course (table 5A.14). The proportion of students who improved their employment outcomes or were engaged in further study may overlap, since students may realise the two outcomes simultaneously. Of Indigenous TAFE graduates, 63.7 per cent indicated that they were employed after completing a course (compared with 78.2 per cent of all TAFE graduates) and 26.8 per cent continued on to further study (compared with 35.4 per cent of all TAFE graduates) (figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 **Proportion of TAFE graduates in employment and/or who continued on to further study in 2008 after completing a course in 2007, by Indigenous status<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

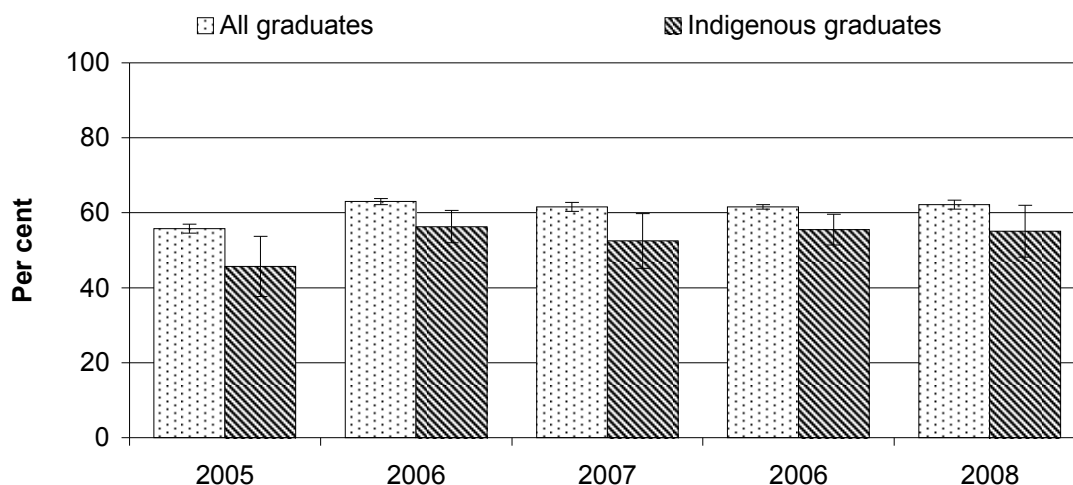


<sup>a</sup> Graduates 'employed' and graduates 'in further study' are subsets of graduates who are 'employed or in further study'. Graduates can be both employed and in further study. <sup>b</sup> The data for ACT 'Indigenous graduates — in further study' and 'Indigenous graduates — employed', and data for SA 'Indigenous graduates — in further study' are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. <sup>c</sup> The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) *Student Outcomes Survey*; table 5A.14 and 2010 Report, table 5A.24; 2010 Report, figure 5.46; p. 5.68.

Nationally, 55.1 per cent of all Indigenous TAFE graduates in 2008 indicated they had improved their employment circumstances after completing their course (compared with 62.2 per cent of all TAFE graduates) (figure 5.15).

**Figure 5.15 Indigenous TAFE graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

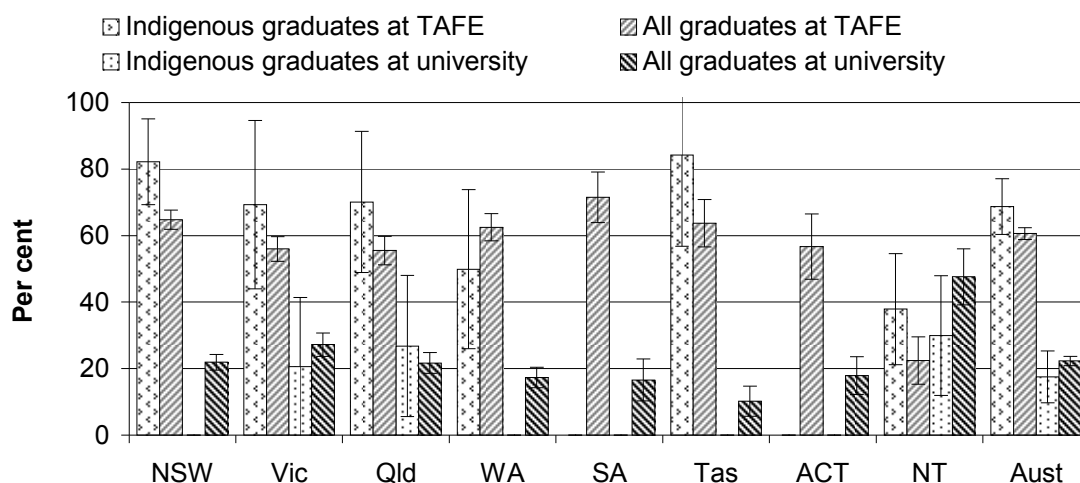
Source: NCVET (unpublished) *Student Outcomes Survey*; table 5A.15 and 2010 Report, table 5A.42; 2010 Report, figure 5.47; p. 5.69.

Indigenous TAFE graduates nationally in 2008 indicated that:

- the employment status of 15.2 per cent of them changed from not employed before training to employed after training
- 12.2 per cent were employed at a higher skill level after training
- 48.4 per cent received a work-related benefit after completing their training (table 5A.8).

Of those Indigenous TAFE graduates who went on to further study, 68.7 per cent continued on to further study within the TAFE system (compared with 60.6 per cent for all TAFE graduates) and 17.5 per cent went to university (compared with 22.3 per cent for all TAFE graduates) (figure 5.16).

**Figure 5.16 TAFE graduates who continued on to further study after completing a course, by Indigenous status, by type of institution, 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> The 'Indigenous graduates at TAFE' data for SA and the ACT and the 'Indigenous graduates at university' data for NSW, WA, SA, Tasmania and the ACT are not published due to 5 or fewer responses. The 'Indigenous graduates at university' estimates for Victoria, Queensland and the NT have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and should be used with caution. <sup>b</sup> The error bars in the figure represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate.

Source: NCVET (unpublished) *Student Outcomes Survey*; table 5A.14 and 2010 Report, table 5A.24; 2010 Report, figure 5.48; p. 5.70.

## Future directions in performance reporting

Aspects of some VET indicators are not yet fully developed or comparable, and work for future Reports includes improving the quality of Indigenous outcomes data.

### COAG developments

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that further alignment between the *Report on Government Services* (the Report) and National Agreement indicators might occur in future reports as a result of developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting and COAG agreed measures.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 5A.3 is table 3 in the VET attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 5A.1</b>	VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.2</b>	VET participation by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.3</b>	VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.4</b>	VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.5</b>	Proportion of VET graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.6</b>	Proportion of TAFE graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.7</b>	The percentage of VET graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.8</b>	The percentage of TAFE graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.9</b>	VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group
<b>Table 5A.10</b>	Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.11</b>	Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000)
<b>Table 5A.12</b>	Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000)
<b>Table 5A.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study
<b>Table 5A.14</b>	Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.15</b>	Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training

---

## References

- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2009a, *National Agreement for Skills and Workforce Development*, [http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov\\_agreements/federal\\_financial\\_relations/docs/IGA\\_FFR\\_ScheduleF\\_National\\_Skills\\_and\\_Workforce\\_Development\\_National\\_Agreement.pdf](http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov_agreements/federal_financial_relations/docs/IGA_FFR_ScheduleF_National_Skills_and_Workforce_Development_National_Agreement.pdf) (accessed 18 December 2009).
- 2009b, *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*, [http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov\\_agreements/federal\\_financial\\_relations/docs/IGA\\_FFR\\_ScheduleF\\_National\\_Indigenous\\_Reform\\_Agreement.pdf](http://www.coag.gov.au/intergov_agreements/federal_financial_relations/docs/IGA_FFR_ScheduleF_National_Indigenous_Reform_Agreement.pdf) (accessed 18 December 2009).
- NCVER (National Centre for Vocational Education Research) 2005, *Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Indigenous Australians' Training Experiences 2004 - First finding*, Adelaide.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2006, *Report on Government Services 2006*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

## B Justice preface

### CONTENTS

<b>Profile of the justice system</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>Justice system Indigenous issues</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>121</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

There are no Justice attachment tables throughout this Indigenous Compendium.

Governments provide justice services to facilitate effective and efficient administration of justice and to ensure community safety and confidence in law and order. The provision of justice services involves crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. Some of the high level goals common to all justice agencies are to:

- protect the rights and freedoms of all people through a fair and just system of criminal justice
- provide an accessible and equitable civil justice system
- preserve civil order through the prevention and detection of crime
- provide a safe, just and humane custodial environment.

The focus of the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) is on the justice services provided by police (chapter 6), court administration (chapter 7) and adult corrective services (chapter 8).

### **Profile of the justice system**

The justice system reported on in this Report comprises both criminal and civil jurisdictions. Services in the criminal jurisdiction are delivered by police, court



---

administration and corrective services. In the civil jurisdiction, police deliver services for infringements, and court administration deals with civil law matters.

The objectives of the criminal justice system are listed in box JP.1.

**Box JP.1 Objectives of the criminal justice system**

The objectives of the criminal justice system are to provide protection for the rights and freedoms of all people through:

- the operation of police services that enhance community safety by preventing, detecting and investigating crime
- the administration of criminal justice that determines guilt and applies appropriate, consistent and fair sanctions to offenders
- the provision of a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment that provides program interventions to reduce the risk of re-offending.

These objectives are pursued in a manner that is accessible, equitable, timely and efficient.

The objectives of the civil justice system are listed in box JP.2.

**Box JP.2 Objectives of the civil justice system**

The civil justice system sustains and fosters social stability and economic growth through a network of courts, tribunals and legal processes that:

- resolve civil disputes and enforce a system of legal rights and obligations
- respect, restore and protect private and personal rights
- resolve and address the issues resulting from family conflicts and ensure that children's and spousal rights are respected and enforced.

By contrast with criminal justice, civil cases involve participants using the legal system as a matter of choice to settle disputes, and the types of parties and possible dispute resolution approaches vary considerably.

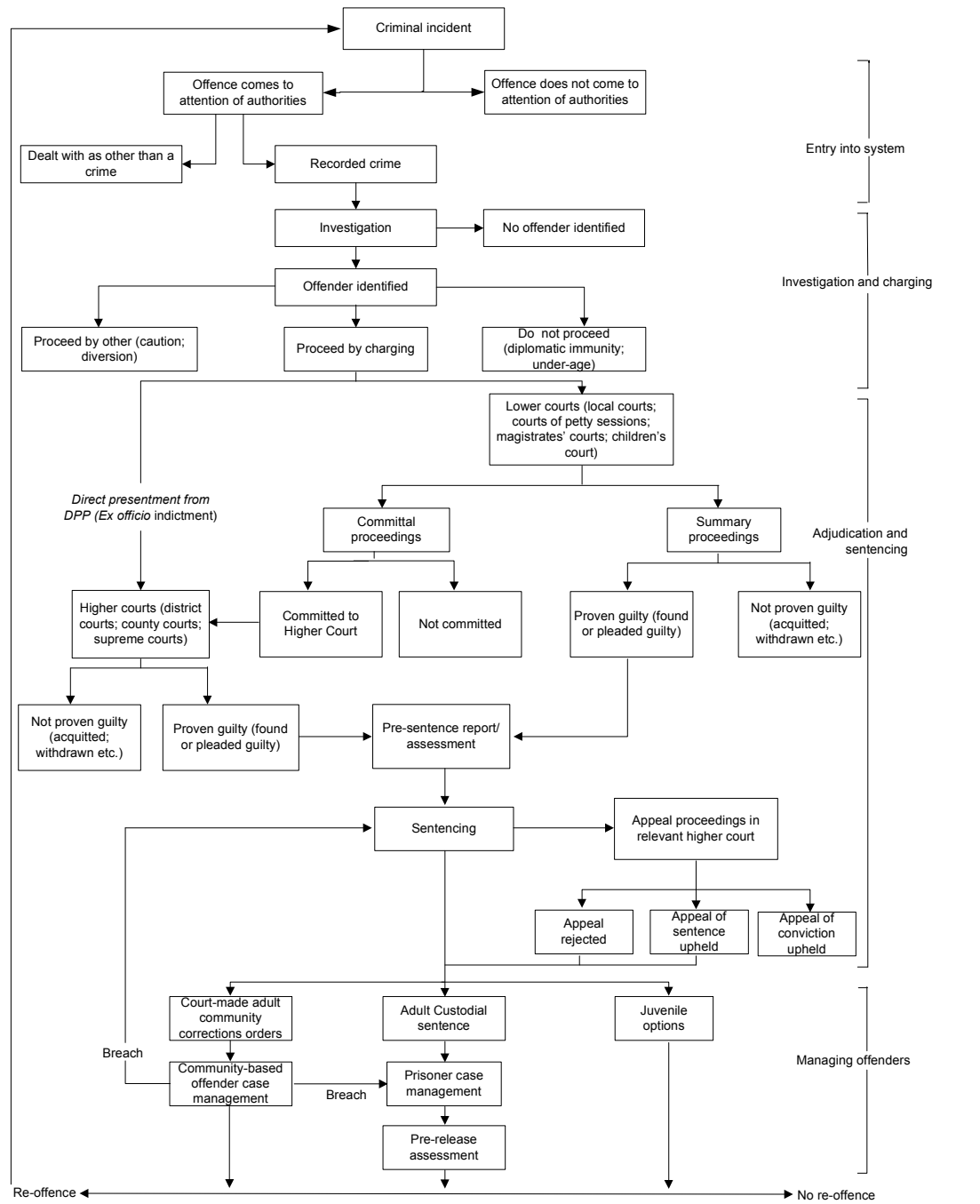
*A model of the criminal justice system*

The justice system is broad and complex, and has many interrelated objectives.

The criminal justice system involves the interaction of many entities and their processes and practices are aimed at providing protection for the rights and

freedoms of all people. For most people who come into contact with it, the criminal justice system is a sequentially structured process (figure JP.1).

Figure JP.1 Flows through the criminal justice system<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Does not account for all variations across Australian, State and Territory governments' criminal justice systems. <sup>b</sup> The flow diagram is indicative and does not seek to include all the complexities of the criminal justice system. <sup>c</sup> Juvenile justice is covered in the Protection and support services chapter (chapter 15).

Source: ABS (2007); 2010 Report, figure C.1, p. C.5.

---

Figure JP.1 shows the typical flow of events in the criminal justice system. This depiction is broadly indicative and, for brevity and clarity, does not seek to capture all the complexities of the criminal justice system or variations across jurisdictions.

## **Justice system Indigenous issues**

### *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators*

The *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key indicators* report series concentrates on high level outcomes, including criminal justice indicators. In the *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key indicators 2009* report, information about family and community violence, and imprisonment and juvenile detention rates formed part of the suite of headline indicators. Strategic change indicators included diversions of juvenile offenders and repeat offending (SCRGSP 2009). The next edition is scheduled for release in July 2011.

### *Developments in Indigenous data*

Limited data are available on Indigenous people who have interaction with the criminal justice system. In this Report, data on the deaths of Indigenous people in police custody and custody-related operations (for example, sieges and pursuits) (chapter 6) are sourced from the Australian Institute of Criminology. Data on the representation of Indigenous people in prisons and community corrections (chapter 8) are sourced from the ABS.

Ongoing examination by the ABS of the implementation of the ABS 'Standard Indigenous Question' (SIQ) in the practices and systems of police agencies, court agencies, and corrective services agencies will lead to data quality improvements for ABS data currently included in this Report, and may lead to additional data becoming available in the future.

## **References**

ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Information Paper: National Criminal Justice Statistical Framework, 2007*, Cat. no. 4525.0, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

## 6 Police services

### CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Police services chapter</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Indigenous staffing</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>128</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 6A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 6.15' this is page 15 of chapter 6 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 6A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 6A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This chapter reports on the performance of police services. These services comprise the operations of the police agencies of each State and Territory government. The national policing function of the Australian Federal Police (AFP) and other national non-police law enforcement bodies (such as the Australian Crime Commission) are not included in this Report.

Performance is reported against four activity areas (community safety, crime, road safety and judicial services). The main efficiency indicator, expenditure on police services per person, combines all the activity areas.

It should be noted that the use of the term 'offender' in this chapter refers to a person who is alleged to have committed an offence and is not the same as the definition used in chapter 8 ('Corrective services'), where the term 'offender' refers

---

to a person who has been convicted of an offence and is subject to a correctional sentence.

Police services are the principal means through which State and Territory governments pursue the achievement of a safe and secure environment for the community. This is through the investigation of criminal offences, response to life threatening situations, provision of services to the judicial process and provision of road safety and traffic management. Police services also respond to more general needs in the community — for example, assisting emergency management, mediating family and neighbourhood disputes, delivering messages regarding death or serious illness, and advising on general policing and crime issues. Additionally, police are involved in various activities which aim to improve public safety and prevent crime.

### **Indigenous data in the Police services chapter**

The Police services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

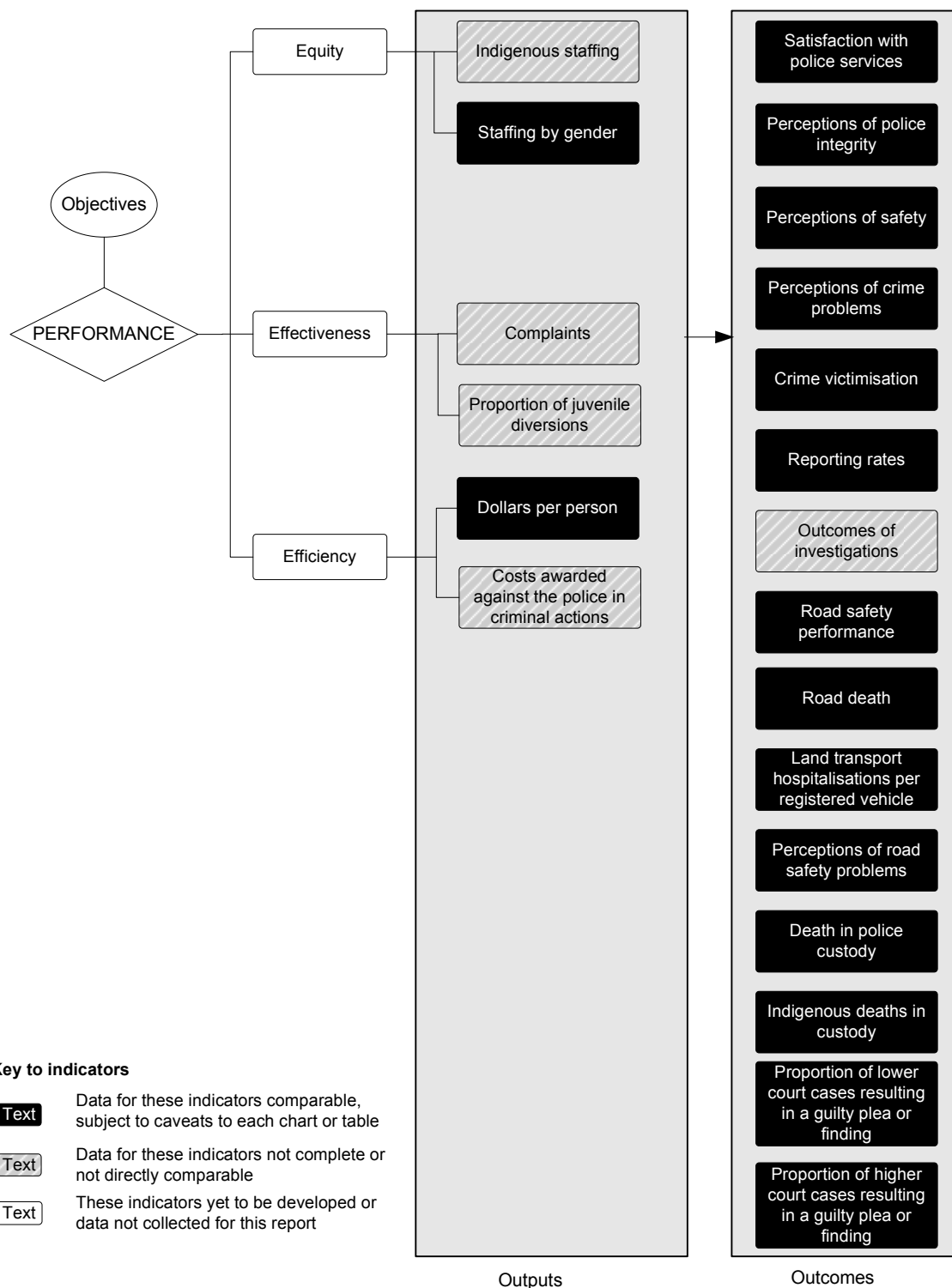
- Indigenous staff
- proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds relative to the proportion of the general population who are from Indigenous backgrounds, 2008-09
- deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004–2008.

### **Framework of performance indicators**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for police services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 6.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

**Figure 6.1 General performance framework for the police services sector**



**Key to indicators**

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text** Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text** These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this report

Source: 2010 Report, figure 6.4, p. 6.8.

---

## Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide police services in an accessible and equitable manner (box 6.1). Indigenous people may feel more comfortable in ‘accessing’ police services when they are able to deal with Indigenous police staff.

### Box 6.1 Indigenous staffing

‘Indigenous staffing’ is defined as the proportion of police staff (operational plus non-operational) from Indigenous backgrounds compared to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds. These data are used because a significantly larger proportion of the Indigenous population falls within the younger non-working age groupings compared with the non-Indigenous population. Readily available ABS population projections of people aged 20–64 years provide a proxy for the estimated working population.

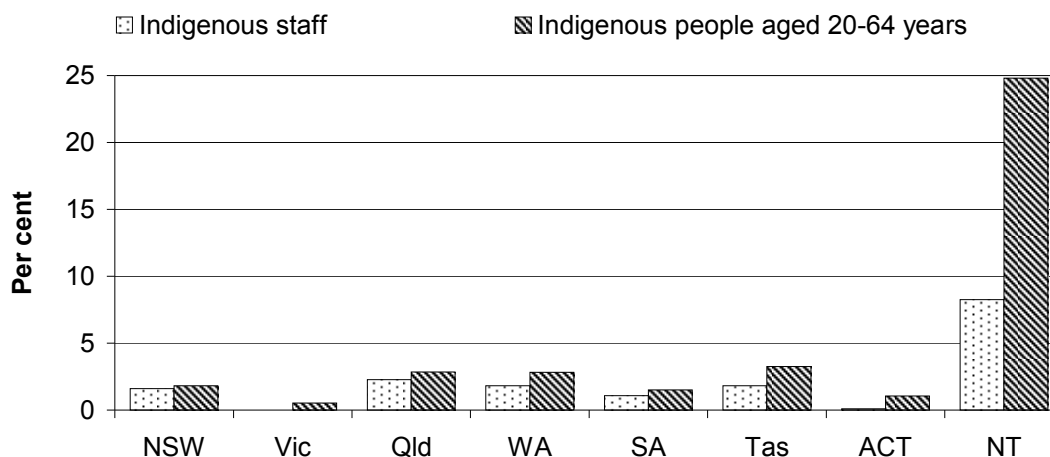
A proportion of police staff from Indigenous backgrounds closer to the proportion of the general population aged 20–64 years who are from Indigenous backgrounds represents a more equitable outcome.

The process of identifying Indigenous staff members generally relies on self-identification as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Where Indigenous people are asked to identify themselves, the accuracy of the data will partly depend on how they perceive the advantages (or disadvantages) of identification and whether these perceptions change over time. In addition, many factors will influence the willingness of Indigenous people to access police services, including familiarity with procedures for dealing with police and confidence in the effectiveness of police services.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete and not directly comparable.

The proportion of Indigenous police staff in 2008-09 was similar to the representation of Indigenous people in the population aged 20–64 years for most jurisdictions (figure 6.2).

**Figure 6.2 Proportions of Indigenous staff in 2008-09 and Indigenous population aged 20–64 years<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories. <sup>b</sup> Information on Indigenous status is collected only at the time of recruitment. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous and non-Indigenous staff were unable to be separated in Victoria. <sup>d</sup> Data are FTE staff except for the NT where data are based on a head count.

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous population aged 20–64 years* Cat. no. 3238.0 (Series B); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 6A.9; 2010 Report, figure 6.6, p. 6.12.

## Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations

‘Deaths in custody and custody-related operations’, and ‘Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations’ are indicators of governments’ objective to provide safe custody for alleged offenders, and ensure fair and equitable treatment for both victims and alleged offenders (box 6.2).

### Box 6.2 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, and Indigenous deaths in custody and custody related operations

‘Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations’ and ‘Indigenous deaths in custody and custody-related operations’ are defined as the number of non-Indigenous and Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations.

A lower number of deaths in custody and custody-related operations is a better outcome.

Data reported for these indicators are comparable.



Nationally, there were 25 deaths in police custody and custody-related operations in 2008 (down from 29 in 2007). This total comprised 21 non-Indigenous deaths and 4 Indigenous deaths (table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>
Non-Indigenous deaths									
2004	9	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	23
2005	3	5	6	–	1	–	–	–	15
2006	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	3	–	10	2	–	–	2	21
Indigenous deaths									
2004	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	8
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
2007	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
2008	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
<b>Total Indigenous deaths 2004–08<sup>c</sup></b>	3	2	6	10	4	–	–	5	30
Total deaths									
2004	11	5	7	3	3	–	1	1	31
2005	4	5	7	6	1	–	–	–	23
2006	8	4	2	4	2	–	1	1	22
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	3	–	11	2	–	–	5	25
<b>Total 2004–08</b>	32	24	21	28	14	–	2	9	130

<sup>a</sup> Deaths in police custody include: deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles, or during transfer to or from such an institution, or in hospitals following transfer from an institution); and other deaths in police operations where officers were in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations cover situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits). <sup>b</sup> The AIC Deaths in police custody and custody-related operations for 2007-08 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ. <sup>c</sup> In 2006, two deaths occurred in NSW for which Indigenous status has not been determined. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC (various years, unpublished), *Deaths in Custody*, Australia; table 6A.10; 2010 Report, figure 6.4, p. 6.58.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 6A.3 is table 3 in the police services attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 6A.1</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
<b>Table 6A.2</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
<b>Table 6A.3</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
<b>Table 6A.4</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
<b>Table 6A.5</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
<b>Table 6A.6</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
<b>Table 6A.7</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
<b>Table 6A.8</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
<b>Table 6A.9</b>	Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff
<b>Table 6A.10</b>	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2008

---

## 7 Court administration

### CONTENTS

<b>Roles and responsibilities</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>Indigenous data in the Court administration chapter</b>	<b>130</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

There are no Court administration attachment tables throughout this Indigenous Compendium.

This chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) focuses on administrative support functions for the courts, not on the judicial decisions made in the courts. The primary support functions of court administration services are to:

- manage court facilities and staff, including buildings, security and ancillary services such as registries, libraries and transcription services
- provide case management services, including client information, scheduling and case flow management
- enforce court orders through the sheriff's department or a similar mechanism.

This chapter covers the State and Territory supreme, district/county and magistrates' (including children's) courts, electronic infringement and enforcement systems, coroners' courts and probate registries. It also covers the Federal Court of Australia, the Family Court of Australia, the Family Court of WA and the Federal Magistrates Court of Australia. The chapter does not include information on the High Court of Australia, and broadly excludes tribunals and specialist jurisdiction courts (for example, Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts are excluded).

---

## **Roles and responsibilities**

Within certain court levels, a number of specialist jurisdiction courts (such as Indigenous courts, circle sentencing courts and drug courts) aim to improve the responsiveness of courts to the special needs of particular service users. Tribunals can also improve responsiveness and assist in alleviating the workload of courts — for example, small claims tribunals can assist in diverting work from the magistrates' court. Specialist jurisdiction courts (other than the children's courts, family courts and coroners' courts) and tribunals are outside the scope of this Report and excluded from reported data where possible.

## **Indigenous data in the Court administration chapter**

The Court administration chapter in the 2010 Report contains no specific data items on Indigenous people.

---

## 8 Corrective services

### CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Corrective services chapter</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Prison custody</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Community corrections</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>141</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 8A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 8.15' this is page 15 of chapter 8 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 8A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 8A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

Corrective services aim to provide a safe, secure and humane custodial environment and an effective community corrections environment in which prisoners and offenders are effectively managed, commensurate with their needs and the risks they pose to the community. Additionally, corrective services aim to reduce the risk of re-offending by providing services and program interventions that address the causes of offending, maximise the chances of successful reintegration into the community and encourage offenders to adopt a law-abiding way of life.

---

In this chapter, corrective services include prison custody, periodic detention, and a range of community corrections orders and programs for adult offenders (for example, parole and community work orders). Both public and privately operated correctional facilities are included; however, the scope of this chapter generally does not extend to:

- juvenile justice<sup>1</sup> (reported on in chapter 15, Protection and support services)
- prisoners or alleged offenders held in forensic mental health facilities to receive psychiatric care (who are generally the responsibility of health departments)
- prisoners held in police custody (reported on in chapter 6, Police services)
- people held in facilities such as immigration or military detention centres.

Jurisdictional data reported in this chapter provided by State and Territory governments are based on the definitions and counting rules from the National Corrections Advisory Group (unpublished) *Corrective Services Data Collection Manual 2008-09*.

#### **Box 8.1 Terms relating to corrective services**

*Prisoners* in this chapter refers to people held in full time custody under the jurisdiction of an adult corrective services agency. This includes sentenced prisoners serving a term of imprisonment and unsentenced prisoners held on remand.

*Detainees* refers to people subject to a periodic detention order, under which they are held for two consecutive days within a one-week period in a proclaimed prison or detention centre under the responsibility of corrective services.

*Offenders* refers to people serving community corrections orders.

### **Indigenous data in the Corrective services chapter**

The Corrective services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

---

<sup>1</sup> As of 2004-05, corrective services in NSW manages one 40-bed facility that houses males aged 16 to 18. These young offenders are included in the daily average number of prisoners and are included in the calculation of indicators. As they represent only a very small proportion of NSW prisoners (less than one-half of one percent) they will have a negligible effect on these indicators and are not footnoted to each table and figure.

- 
- imprisonment rates, 2008-09
  - community corrections rates, 2008-09
  - prisoner death rates from apparent unnatural causes, 2008-09.

The corrective services attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including periodic detention rates, 2008-09.

### **Prison custody**

On average, 27 612 people per day (excluding periodic detainees) were held in Australian prisons during 2008-09 — an increase of 4.4 per cent over the average daily number reported in the previous year (table 8A.1). In addition, on average, 805 people per day were serving periodic detention orders in NSW and the ACT in 2008-09 — an increase of 2.7 per cent from the 2007-08 average.

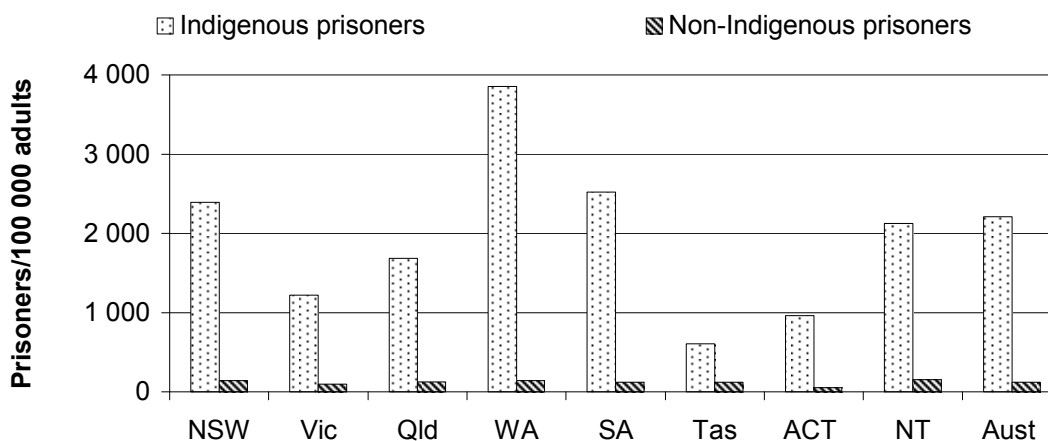
The daily average number of Indigenous prisoners was 6948 — 25.2 per cent of prisoners nationally (table 8A.1).

The rate of imprisonment represents the number of prisoners (excluding periodic detainees) per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period).

The national rate of imprisonment for all prisoners was 165.6 per 100 000 Australian adults in 2008-09, compared to 162.6 in 2007-08 (2010 Report, figure 8.2, p. 8.6). The national (crude) imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2008-09 was 2211.9 compared with a corresponding rate of 119.4 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.1).

Imprisonment rate comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Indigenous populations. This is because small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

Figure 8.1 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude imprisonment rates, 2008-09<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates, based on the daily average prisoner population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult population estimates. <sup>b</sup> The ACT rates include prisoners held in the ACT and ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. <sup>c</sup> Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006).

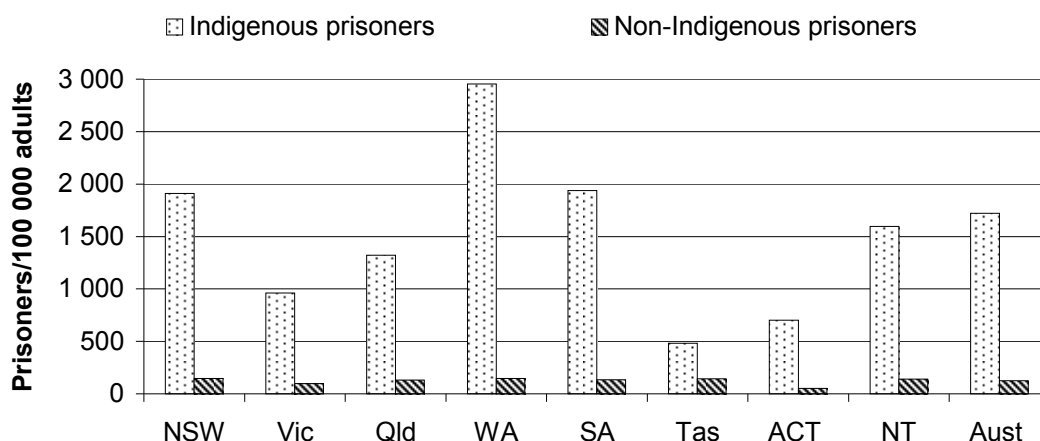
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2008 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.3; 2010 Report, figure 8.3, p. 8.7.

The Indigenous population has a younger age profile compared with the non-Indigenous population, and that factor will contribute to higher rates when the overall (crude) imprisonment rate is compared between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Age standardisation is a statistical method that accounts for differences in the age structures of populations, allowing a more valid comparison to be made between populations.

The national age standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 Indigenous adults in 2008-09 was 1720.3 compared with a corresponding rate of 123.8 for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 8.2). This represents a ratio of 13.9, compared with a ratio of 18.5 for the crude imprisonment rate.



Figure 8.2 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous age standardised imprisonment rates, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2008 (preliminary), Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.3; 2010 Report, figure 8.4, p. 8.8.

While imprisonment rates for Indigenous people, whether calculated on a crude or age standardised basis, are far higher than those for non-Indigenous people, the majority of prisoners are non-Indigenous. Nationally, 73.4 per cent of all prisoners were non-Indigenous in 2008-09 (table 8A.1).

## Community corrections

All jurisdictions provide community corrections services. Community corrections are responsible for a range of non-custodial sanctions (listed for each jurisdiction in 2010 Report, table 8A.24) and also deliver post-custodial interventions, under which prisoners released into the community continue to be subject to corrective services supervision.

These services vary in the extent and nature of supervision, the conditions of the order (such as a community work component or personal development program attendance) and the level of restriction placed on the offender's freedom of movement in the community (for example, home detention). No single objective or set of characteristics is common to all jurisdictions' community corrections services, other than that they generally provide a non-custodial sentencing

---

alternative or a post-custodial mechanism for reintegrating prisoners into the community under continued supervision.

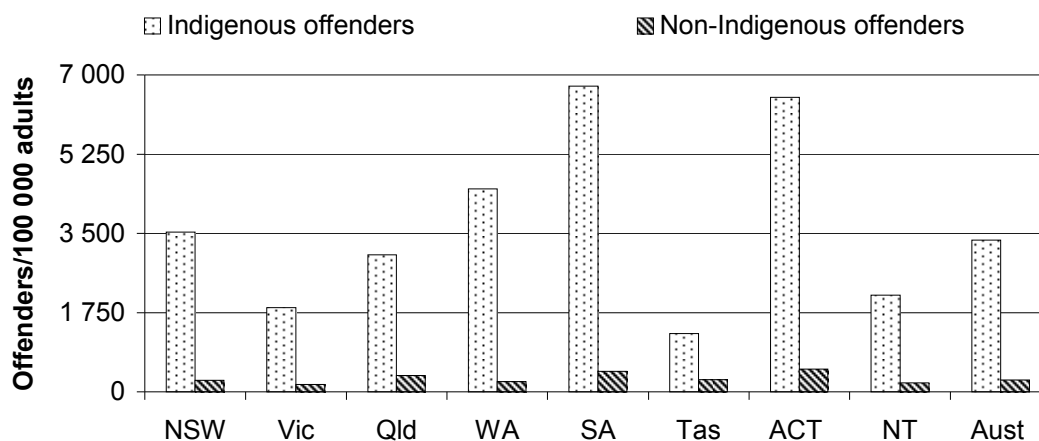
All jurisdictions have reparation and supervision orders. Restricted movement orders were available in all jurisdictions except Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT in 2008-09. In most states and territories, fine default orders are administered by community corrections. Corrective services are also involved in the supervision of unsentenced offenders in most jurisdictions, but the nature of this involvement varies (2010 Report, table 8A.24).

Nationally, an average of 56 972 offenders per day were serving community corrections orders in 2008-09 — an increase of 3.5 per cent from the previous year (table 8A.3). This daily average comprised 46 598 males (81.8 per cent), 10 290 females (18.1 per cent) and 84 offenders whose gender was not reported. The daily average comprised 10 522 Indigenous offenders (18.5 per cent of the total community correction population), 43 877 non-Indigenous offenders (77.0 per cent) and 2572 people whose Indigenous status was unknown (table 8A.2).

The community corrections rate represents the number of offenders serving community corrections orders per 100 000 people in the corresponding adult population. The adult population refers to people at or over the minimum age at which offenders are generally sentenced as adults in each jurisdiction (17 years in Queensland and 18 years in all other jurisdictions for the reporting period). The national rate for Indigenous offenders in 2008-09 was 3349.8 per 100 000 Indigenous adults compared with 258.4 for non-Indigenous offenders (figure 8.3).

Comparisons need to be interpreted with care, especially for those jurisdictions with relatively small Indigenous populations, because small changes in offender numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions. Further, community corrections rates presented in figure 8.3 are not age standardised (that is, they are not adjusted to account for the different age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations). Data are not available for calculating age standardised community correction offender rates.

Figure 8.3 **Indigenous and non-Indigenous community corrections rates, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Non-age standardised rates based on the daily average offender population numbers supplied by State and Territory governments, calculated against adult Indigenous and non-Indigenous population estimates.  
<sup>b</sup> Excludes offenders whose Indigenous status was reported as unknown.

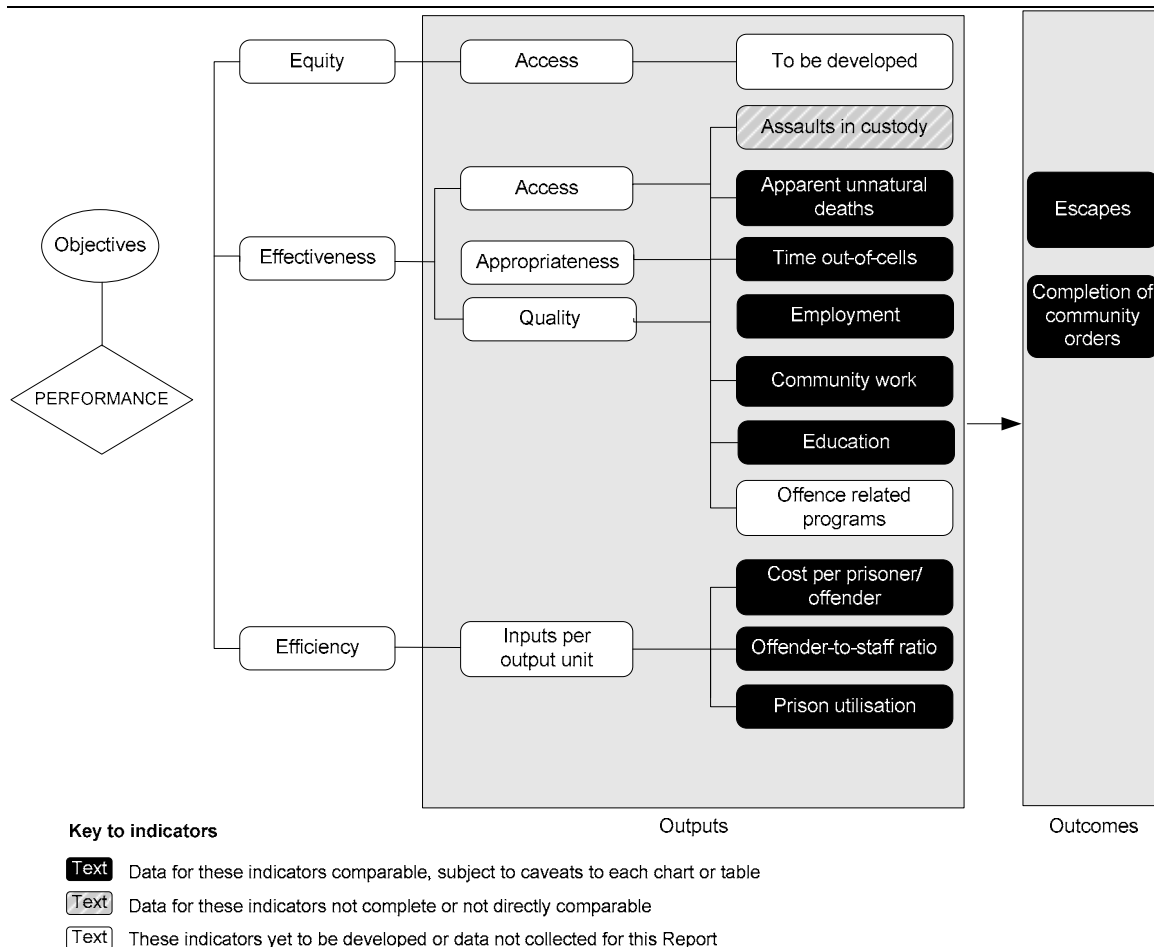
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, December quarter, 2008, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.3; 2010 Report, figure 8.6, p. 8.11.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for one of the performance indicators for corrective services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 8.4. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (such as Indigenous and ethnic status) (Appendix A).

**Figure 8.4 Performance indicators for corrective services**



Source: 2010 Report, figure 8.7, p. 8.13.

### Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)

‘Apparent unnatural deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective of providing a safe, secure and humane custodial environment including providing a custodial environment in which there is a low risk of death from unnatural causes (box 8.2).

### Box 8.2 Apparent unnatural deaths (prisoners)

'Apparent unnatural deaths' is defined as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100 (to give the rate per 100 prisoners or 100 detainees), where the likely cause of death is suicide, drug overdose, accidental injury or homicide, and is reported separately for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners or detainees.

A zero, low or decreasing rate of apparent unnatural deaths indicates better performance, however rates for this indicator need to be interpreted with caution. A single incident in a jurisdiction with a relatively small prisoner or detainee population can significantly increase the rate in that jurisdiction, but would have only a minor impact in jurisdictions with larger populations. A relatively high rate in a jurisdiction with a small prisoner or detainee population can represent only a very small number of deaths.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for all prisoners was 0.04 per 100 prisoners in 2008-09 (table 8A.4). Table 8.1 presents data on number and rates of death from apparent unnatural causes in 2008-09, for Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners.

**Table 8.1 Rate and number of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2008-09**

	<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>
Deaths/100 prisoners									
Indigenous	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-Indigenous	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05
Number of deaths									
Indigenous	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Non-Indigenous	3	2	4	–	1	–	1	–	11

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); tables 8A.4, 8A.7, 8A.12, 8A.15, 8A.18, 8A.21, 8A.24, 8A.27, and 8A.32; 2010 Report, table 8.1, p. 8.16.

The national rate of deaths from apparent unnatural causes has declined over the last five years. The decline of deaths from apparent unnatural causes for Indigenous prisoners was from 0.07 per 100 Indigenous prisoners in 2004-05 to 0.01 in 2008-09, and for non-Indigenous prisoners was from 0.07 per 100 non-Indigenous prisoners to 0.05 (table 8.2).

**Table 8.2 Rate of prisoner deaths from apparent unnatural causes, five year trends, by Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) <sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Indigenous</b>									
2004-05	0.17	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
2004-05	0.07	–	0.05	0.10	0.37	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05

<sup>a</sup> Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 8A.5; 2010 Report, table 8.2, p. 8.16.

## Future directions in performance reporting

The disaggregation of various indicators by Indigenous and non-Indigenous status is being trialled for possible incorporation in future reports as the basis for equity-access indicator rates.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 8A.3 is table 3 in the Corrective services attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

- Table 8A.1** Average daily prisoner population
- Table 8A.2** Average daily community corrections offender population
- Table 8A.3** Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults)
- Table 8A.4** Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
- Table 8A.5** Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners)

### Single Jurisdiction Data \_ NSW

- Table 8A.6** Descriptors, prisons
- Table 8A.7** Effectiveness, prisons
- Table 8A.8** Descriptors, periodic detention
- Table 8A.9** Effectiveness, periodic detention
- Table 8A.10** Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ Vic

- Table 8A.11** Descriptors, prisons
- Table 8A.12** Effectiveness, prisons
- Table 8A.13** Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ Qld

- Table 8A.14** Descriptors, prisons
- Table 8A.15** Effectiveness, prisons
- Table 8A.16** Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ WA

- Table 8A.17** Descriptors, prisons
- Table 8A.18** Effectiveness, prisons
- Table 8A.19** Descriptors, community corrections

---

### **Single jurisdiction data \_ SA**

**Table 8A.20** Descriptors, prisons

**Table 8A.21** Effectiveness, prisons

**Table 8A.22** Descriptors, community corrections

### **Single jurisdiction data \_ Tas**

**Table 8A.23** Descriptors, prisons

**Table 8A.24** Effectiveness, prisons

**Table 8A.25** Descriptors, community corrections

### **Single jurisdiction data \_ ACT**

**Table 8A.26** Descriptors, prisons

**Table 8A.27** Effectiveness, prisons

**Table 8A.28** Descriptors, periodic detention

**Table 8A.29** Effectiveness, periodic detention

**Table 8A.30** Descriptors, community corrections

### **Single jurisdiction data \_ NT**

**Table 8A.31** Descriptors, prisons

**Table 8A.32** Effectiveness, prisons

**Table 8A.33** Descriptors, community corrections



---

## 9 Emergency management

### CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Emergency management chapter</b>	<b>143</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>144</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

There are no Emergency management attachment tables throughout this Indigenous Compendium.

Emergency management aims to reduce the level of risk to the community of emergencies occurring, reduce the adverse effects of emergency events, and improve the level and perception of safety in the community. This chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) reports on selected emergency events, including fire, ambulance (pre-hospital care, treatment and transport) and emergency road crash rescue events.

#### **Indigenous data in the Emergency management chapter**

The Emergency management chapter in the 2010 Report contains no data items on Indigenous people.

Some jurisdictions have particular arrangements for the provision of fire services in Indigenous communities. (For more information on fire services in Indigenous communities see SCRCSSP 2002, p. 572. and SCRGSP 2009, p. 11.35.)

---

## References

SCRCSSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Commonwealth/State Service Provision) 2002, *Report on Government Services 2002*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

# C Health preface

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Health preface</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Selected indicators of health outcomes</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Future directions</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>169</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>170</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this preface, table HPA.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. E.15' this is page 15 of preface E of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table EA.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment EA of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

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

Health services in Australia are delivered by a variety of government and non-government providers in a range of service settings (box HP.1). The *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) primarily concentrates on the performance of public hospitals (chapter 10), primary and community health

---

services (including general practice) (chapter 11) and the interactions among different service mechanisms for dealing with two health management issues: mental health and breast cancer (chapter 12). These services are selected for reporting as they:

- make an important contribution to the health of the community
- reflect government priorities, for example, they fall within the National Health Priority Areas
- represent significant components of government recurrent expenditure on health care
- have common objectives across jurisdictions.

There is a complex relationship between health behaviours, health outcomes, and the socioeconomic and physical environment in which they occur. It has been well documented that Indigenous people are at a higher risk of experiencing social and economic disadvantage, which may impact negatively on health behaviours and outcomes. It is a priority of the Steering Committee to improve reporting on the performance of government provided health care services for Indigenous people and for residents in regional and remote Australia.

---

### Box HP.1 Some common health terms

**Community health services:** health services for individuals and groups delivered in a community setting, rather than via hospitals or private facilities.

**General practitioners:** medical practitioners who, for the purposes of Medicare, are vocationally registered under s. 3F of the *Health Insurance Act 1973* (Cwlth), hold fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners or equivalent, or hold a recognised training placement.

**Medicare:** covers Australian Government funding of private medical and optometrical services (the Medicare Benefits Schedule [MBS]); selected medications (under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme [PBS]); and public hospital funding (under the National Healthcare Agreement [NHA]), aimed at providing public hospital services free of charge to public patients.

**Primary health care:** services that:

- provide the first point of contact with the health system
- have a particular focus on prevention of illness and/or early intervention
- are intended to maintain people's independence and maximise their quality of life through care and support at home or in local community settings.

**Public health:** an organised social response to protect and promote health, and to prevent illness, injury and disability. The starting point for identifying public health issues, problems and priorities, and for designing and implementing medical interventions, is the population (or subgroups). Public health is characterised by a focus on the health of the population (and particular at-risk groups) and complements clinical provision of health care services.

**Public hospital:** a hospital that provides treatment free of charge and accommodation to eligible admitted people who elect to be treated as public patients. It also provides services free of charge to eligible non-admitted patients and may provide (and charge for) treatment and accommodation services to private patients. Charges to non-admitted patients and admitted patients on discharge may be levied in accordance with the NHA (for example, charges for aids and appliances).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NHA covers the area of Health, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

---

The measurement details of relevant National Agreement reporting were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that the information reported in this preface will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.

The Australian Government's health services activities include funding Indigenous-specific primary health

State and Territory governments contribute funding for, and deliver, a range of health care services, including services specifically for Indigenous people.

### **Indigenous data in the Health preface**

The Health preface in the 2010 Report contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- an overview of Indigenous health, including information on government policy and programs, expenditure on health services in 2004-05, and data quality
- Indigenous health workforce, 2006
- mortality rates, 2003–2007
- infant mortality rates, 2005–2007
- causes of death, 2003–2007
- life expectancy, 2005–2007
- median age at death, 2007
- birthweight of babies, 2006.

### *Overview of Indigenous health*

The Steering Committee has placed a high priority on reporting on government services to Indigenous people. Data on health outcomes and the provision of health services for Indigenous people are included, where possible, in this Report. This overview is designed to assist interpretation of these data and provide a broader understanding of Indigenous health issues.

Australian Indigenous people are more likely to experience disability and significantly lower quality of life due to poorer health, and to have shorter life expectancies than the rest of the Australian population (SCRGSP 2009). These patterns are reflected in Australian data on: mortality, life expectancy and birthweight (later in this preface); hospital separation rates; fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates (chapter 10); and suicide (chapter 12).

---

A number of recent publications include more comprehensive data on the health status of Indigenous people and Indigenous health-related factors. These include *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework — 2008 Report* (DoHA 2008), *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* [Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and AIHW 2008], *Australia's Health 2008* (AIHW 2008b) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009* (SCRGSP 2009) and *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* (ABS 2009c).

### *Contributing factors*

Many Indigenous Australians live today in conditions of clear social and economic disadvantage, which, along with other geographic, environmental and cultural factors, may contribute to poor health.

Educational attainment levels are relatively low for the Indigenous population compared with all Australians. School retention rates for Indigenous school students remain considerably lower than those for non-Indigenous school students, although the disparity between the two groups is slowly lessening (ABS and AIHW 2008). In 2008, the apparent retention rate for Indigenous full-time students from years 7 or 8 to year 10 was 89.2 per cent and to year 12 was 46.5 per cent. This compares with apparent retention rates for non-Indigenous students of 99.8 per cent to year 10 and 75.6 per cent to year 12. Apparent retention rates for Indigenous students from the beginning of secondary school to year 12 increased from 39.8 per cent in 2004 to 46.5 per cent in 2008, while the rate for non-Indigenous Australians remained steady at around 76 per cent (SCRGSP 2009).

Indigenous people have relatively low employment and income levels that may create financial barriers to accessing health services. Average weekly income for Indigenous people was \$549 in 2006, while the weekly income for non-Indigenous people was \$769 (see Statistical appendix tables AA3 and AA7 and 2010 Report, AA.2 and AA.16). Between 2001 and 2006, for those aged 15–64 years the employment to population ratio increased for Indigenous people from 43 per cent to 48 per cent, and for non-Indigenous people from 68 per cent to 72 per cent. The gap remained around 25 percentage points. In the same time period, the unemployment rate for Indigenous people aged 15–64 years decreased from 20 per cent to 16 per cent. However, the unemployment rate for Indigenous Australians was still three times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (16 per cent compared with 5 per cent), similar to the rate ratios from the 2001 Census (20 per cent compared with 7 per cent) (SCRGSP 2009).

---

There are high imprisonment rates among Indigenous people. Indigenous prisoners represented 25 per cent of the total prisoner population in 2008-09 (see chapter 8, table 8A.1). After adjusting for age differences, Indigenous adults were 13 times as likely as non-Indigenous adults to be imprisoned in 2008, compared to 10 times in 2000. The Indigenous juvenile detention rate increased by 27 per cent between 2001 and 2007. As at 30 June 2007, Indigenous juveniles were 28 times as likely as non-Indigenous juveniles to have been detained. High imprisonment rates may contribute to the poorer health status of Indigenous people (SCRGSP 2009).

There are close associations between socioeconomic factors and exposure to health risk factors. Indigenous Australians have relatively high rates for some health risk factors such as obesity, substance abuse and violence. In 2008, 47 per cent of Indigenous people aged 18 years and over were daily cigarette smokers (ABS 2009c). Indigenous adults were less likely than non-Indigenous adults to have consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview in 2004-05 (53 per cent compared with 36 per cent). Among those who drank alcohol, rates of long-term risky/high risk alcohol consumption were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians after adjusting for age. However, Indigenous adults were twice as likely to consume alcohol at short-term risky/high risk levels at least once a week over the previous 12 month period. Hospitalisation rates for all alcohol-related conditions were higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in 2006-07 (SCRGSP 2009).<sup>1</sup>

Geographic distance to health services, particularly in remote and very remote areas, contributes to the health disadvantage of Indigenous people. In 2006, a total of 417 (35 per cent) discrete Indigenous communities<sup>2</sup>, with a combined population of 25 486, were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal Primary Health Care Centre and of those, 92 (22 per cent) were larger communities with a population of 50 or more people. A total of 372 discrete Indigenous communities (31 per cent) were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest other (State-funded) health centre and of these, 90 (24 per cent) were larger communities. A total of 755 (64 per cent) discrete Indigenous communities were located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital. On a population basis, 25 per cent of Indigenous people living in communities were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (ABS 2007).

---

<sup>1</sup> Short term risk is the risk of harm associated with given levels of alcohol consumption on any one occasion. Long term risk is associated with regular daily patterns of alcohol consumption and defined by the average daily intake of alcohol over 7 days of the reference week.

<sup>2</sup> A geographic location, bounded by physical or cadastral (legal) boundaries, and inhabited or intended to be inhabited predominantly (that is, greater than 50 per cent of usual residents) by Indigenous people, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.



---

Many Indigenous people live in inadequate and overcrowded housing, particularly in remote and very remote areas. Indigenous people were around five times as likely as non-Indigenous people to live in overcrowded housing in 2006. Overcrowding was highest in very remote areas (65.1 per cent) and lowest in major cities (15.1 per cent) (SCRGSP 2009). There were around 20 700 overcrowded Indigenous households (14 per cent), and 102 400 Indigenous people (27 per cent) living in overcrowded conditions in 2006 (ABS and AIHW 2008). There has been some improvement in housing overcrowding, with the proportion of Indigenous people living in overcrowded housing falling from 31 per cent to 27 per cent between 2001 and 2006 (SCRGSP 2009).

### *Government policies and programs*

The majority of government expenditure on Indigenous health is made through mainstream health programs (AIHW 2008a). In addition, the Australian, State and Territory governments fund Indigenous-specific health programs and undertake coordination and research activities. Indigenous people are high users of public hospital and community health services, and comparatively low users of medical, pharmaceutical, dental and other health services, the majority of which are privately provided.

Most Australian Government expenditure on Indigenous-specific health programs is directed to primary health. State and Territory governments fund a range of community and public health programs that specifically target Indigenous people within their jurisdictions (see chapter 11).

In October 2008, COAG agreed to six long-term targets for closing the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians on health, early childhood development, education, housing, and economic outcomes. The NIRA provides the overarching framework for the six closing the gap targets across the Indigenous-specific National Partnership Agreements (NPAs), and is underpinned by key performance indicators and benchmarks. These performance indicators and benchmarks will be used to monitor progress through annual public reporting and analysis by the COAG Reform Council from 2009-10.

The Australian Government recognises that a multifaceted and sustained approach addressing factors both within and beyond the health system is required to address Indigenous disadvantage. COAG has identified seven ‘building blocks’ which are the strategic platforms that need to be in place in order to comprehensively address the current state of Indigenous disadvantage, and they include:

- healthy homes

- 
- safe communities
  - health
  - early childhood
  - schooling
  - economic participation
  - governance and leadership.

The ‘building block’ approach integrates policy reforms and implementation to comprehensively address Indigenous disadvantage.

On 29 November 2008, COAG agreed to a \$1.6 billion investment through the National Partnership on Closing the Gap in Indigenous Health Outcomes to help close the gap in life expectancy between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. The Australian Government’s contribution of \$805.5 million (over 4 years) from 2009-10 will address chronic disease risk factors; encourage better management of chronic disease in primary health care services; improve follow up care; and increase the capacity of the primary care workforce to deliver effective health care to Indigenous people.

The Australian Government has established the National Indigenous Health Equality Council (NIHEC) to provide advice on strategic priorities that contribute towards achieving more equitable and sustainable health outcomes for Indigenous people.

All State and Territory governments and the Australian Government are developing an implementation plan under the National Strategic Framework. Taking a whole of government approach, these plans detail information on existing and planned action by each government to improve health outcomes for Indigenous people. They outline programs and policy approaches which are the primary responsibility of each government both within the health department and in other portfolios. Each jurisdiction reports to health ministers on health portfolio progress under the plan every year and on the whole of government contribution every 2 years.

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework has been developed under auspices of the Australian Health Ministers’ Advisory Council to monitor progress in Indigenous health. The Health Performance Framework is designed to inform policy analysis, planning and program implementation. The first *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework — 2006 Report* (DoHA 2006) was released in late 2006 and the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework — 2008 Report* (DoHA 2008) was released in December 2008.

---

## *Expenditure*

It is not always possible to make accurate estimates of health expenditure for Indigenous people, and their corresponding service use. For example, Indigenous status is not always clearly stated or recorded. Data on Indigenous status are often unavailable for privately funded services (although they are available for many publicly funded health services).

The scope and definition of health expenditure also have some limitations. For the Indigenous health expenditure data presented below, health covers those services that are directed mainly towards improving health and/or reducing the effects of illness or injury. This is a relatively narrow definition which excludes a number of supportive ‘welfare’ services and the impact of living conditions on health, for example, housing, sanitation and nutrition. There are also other (non-health) agency contributions to health expenditure, such as those incurred within education departments and prisons, that are not included.

Indigenous health expenditure can also be difficult to identify, as the majority of health expenditure on Indigenous people is allocated through mainstream health programs — admitted and non-admitted patient services, community health services, medical and medications health services, and public health services. A small proportion of health expenditure is allocated through programs directly targeting Indigenous people, the most significant being the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Care Services. In total, approximately one-fifth of the estimated health expenditure for Indigenous people in 2004-05 came from programs that were specifically designed for them. There may also be some inconsistencies across data providers resulting from limitations of financial reporting systems and different reporting mechanisms (AIHW 2008a).

The most recent estimates of health services expenditure for Indigenous people are for 2004-05 (AIHW 2008a). Between 1995-96 and 2004-05 there has been little change in the per person health expenditure ratio for Indigenous people compared to non-Indigenous people. Total recurrent government and non-government expenditure on health services for Indigenous people was estimated at \$2304 million in 2004-05 or 2.8 per cent of national expenditure on health services, the same proportion as for 2001-02. In 2004-05, \$1.17 per person was spent on Indigenous health for every \$1.00 spent on the health of non-Indigenous Australians. Average total health expenditure per Indigenous person was \$4718 compared with \$4019 per person estimated for non-Indigenous Australians (table HP.1). The three largest categories of health expenditure were hospitals, medical services and medications. Together they accounted for 66.7 per cent of all

---

Australian health expenditure in 2004–05 and 58.8 per cent of the spending that was allocated to Indigenous people (table HP.1).

Expenditure per person on public hospitals for Indigenous people was around twice that for non-Indigenous people for both admitted and non-admitted patient services. Conversely, expenditure on medical services, dental and other health practitioners and medications was less than half that for non-Indigenous people. Expenditure on aids and appliances was 29 per cent of the non-Indigenous average. However, spending on community health services was over 6.5 times that for other Australians and expenditure for both patient transport and public health were well above the national average (table HP.1). Indigenous people tend to rely disproportionately on public hospitals for reasons of access, cost and culture as well as health. In many of the areas where Indigenous people live, hospital admission is the only practical way of receiving anything but the simplest services, and hospital emergency rooms are the most accessible source of affordable medical treatment, including GP-type care. Indigenous people were admitted to public hospitals at nearly 2.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2008a). More detailed data on Indigenous health expenditure will be reported in the Indigenous Expenditure Report forthcoming in 2010.

**Table HP.1 Total expenditure on health services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by type of health good or service, current prices, Australia, 2004-05**

<i>Health good or service type</i>	<i>Total expenditure (\$ million)</i>			<i>Expenditure per person (\$)</i>		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous share (%)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio
Hospitals	1 080.7	27 337.6	3.8	2 213	1 386	1.60
Public hospital <sup>a</sup>	1 048.6	21 042.7	4.7	2 147	1 067	2.01
Admitted patient services	799.4	16 226.8	4.7	1 637	823	1.99
Non-admitted patient services	249.2	4 815.8	4.9	510	244	2.09
Private hospital	32.1	6 295.0	0.5	66	319	0.21
High-level residential care	41.7	6 283.4	0.7	85	319	0.27
Patient transport	103.5	1 369.9	7.0	212	69	3.05
Medical services	164.6	14 483.5	1.1	337	734	0.46
Community health services	497.8	3 052.7	14.0	1 019	155	6.59
Dental and other health practitioners	78.0	7 811.8	1.0	160	396	0.40
Medications	109.4	11 056.4	1.0	224	561	0.40
Aids and appliances	18.6	2 591.4	0.7	38	131	0.29
Public health	88.9	1 350.3	6.2	182	68	2.66
Research	46.0	1 669.0	2.7	94	85	1.11
Health administration (nec)	74.6	2 254.5	3.2	153	114	1.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 304.0</b>	<b>79 260.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4 718</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>Population (2004-05 estimate)</b>	..	..	..	<b>488 335</b>	<b>19 721 423</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>a</sup> Public hospital services exclude any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2008) *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2004-05*, Cat. no. HWE 40, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 32, Canberra; Report 2010, table E.1, p. E.19.

Ninety-three per cent of spending was through programs managed by governments, of which 67 per cent was managed by State and local governments. Indigenous people made proportionally lower use of purely private services. This was an entirely different pattern from that for non-Indigenous Australians, for whom the three sources of supply were almost equally important (table HP.2).

**Table HP.2 Total expenditure on health for Indigenous people, by program, 2004-05**

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Total expenditure (\$ million)</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Total expenditure (\$ million)</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Through State and local government programs	1 537.1	66.7	26 844.1	33.9
Through Australian Government programs <sup>a</sup>	604.7	26.2	28 163.4	35.5
<i>Total through Government programs</i>	<i>2 141.8</i>	<i>93.0</i>	<i>55 007.4</i>	<i>69.4</i>
Through non-government arrangements	162.2	7.0	24 253.0	30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 304.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>79 260.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Patient co-payments under Medicare and PBS (\$19.2 million Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, \$2766.4 million non-Indigenous).

Source: AIHW (2008) *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2004-05*, Cat. no. HWE 40, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 32, Canberra; Report 2010, table E.2, p. E.20.

Spending through Australian Government programs was slightly lower per person for Indigenous people than for other Australians, while spending through State and local government programs for Indigenous people was 2.3 times that for non-Indigenous people. This reflects Indigenous people's greater reliance on public hospitals and community health services than on the services of private medical and pharmaceutical providers with which the Australian Government is more involved (table HP.3).

**Table HP.3 Expenditure per person on health services, by program, 2004-05**

<i>Management</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Through State and local government programs	3 148	1 361	2.31
Through Australian Government programs <sup>a</sup>	1 238	1 428	0.87
<i>Total through Government programs</i>	<i>4 386</i>	<i>2 789</i>	<i>1.57</i>
Through non-government arrangements	332	1 230	0.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 718</b>	<b>4 019</b>	<b>1.17</b>

<sup>a</sup> Patient co-payments under Medicare and PBS (\$39 per Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person, \$140 per non-Indigenous person) are included here, but note they are shown elsewhere in this report as expenditure incurred by the non-government sector.

Source: AIHW (2008) *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2004-05*, Cat. no. HWE 40, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 32, Canberra; Report 2010, table E.3, p. E.20.

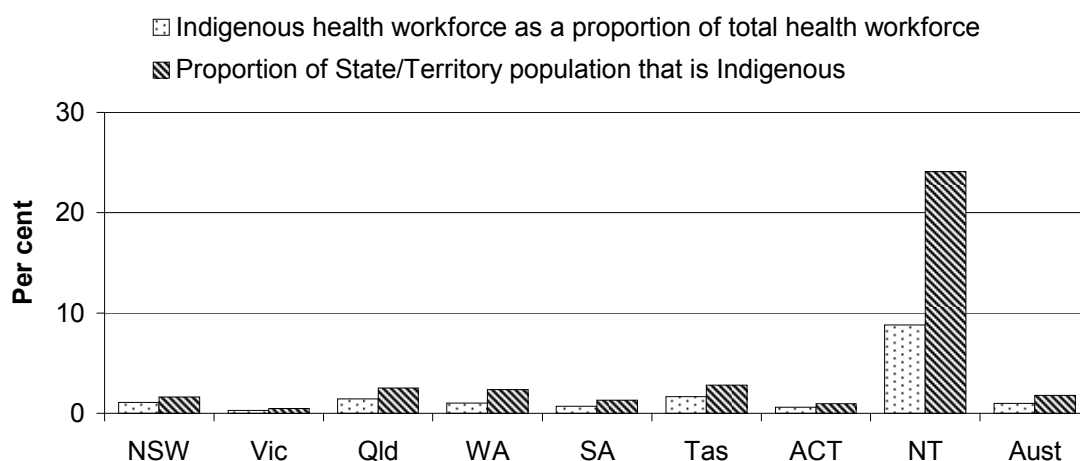
---

### Indigenous health workforce

Indigenous people aged 15 years and over were under-represented in almost all health-related occupations, in 2006 (ABS and AIHW 2008). This can potentially contribute to Indigenous peoples' reduced access to health services. One patient satisfaction survey found that the presence of an Indigenous doctor at a community health centre was one of the main reasons for Indigenous people attending the clinic. In addition, the number of Indigenous patients attending the clinic increased markedly following the arrival of the Indigenous doctor and other changes in the service designed to make it more welcoming. Patients reported that an Indigenous doctor was 'more understanding of their needs' (DoHA 2008).

In 2006, Indigenous people accounted for 1.0 per cent of the health workforce, but comprised 1.8 per cent of the total population (aged 15 years and over). Indigenous health workers are under-represented in each State and Territory (figure HP.1). There have, however, been some improvements over time with increases in the number of Indigenous Australians in the health workforce as a proportion of the total health workforce (DoHA 2008).

**Figure HP.1 Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by jurisdiction, 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



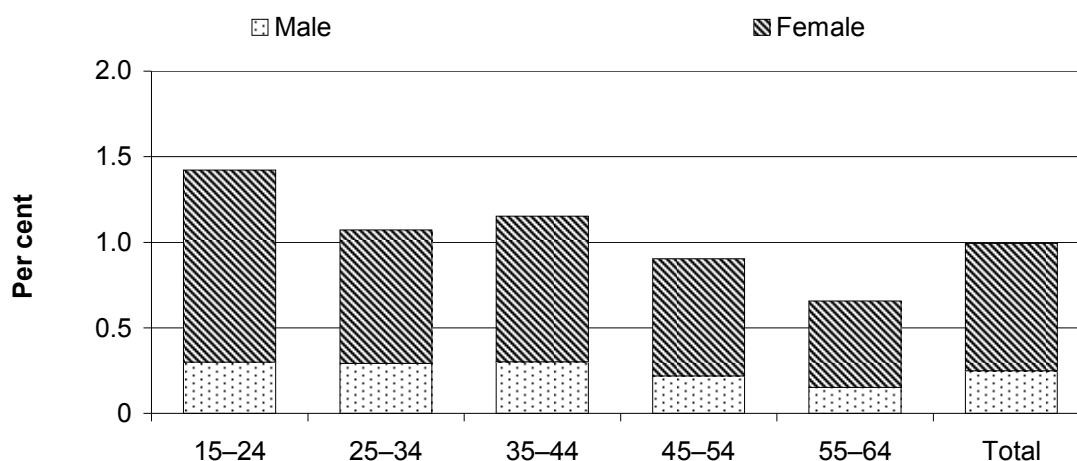
<sup>a</sup> Aged 15 years and over. <sup>b</sup> Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. <sup>c</sup> Australian total data include other territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished), ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; table HPA.1; 2010 Report, figure E.7, p. E.21.

For younger age-groups, Indigenous people make up a higher proportion of the health workforce — 1.4 per cent of the workforce aged 15–24 years and 1.1 per cent of the workforce aged 25–34 years. Indigenous females represented a higher

proportion of the health workforce than Indigenous males across all age-groups (figure HP.2).

**Figure HP.2 Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age-group and sex, 2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Total includes data for the 65 plus age group.

Source: ABS (unpublished), 2006 Census of Population and Housing; table HPA.2; 2010 Report, figure E.8, p. E.22.

### *Indigenous health workforce by occupation*

In 2006, there were 100 Indigenous people working as medical practitioners and 1223 Indigenous people working as midwifery and nursing professionals (table HP.4).

After nursing, Indigenous people in the health workforce were most commonly employed as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers (965 people). Aboriginal and Torres Islander health workers may be employed as specialists in areas such as alcohol, mental health, diabetes, eye and ear health, sexual health, or they may work as generalist members of primary care teams, or as hospital liaison officers (table HPA.3).



**Table HP.4 Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations (per cent), 2006<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Per cent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations</i>
Health and welfare services managers	141	10 807	1.3
Psychologists	39	13 437	0.3
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals	648	48 079	1.3
Health therapy professionals	321	64 597	0.5
Medical practitioners	100	55 075	0.2
Midwifery and nursing professionals	1 223	200 400	0.6
Health and welfare support workers	2 413	99 957	2.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker	965	1 010	95.5
<b>Total aged 15 years and over</b>	<b>4 891</b>	<b>492 342</b>	<b>1.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Aged 15 years and over. <sup>b</sup> Further information on the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table HPA.3.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; table HPA.3; 2010 Report, table E.4, p. E.23.

### *Self-assessed health*

Results from the 2007-08 National Health Survey indicate that the majority of Australians (85 per cent) aged 15 years or over reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (ABS 2009a). In the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 78 per cent of Indigenous people reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (ABS 2009c). There was a significant decline in Indigenous people reporting their health as fair or poor from 2001 (down from 26 per cent in 2001 to 22 per cent in 2008) (ABS 2009a).

Indigenous people were less likely than non-Indigenous people to report very good or excellent health and the difference between the two populations was greatest in the older age groups (DoHA 2008). Taking into account differences in age structure between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, Indigenous people overall were almost twice as likely to report their health as fair or poor, than non-Indigenous Australians in 2004-05 (ABS 2006). Indigenous females were more likely to report their health as fair or poor than Indigenous males (24 per cent compared with 19 per cent) (DoHA 2008).

---

## *Data quality*

Good quality data are needed to assess the effectiveness of programs and to evaluate policies designed to improve health services and outcomes for Indigenous people. Despite recent improvements, the quality of estimates of Indigenous health information is limited by problems with the underlying data. Some of the problems associated with Indigenous health data are outlined in (ABS 2008a), and (ABS and AIHW 2008) including:

- Indigenous people are not always accurately or consistently identified in administrative health data collections (such as hospital records and birth and death registrations) because of variation in definitions, different data collection methods and inaccurate or incomplete recording of Indigenous status. Data on hospital separations, mortality and disease notifications are therefore likely to be underestimated for the Indigenous population.
- Inconsistent data definitions and differences in the accuracy of identifying Indigenous people have led to problems making comparisons between jurisdictions, and over time.
- Problems in accurately estimating the Indigenous population; there is an undercount of the Indigenous population in the Census, particularly in remote areas, and there are data quality problems with the births and deaths statistics which are used to adjust the Census data to produce population estimates and projections.

As part of the development of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, key priorities for data development have been identified to support an ongoing work program of data improvements.

The ABS has implemented a program of three yearly Indigenous household surveys with sample sizes designed to support the production of reliable State and Territory level data, so every three years, some health status and health risk factors are measured. Every six years, and in parallel with the National Health Survey, more detailed Indigenous health status information is collected, together with health service use, health actions, health-related aspects of lifestyle and other health risks. This also enables Indigenous to non-Indigenous comparisons for relevant variables. Other health-related surveys, which may include an Indigenous identifier, do not necessarily provide reliable data on Indigenous people, because of small sample size, limited geographic coverage or survey design.

Experimental estimates of the Indigenous population are re-based by the ABS every five years following availability of new Census data. Once new Indigenous population estimates and projections have been produced by the ABS, revisions

---

may be required to various rates and rate ratios used in previous editions of the Report where those rates data are to be carried forward in new reports. The Indigenous population estimates and projections are re-based for this Report.

In July 2009, COAG endorsed a \$46.4 million package of Indigenous data development over 4 years as part of *the Integrated Strategy for Closing the Gap in Indigenous Disadvantage*.

### **Framework of performance indicators**

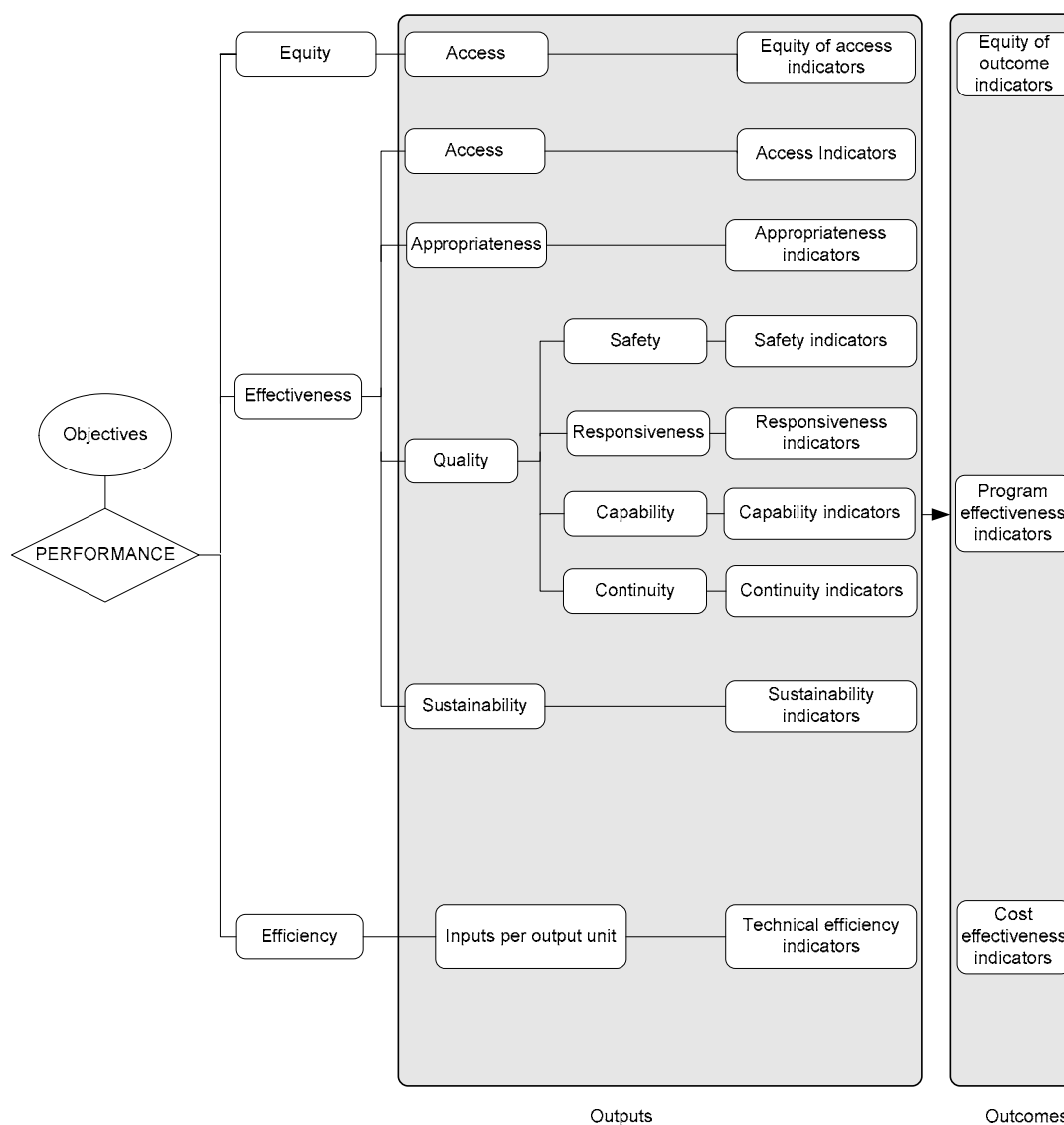
Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for children's services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure HP.3. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (2010 Report, chapter 1 provides more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The National Healthcare Agreement covers the area of health, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council.

The measurement details of relevant National Agreement reporting were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that the performance indicator results reported in this preface will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.

**Figure HP.3 Performance indicator framework for health services**



Source: 2010 Report, figure E.12, p. E.31.

### **Selected indicators of health outcomes**

It is difficult to isolate the effect of health care services on the general health of the population. Socioeconomic factors (such as residential location, income levels and employment rates) and the provision of non-health care government services (such as clean water, sewerage, nutrition, education and public housing) each contribute to overall health outcomes. The outcomes and effectiveness of health services are also influenced by population factors external to governments' control, including geographic dispersion, age and ethnicity profiles, and socioeconomic status.

---

Appendix A summarises some of the demographic and socioeconomic factors that can influence health outcomes and government expenditure.

Data on health outcomes presented in this preface include mortality rates (for infants and all people), causes of death, life expectancy at birth, median age at death and birthweight. Where possible, data are presented for Indigenous people as well as the Australian population as a whole.

### *Mortality rates*

Most components of the health system can influence mortality rates, although there may be a delay of decades between the action and the effect. A public health campaign to reduce smoking by young people, for example, may reduce premature deaths due to smoking-related conditions some years in the future. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on mortality rates.

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

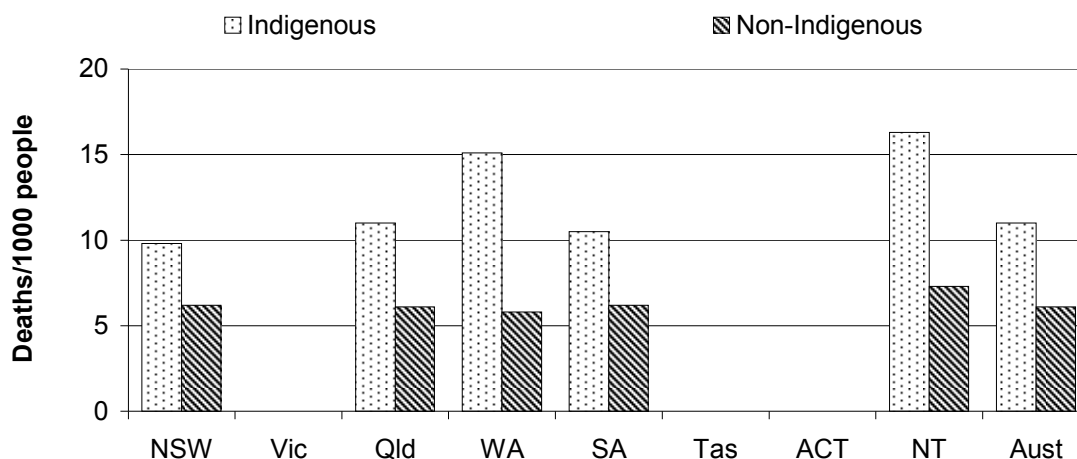
Due to the relatively small number of Indigenous deaths and the consequent volatility in annual mortality rates, the data are presented for the five year period 2003–2007. To improve the comparability of age-related mortality rates, indirect age standardisation methods have been used for both the Indigenous and total population rates.

NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are currently generally considered to have the best coverage of death registrations for Indigenous people (ABS 2009b).<sup>3</sup> For these five jurisdictions combined, the overall rates of mortality for Indigenous people were nearly twice as high as mortality rates for non-Indigenous people based on data for 2003–2007 (figure HP.4 and table HPA.4). Given issues with identification, mortality rates presented here are likely to be under-estimates of the true mortality of Indigenous Australians (ABS and AIHW 2008).

---

<sup>3</sup> The term ‘coverage’ refers to the number of Indigenous deaths registered as a percentage of the number of expected deaths based on experimental Indigenous population estimates and projections from the 2006 Census.

**Figure HP.4 Mortality rates, age standardised, by Indigenous status, five year average, 2003–2007<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Deaths are based on year of registration of death. <sup>b</sup> Deaths per 1000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. <sup>c</sup> The Australian totals for Indigenous and non-Indigenous data includes all states and territories. <sup>d</sup> Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on *ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2009* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population are derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total Estimated Resident Population and should be used with care, as these data include deaths and population units for which Indigenous status were not stated. ERP used in calculations are final ERP based on 2006 Census.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Deaths Australia, 2007*; table HPA.4; 2010 Report, figure E.14, p. E.34.

### Infant mortality rates

The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in a calendar year per 1000 live births in the same year. Infant mortality rates are presented in this Report as an average over three years to reduce the volatility inherent in the annual rates due to small numbers and annual fluctuations. The infant mortality rate in Australia declined from 5.0 deaths per 1000 live births over the period 2001–2003 to an average of 4.6 deaths per 1000 live births over the period 2005–2007 (2010 Report, figure E.15, p. E.35).

For the period 2005–2007, the average infant mortality rate for Indigenous children was 8.9 per cent for NSW, 9.1 per cent for Queensland, 10.2 per cent for WA, 8.9 per cent for SA and 15.7 per cent for the NT (tables HPA.5 and HPA.6). For WA, SA and the NT, longer-term trends suggest that the mortality rate for Indigenous infants decreased by 47 per cent between 1991 and 2006. Despite this significant improvement in infant mortality for Indigenous children, rates are still markedly higher than for non-Indigenous Australians (ABS 2008a).

## Causes of death for Indigenous people

In the jurisdictions for which age standardised death rates are available by Indigenous status (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) death rates were significantly higher for Indigenous Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians during the period 2003–2007. In particular, Indigenous people died: from diabetes at a rate of up to 7.1 times that for non-Indigenous people; from cirrhosis and other diseases of the liver at a rate of up to 6.4 times that for non-Indigenous people; and from diseases of the urinary system at a rate of 4.2 times that for non-Indigenous people. The standardised death rate per 100 000 people for all causes was 2.3 times higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (tables HP.5 and HPA.7).

**Table HP.5 Leading causes of death, indirect age-standardised death rate ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous population, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population)<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Aust <sup>e</sup>
<i>Underlying causes of death</i>						
Trachea and lung cancers	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9
Diabetes	4.2	9.9	11.7	7.7	7.9	7.1
Ischaemic heart diseases	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.6
Strokes	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.7	3.1	2.0
Influenza and pneumonia	1.9	2.4	6.4	3.4	8.2	3.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	3.1	2.9	4.6	2.7	4.1	3.4
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver	4.3	5.1	10.5	5.5	9.1	6.4
Diseases of the urinary system	2.5	4.1	5.7	3.9	9.7	4.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.9
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	3.3	1.8	6.4	4.1	2.0	3.5
Land transport accidents	1.4	1.8	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.7
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	1.3	2.4	2.2	4.4	2.7	2.2
<b>All causes</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>

<sup>a</sup> Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population. <sup>b</sup> Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status was not stated. <sup>c</sup> Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. <sup>d</sup> Ratio is determined as the number of Indigenous deaths for each non-Indigenous death. To calculate rate ratio, divide the Indigenous death rate by the non-Indigenous death rate. <sup>e</sup> Includes Victoria, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories. Rates for these jurisdictions are not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death Australia, 2007*; table HPA.7; 2010 Report, table E.6, p. E.37.

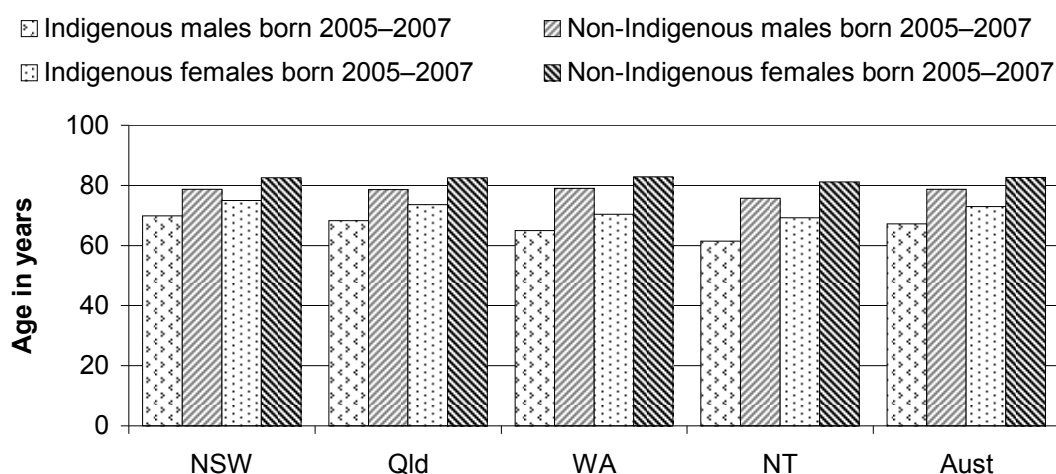
---

## Life expectancy

The life expectancy of Australians improved dramatically during the twentieth century and so far during the twenty-first century. The average life expectancy at birth in the period 1901–1910 was 55.2 years for males and 58.8 years for females (ABS 2008b). It has risen steadily in each decade since, reaching 79.0 years for males and 83.7 years for females in 2005–2007 (2010 Report, figure E.16, p. E.38).

The life expectancies of Indigenous Australians are considerably lower than those of non-Indigenous Australians. ABS experimental estimates indicate a life expectancy at birth of 67.2 years for Indigenous males and 72.9 years for Indigenous females born from 2005 to 2007 (figure HP.5 and table HPA.8). In the same time period, life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous males was 78.7 and for non-Indigenous females was 82.6 years (figure HP.5 and table HPA.8). The methodology used for estimating Indigenous life expectancy has changed since 2009 Report.

**Figure HP.5 Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years)<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Due to significant changes in methodology, estimates of life expectancy at birth for 2005–2007 are not comparable to previously published estimates. <sup>b</sup> Data are not available for all jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> Estimates of life expectancy at birth for the total population presented in the ABS Cat. no. 3106.0.55.003 differ from estimates in *Deaths, Australia, 2006* (Cat no. 3302.0). <sup>d</sup> Australia includes all states and territories.

Source: ABS (2009), *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2005–2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.003, Canberra; table HPA.8; 2010 Report, figure E.17, p. E.39.

## Median age at death

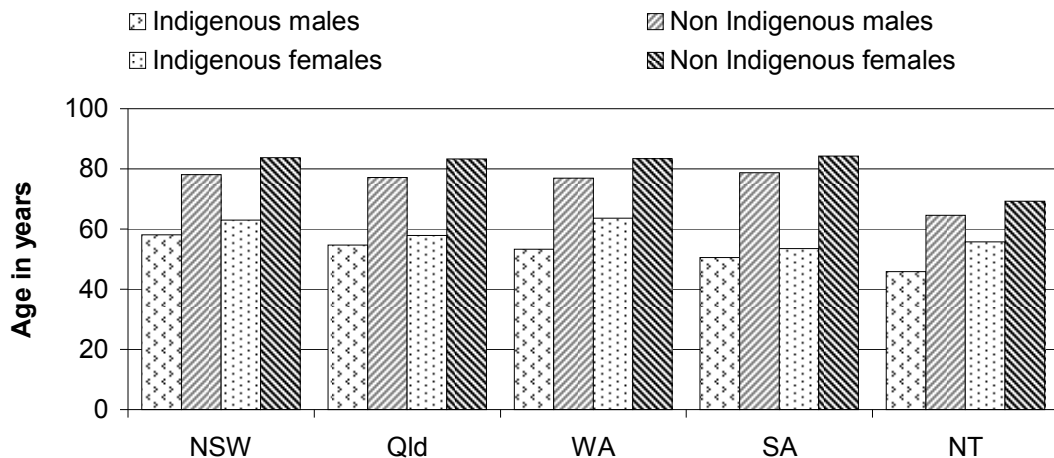
The median age at death represents the age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above that



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

For all Australian males and females in 2007, the median age at death was 77.7 and 83.6 years of age, respectively (figure HP.6 and table HPA.9). In the jurisdictions for which data were available for Indigenous people the median age at death for male Indigenous Australians was between 45.9 and 58.1 years of age. The median age at death for female Indigenous Australians was between 55.7 and 63.0 years of age (figure HP.6 and table HPA.9).

**Figure HP.6 Median age at death, by sex and Indigenous status, 2007<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Median age at death by Indigenous status is not available for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT due to data quality issues. <sup>b</sup> The accuracy of Indigenous mortality data is variable as a result of varying rates of coverage across jurisdictions and age groups, and of changes in the estimated Indigenous population caused by changing rates of identification in the Census and births data.

Source: ABS (2008) *Deaths Australia, 2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra; table HPA.9; 2010 Report, figure E.18, p. E.40.

### *Birthweight of babies*

The birthweight of a baby is an important indicator of its health status and future wellbeing. In 2006, 91.8 per cent of liveborn babies in Australia weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams (Laws and Hilder 2008). The average birthweight for all live births was 3370 grams. In 2006, the average birthweight of liveborn babies of Indigenous mothers was 3169 grams (table HPA.10 and 2010 Report, table EA.22).

This was 209 grams lighter than the average of 3378 grams for liveborn babies of non-Indigenous mothers (Laws and Hilder 2008).<sup>4</sup>

Babies are defined as low birthweight if they weigh less than 2500 grams, very low birthweight if they weigh less than 1500 grams and extremely low birthweight if they weigh less than 1000 grams (Laws and Hilder 2008). In 2006, 6.4 per cent of all liveborn babies in Australia weighed less than 2500 grams (figure HP.7). This included 1.1 per cent of babies who weighed less than 1500 grams (2010 Report, table EA.22).

Among live babies born to Indigenous mothers in 2006, the proportions with low birthweight (12.4 per cent) and very low birthweight (2.3 per cent) were around twice the proportions born to all Australian mothers (figure HP.7 and table HPA.10).

**Figure HP.7 Low birthweight babies (under 2500 grams), by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Proportion of live births with birthweights under 2500 grams. <sup>b</sup> In the ACT, 16.3 per cent of women who gave birth were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the proportion of liveborn low birthweight babies born in the ACT to ACT resident Indigenous women in 2006 where the birthweight was less than 2500 grams was 10.8 per cent.

Source: Laws, P. and Hilder, L. (2008) *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2006*, AIHW Cat. no. PER 46, National Perinatal Statistics Unit (Perinatal Statistics Series no. 22), AIHW, Sydney; table HPA.10 and 2010 Report, table EA.22; 2010 Report, figure E.19, p. E.41.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for births to Indigenous mothers exclude Tasmania.

---

## Future directions

Improving reporting on Indigenous health is a priority across all of the health chapters. This work is informed by the new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework and by National Health Agreement reporting.

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

Future editions of the Health preface will align with applicable NHA indicators and the NIRA. Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this preface are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this preface by an 'A' suffix (for example, table HPA.1 is table 1 in the Health attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table HPA.1</b>	Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006
<b>Table HPA.2</b>	Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006
<b>Table HPA.3</b>	Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006
<b>Table HPA.4</b>	Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)
<b>Table HPA.5</b>	Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births)
<b>Table HPA.6</b>	Indigenous infant mortality rates, three year average
<b>Table HPA.7</b>	Leading causes of death, indirect age standardised death rate ratio, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population)
<b>Table HPA.8</b>	Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years)
<b>Table HPA.9</b>	Median age at death (years)
<b>Table HPA.10</b>	Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2006

---

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2006, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05, Australia*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.
- 2007, *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Islander Communities 2006, Australia, (Reissue)*, Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.
- 2008a, *Deaths Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.
- 2008b, *Australian Historical Population Statistics*, Cat. no. 3105.0.65.001, Canberra.
- 2009a, *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, Australia (Reissue)*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Canberra.
- 2009b, *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2005–2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.003, Canberra.
- 2009c, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Australia, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.
- and AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2008, *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2008*, ABS Cat. no. 4704.0, Canberra.
- AIHW 2008a, *Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2004-05*, Cat. no. HWE 40, Health and Welfare Expenditure Series no. 32, AIHW, Canberra.
- 2008b, *Australia's Health 2008*, Cat. no. AUS 99, AIHW, Canberra.
- DoHA (Department of Health and Ageing) 2006, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2006*, Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC), Canberra.
- 2008, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2008*, Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC), Canberra.
- Laws, P. and Hilder, L. 2008, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2006*, AIHW Cat. no. PER 46, National Perinatal Statistics Unit (Perinatal Statistics Series no. 22), AIHW, Sydney.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

# 10 Public hospitals

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Public hospitals chapter</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Separation rates for Indigenous patients</b>	<b>174</b>
<b>Separations with a procedure recorded for Indigenous patients</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Equity of access by special needs groups</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators for maternity services</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Fetal death rate</b>	<b>183</b>
<b>Neonatal death rate</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>Perinatal death rate</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>188</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 10A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 10.15' this is page 15 of chapter 10 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 10A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 10A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

---

Public hospitals are important providers of government funded health services in Australia. A key objective of government is to provide public hospital services to ensure the population has access to cost-effective health services, based on clinical need and within clinically appropriate times, regardless of geographic location. Public hospitals provide a range of services, including:

- acute care services to admitted patients
- sub-acute and non-acute services to admitted patients (for example, rehabilitation, palliative care, and long stay maintenance care)
- emergency, outpatient and other services to non-admitted patients
- mental health services, including services provided to admitted patients by designated psychiatric/psychogeriatric units
- public health services
- teaching and research activities.

This chapter focuses on services provided to admitted patients and emergency services provided to non-admitted patients in public hospitals (see *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report), chapter 10). These services comprise the bulk of public hospital activity and, in the case of services to admitted patients, have the most reliable data available. Data in the chapter include sub-acute and non-acute care services.

In some instances, stand-alone psychiatric hospitals are included in this chapter (see 2010 Report, chapter 10), although their role is diminishing in accordance with the National Mental Health Strategy. Under the strategy, the provision of psychiatric treatment is shifting away from specialised psychiatric hospitals to mainstream public hospitals and the community sector. The performance of psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric units of public hospitals is examined more closely in the mental health section of the 'Health management' chapter (reported in 2010 Report, chapter 12).

Some common health terms relating to hospitals are defined in box 10.1.

---

## Box 10.1 Some common terms relating to hospitals

### *Patients*

**admitted patient:** a patient who has undergone a formal admission process in a public hospital to begin an episode of care. Admitted patients can receive acute, sub-acute or non-acute care services.

**non-admitted patient:** a patient who has not undergone a formal admission process, but who may receive care through an emergency department, outpatient or other non-admitted service.

### *Types of care*

Classification of care depends on the principal clinical intent of the care received.

**acute care:** clinical services provided to admitted or non-admitted patients, including managing childbirth, curing illness or treating injury, performing surgery, relieving symptoms and/or reducing the severity of illness or injury, and performing diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Most episodes involve a relatively short hospital stay.

**sub-acute and non-acute care:** clinical services provided to patients suffering from chronic illnesses or recovering from such illnesses. Services include rehabilitation, planned geriatric care, palliative care, geriatric care evaluation and management, and services for nursing home type patients. Clinical services delivered by designated psychogeriatric units, designated rehabilitation units and mothercraft services are considered non-acute.

### *Hospital outputs*

**separation:** an episode of care for an admitted patient, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Admitted patients who receive same day procedures (for example, renal dialysis) are included in separation statistics.

**casemix-adjusted separations:** the number of separations adjusted to account for differences across hospitals in the complexity of their episodes of care. Casemix adjustment is an important step to achieving comparable measures of efficiency across hospitals and jurisdictions.

**non-admitted occasion of service:** occasion of examination, consultation, treatment or other service provided to a non-admitted patient in a functional unit of a health service establishment. Services can include emergency department visits, outpatient services (such as pathology, radiology and imaging, and allied health services, including speech therapy and family planning) and other services to non-admitted patients. Hospital non-admitted occasions of service are not yet recorded consistently across states and territories, and relative differences in the complexity of services provided are not yet documented.

(Continued on next page)

## Box 10.1 (Continued)

### **Other common health terms**

**AR-DRG (Australian refined diagnosis related group):** a patient classification system that hospitals use to match their patient services (hospital procedures and diagnoses) with their resource needs. AR-DRG version 5.1 is based on the ICD-10-AM classification.

**ICD-10-AM (the Australian modification of the International Standard Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems):** the current classification of diagnoses and procedures.

Source: AIHW (2006, 2008); NCCH (2008).

## **Indigenous data in the Public hospitals chapter**

The Public hospitals chapter in the 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- separations by hospital sector of patient, 2007-08
- separations per 1000 people
- separations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, July 2006–June 2008 (per cent)
- separations with a procedure recorded, July 2006–June 2008 (per cent)
- separations with a procedure recorded, by remoteness, July 2006–June 2008 (per cent)
- perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, 2003–2007.

## **Separation rates for Indigenous patients**

The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories. The AIHW (2005) report *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data* found that Indigenous patient data was of acceptable quality for analytical purposes only for Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT. Following new assessments of the quality of Indigenous identification in 2007, the National E Health Information Principal Committee (NEHIPC) has approved NSW and Victorian Indigenous patient data as acceptable in quality for analytical purposes, from the 2004-05 reference year. Efforts to improve Indigenous identification across states and territories are ongoing.



The available data are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. Also because of improvements in data quality over time, caution should be used in time series analysis of the data.

In 2007-08, separations for Indigenous people accounted for around 3.6 per cent of total separations and 5.5 per cent of separations in public hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined (table 10.1). Indigenous people made up only around 2.2 per cent of the population in these jurisdictions (table AA.3 and 2010 Report, table AA.2). Most separations involving Indigenous patients (92.9 per cent) in these jurisdictions occurred in public hospitals (table 10.1).

**Table 10.1 Separations, by Indigenous status of patient and hospital sector, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**

	<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>Total<sup>c</sup></i>
Public hospital separations ('000)									
Indigenous	53.1	12.4	64.9	42.7	17.3	2.6	1.9	61.6	252.0
Non-Indigenous	1 399.2	1 327.1	749.6	415.5	339.2	91.2	77.7	28.7	4 259.3
Not reported	14.4	11.8	17.5	–	11.8	2.4	1.6	–	55.4
Total	1 466.7	1 351.2	832.0	458.2	368.3	96.3	81.1	90.3	4 566.7
Private hospital separations ('000)									
Indigenous	1.1	0.6	4.4	12.1	1.1	np	np	np	19.3
Non-Indigenous	843.1	791.5	701.8	313.3	228.2	np	np	np	2 877.9
Not reported	13.8	10.1	74.1	–	14.3	np	np	np	112.3
Total	857.9	802.3	780.3	325.4	243.6	np	np	np	3 009.5
Indigenous separations as proportion of total separations (%)									
Public hospitals	3.6	0.9	7.8	9.3	4.7	2.7	2.3	68.2	5.5
Private hospitals	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.7	0.5	np	np	np	0.6
All hospitals	2.3	0.6	4.3	7.0	3.0	np	np	np	3.6
Separations in public hospitals as a proportion of separations in all hospitals (%)									
Indigenous	98.1	95.2	93.6	77.9	94.0	np	np	np	92.9
Non-Indigenous	62.4	62.6	51.6	57.0	59.8	np	np	np	59.7

<sup>a</sup> Excludes separations for which the care type was reported as 'newborn with no qualified days' and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement. <sup>b</sup> Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered complete and completeness varies across jurisdictions. The AIHW advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to be acceptable for the purpose of analysis. Nevertheless, data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> The total includes data only for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA for private hospitals and all hospitals. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: AIHW (2009), *Australian Hospital Statistics 2007-08*, Health Services Series No. 33, Cat no. HSE 71; table 10A.1; 2009 Report, table 10.1, p. 10.13.

In 2007-08, on an age standardised basis, 807.7 public hospital separations (including same day separations) for Indigenous patients were reported per 1000 Indigenous people in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined

(table 10.2). This rate was markedly higher than the corresponding rate of 217.6 per 1000 for these jurisdictions' combined total population (table 10.2). Incomplete identification of Indigenous people limits the validity of comparisons over time, as well as across jurisdictions.

**Table 10.2 Estimates of public hospital separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW <sup>c</sup>	Vic	Qld <sup>c</sup>	WA <sup>c, d</sup>	SA <sup>c</sup>	Tas	ACT	NT <sup>c</sup>	Total <sup>e</sup>
2003-04									
Indigenous	np	np	710.9	789.3	853.9	np	np	1286.2	np
Total population	np	np	189.3	191.0	235.9	np	np	428.9	np
2004-05									
Indigenous	np	np	733.6	821.5	822.2	np	np	1 441.0	907.0
Total population	np	np	188.1	195.2	225.3	np	np	456.2	205.2
2005-06									
Indigenous	495.6	np	745.4	845.2	875.0	np	np	1 548.0	792.1
Total population	204.7	np	188.5	198.8	229.7	np	np	491.4	205.7
2006-07									
Indigenous	528.0	624.3	756.7	876.5	929.3	np	np	1 584.8	787.5
Total population	205.9	246.6	218.7	218.1	232.6	np	np	480.6	218.7
2007-08									
Indigenous	550.5	629.8	785.7	869.4	908.9	np	np	1 670.6	807.7
Total population	202.8	247.8	195.7	215.1	216.4	np	np	486.4	217.6

<sup>a</sup> The rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. <sup>b</sup> Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered complete and completeness varies across jurisdictions and time. <sup>c</sup> AIHW advice on data of acceptable quality limits reporting across jurisdictions for various years. Data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time that can be partly due to improved identification. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions. <sup>d</sup> Data for WA from 2006-07 include separations for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses. Separations for these patients are not included in previous years. <sup>e</sup> Total rates include data for Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT for all years, and from 2005-06 include NSW and from 2006-07 include Victoria. Total rates before 2005-06 are not comparable with the 2005-06 total and total rates before 2006-07 are not comparable with the 2006-07 total. np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.2; 2010 Report, table 10.2, p. 10.14.

## Separations with a procedure recorded for Indigenous patients

While Indigenous Australians are more likely to be hospitalised than non-Indigenous Australians, they are less likely to undergo procedures while in hospital. The underlying reasons for this are not well understood and are likely to reflect a range of factors, including, for example, clinical judgements about the appropriateness of treatment by procedure, patient preferences and concerns, and distance from appropriate facilities (AHMAC 2006). Other factors are also likely to

---

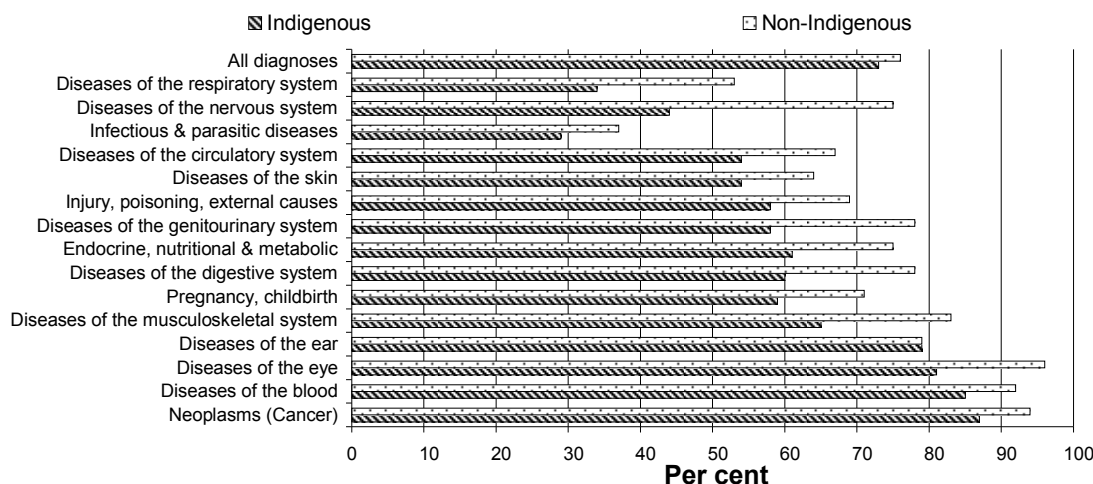
affect the data, including those relating to variations in casemix, comorbidities and stage at presentation.

Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT public hospitals for separations with a procedure recorded by principal diagnosis are presented in figure 10.1. Separations with a procedure recorded both by jurisdiction and by remoteness are presented in figures 10.2 and 10.3, and include data for all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals. Private hospital data are not published for the NT, but the extent to which public patients are treated in private hospitals in that jurisdiction is limited.

In the period July 2006–June 2008, excluding care involving dialysis, consistently lower proportions of separations with a procedure were recorded for Indigenous patients compared with non-Indigenous patients in almost all categories of principal diagnosis (figure 10.1). The differences can be observed across all jurisdictions for which data are available (figure 10.2). While remoteness is associated with progressively reduced rates of separation with a procedure recorded for all patients, differences were more pronounced for Indigenous patients (figure 10.3).

Care involving dialysis accounts for the greatest number of Indigenous separations, with end-stage renal disease requiring frequent dialysis treatments, often several times per week. The alternative to dialysis is a kidney transplant. Indigenous people have very high levels of end-stage renal disease as a consequence of high rates of diabetes, hypertension and related illnesses. In addition, few Indigenous people receive kidney transplants (AHMAC 2006). Without the exclusion of dialysis the result would overestimate the numbers of Indigenous people being treated by procedure for other conditions.

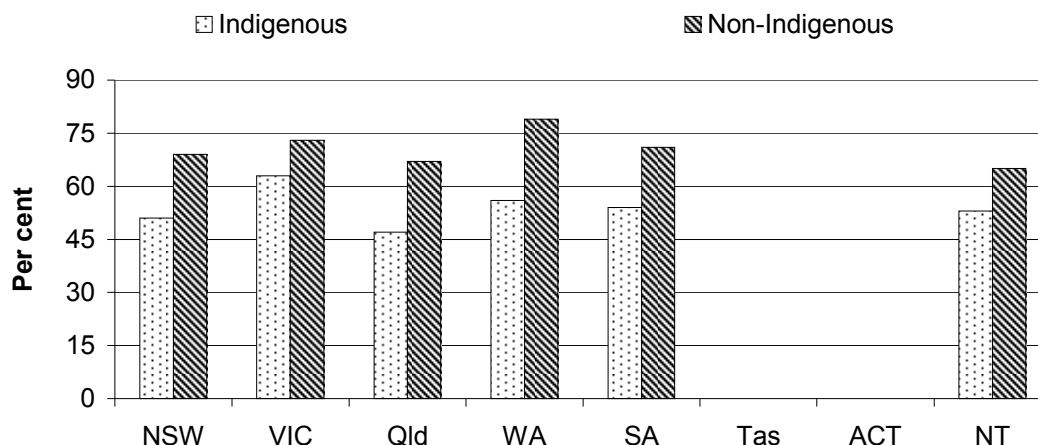
**Figure 10.1 Separations with a procedure recorded by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006–June 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. <sup>b</sup> 'All diagnoses' excludes care involving dialysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 10A.3; 2010 Report, figure 10.9, p. 10.15.

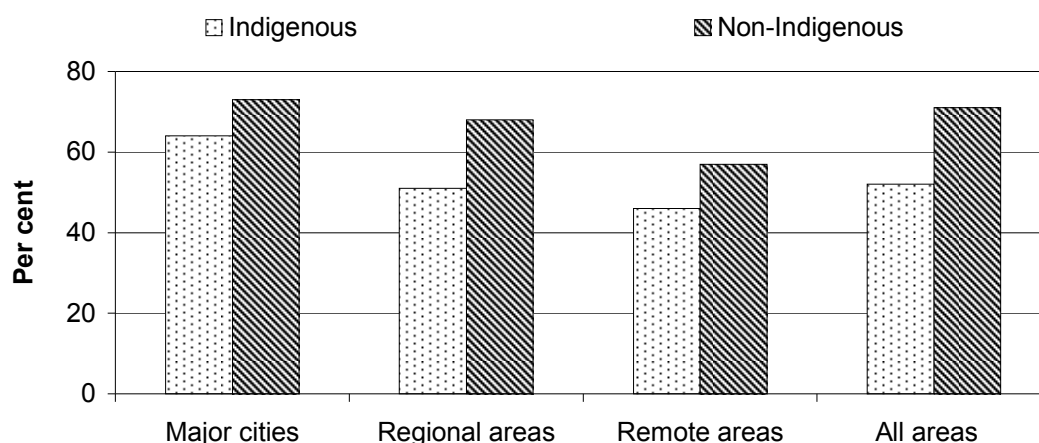
**Figure 10.2 Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006–June 2008<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals. Private hospital data for NT were not available therefore results for NT include public hospital data only. <sup>b</sup> The AIHW advised that only data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT are considered to be acceptable for the purpose of analysis. Nevertheless, data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions. <sup>c</sup> 'All diagnoses' excludes care involving dialysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database, table 10A.4; 2010 Report, figure 10.10, p. 10.16.

Figure 10.3 **Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2006–June 2008<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. Private hospital data for NT were not available therefore results for NT include public hospital data only. <sup>b</sup> 'All diagnoses' excludes care involving dialysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database, table 10A.5; 2010 Report, figure 10.11, p. 10.16.

## Framework of performance indicators for public hospitals

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for public hospitals in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 10.4. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

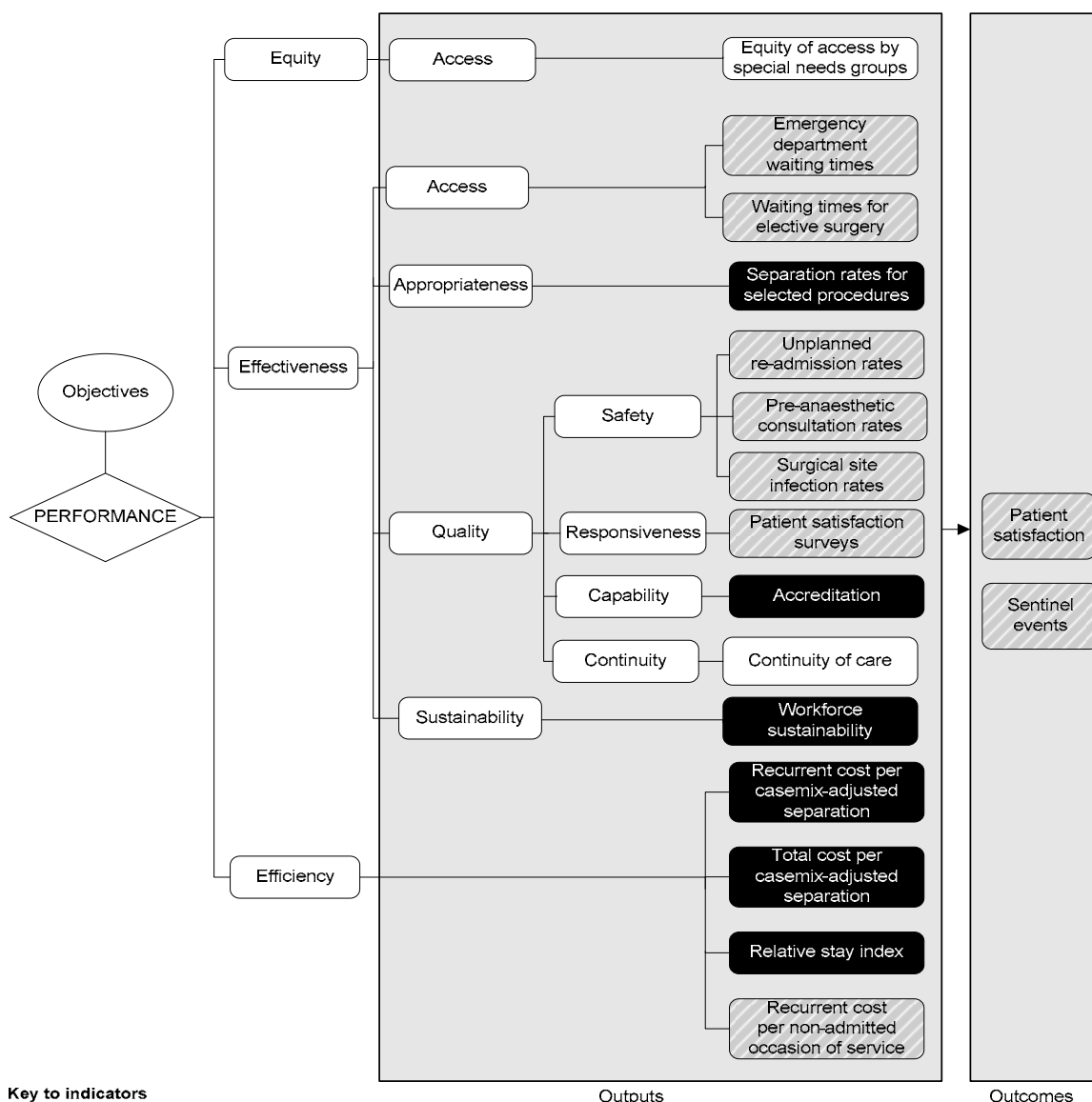
The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (2010 Report, chapter 1 provides more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The National Healthcare Agreement covers the area of health, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of

---

disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council.

The measurement details of relevant National Agreement reporting were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that the performance indicator results reported in this chapter will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.

Figure 10.4 Performance indicators for public hospitals



Source: 2010 Report, figure 10.13, p. 10.23.

### Equity of access by special needs groups

‘Equity of access by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide accessible services (box 10.2).

---

**Box 10.2 Equity of access by special needs groups**

'Equity of access by special needs groups' measures the performance of agencies providing services for three identified special needs groups: Indigenous people; people living in communities outside the capital cities (that is, people living in other metropolitan areas, or rural and remote communities); and people from a non-English speaking background.

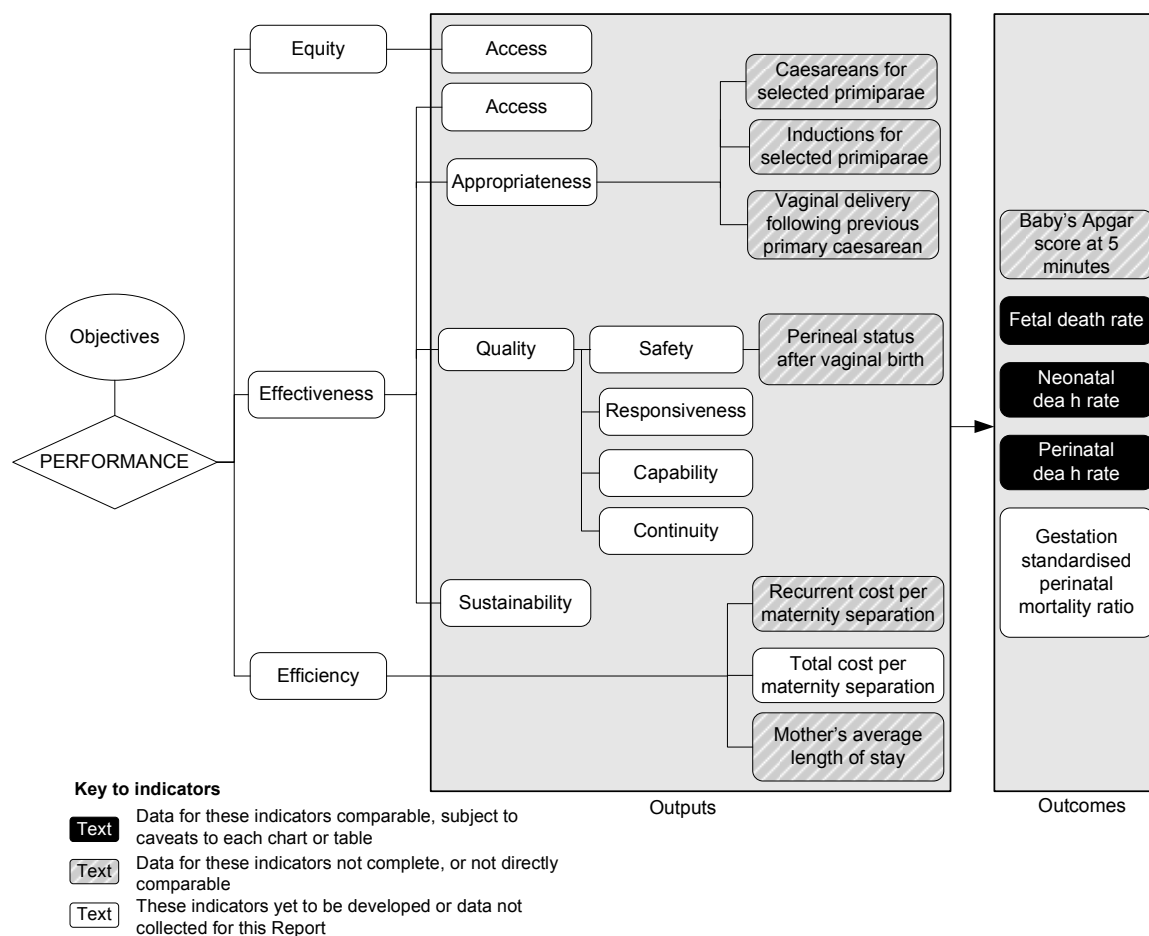
'Equity of access by special needs groups' has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports.

**Framework of performance indicators for maternity services**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for maternity services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 10.5. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.



Figure 10.5 Performance indicators for maternity services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 10.25, p. 10.73.

## Fetal death rate

'Fetal death rate' is an indicator of governments' objective to deliver maternity services that are safe and of high quality (box 10.3).

---

### **Box 10.3 Fetal death rate**

Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants weighing at least 400 grams or of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks.

‘Fetal death rate’ is reported as an indicator because maternity services for admitted patients have some potential to reduce the likelihood of fetal deaths. However, this potential is limited and other factors (such as the health of mothers and the progress of pregnancy before hospital admission) are also important.

The ‘fetal death rate’ is calculated as the number of fetal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births and fetal deaths combined), by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother. The rate of fetal deaths is expressed per 1000 total births. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

Low fetal death rates can indicate high quality maternity services. In jurisdictions where the number of fetal deaths is low, small annual fluctuations in the number affect the annual rate of fetal deaths.

Differences in the ‘fetal death rate’ between jurisdictions are likely to be due to factors outside the control of maternity services for admitted patients. To the extent that the health system influences fetal death rates, the health services that can have an influence include outpatient services, general practice services and maternity services.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Fetal deaths rates by the Indigenous status of the mother are shown in figure 10.6.

### **Neonatal death rate**

‘Neonatal death rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to deliver maternity services that are safe and of high quality (box 10.4).

---

#### **Box 10.4 Neonatal death rate**

Neonatal death is the death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth (see 2010 Report, section 10.8 for a definition of a live birth). As for fetal deaths, a range of factors contribute to neonatal deaths. However, the influence of maternity services for admitted patients is greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths, through the management of labour and the care of sick and premature babies.

The 'neonatal death rate' is calculated as the number of neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births registered. The rate of neonatal deaths is expressed per 1000 live births, by State or Territory of usual residence of the mother. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

Low 'neonatal death rates' can indicate high quality maternity services. The rate tends to be higher among premature babies, so a lower neonatal death rate can also indicate a lower percentage of pre-term births.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Neonatal death rates by the Indigenous status of the mother are shown in figure 10.6.

#### **Perinatal death rate**

'Perinatal death rate' is an indicator of governments' objective to deliver maternity services that are safe and of high quality (box 10.5).

#### **Box 10.5 Perinatal death rate**

A perinatal death is a fetal or neonatal death (boxes 10.3 and 10.4).

The 'perinatal death rate' is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths divided by the total number of births (live births registered and fetal deaths combined) in each jurisdiction. It is expressed per 1000 total births. This indicator is also reported by the Indigenous status of the mother.

The caveats that apply to fetal and neonatal death rates also apply to perinatal death rates.

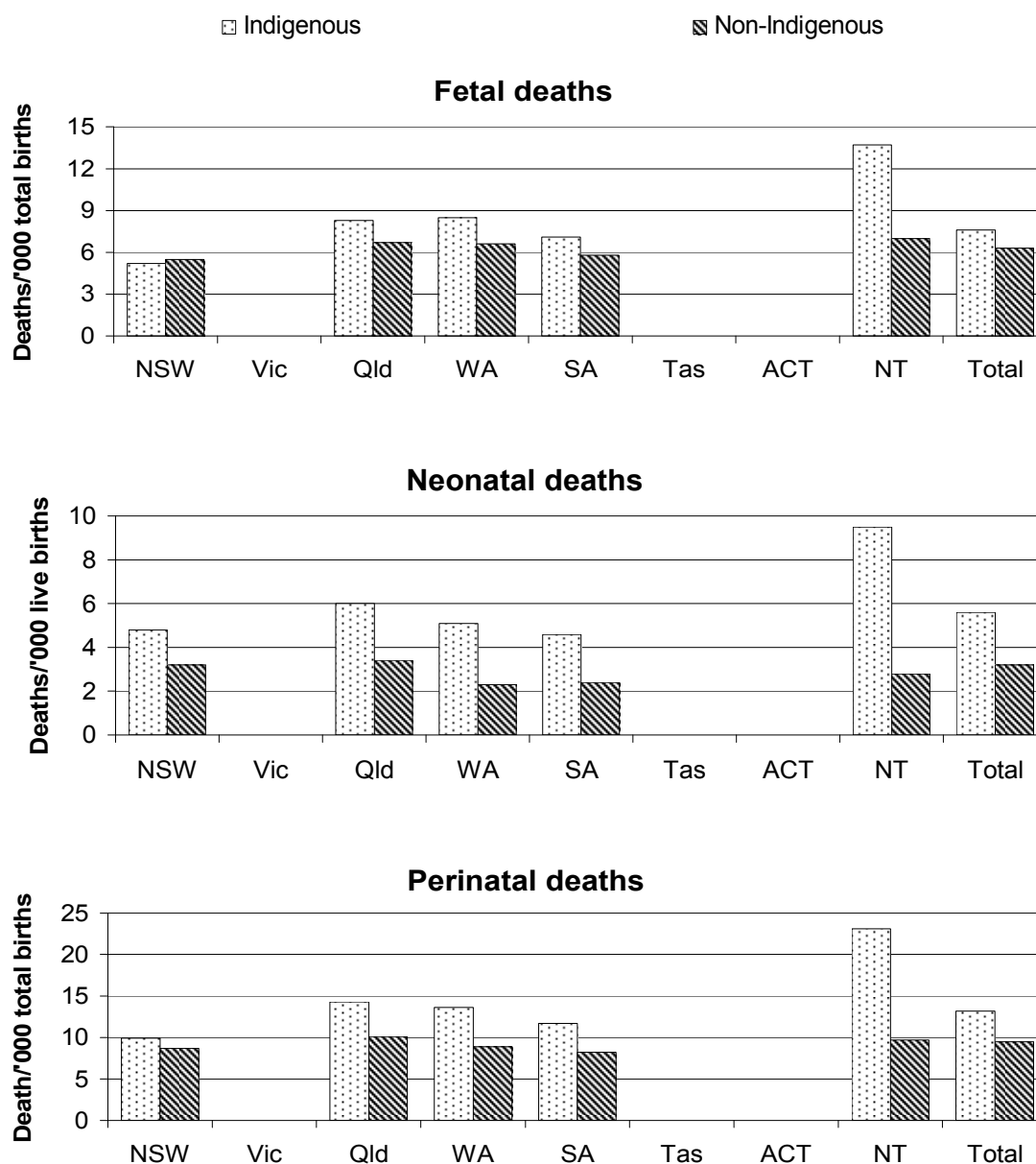
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Perinatal death rates by the Indigenous status of the mother are shown in figure 10.6.

Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths data by the Indigenous status of the mother are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Data for other

jurisdictions are not included due to small numbers or poor coverage rates (ABS 2004). In those jurisdictions for which data are available, the fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates for Indigenous people are generally higher than those for non-Indigenous people (figure 10.6).

**Figure 10.6 Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother 2003–2007<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> The total relates to those jurisdictions for which data are published. Data are not available for other jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Perinatal deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3304.0; table 10A.6; 2010 Report, figure 10.34, p. 10.90.

---

## **Future directions in performance reporting**

Priorities for future reporting on public hospitals and maternity services include improving the comprehensiveness of reporting by filling in gaps in the performance indicator frameworks. Important gaps in reporting for public hospitals include indicators of equity of access to services for special needs groups (particularly Indigenous people), and indicators of continuity of care. Gaps in the maternity services framework include equity of access, effectiveness of access, three aspects of quality — responsiveness, capability and continuity — and the effectiveness subdimension of sustainability.

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of the Health chapters and preface will align with applicable National Agreement indicators, including the NIRA. Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 10A.3 is table 3 in the Public hospitals attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

- Table 10A.1** Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient, 2007-08
- Table 10A.2** Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)
- Table 10A.3** Separations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
- Table 10A.4** Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
- Table 10A.5** Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
- Table 10A.6** Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, 2003–2007

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Deaths, Australia 2003*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.
- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2006, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2006*, AHMAC, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005, *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data*, AIHW Cat. no. HSE 101, Canberra.
- 2006, *Australian Hospital Statistics*, Cat. nos HSE 11, 14, 41 and 71, AIHW, Canberra.
- 2008 METeOR AIUHW Metadata Online Registry <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/181162> (accessed 12 November 2008).
- NCCH (National Centre for Classification in Health) 2008, *The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision*, Australian Modification, 6<sup>th</sup> edition (ICD-10-AM), Sydney.

---

# 11 Primary and community health

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Primary and community health chapter</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Child immunisation coverage</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Potentially preventable hospitalisations</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>211</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 11A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 11.15' this is page 15 of chapter 11 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 11A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 11A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This chapter focuses on general practice, primary healthcare services for Indigenous people, public dental services, drug and alcohol treatment, maternal and child health, the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and a range of other community health services.

---

## Indigenous data in the Primary and community health chapter

The Primary and community health chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- estimated episodes of healthcare by services for which SAR data are reported ('000), 2007-08
- older people who received an annual health assessment, 2008-09
- older people who received an annual health assessment (2004-05 to 2008-09)
- people who received a health check or assessment by age
- primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided early detection services (2003-04 to 2007-08)
- valid vaccinations supplied to children under 7 years of age, by provider type, 2004–2009 (per cent)
- separations for vaccine preventable conditions, 2007-08
- potentially preventable separations for selected acute conditions, 2007-08
- potentially preventable separations for selected chronic conditions, 2007-08
- ratio of separation rates to all people for all diabetes diagnoses, 2007-08.

The primary and community health attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number), 2003-04 to 2007-08
- services and episodes of healthcare by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number) , 2003-04 to 2007-08
- proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2007-08 (per cent)
- full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2008 (number)
- separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)
- separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)



- 
- separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)
  - ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08
  - ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08.

### **Indigenous primary and community healthcare services**

Indigenous Australians use a range of primary and community healthcare services, including private GPs and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Primary Health Care Services. There are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Primary Health Care Services in all jurisdictions. These services are planned and governed by local Indigenous communities and aim to deliver holistic and culturally appropriate health and health-related services. Funding is provided by Australian, State and Territory governments.

Additional health programs for Indigenous Australians are funded by a number of jurisdictions. In 2008-09, these programs included services such as health information, promotion, education and counselling; alcohol, tobacco and other drug services; sexual health services; allied health services; disease/illness prevention; and improvements to nutrition standards (tables 11A.15–11A.22 and 2010 Report, table 11A.59).

Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that receive funding from the Australian Government are collected through service activity reporting (SAR) questionnaires. Many of these services receive additional funding from State and Territory governments and other sources. The SAR data reported here represent the health related activities, episodes and workforce funded from all sources.

For 2007-08, SAR data are reported for 155 Indigenous primary healthcare services (table 11A.1). Of these services, 56 (36.1 per cent) were located in remote or very remote areas (table 11A.2). They provided a wide range of primary healthcare services, including the diagnosis and treatment of illness and disease, the management of chronic illness, immunisations and transportation to medical appointments (table 11A.3). An episode of healthcare is defined in the SAR data collection as contact between an individual client and staff of a service to provide healthcare. Over 1.8 million episodes of healthcare were provided by participating services in 2007-08 (table 11.1). Of these, around 641 000 (34.6 per cent) were in remote or very remote areas (table 11A.2).

**Table 11.1 Estimated episodes of healthcare for Indigenous people by services for which SAR data are reported ('000)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW and ACT<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	430	169	267	302	142	22	280	1 612
2004-05	415	151	254	274	145	23	323	1 585
2005-06	505	179	240	281	101	29	347	1 681
2006-07	440	173	251	284	114	31	352	1 644
2007-08 <sup>c</sup>	420	167	267	306	111	36	543	1 850

<sup>a</sup> An episode of healthcare involves contact between an individual client and service staff to provide healthcare. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of healthcare and/or information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics and satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of healthcare delivered over the phone are included. <sup>b</sup> Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined for confidentiality purposes. <sup>c</sup> Preliminary results.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) SAR data collection; 2010 Report, table 11.5, p. 11.12.

The services included in the SAR data collection employed 2603 full time equivalent health staff (as at 30 June 2008). Of these, 1496 were Indigenous (57.5 per cent). The proportions of doctors and nurses employed by services surveyed who were Indigenous were relatively low (2.1 per cent and 9.7 per cent, respectively) (table 11A.4).

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for primary and community health in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 11.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

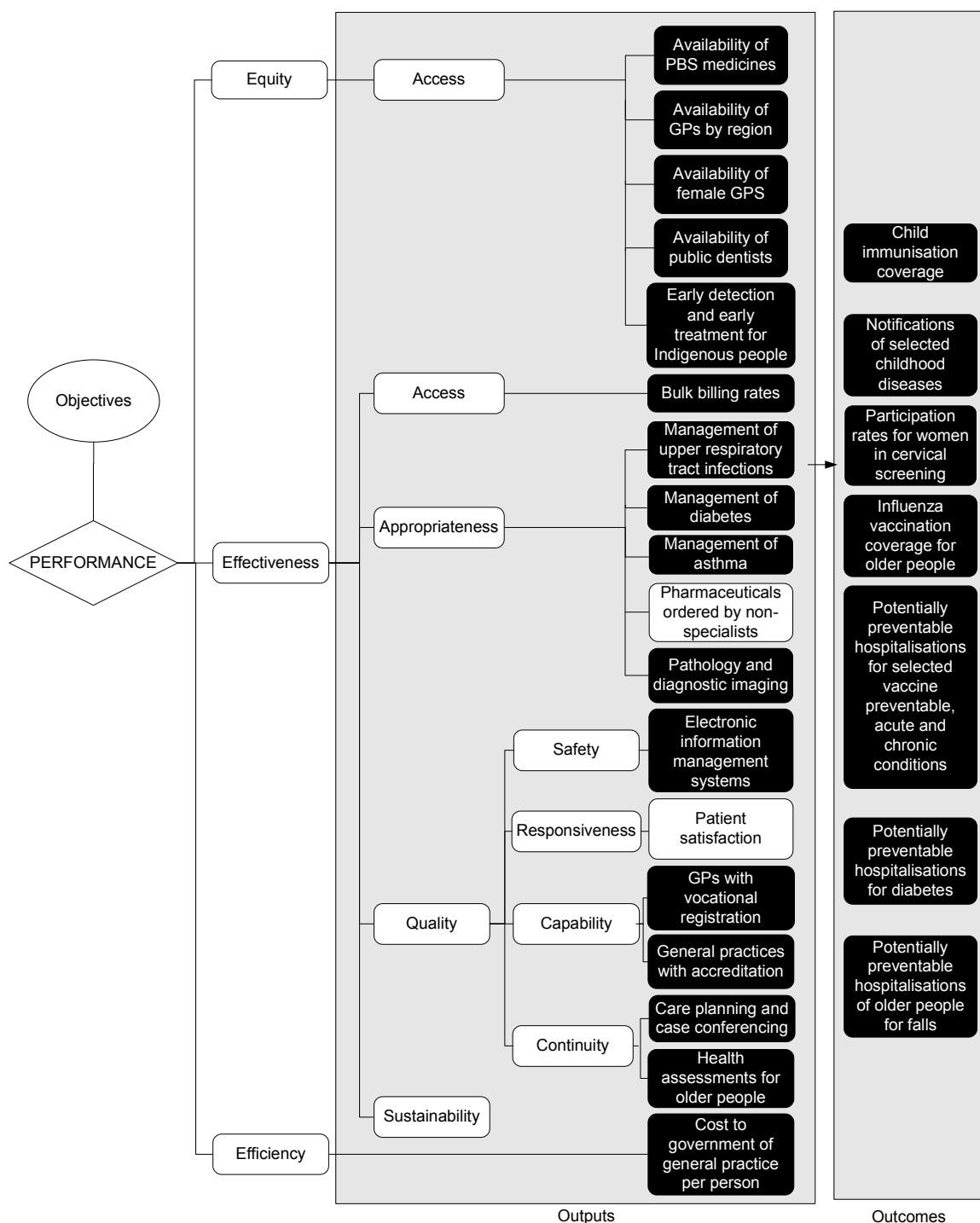
The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The National Healthcare Agreement covers the areas of health and aged care services, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level

---

of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council.

**Figure 11.1 Performance indicators for primary and community health**



**Key to indicators**

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text** Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text** These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this Report

Source: 2010 Report, figure 11.2, p. 11.15.

---

For the purposes of this Report, equity is defined in terms of adequate access to government services for all Australians. Access to primary and community health services can be affected through factors such as disability, socioeconomic circumstance, age, geographic distance, cultural issues and English language proficiency (see 2010 Report, chapter 1). Such issues have contributed to the generally poor health status of Indigenous people relative to other Australians (see the Health Preface and SCRGSP 2009).

### **Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people**

‘Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide equitable access to primary and community healthcare services for Indigenous people (box 11.1).

---

### Box 11.1 Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people

'Early detection and early treatment for Indigenous people' is defined by the following four measures:

- Older people who received a voluntary health assessment by Indigenous status, defined as the proportion of older people who received a voluntary health assessment by Indigenous status. Older people are defined as non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over and Indigenous people aged 55 years or over, excluding hospital inpatients and people living in aged care facilities. The relatively young age at which Indigenous people become eligible for 'older' people's services recognises that they typically face increased health risks at younger ages than most other groups in the population. It also broadly reflects the difference in average life expectancy between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (see the Health preface).
- Older Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment, time series, defined as the proportion of older Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment in successive years of a five year period.
- Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment or check by age group, defined as the proportion of Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment/check, in each of the three age groups for which they are available (0–14 years, 15–54 years and 55 years or over).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that provided early detection services, defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that included early detection activities in the services provided.

A reduction in the gap between the proportion of all older people and older Indigenous people that received a health assessment indicates more equitable access to early detection and early treatment services for Indigenous people. An increase over time in the proportion of older Indigenous people who received a voluntary health assessment is desirable as it indicates improved access to these services. A reduction in the gap between the proportion of Indigenous people in different age groups that received a health assessment/check can indicate more equitable access to early detection and treatment services within the Indigenous population. An increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary healthcare services that included early detection activities is desirable as it indicates improved access to early detection and treatment services for Indigenous Australians.

This indicator provides no information about early detection and early treatment services that are not provided under Medicare. Such services are provided by salaried GPs in community health settings, hospitals and Indigenous-specific primary healthcare services, particularly in rural and remote areas. Accordingly, this indicator understates the proportion of people who received early detection and early treatment services.

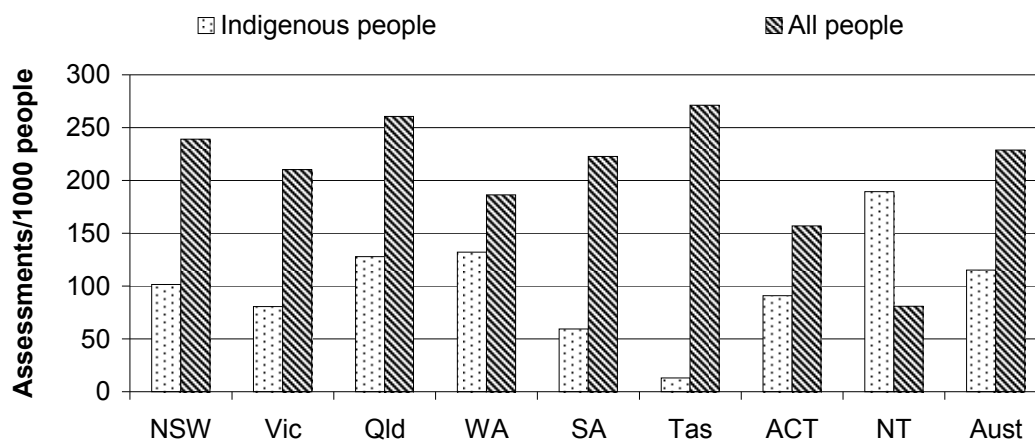
Data for this indicator are comparable.

The high prevalence of preventable and/or treatable health conditions in the Indigenous population is strongly associated with relatively poor health outcomes for Indigenous people (AIHW 2008a; SCRGSP 2009). Early detection and early treatment refers to the identification of individuals who are at high risk for, or in the early stages of, such conditions. Early detection and early treatment services provide opportunities for timely prevention and intervention measures, and their availability and uptake is understood to be a significant determinant of people's health.

Voluntary health assessments and checks are Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) items that allow GPs to undertake comprehensive examinations of patient health, including physical, psychological and social functioning. They are available for older Australians as well as for Indigenous people of all ages, as the prevalence of preventable and/or treatable conditions is high in both population groups.

In 2008-09 the proportion of Indigenous older people who received an annual health assessment was considerably lower than the proportion of all older people who received an annual health assessment (figure 11.2). This suggests that access to early detection and early treatment services may not be equitable.

**Figure 11.2 Older people who received an annual health assessment by Indigenous status, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**

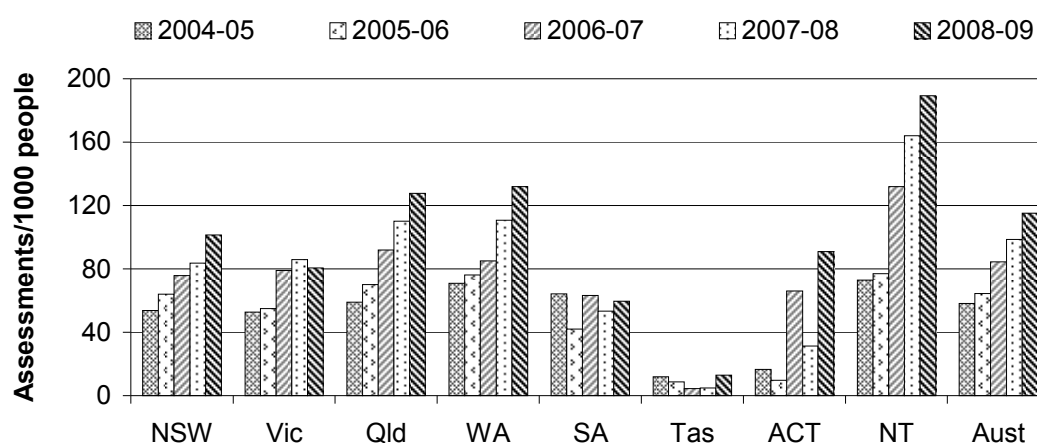


<sup>a</sup> Older people are defined as Indigenous people aged 55 years or over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over. <sup>b</sup> Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people.

Source: Derived from DoHA (unpublished) MBS data collection, ABS (2009) *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0 and ABS 2009 *Australian demographic statistics March quarter 2009*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table 11A.5; 2010 Report, figure 11.8, p. 11.24.

The proportion of older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment steadily increased in most jurisdictions between 2004-05 and 2008-09 (figure 11.3). This indicates that access to early detection and early treatment services for this population has improved in these jurisdictions and nationally.

**Figure 11.3 Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Older people are defined as Indigenous people aged 55 years or over. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items, although this is considered unlikely to significantly affect overall proportions due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people. <sup>b</sup> Historical rates in this figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

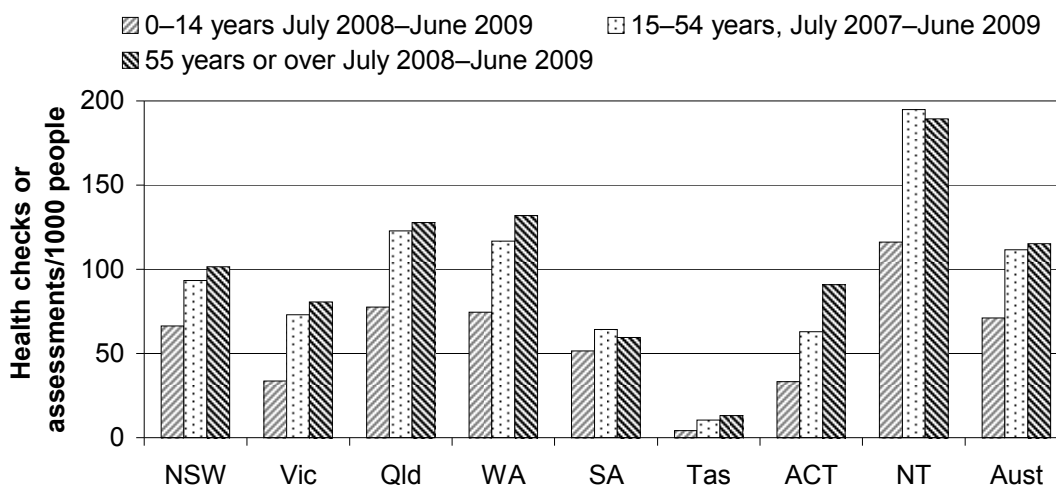
Source: Derived from DoHA (unpublished) MBS data collection and ABS (2009) *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 11A.6; 2010 Report, figure 11.9, p. 11.25.

Health check MBS items were introduced for Indigenous people aged 15–54 years in May 2004, and for Indigenous children aged 0–14 years in May 2006. Health checks are available annually for children aged 0–14 years, and biennially for 15–54 year olds.

The proportion of the eligible Indigenous population that received a health assessment or check was highest for older people and lowest for children aged 0–14 years in most jurisdictions (figure 11.4). This can, in part, reflect differences in how long the items have been available, as factors such as awareness and administrative requirements affect the uptake of new MBS items (AIHW 2008a).



Figure 11.4 Indigenous people who received a health check or assessment by age<sup>a, b</sup>



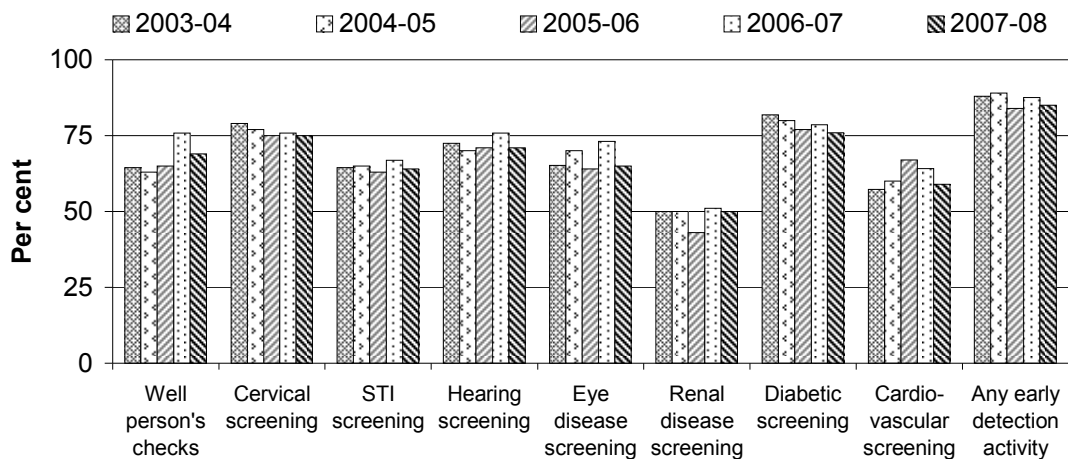
<sup>a</sup> Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items, although this is considered unlikely to significantly affect overall proportions due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people.

<sup>b</sup> Health checks for 0-14 year olds, and health assessments for those aged 55 years or over, are available annually. Data for these age groups are for the period 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. Health checks for 15-54 year olds are available biennially, and these data are for the period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2009.

Source: Derived from DoHA (unpublished) MBS data collection and ABS (2009) *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 11A.7; 2010 Report, figure 11.10, p. 11.26.

Figure 11.5 shows the proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided various early detection services over the five year period to 2007-08.

**Figure 11.5 Indigenous primary healthcare services for which SAR data are reported that provided early detection services**



Source: DoHA (unpublished) SAR data collection; table 11A.8; 2010 Report, figure 11.11, p. 11.27.

Intermediate outcomes (such as vaccination coverage within a target group) moderate final outcomes (such as the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases). Both intermediate and final primary and community health outcome indicators are reported.

### Child immunisation coverage

Many providers deliver child immunisation services (table 11.2). GPs are encouraged to achieve high immunisation coverage levels under the General Practice Immunisation Incentive Scheme, which provides incentives for the immunisation of children under seven years of age.

**Table 11.2 Valid vaccinations supplied to children under 7 years of age, by provider type, 2004–2009 (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

<i>Provider</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>
GP	86.0	56.0	83.0	66.0	69.0	90.0	50.0	5.0	73.0
Council	4.4	43.0	6.0	4.0	21.0	9.0	–	–	15.0
State or Territory health department	–	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	1.0	1.0
Flying doctor service	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public hospital	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	–	1.0	8.0	2.0
Private hospital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–
Indigenous health service	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	14.0	1.0
Indigenous health worker	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community health centre	8.0	–	7.0	19.0	9.0	1.0	49.0	71.0	8.0
Community nurse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2009. Data relate to the State or Territory in which the immunisation provider was located. <sup>b</sup> A valid vaccination is a National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian Standard Vaccination Schedule vaccination administered to a child under the age of 7 years. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) data collection; table 11A.9; 2010 Report, table 11.6, p. 11.49.

## Potentially preventable hospitalisations

Potentially preventable hospitalisations refer to hospital admissions that may be avoided through appropriate management in the primary healthcare sector and/or the broader community (AIHW 2008b, 2009) (2010 Report, box 11.24).

Data are reported against the two potentially preventable hospitalisations indicators by Indigenous status.:

- potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions
- potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes.

The indicator 'potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions' combines three measures that in previous Reports were included as separate indicators — 'hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions', 'hospitalisations for selected acute conditions' and 'hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions'. This is consistent with current national reporting conventions, for example, the *National Healthcare Agreement*.

Adjustments are made to account for differences in the age structures of these populations across states and territories. The completeness of Indigenous identification in hospital admitted patient data varies across states and territories.

---

The *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data* report found that Indigenous admitted patient data were of acceptable quality for analytical purposes only for Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (AIHW 2005). Following new assessments of the quality of Indigenous identification, the National Health Information Management Principal Committee (NHIMPC, now the National e-Health and Information Principal Committee [NEHIPC]) has approved Indigenous admitted patient data for NSW and Victoria, from the 2004-05 reference year, as acceptable in quality for analytical purposes. Data are not published for Tasmania and the ACT because the quality of Indigenous identification is not considered to be acceptable for analysis.

Reported data are not necessarily representative of other jurisdictions. Indigenous patients are underidentified to an extent that varies across jurisdictions. Because of improvements in data quality over time, caution also should be used in time series analysis.

*Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions*

‘Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce potentially preventable hospitalisations through the delivery of effective primary healthcare services (box 11.2).

**Box 11.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions**

‘Potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable, acute and chronic conditions’ is defined by three measures:

- Hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions, defined as the number of hospital separations for influenza and pneumonia, and other vaccine preventable conditions, per 1000 people.
- Hospitalisations for selected acute conditions, defined as the number of hospital separations per 1000 people for the following conditions: dehydration and gastroenteritis; pyelonephritis (kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection); perforated/bleeding ulcer; cellulitis; pelvic inflammatory disease; ear, nose and throat infections; dental conditions; appendicitis; convulsions and epilepsy; and gangrene.

(Continued on next page)

---

### Box 11.2 (Continued)

- Hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions, defined as the number of hospital separations per 1000 people for the following conditions: asthma; congestive cardiac failure; diabetes complications; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; angina; iron deficiency anaemia; hypertension; nutritional deficiencies; and rheumatic heart disease.

Selected conditions are defined according to the Victorian Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Study (AIHW 2009; DHS 2002).

Low or reducing separation rates for vaccine preventable conditions may indicate improvements in the effectiveness of the vaccination program. Low or reducing separation rates for selected acute conditions may indicate more effective treatment of these conditions in the primary and community healthcare sector. Low or reducing separation rates for selected chronic conditions may indicate more effective management of these conditions in the primary and community healthcare sector.

Data are reported for each measure for all people and by Indigenous status. A reduction in the gap in hospital separation rates between Indigenous and all people can indicate greater equity of access to primary healthcare services.

Factors outside the control of the primary and community healthcare sector also influence hospitalisation rates for these conditions, for example, the underlying prevalence of conditions, patient compliance with treatment, and the number and virulence of influenza strains. Public health measures that are not reported in this chapter can also influence hospitalisation rates.

Data for this indicator are comparable.

### *Vaccine preventable hospitalisations*

Nationally, the age standardised hospital separation rate for all vaccine preventable conditions was 0.7 per 1000 people in 2007-08. Nationally, influenza and pneumonia accounted for 78.9 per cent of hospital separations for vaccine preventable conditions in 2007-08 (2010 Report, table 11.7).

The age standardised hospital separation rate for vaccine preventable conditions was higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people in 2007-08 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.6).

**Figure 11.6 Separations for vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while non-Indigenous rates are based on state of usual residence. <sup>d</sup> NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only. <sup>e</sup> Total comprises NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Data are not published for Tasmania and the ACT because the quality of Indigenous identification is not considered acceptable for analysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 11A.10; 2010 Report, figure 11.34, p. 11.59.

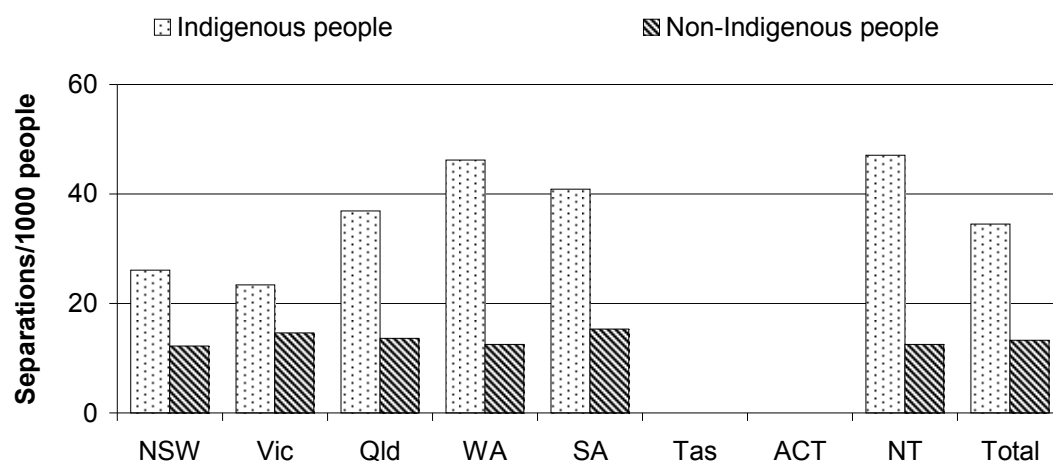
Age standardised hospital separation rate ratios for infectious pneumonia illustrate differences between the rates of hospital admissions for Indigenous people and those for all Australians, taking into account differences in the age structures of the populations. Rate ratios close to one indicate that Indigenous people have similar separation rates to all people, while higher rate ratios indicate relative disadvantage. For both males and females there was a marked difference in 2007-08 between the separation rates for Indigenous people and those for the total population for infectious pneumonia diagnoses. For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the separation rate for Indigenous males was higher than that for all Australian males, and the separation rate for Indigenous females was higher than the rate for all females (tables 11A.13 and 11A.14).

### *Hospitalisations for selected acute conditions*

Of the selected acute conditions, dental conditions and dehydration and gastroenteritis recorded the highest rates of hospitalisation nationally in 2007-08 (2010 Report, table 11.8).

The age standardised hospital separation rate for the selected acute conditions was higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people in 2007-08 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.7).

**Figure 11.7 Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while non-Indigenous rates are based on state of usual residence. <sup>d</sup> NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only. <sup>e</sup> Total comprises NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Data are not published for Tasmania and the ACT because the quality of Indigenous identification is not considered acceptable for analysis.

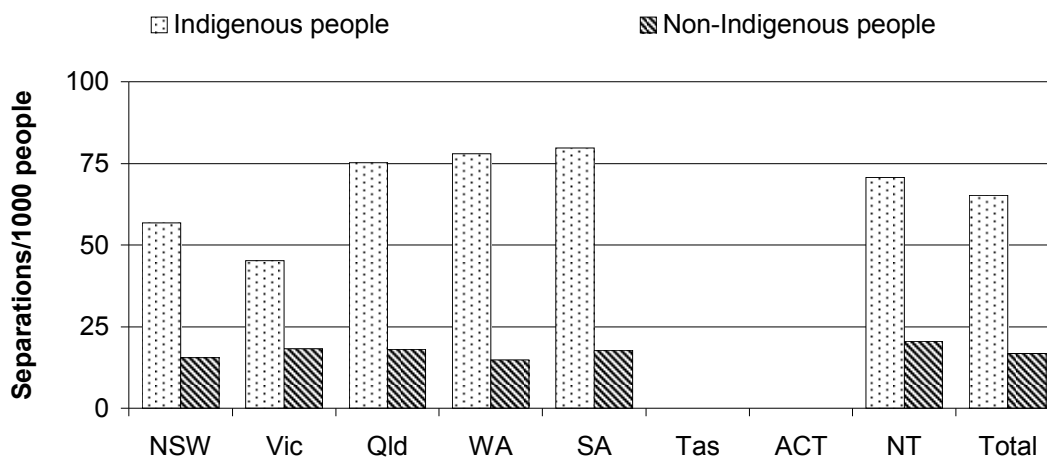
Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 11A.11; 2010 Report, figure 11.35, p. 11.61.

### *Hospitalisations for selected chronic conditions*

Of the selected chronic conditions, diabetes complications, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive cardiac failure, asthma and angina recorded the highest rates of hospitalisation nationally in 2007-08. The hospitalisation rate for diabetes complications was more than three times higher than the rate for any other of the selected conditions (2010 Report, table 11.9).

The age standardised hospital separation rate for the selected chronic conditions was higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people in 2007-08 in all jurisdictions for which data were published (figure 11.8).

**Figure 11.8 Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. <sup>b</sup> Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. <sup>c</sup> Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while non-Indigenous rates are based on state of usual residence. <sup>d</sup> NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only. <sup>e</sup> Total comprises NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Data are not published for Tasmania and the ACT because the quality of Indigenous identification is not considered acceptable for analysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 11A.12; 2010 Report, figure 11.36, p. 11.62.

### *Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes*

‘Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce hospitalisations due to diabetes through the provision of high quality, appropriate and effective management of diabetes in the primary and community health sector (box 11.3).



---

### **Box 11.3 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes**

'Potentially preventable hospitalisations for diabetes' is defined by two measures:

- the number of hospitalisations for diabetes mellitus as the principal diagnosis, per 100 000 people
- the number of hospitalisations for lower limb amputation with a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes, per 100 000 people.

Rates are adjusted to account for differences in the age structures of State and Territory populations.

Low or reducing rates can indicate an improvement in GPs' and community health providers' management of patients' diabetes. A comparison is made between Indigenous and all other people in the ratio of age standardised hospital separation rates of Indigenous people to all people. Rate ratios close to one indicate that Indigenous people have similar separation rates to all people, while higher rate ratios indicate relative disadvantage.

Factors outside the control of the primary healthcare sector also influence the rates of hospitalisation, for example, patient compliance with measures to manage diabetes, and the underlying prevalence of diabetes.

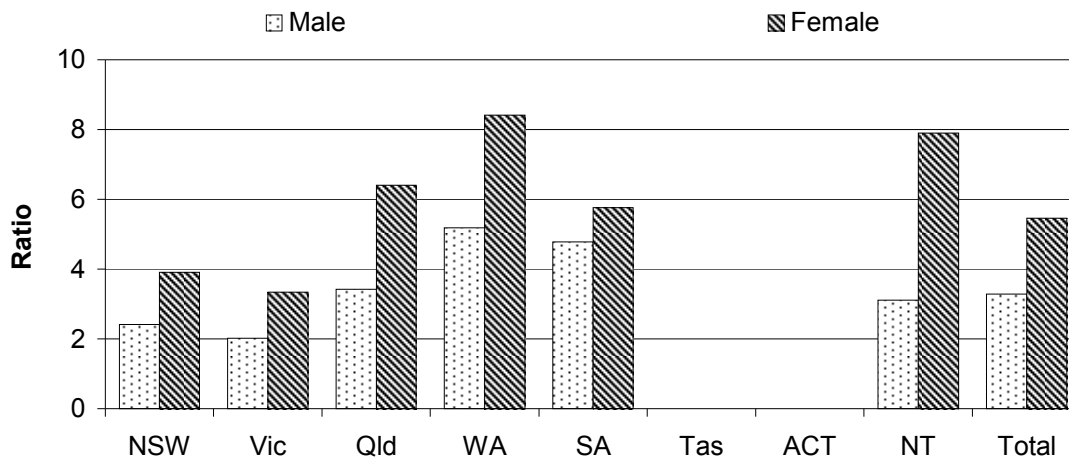
Data for this indicator are comparable.

Age standardised hospital separation ratios for all diabetes diagnoses<sup>1</sup> illustrate differences between the rate of hospital admissions for Indigenous people and that for all Australians, taking into account differences in the age structures of the two populations. For both males and females there was a marked difference in 2007-08 between the separation rates for Indigenous people and those for the total population for all diabetes diagnoses. The quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for analysis only for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. For these jurisdictions combined, the separation rate for Indigenous males was 3.3 times higher than the separation rate for all Australian males. The separation rate for Indigenous females was 5.5 times the rate for all females (figure 11.9).

---

<sup>1</sup> 'All diabetes' refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes, except where dialysis is the principal diagnosis.

**Figure 11.9 Ratio of separation rates of Indigenous people to all people for all diabetes diagnoses, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c, d, e, f, g</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Ratios are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001. <sup>b</sup> Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence. <sup>c</sup> 'All diabetes' refers to separations with a principal and/or additional diagnosis of diabetes, except where dialysis is the principal diagnosis. <sup>d</sup> Patients aged 75 years and over are excluded. <sup>e</sup> Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. <sup>f</sup> NT data are for public hospitals only. <sup>g</sup> Total comprises NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Data are not published for Tasmania and the ACT because the quality of Indigenous identification is not considered acceptable for purposes of analysis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; tables 11A.13 and 11A.14; 2010 Report, figure 11.40, p. 11.67.

## Future directions in performance reporting

### *Indigenous health*

Barriers to accessing primary health services contribute to the poorer health status of Indigenous people compared to other Australians (see the Health preface). The Steering Committee has identified primary and community health services for Indigenous people as a priority area for future reporting and will continue to examine options for the inclusion of further such indicators. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework developed under the auspices of the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council will inform the selection of future indicators of primary and community health services to Indigenous people.

Continued efforts to improve Indigenous identification are necessary to better measure the performance of primary and community health services in relation to the health of Indigenous Australians. Work being undertaken by the ABS and

---

AIHW includes an ongoing program to improve identification of Indigenous status in Australian, State and Territory government administrative systems.

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of health services chapters and the Health preface will align with applicable National Agreement indicators, including the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*. Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 11A.3 is table 3 in the primary and community health attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

**Table 11A.1** Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number)

**Table 11A.2** Services and episodes of healthcare by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number)

**Table 11A.3** Proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2007-08 (per cent)

**Table 11A.4** Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2008 (number)

**Table 11A.5** Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status

**Table 11A.6** Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.7** Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.8** Early detection activities provided by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported

**Table 11A.9** Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2004–2009

**Table 11A.10** Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.11** Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.12** Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)

**Table 11A.13** Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08

**Table 11A.14** Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08

### Community health programs

**Table 11A.15** New South Wales, community health services programs

**Table 11A.16** Victoria, community health services programs

**Table 11A.17** Queensland, community health services programs

- 
- Table 11A.18** Western Australia, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.19** South Australia, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.20** Tasmania, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.21** Northern Territory, community health services programs

**Community health programs**

- Table 11A.15** Australian Government, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.16** New South Wales, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.17** Victoria, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.18** Queensland, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.19** Western Australia, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.20** South Australia, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.21** Tasmania, community health services programs  
**Table 11A.22** Northern Territory, community health services programs

**References**

- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005, *Improving the Quality of Indigenous Identification in Hospital Separations Data*, Cat. no. HSE 101, Health Services Series no. 25, Canberra.
- 2008a, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, 2008 report: detailed analyses*, AIHW Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra.
- 2008b, *Australia's health 2008*, Cat. no. AUS 99, Canberra.
- 2009, *Australian hospital statistics 2007–08*, Cat. no. HSE 71, Canberra.
- DHS (Department of Human Services) 2002, *Victorian Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions Study: Preliminary Analyses*, Victorian Government, Melbourne.
- SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission, Canberra.

---

# 12 Health management issues

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Health management issues chapter</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Breast cancer</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Early detection — participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program</b>	<b>216</b>
<b>Mental health</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Representation of Indigenous people in the client base</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Mortality due to suicide</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Future directions for reporting on mental health management</b>	<b>224</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>225</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 12A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 12.15' this is page 15 of chapter 12 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 12A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 12A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

---

Health management is concerned with the management of diseases, illnesses and injuries using a range of services (promotion, prevention/early detection and intervention) in a variety of settings (for example, public hospitals, community health centres and general practice). This chapter reports on the management of breast cancer and mental health, which represent some activities of the Australian, State and Territory governments in health management.

Breast cancer detection and management services comprise a number of major components: primary care and community-based services, including general practitioner (GP) services and community-based women's health services; screening services; acute services based in hospitals, including both inpatient and outpatient services; private consultations for a range of disciplines; and post-acute services, including home-based and palliative care (DHS 1999). Relevant clinical disciplines include surgery, plastic and reconstructive surgery, pathology, radiation and medical oncology, nursing, diagnostic radiology, radiography, physiotherapy, allied health, and psychological and psychiatric services. Post-acute services include a range of further treatments, such as radiotherapy and chemotherapy (most of which take place on a same day or outpatient basis) and a range of follow up and palliative care services (DHS 1999).

Specialised mental health management services include a range of government and non-government service providers offering promotion, prevention, treatment and management, and rehabilitation services. Community mental health facilities, psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychotherapists, mental health clinicians in private practice, counsellors, Aboriginal health workers, Aboriginal mental health workers, public hospitals with specialised psychiatric units and stand-alone psychiatric hospitals all provide specialised mental health care. In addition, a number of health services provide care to mental health patients in a non-specialised health setting — for example, GPs, Aboriginal community controlled health services, public hospital emergency departments and outpatient departments, and public hospital general wards (as distinct from specialist psychiatric wards). Some people with a mental illness are cared for in residential aged care services.

### **Indigenous data in the Health management issues chapter**

The Health management issues chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data for Indigenous people:

- participation rates of women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent), 2007–2008
- specialised mental health care reported, 2006-07

- 
- suicide deaths, 2003–2007.

## **Breast cancer**

Breast cancer is a disease whereby abnormal cells in the ducts (that carry milk to the nipple) or lobules (where milk is produced) of the breast grow and multiply out of control (2010 Report, box 12.1). Breast cancer can be invasive or non-invasive. Non-invasive breast cancer remains in the ducts or lobules. Invasive breast cancer spreads beyond the ducts or lobules to invade surrounding breast tissue, and can spread to other parts of the body, or metastasize (AIHW 2009). If left untreated, most invasive cancers (tumours) are life-threatening (AIHW 2009).

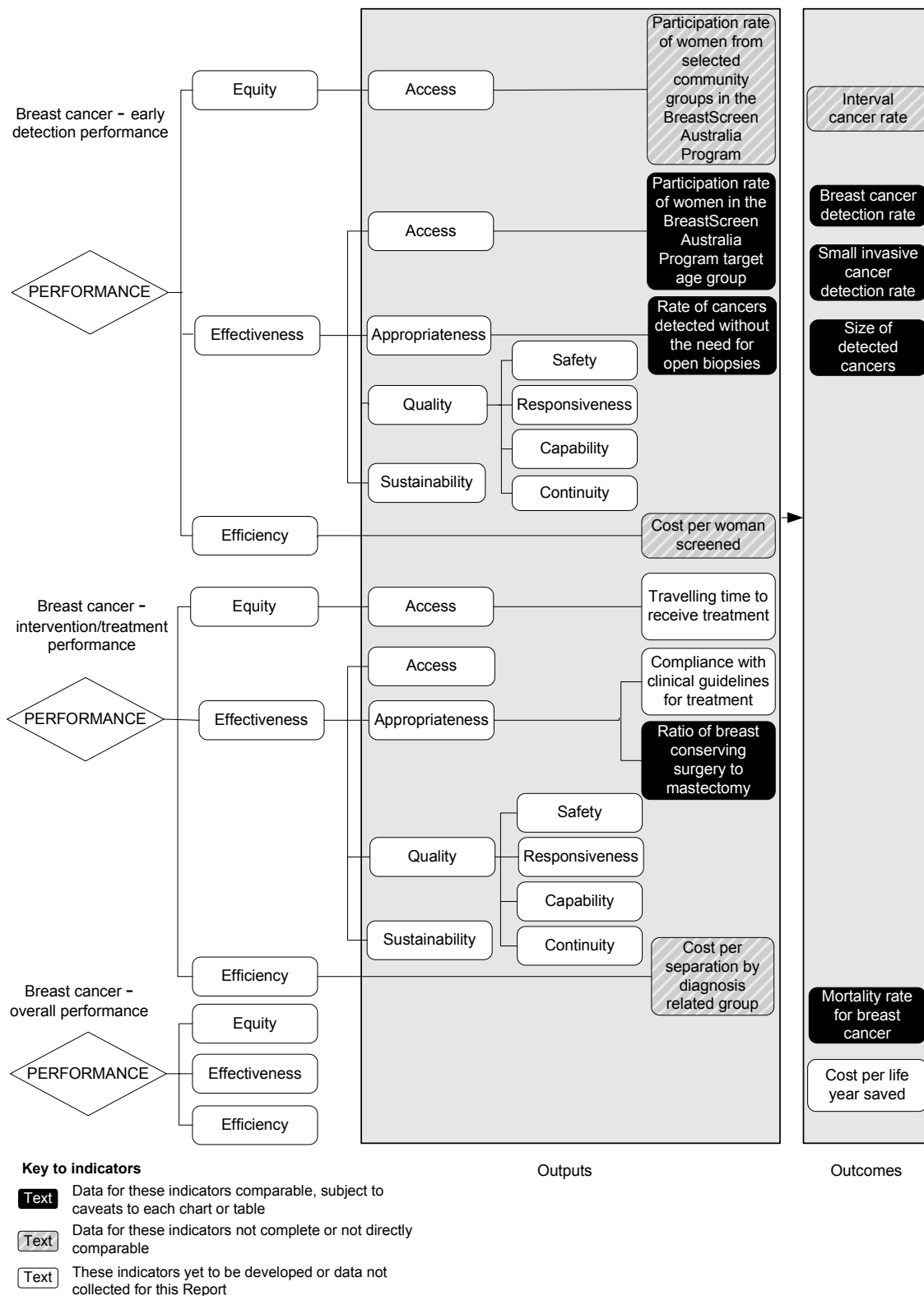
## **Framework of performance indicators**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for breast cancer detection and management in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.1. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).



**Figure 12.1 Performance indicators for breast cancer detection and management**



Source: 2010 Report, figure 12.7, p. 12.15.

---

## **Early detection — participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program**

‘Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to reduce morbidity and mortality attributable to breast cancer through early detection strategies, in a manner that is equitable (box 12.1).

### **Box 12.1 Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program**

‘Participation rate of women from selected community groups in the BreastScreen Australia Program’ is defined as the proportion of the target population in each selected community group attending the screening program within a 24 month period.

Participation rates for community groups that are at, or close to, those for the total population indicate equitable access to early detection services.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

Early detection is associated with reduced morbidity and mortality for women with breast cancer. Indigenous women, women from non-English speaking backgrounds (NESB) and women living in outer regional, remote and very remote areas can experience particular language, cultural and geographic barriers to accessing breast cancer screening.

In the 24 month period 2007 and 2008, the national age standardised participation rate for Indigenous women aged 50–69 (35.8 per cent) was below the total participation rate in that age group (54.9 per cent), although this can be influenced by the quality of Indigenous identification in screening program records (table 12.1). Care needs to be taken when comparing data across jurisdictions as there is variation in the collection of Indigenous and NESB identification data.

**Table 12.1 Age standardised participation rates of women aged 50–69 years from selected communities in BreastScreen Australia programs, 2007 and 2008 (24 month period) (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas <sup>c</sup>	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous <sup>d</sup>	37.0	27.6	46.4	30.8	31.6	39.5	44.2	23.5	35.8
NESB <sup>e</sup>	53.0	34.6	66.6	62.5	55.1	22.2	17.3	38.5	48.1
All women aged 50–69 years	54.6	53.1	57.1	55.2	57.4	54.5	53.8	39.8	54.9

<sup>a</sup> First and subsequent rounds. <sup>b</sup> Rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian population standard. <sup>c</sup> Participation rates for NESB women may be understated due to a change in the BreastScreen Tasmania client registration form in the 2005-2006 screening period. This saw self-reporting of NESB status drop by 40 per cent between the 2004-2005 24 month reporting period and the 2006-2007 24 month reporting period. Actual NESB participation is not believed to have changed significantly compared to previous reporting periods. <sup>d</sup> Women who self-identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent <sup>e</sup> NESB is defined as speaking a language other than English at home.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates And Projections, Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; table 12A.1, 2010 Report, tables 12A.9–12A.10 and 12A.12; 2010 Report, table 12.4, p. 12.17.

## Mental health

Mental health relates to an individual’s ability to negotiate the daily challenges and social interactions of life without experiencing undue emotional or behavioural incapacity (DHAC and AIHW 1999). The World Health Organization (WHO) describes positive mental health as:

... a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community (WHO 2001).

There is a wide range of mental illnesses that can affect an individual’s mental health, functioning and quality of life. Each mental illness is unique in terms of its incidence across the lifespan, causal factors and treatments.

### *Impact of mental illness*

Mental illnesses contribute significantly to the total burden of disease and injury in Australia (13.3 per cent of the total burden in 2003) (Begg *et al.* 2007). The total burden comprises the amount of ‘years’ lost due to fatal events (years of life lost due to premature death) and non-fatal events (years of ‘healthy’ life lost due to disability). Mental illness is also the leading cause of ‘healthy’ life years lost due to disability (24 per cent of the total non-fatal burden in 2003) (Begg *et al.* 2007).

---

Mental illness can affect an individual's functioning and quality of life. According to the *2007 National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing* (SMHWB), in 2007, people with a lifetime mental disorder who had symptoms in the previous 12 months ( $20.0 \pm 1.1$  per cent of the total population), were significantly overrepresented in the populations who had high to very high levels of psychological distress —  $57.1 \pm 5.1$  per cent and  $79.6 \pm 7.2$  per cent of these populations respectively (ABS 2008).

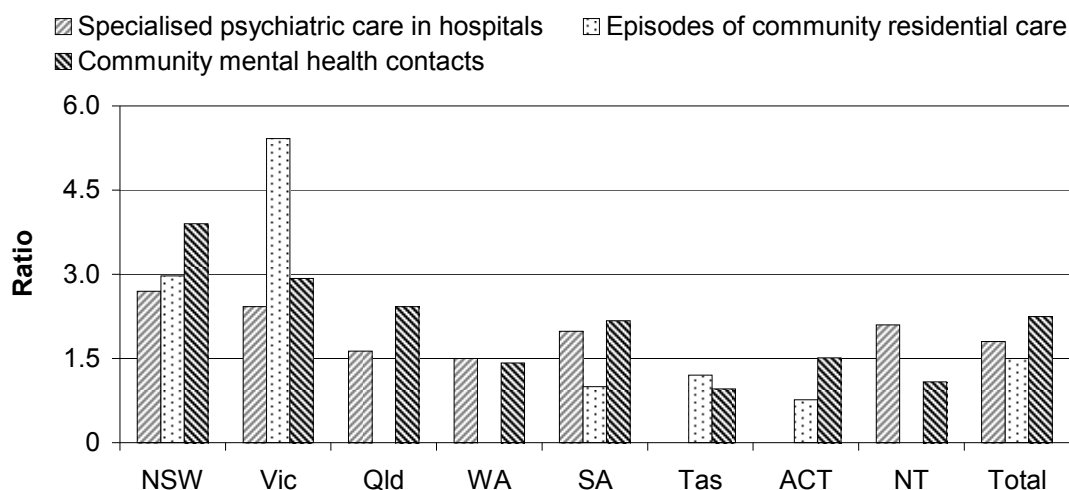
The *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey* conducted in 2004-05 found that after adjusting for age, approximately 27 per cent of Indigenous Australians reported high levels of psychological distress (AHMAC 2008). This was more than twice the rate for non-Indigenous adults (13 per cent).

#### *Service use by Indigenous status of patient*

Data on service use by the Indigenous status of patients are available, but comparisons are difficult because Indigenous patients are not always correctly identified. Differences in rates of service use could also reflect other factors, including the range of social and physical infrastructure services available to Indigenous people, and differences in the complexity, incidence and prevalence of illnesses.

Combined data for the jurisdictions for which data are available, show that Indigenous people were 1.8 times more likely to receive specialised psychiatric care in hospitals (both public and private hospitals), 1.5 times more likely to have an episode of community residential care and 2.2 times more likely to have a community mental health contact than non-Indigenous people (figure 12.2). Table 12A.2 contains further information on use of these services by Indigenous status.

Figure 12.2 **Ratio of Indigenous to non-Indigenous specialised mental health service use, 2006-07<sup>a, b, c, d, e, f</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data for episodes of community residential care should be interpreted with caution due to the varying quality and completeness of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. Of the jurisdictions for which data are available, only Tasmania and the ACT considered their Indigenous data to be of acceptable quality. <sup>b</sup> Data for community mental health contacts should be interpreted with caution. Across jurisdictions, the data quality and completeness of Indigenous identification varies or is unknown. Data are considered of acceptable quality for Queensland, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT. <sup>c</sup> The ratio is equal to the service use rate (episodes, contacts or separations) for Indigenous people divided by the service use rate for non-Indigenous people. Data for non-Indigenous includes people whose Indigenous status was 'not stated'. <sup>d</sup> Data for specialised psychiatric care in hospitals includes both public and private hospitals. <sup>e</sup> Queensland does not fund community residential services, but funds a number of campus-based and non-campus-based extended treatment services. <sup>f</sup> Data by Indigenous status are not published for WA and the NT for episodes of community residential care and for Tasmania and the ACT for specialised psychiatric care in hospitals.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Mental health services in Australia 2006-07*, Mental health series no. 11, Cat. no. HSE 74 (internet only tables); table 12A.2; 2010 Report, figure 12.27, p. 12.52.

## Framework of performance indicators

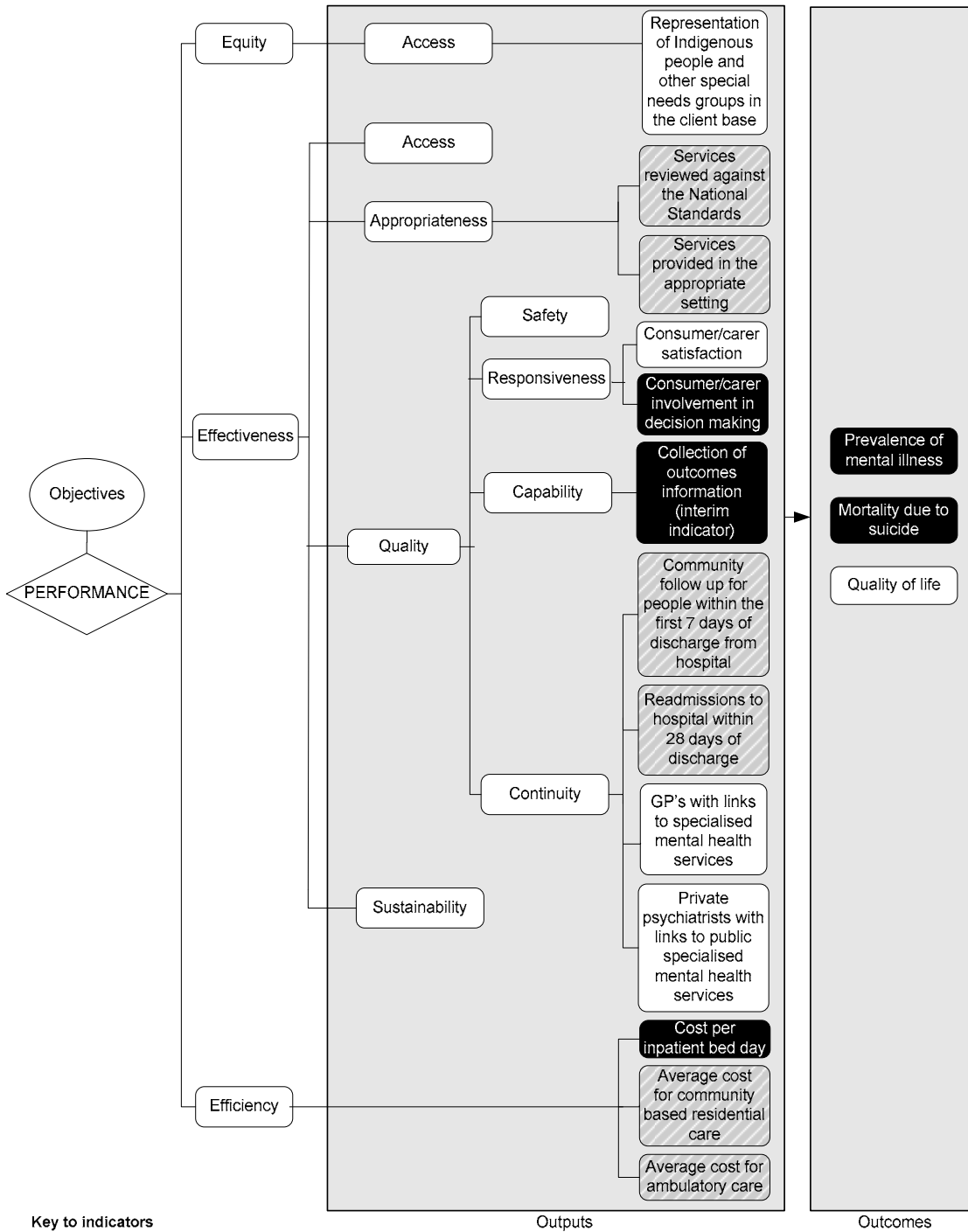
Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for mental health management in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 12.3. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

---

Over the period 2004–2009, the *National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People’s Mental Health and Social and Emotional Well Being 2004–2009* (the Social and Emotional Well Being Framework) provided a basis for action by all governments and communities to improve the social and emotional well being and mental health needs of Indigenous Australians. Ongoing monitoring is provided under the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework*. This framework includes 71 performance indicators that measure progress against closing the gap in Indigenous health outcomes. Of these indicators, two relate specifically to social and emotional well being. The performance indicators are reported on biennially.

Figure 12.3 Performance indicators for mental health management



Key to indicators

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this Report

Source: 2010 Report, figure 12.31, p. 12.59.

---

## **Representation of Indigenous people in the client base**

‘Representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide mental health services in an equitable manner, including access to services by special needs groups such as Indigenous people (box 12.2).

### **Box 12.2 Representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base**

‘Representation of Indigenous people and other special needs groups in the client base’ is yet to be defined.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2010 Report.

## **Mortality due to suicide**

‘Mortality due to suicide’ is an indicator of governments’ objective under the NMHS to prevent mental health problems, mental illness and suicide, and identify and intervene early with people at risk (box 12.3).

### **Box 12.3 Mortality due to suicide**

‘Mortality due to suicide’ is defined as the suicide rate per 100 000 people. The suicide rate is reported for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

A low or decreasing suicide rate per 100 000 people is desirable.

While mental health services contribute to reducing suicides, other government services also have a significant role. Public mental health programs are primarily concerned with providing treatment and support services for individual clients affected by severe mental illness, some of whom have either attempted, or indicated the intention, to commit suicide. Suicide prevention targeted at the wider population is also addressed through the initiatives of other government departments, non-government organisations and other special interest groups. Any impact on suicide rates, therefore, will be a result of a coordinated response across a range of collaborating agencies, including education, housing, justice and community services agencies.

(Continued on the next page)



---

**Box 12.3 (Continued)**

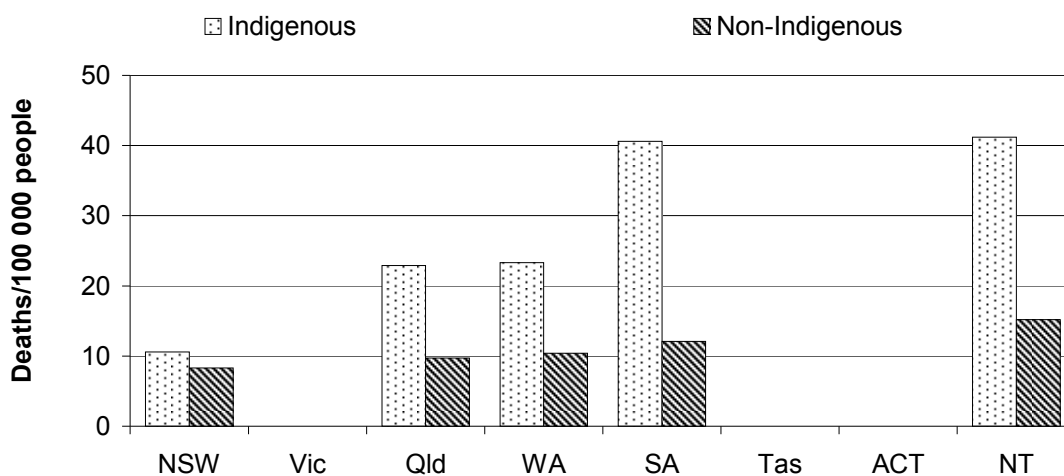
Many factors outside the control of mental health services can influence a person's decision to commit suicide. These include environmental, sociocultural and economic risk factors — for example, adverse childhood experiences (such as sexual abuse) can increase the risk of suicide, particularly in adolescents and young adults. Alcohol and other drugs are also often associated with an increased risk of suicidal behaviour. Other factors that can influence suicide rates include economic growth rates, which affect unemployment rates and social disadvantage. Often a combination of these factors can increase the risk of suicidal behaviour.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Indigenous suicide rates are presented for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (figure 12.4). After adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, the suicide rates for Indigenous people for the period 2003–2007 were higher than the corresponding rates for non-Indigenous people.

Care needs to be taken when interpreting these data because data for Indigenous people are incomplete and data for some jurisdictions are not published. Indigenous people are not always accurately identified in administrative collections (such as hospital records, and birth and death registrations) due to definition variations, different data collection methods and failure to record Indigenous status. The rate calculations have not been adjusted for differences in the completeness of identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions. The Health preface discusses the quality of Indigenous mortality and other data.

**Figure 12.4 Suicide rates, by Indigenous status, 2003–2007<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Indigenous population figures are based on ABS's *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (series B, 2006 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. The non-Indigenous population figures are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care. Rates are calculated on an age standardised basis. <sup>b</sup> Data for Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are not reported due to varying coverage in the identification of Indigenous deaths in death registrations.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia*; Cat. no. 3303.0; table 12A.3; 2010 Report, figure 12.48, p. 12.88.

## Future directions for reporting on mental health management

### *Mental health*

Similar to previous years, a key challenge for improving the reporting of mental health management is improving the reporting of effectiveness and efficiency indicators for Indigenous people.

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services (ROGS) alignment with National Agreement (NA) reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of health chapters will align with applicable NA indicators, including the *National Indigenous Reform Agreement*. Further alignment between the ROGS and NA indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in NA and National Partnership reporting.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 12A.3 is table 3 in the health management issues attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

### Breast cancer

**Table 12A.1** Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

### Mental health

**Table 12A.2** Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 12A.3** Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status

## References

- ABS 2008, *National Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing: Summary of Results, 2007*, Cat. no. 4326.0
- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2008, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework Report 2008*, AHMAC, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2009, *BreastScreen Australia Monitoring Report 2005-2006*, Cancer series no. 48, Cat. no. CAN 44, Canberra.
- Begg S., Vos T., Barker B., Stevenson C., Stanley L. and Lopez A. 2007, *The burden of disease and injury in Australia, 2003*, Cat. no. PHE 82, Canberra.
- DHAC (Australian Government Department of Health and Community Services) and AIHW 1999, *National Health Priority Areas Report: Mental Health 1998*, AIHW Cat. no. PHE 13, Canberra.
- DHS (Department of Human Services Victoria) 1999, *Breast Disease Service Redevelopment Strategy. A Report by the Breast Care Implementation Advisory Committee 1999-2003*, Victorian Government Publishing Service, Melbourne.
- WHO (World Health Organization) 2001, *Strengthening mental health promotion*, Fact sheet no. 220, Geneva.

---

## D Community services preface

### CONTENTS

<b>Cross-cutting community services issues</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>228</b>

#### **Attachment tables**

There are no Community services attachment tables throughout this Indigenous Compendium.

Families are the principal providers of care for children, older people and people with disability (ABS 2001; Australian Government 2008). Community services aim to:

- support families to fulfil their caring roles
- provide care when families are unable to
- provide interventions where individual needs are not able to be met within the community without special intervention.

Community services provide support to sustain and nurture the functioning of individuals, families and groups, to maximise their potential for development and to enhance community well being (Australian Council of Social Service 2009). Although community services generally target individuals, they can be delivered at an institutional level. Services are typically provided by government and the not-for-profit sector, but the for-profit sector also has an important role (for example, as owners of aged care facilities). Community services also contribute to the development of community infrastructure to service needs (AIHW 2005).

---

## **Cross-cutting community services issues**

### *Community services pathways*

Although this Report discusses three areas of community services in separate chapters, it is recognised that there are many linkages between different community services. Governments are increasingly emphasising the need for integrated, client centred community services.

Many community services are linked by the provision of different services to individuals at different stages of life. Other services are not as strictly age-specific and some individuals may receive multiple services at the same time — for example, a child who is in receipt of juvenile justice services together with homelessness, child protection or disability services. Disability services can continue throughout an individual's lifetime and overlap with the provision of aged care services.

The sequence of interventions or services can be referred to as 'pathways' of community service provision. However, there is limited information on the patterns of access by individuals to the range of community services, either concurrently or in succession over a lifetime. A greater understanding of the links between the use of various community services, the nature of these links, and whether interventions in one area of service provision result in reduced need for other services, will help to inform government social policy agendas.

An example of relevant research is a longitudinal study of Indigenous children (*Footprints In Time*) by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA), into the links between early childhood experiences and later life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, covering areas such as health, culture, education, housing and family relationships (FaHCSIA 2008).

## **Future directions in performance reporting**

### *COAG developments*

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The National Healthcare Agreement, the National Disability Agreement, and the National Affordable

---

Housing Agreement cover the areas of aged care, disability, and homelessness (formerly SAAP) services, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

*Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of the Community services preface will align with applicable National Agreement indicators, including the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA). Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

## **References**

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2001, *Community Services Australia, 1999-2000*, Cat. no. 8696.0, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2005, *National Community Services Information Strategic Plan 2005–2009*, Cat. no. AUS 68, Canberra.
- Australian Council of Social Service 2009, *Australian Community Sector Survey Report 2009*, Strawberry Hills.
- Australian Government 2008, *Families in Australia: 2008*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- FaHCSIA (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2008, *Research News*, Issue 31, Canberra.

---

# 13 Aged care services

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Aged care chapter</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Indigenous-specific services</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Characteristics of older Indigenous people</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>235</b>
<b>Use by different groups</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>245</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 13A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 13.15' this is page 15 of chapter 13 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 13A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 13A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

The aged care system comprises all services specifically designed to meet the care and support needs of frail older people living in Australia. This chapter focuses on government funded residential and community care for older people and services designed for the carers of older people. Some government expenditure on aged care is not reported, but continual improvements are being made to the coverage and quality of the data. The services covered include:

- residential services, which provide high care, low care and residential respite care

- 
- community care services and flexible services, which include Home and Community Care (HACC) program services, Community Aged Care Packages (CACP), the Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) program, the EACH Dementia (EACH-D) program, the Transition Care Program (TCP), and the Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA) Veterans' Home Care (VHC)<sup>1</sup> Community Nursing programs and Multi-purpose Service Program (MPS)
  - respite services, which include HACC respite and centre-based day care and the National Respite for Carers Program (NRCP)
  - assessment and information services, which are largely provided by the Aged Care Assessment Program (ACAP).

Services for older people are provided on the basis of the frailty or functional disability of the recipients, as distinct from specific age criteria. Nevertheless, in the absence of more specific information, this Report uses people aged 70 years or over as a proxy for the likelihood of a person in the general population requiring these services. Particular groups (notably Indigenous people) can require various services at a younger age. For Indigenous people, those aged 50 years or over are used as a proxy for the likelihood of requiring aged care services. The Australian Government also uses these age proxies for planning the allocation of aged care places under the Act.

Government funded aged care services covered in this chapter relate to the three levels of government (Australian, State and Territory, and some local) involved in service funding and delivery. The formal, publicly funded services covered represent only a small proportion of total assistance provided to frail older people. Extended family and partners are the largest source of emotional, practical and financial support for older people: more than 90 per cent of older people living in the community in 2003 who required help with self-care, mobility or communications received assistance from the informal care network of family, friends and neighbours (ABS 2004). Many people receive assistance from both formal aged care services and informal sources. Older people also purchase support services in the private market, and these services are not covered in this chapter.

### **Indigenous data in the Aged care chapter**

The Aged care chapter in the 2010 Report contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- Aged Care Assessment Team (ACAT) assessment rates, 2007-08

---

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, HACC expenditure excludes the DVA expenditure on VHC.



- 
- age profile and target population differences between Indigenous and other Australians, June 2006
  - Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, EACH and EACH-D at 30 June 2009: age specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness
  - variation in the proportions of special needs target populations accessing aged care services from their proportion in the target population as a whole, June 2009
  - residents per 1000 target population, 30 June 2009
  - CACP recipients per 1000 target population, 30 June 2009
  - recipients of HACC services by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09
  - Commonwealth Carelink Centres, contacts per 1000 target population, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009.

The aged care attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- target population data, by location
- Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients and by locality, 30 June
- HACC client characteristics, 2008-09
- comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2008-09
- government expenditure on Indigenous specific programs, 2008-09.

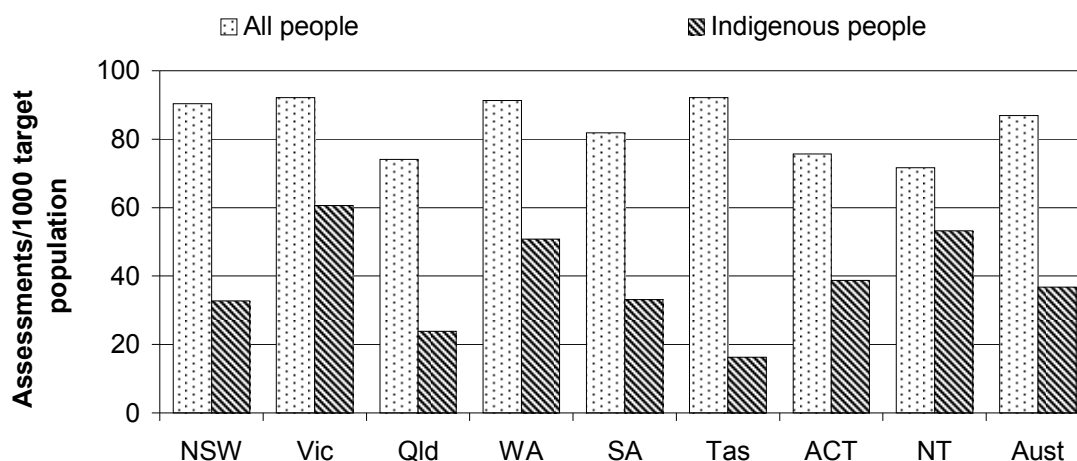
### *Aged Care Assessment Program*

The Australian Government established the ACAP in 1984, based on the assessment processes used by State and Territory health services to determine (1) eligibility for admission into residential care and (2) the level of care required. The core objective of the ACAP is to assess the needs of frail older people and assist them to gain access to the most appropriate type of care. Assessment and approval by an ACAT is mandatory for admission to Australian Government subsidised residential care or to receive a CACP, EACH package, EACH-D package or TCP. People can also be referred by the ACAT to other services, such as those funded by the HACC program (although an ACAT referral is not mandatory for receipt of these other services).

The number of assessments of people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50-69 years per 1000 target population varied across jurisdictions in 2007-08.

The national rate was 86.9 assessments per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50-69 years. The rate for Indigenous people aged 50 years and over was 36.8 per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (figure 13.1).

**Figure 13.1 Aged Care Assessment Team assessment rates, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Includes ACAT assessments for all services. <sup>b</sup> 'All people' includes all assessments of people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 people aged 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. <sup>c</sup> 'Indigenous' includes all assessments of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. <sup>d</sup> The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. <sup>e</sup> See table 13A.8 for further explanation of these data.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); table 13A.8; 2010 Report, figure 13.1, p. 13.6.

## Indigenous-specific services

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people access mainstream services under the Aged Care Act, including those managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander organisations, and services funded outside the Act, including those funded under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program (the Flexible Program).

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program aims to provide quality, flexible, culturally appropriate aged care to older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people close to their home and community. Flexible Aged Care services deliver a mix of residential and community aged care services to meet the needs of the community. At 30 June 2009, there were 29 aged care services funded to deliver over 650 flexible aged care places. These services

---

are funded and operate outside the regulatory framework of the Aged Care Act 1997.

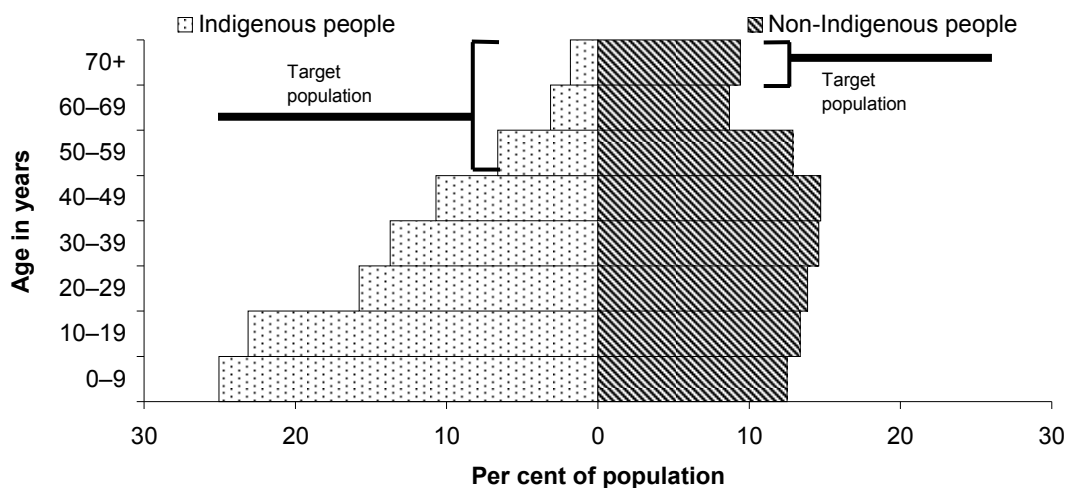
Some services managed by non-Indigenous approved providers also have significant numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander clients. All aged care services that are funded under the Aged Care Act are required to provide culturally appropriate care. Whether they are located in a community or residential setting, services may be subject to specific conditions of allocation in relation to the proportion of care to be provided to particular groups of people, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Australian Government also funds Indigenous specific services. In 2008-09, \$23.0 million was spent on this program (table 13A.10).

### **Characteristics of older Indigenous people**

The Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA) estimates that about 65 300 Indigenous people were aged 50 years or over in Australia at 30 June 2009 (table 13A.1). Although the Indigenous population is also ageing, there are marked differences in the age profile of Indigenous Australians compared with non-Indigenous Australians (figure 13.2). Estimates show life expectancy at birth in the Indigenous population is around 11.5 years less for males and 9.7 years less for females when compared to the total Australian population (ABS 2009). These figures indicate that Indigenous people are likely to need aged care services earlier in life, compared with the general population.

**Figure 13.2 Age profile and target population differences between Indigenous and other Australians, June 2006**

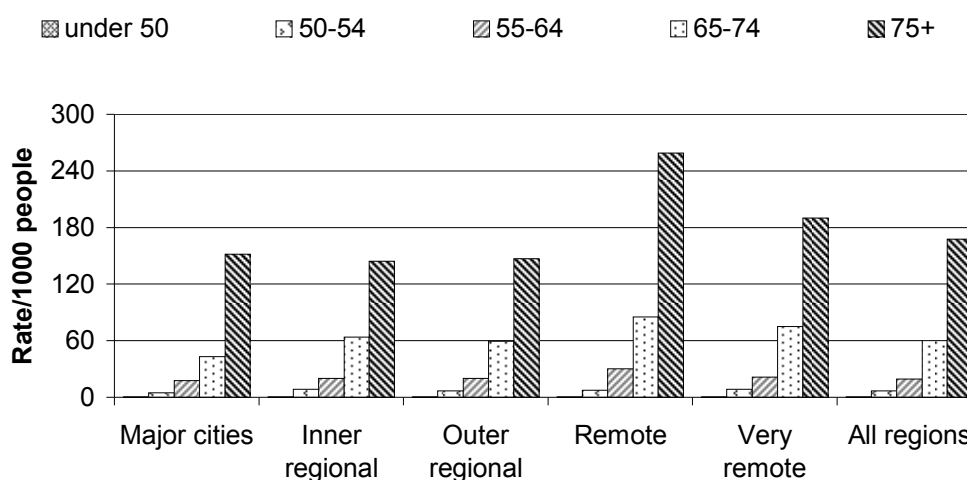


Source: ABS Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006, Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001, Canberra; 2010 Report, figure 13.6, p. 13.21.

### *Combined residential and community care services rates*

The national age specific usage rates per 1000 Indigenous people for high and low residential care, CACP, EACH and EACH-D in combination at 30 June 2009 is 0.2 for people aged under 50 years and 167.7 for people aged over 75 years. The data show that Indigenous people tend to access these services at a younger age than the population as a whole. These rates vary by remoteness category (figure 13.3).

**Figure 13.3 Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, EACH and EACH-D at 30 June 2009: age specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification of Remoteness Areas. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS census district based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. See table 13A.1 for more detail. <sup>b</sup> Historical rates in this figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used. <sup>c</sup> Includes residential places categorised as high care or low care <sup>d</sup> These figures exclude places and packages funded by Multi-purpose services and those provided by flexible funding under the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.12; 2010 Report, figure 13.12, p. 13.31.

## Framework of performance indicators

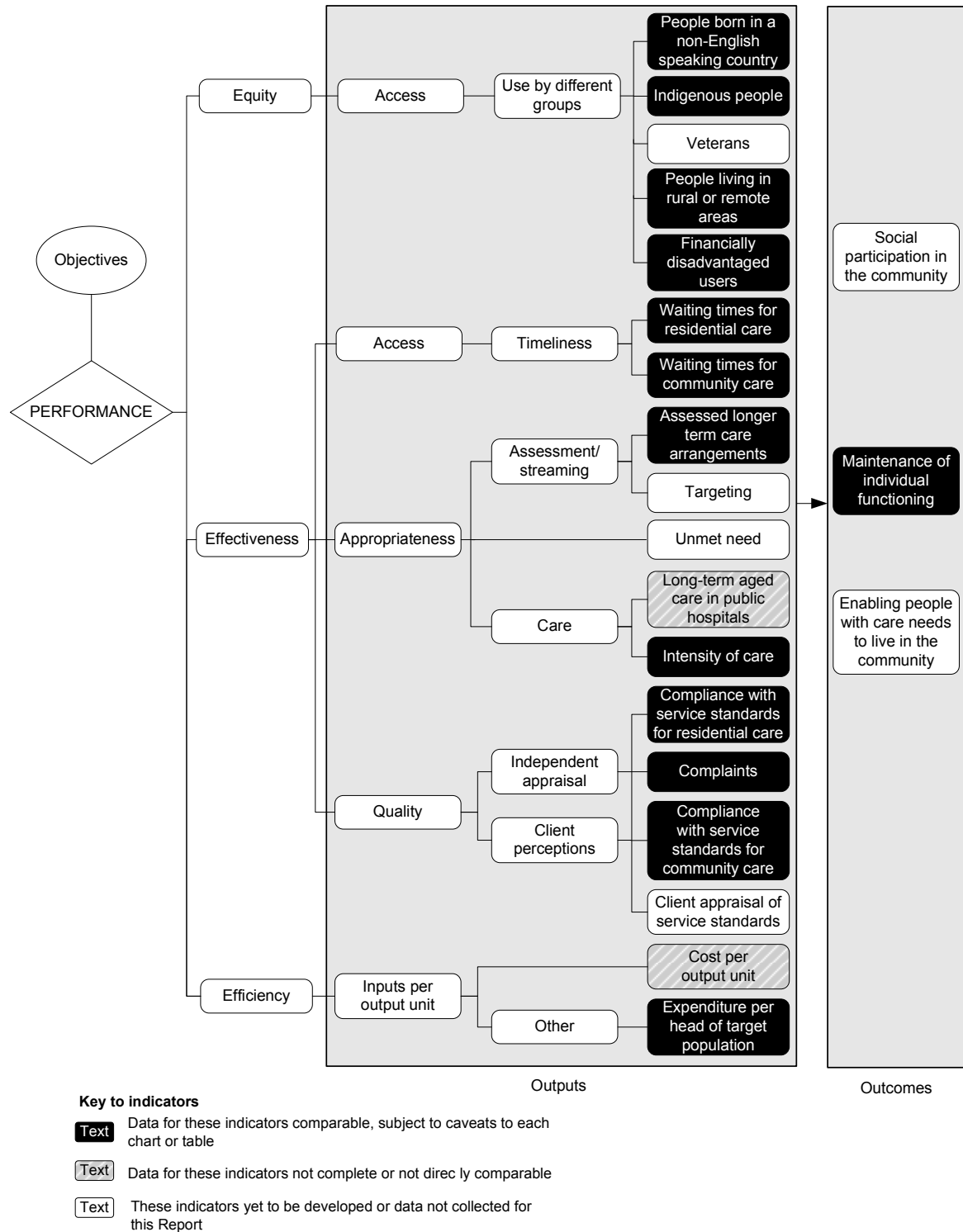
Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for aged care services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 13.4. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

---

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The National Healthcare Agreement (NHA) covers the area of aged care services, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

Figure 13.4 Performance indicators for aged care services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 13.13, p. 13.33.

---

## Use by different groups

‘Use by different groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective for the aged care system to provide equitable access to aged care services for all people who require these services (box 13.1).

### Box 13.1 Use by different groups

‘Use by different groups’ is defined as:

- the number of people born in non-English speaking countries using residential services, CACPs, EACH, EACH-D and HACC services, divided by the number of people born in non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over, benchmarked against the rate at which the general population (number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years) accesses the service
- the number of Indigenous people using residential services, CACP, EACH, EACH-D and HACC services, divided by the number of Indigenous people aged 50 years or over (because Indigenous people tend to require aged care services at a younger age than the general population) benchmarked against the rate at which the general population (number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years) accesses the service
- the rate of contacts with Commonwealth Carelink Centres for Indigenous people benchmarked against the rate for all people
- the number of veterans aged 70 years and over in residential care divided by the total number of eligible veterans aged 70 years and over, where a veteran is defined as a DVA Gold or White card holder
- access to HACC services for people living in rural or remote areas — the number of hours of HACC service received (and, separately, meals provided) divided by the number of people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years for major cities, inner regional areas, outer regional areas, remote areas and very remote areas
- the number of new residents classified as concessional or assisted or supported, divided by the number of new residents.

In general, usage rates for special needs groups similar to those for the broader aged care population are desirable, but interpretation of results differs for some special needs groups because:

- there is evidence that Indigenous people have higher disability rates than those of the general population, which suggests a greater level of need for services compared with those in the broader aged care population

(Continued on next page)



---

**Box 13.1 (Continued)**

- for financially disadvantaged users, Australian Government planning guidelines require that services allocate a minimum proportion of residential places for concessional, assisted or supported residents. These targets range from 16 per cent to 40 per cent of places, depending on the service's region. Usage rates equal to, or higher than, the minimum rates are desirable.

Use by different groups is a proxy indicator of equitable access. Various groups are identified by the Aged Care Act and its principles (regulations) as having special needs, including people from Indigenous communities, people born in non-English speaking countries, people who live in rural or remote areas, people who are financially or socially disadvantaged, and veterans (including widows and widowers of veterans).

Several factors need to be considered in interpreting the results for this set of indicators:

- Cultural differences may influence the extent to which people born in non-English speaking countries use different types of services.
- Cultural differences and geographic location may influence the extent to which Indigenous people use different types of services.
- The availability of informal care and support may influence the use of aged care services in different population groups.

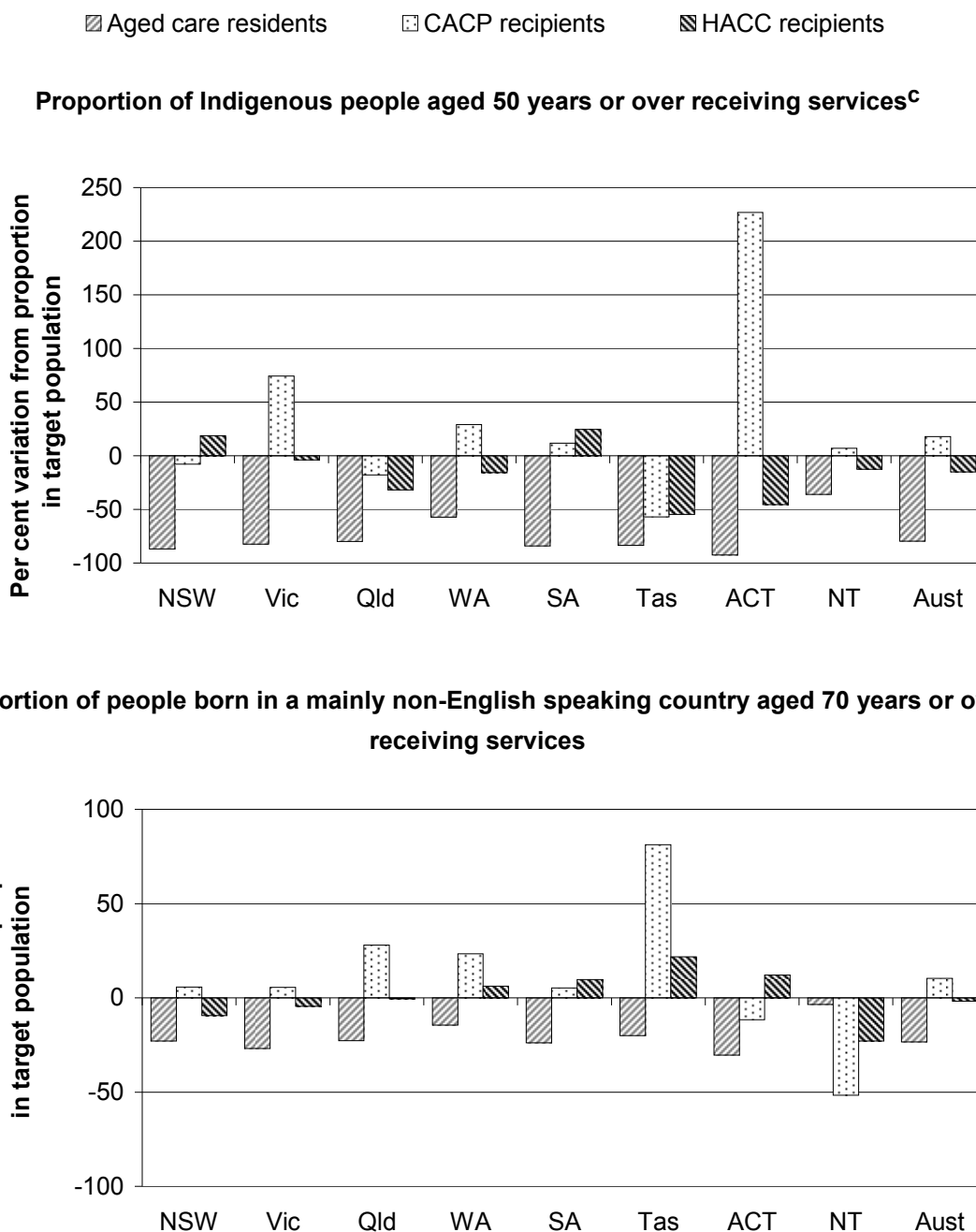
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data presented for this indicator are organised by the type of service provided, with sub-sections for the relevant special needs groups reported against that service.

*Access to residential care services, CACP and HACC services by Indigenous people*

In general, Indigenous people are under-represented in some aspects of access to residential care, CACP and HACC services in comparison to their proportion of the target population as a whole. However, in relation to the CACP program in the majority of jurisdictions and nationally, Indigenous people are over-represented, compared to the proportion of this group in the target population. Figure 13.5 demonstrates this over- and under-representation by reflecting the variation in the rate of access of the special needs target population from their proportion in the target population as a whole. If Indigenous people accessed services in proportion to their general representation in the target population, no percentage variation would be observed. If they access services at a greater rate, a positive percentage from the benchmark rate will be observed, or, if services are accessed at a lower rate, the bar will be negative (figure 13.5).

**Figure 13.5 Variation in the proportions of special needs target populations accessing aged care services from their proportion in the target population as a whole, June 2009<sup>a, b</sup>**



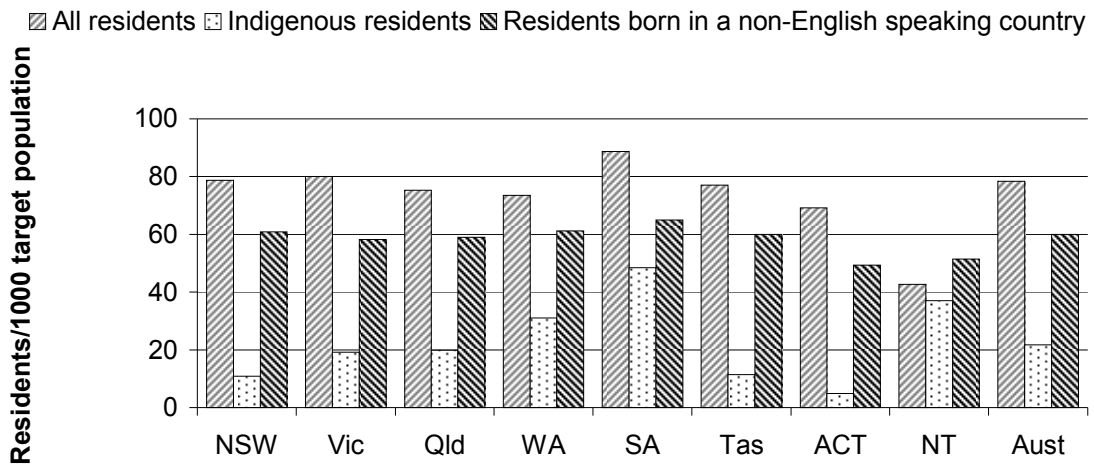
<sup>a</sup> The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted Minimum Data Set data for 2008-09 differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 89 per cent to 100 per cent. Consequently, actual service levels were higher than stated. <sup>b</sup> Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. <sup>c</sup> The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged 50 years or over (table 13A.1) and a small number of packages result in a very high provision ratio.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.4; 2010 Report, figure 13.14, p. 13.37.

### Access to residential aged care services by Indigenous people

In all jurisdictions at 30 June 2009, on average, Indigenous people had lower rates of use of aged care residential services (21.7 and 60.0 per 1000 of the relevant target populations respectively), compared with the population as a whole (78.4 per 1000) (figure 13.6).

Figure 13.6 Residents per 1000 target population, 30 June 2009<sup>a, b, c</sup>



<sup>a</sup> 'All residents' data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. <sup>b</sup> 'Indigenous residents' data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. <sup>c</sup> Data for residents from a non-English speaking country are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over.

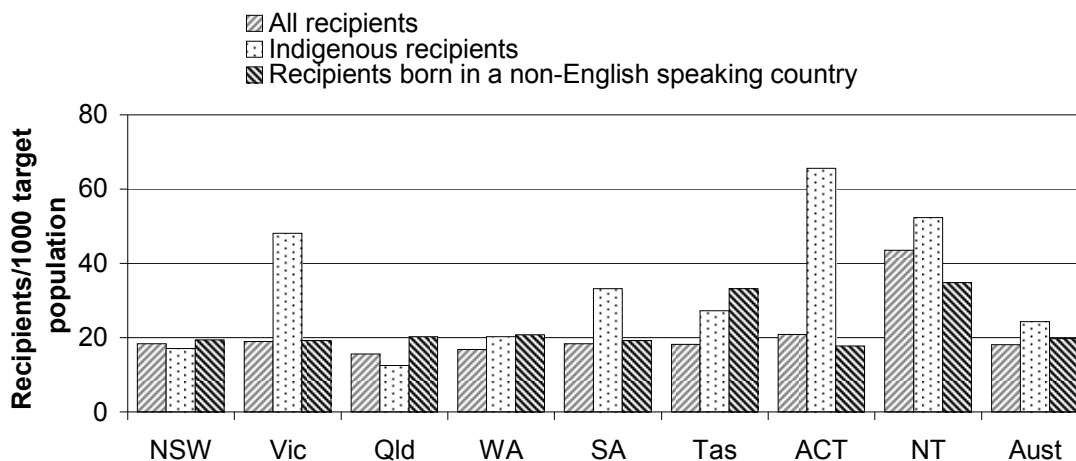
Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.2 and 2010 Report, tables 13A.13 and 13A.15; 2010 Report, figure 13.15, p. 13.38.

Age specific usage rates for these services, by jurisdiction and remoteness are included in the Report. These data suggest there is significant variation in usage rates by remoteness area. In general, differences amongst jurisdictions are less marked than differences between remoteness areas (tables 13A.3 and 13A.12).

### Access to aged care community programs by Indigenous people

The number of Indigenous CACP recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over was 24.3 nationally and the numbers of CACP recipients from non-English speaking countries per 1000 of the relevant target population was 19.7 nationally. These figures compare to a total of 18.1 per 1000 of the target population (people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years) (figure 13.7).

**Figure 13.7 Community Aged Care Package recipients per 1000 target population, 30 June 2009<sup>a, b, c, d, e</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'All recipients' data are per 1000 people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. <sup>b</sup> 'Indigenous recipients' data are per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over. <sup>c</sup> Data for recipients from non-English speaking countries are per 1000 people from non-English speaking countries aged 70 years or over. <sup>d</sup> The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged 50 years or over (table 13A.1), and a small number of packages result in a very high provision ratio. <sup>e</sup> CACPs provide a more flexible model of care, more suitable to remote Indigenous communities, so areas such as the NT have a higher rate of CACP recipients per 1000 people.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.2 and 2010 Report, tables 13A.13 and 13A.15; 2010 Report, figure 13.16, p. 13.39.

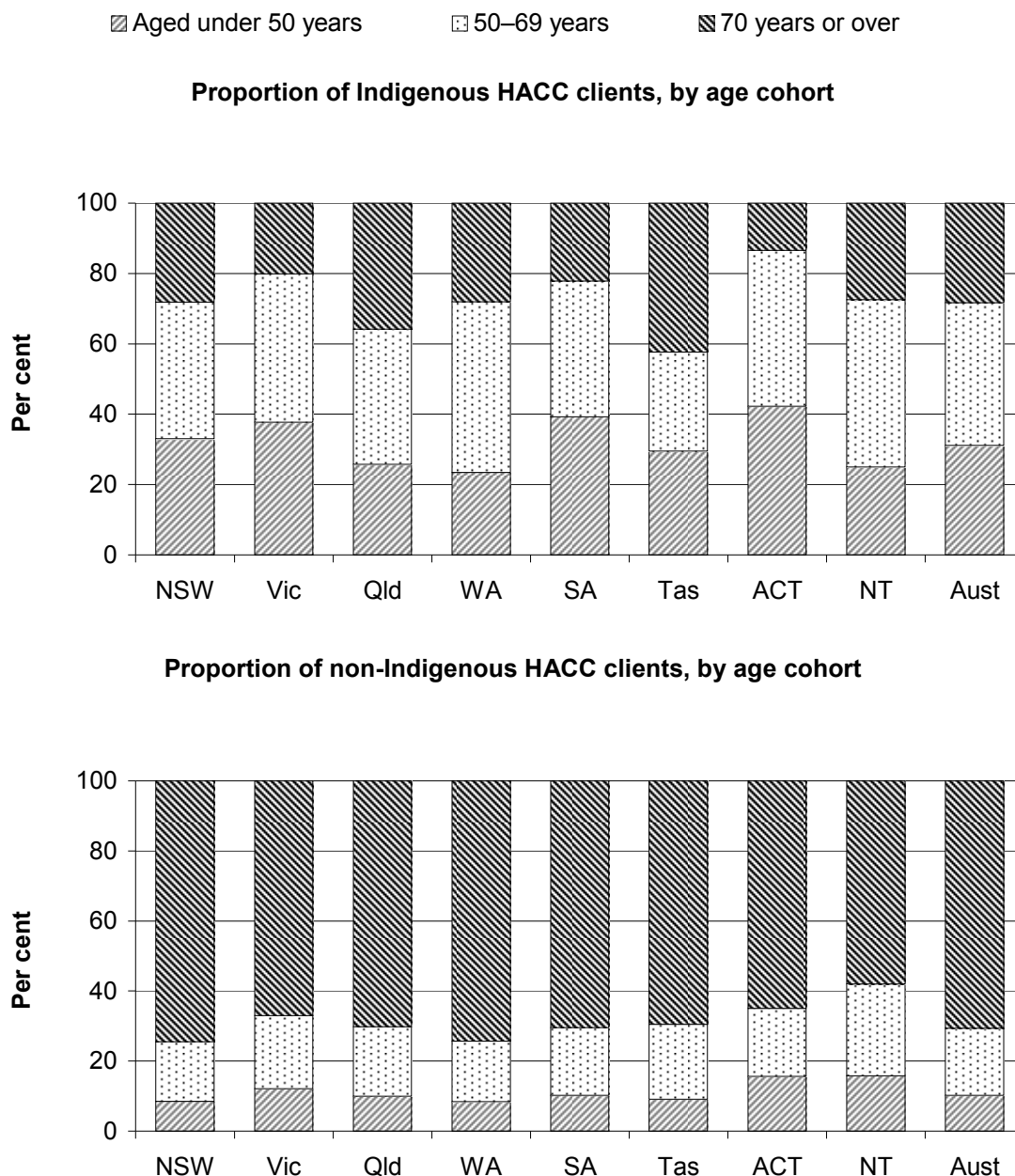
Age–sex specific usage rates by jurisdiction, remoteness and Indigenous usage vary between jurisdictions and remoteness categories for CACP. For EACH and EACH-D, the differences are less marked. However, the EACH and EACH-D programs are small and growing rapidly.

### *Access to the HACC program*

HACC services are provided in the client's home or community for people with a moderate, severe or profound disability and their carers. The focus of this chapter is all people 70 years or over and Indigenous people aged 50–69 years. The proportion of HACC recipients aged 70 years or over during 2008-09 was 69.1 per cent (table 13A.5).

Reported use of HACC services showed a substantial difference between all users and Indigenous users across all age groups in 2008-09. This reflects the difference in morbidity and mortality trends between Indigenous people and the general population. The proportion of Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years or over is 28.3 per cent and the proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients who are aged 70 years or over is 70.6 per cent (figure 13.8).

**Figure 13.8 Recipients of HACC services by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision. <sup>b</sup> The proportion of HACC clients with 'nil' and 'not stated' Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'nil' and 'not stated' Indigenous status was 9.7 per cent

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.6; 2010 Report, figure 13.18, p. 13.42.

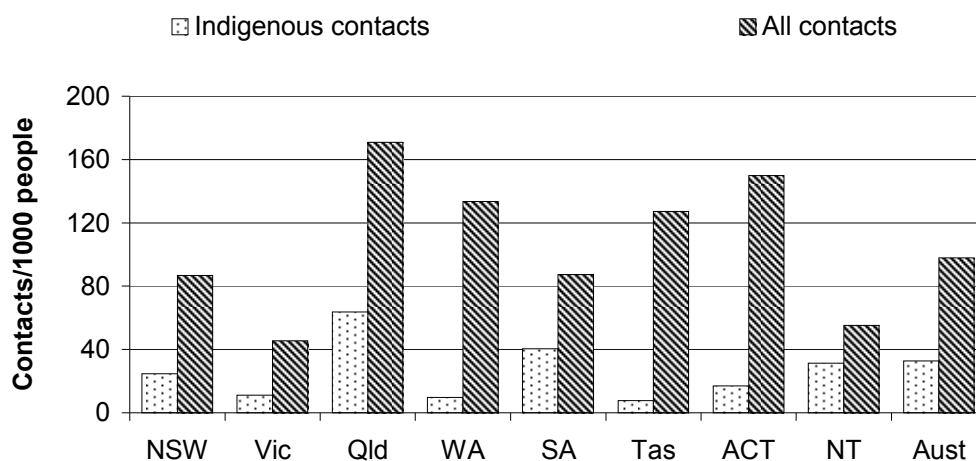
---

### Access by Indigenous people to Commonwealth Carelink Centres

Commonwealth Carelink Centres are information centres for older people, people with disabilities, carers and service providers. Information is provided on community services and aged care, disability and other support services available locally or anywhere in Australia, the costs of services, assessment processes and eligibility criteria. The national rate at which Indigenous people contacted Carelink Centres at 30 June 2009, was 32.8 people per 1000 Indigenous people in the Indigenous target population (Indigenous people aged 50 years and over). The rate for all Australians was 97.9 per 1000 people in the target population (people aged 70 years or over plus Indigenous people aged 50–69). These figures varied across jurisdictions (figure 13.9).

**Figure 13.9 Commonwealth Carelink Centres, contacts per 1000 target population, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009<sup>a, b, c, d</sup>**

---



<sup>a</sup> Contacts with Carelink include phone calls, visits, emails and facsimiles. <sup>b</sup> 'Indigenous contacts' refer to contacts by Indigenous people per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population. <sup>c</sup> 'All contacts' refers to contacts per 1000 target population. <sup>d</sup> People making contact self identify as Indigenous. Therefore, there is likely to be substantial under-reporting of Indigenous status.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); table 13A.11; 2010 Report, figure 13.19, p. 13.43.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 13A.3 is table 3 in the aged care services attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 13A.1</b>	Target population data, by location ('000)
<b>Table 13A.2</b>	Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June
<b>Table 13A.3</b>	Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June
<b>Table 13A.4</b>	Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 13A.5</b>	HACC client characteristics, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.6</b>	Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per cent)
<b>Table 13A.7</b>	Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.8</b>	Aged care assessments
<b>Table 13A.9</b>	Government expenditure on aged care services (2008-09 \$ million)
<b>Table 13A.10</b>	Australian Government (DOHA) expenditure on services provided in mixed delivery settings, 2008-09 (\$ million)
<b>Table 13A.11</b>	Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.12</b>	Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia at 30 June 2009: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2004, *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, 2003, Cat no. 4430.0, Canberra.
- 2009, *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Australia, 2005-2007*, Cat no. 3302.0.55.003, Canberra.

---

# 14 Services for people with disability

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Services for people with disability chapter</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>Service use by special needs groups — Indigenous people</b>	<b>250</b>
<b>Service user data quality and deriving potential populations</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>260</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 14A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 14.15' this is page 15 of chapter 14 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 14A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 14A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

The Australian, State and Territory governments aim to ensure that people with disability and their carers have an enhanced quality of life and participate as valued members of the community. The *National Disability Agreement* (NDA), effective from 1 January 2009, provides the national framework and key areas of reform for the provision of government support and services for people with disability. The NDA replaced the third *Commonwealth State Territory Disability Agreement* (CSTDA), which commenced on 1 July 2002 and was due to expire on 30 June 2007. To enable negotiations for the new NDA to be finalised, the third CSTDA was extended to 31 December 2008. Box 14.1 *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) provides an overview of the CSTDA and the NDA.



---

Reforms under the NDA are directed at creating a disability services system that is effective, efficient and equitable, and has a focus on: early intervention; timely, person-centred approaches; and lifelong planning. Ten priority areas have been identified to underpin the policy directions and achieve these reforms, including increased access for Indigenous Australians (2010 Report, box 14.1, pp. 14.2-3).

Australian, State and Territory governments are jointly responsible for developing and implementing reforms to improve outcomes for Indigenous people with disability.

### **Indigenous data in the Services for people with disability chapter**

The Services for people with disability chapter in the 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- users per 1000 people/potential population in 2007-08 of the following services:
  - accommodation support services
  - community support services
  - community access services
  - respite services
  - employment services
- labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, 2005 and 2006.

Indigenous people have significantly higher rates of profound or severe core activity limitation than non-Indigenous people. Disability data on ‘core activity need for assistance’ are available from the ABS 2006 Census. The concept of ‘core activity need for assistance’ (ASSNP<sup>1</sup>) is similar to the concept of profound or severe core activity limitations, but the relevant data are not suitable for direct comparison due to differences in the questions asked and the methods of data collection.

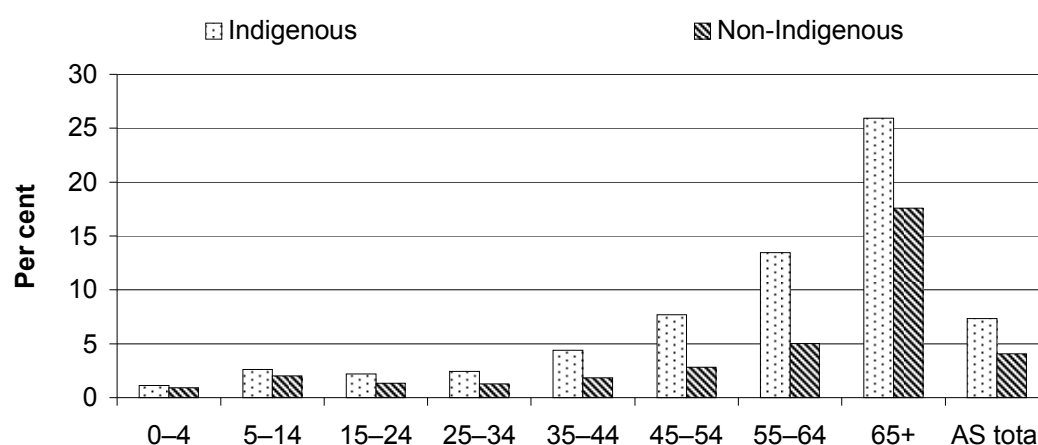
Nationally, across all age groups in 2006, Indigenous people were 1.8 times as likely (on an age standardised basis) as non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities. The disparity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people increased with age. The gaps were highest in the age groups 45–54 years and 55–64 years. In these age groups, Indigenous people were 2.7 times as likely as

---

<sup>1</sup> The acronym ASSNP is the variable name used by the ABS to define ‘core activity need for assistance’. It appears to incorporate a shortened version of ‘assistance need’ and the letter ‘P’ indicates that the classification describes a characteristic of a person. This acronym is used throughout the chapter to denote ‘core activity need for assistance’.

non-Indigenous people to need assistance with core activities (figure 14.1). See AIHW (2006) for similar rate ratio estimates based on data from the ABS's *General Social Survey* (GSS) and *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* (NATSISS) (ABS 2003, ABS 2004).

**Figure 14.1 People with a need for assistance with core activities, by age group, 2006<sup>a</sup>**



AS = age standardised. <sup>a</sup> Excludes overseas visitors.

Source: SCRGSP (2009) *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, Productivity Commission; 2010 Report, figure 14.2, p. 14.13.

## Framework of performance indicators

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for specialist disability services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 14.2. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

COAG has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NDA

---

covers the area of disability services. The agreement includes sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

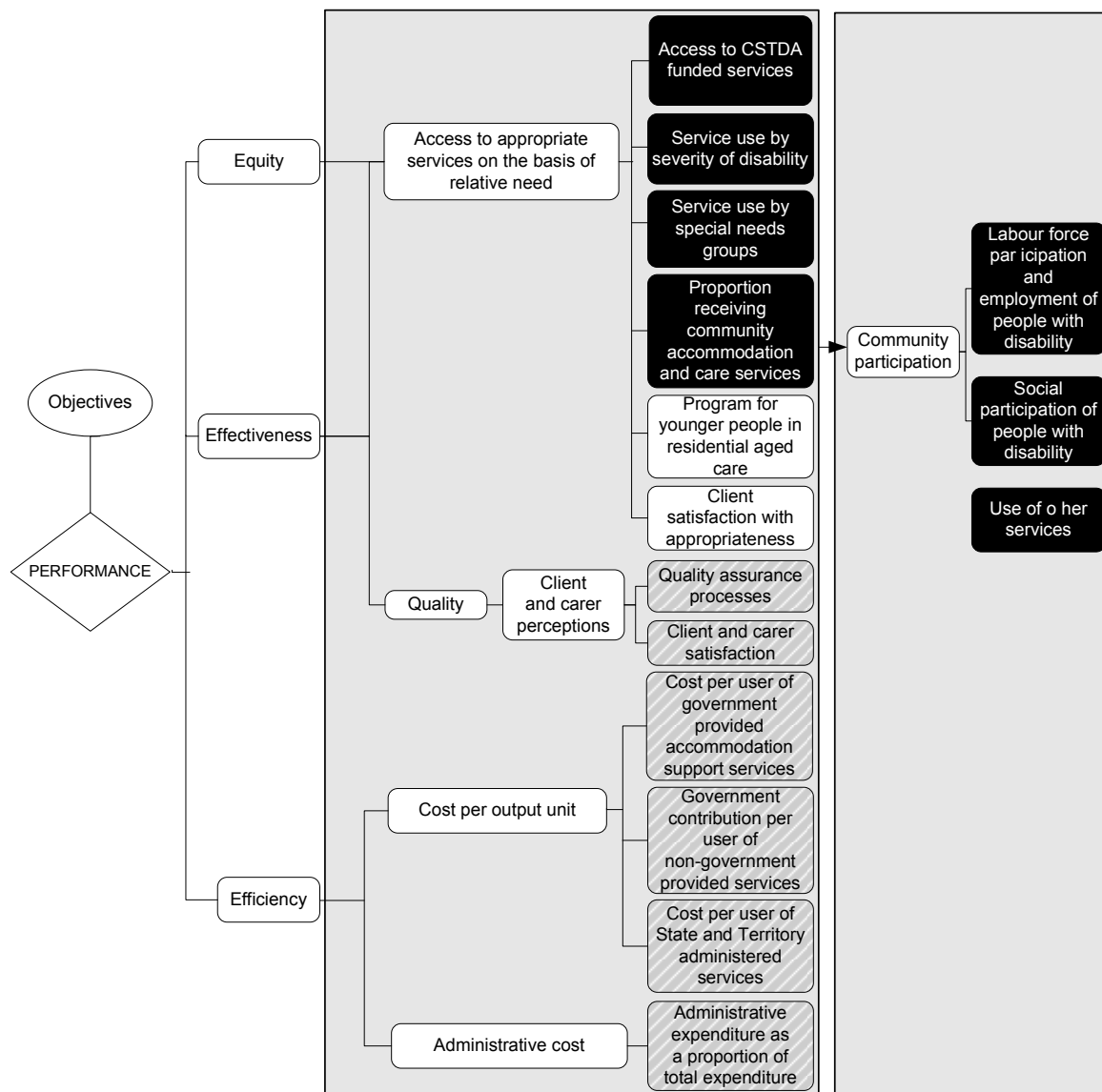
The measurement details of the NDA were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that the performance indicators reported in the Services to people with disability chapter will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the NDA for the 2011 Report.

The performance indicator results reported in this chapter mainly relate to CSTDA funded services, because this Report includes service user data for 2007-08. These data were sourced from the CSTDA NMDS collection which is managed by Australian, State and Territory governments at the service and jurisdictional level and by the AIHW at the national level. Under the NDA, governments have committed to the ongoing improvement of and the ongoing provision of data for the NMDS (renamed the Disability Services NMDS).

When considering the performance indicator results derived from service user data, comparisons between jurisdictions and across years should be undertaken with care. While the implementation of the NMDS continues to improve, data quality is still affected by a number of factors, including that:

- the proportion of service users and service outlets that provided data (response rates) and the 'not stated' rates of particular data items vary across jurisdictions and years (see 2010 Report, section 14.6 for further details)
- the interpretation of NMDS service definitions can differ across jurisdictions (for example, the target group for services classified as 'early intervention' can differ).

**Figure 14.2 Performance indicators for services for people with disability**



**Key to indicators**

- Text** Data for these indicators comparable, subject to caveats to each chart or table
- Text** Data for these indicators not complete or not directly comparable
- Text** These indicators yet to be developed or data not collected for this Report

Source: 2010 Report, figure 14.9, p. 14.23.

**Service use by special needs groups — Indigenous people**

‘Service use by special needs groups’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that access to services should be equitable for all members of the community and

---

provided on the basis of relative need (box 14.2). The Report compares access for people from special needs groups with access for people from outside the special needs group of the total population and the 'potential population'. The potential population is an estimate, derived using a range of data sources, of the number of people with the potential to require disability support services, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services. Results are reported on the basis of the potential population to account for differences in the prevalence of disability between people in the special needs group and people outside the special needs group. For information on how the potential populations for the special needs groups were derived see 2010 Report, section 14.6.

#### **Box 14.1 Service use by special needs groups**

'Service use by special needs groups' is defined by two measures:

- the proportion of service users per 1000 total population in a particular special needs group, compared to the proportion of service users per 1000 total population outside the special needs group
- the proportion of service users per 1000 potential population in a particular special needs group, compared to the proportion of service users per 1000 potential population outside the special needs group.

Both measures are reported for accommodation support, community support, community access and employment services. For respite services, data are reported per 1000 total population only due to data limitations.

Data are reported for three special needs groups:

- people from outer regional and remote/very remote locations
- people identified as Indigenous Australians
- people who were born in a non-English speaking country (that is, not born in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Ireland, the United States or Zimbabwe).

Holding other factors constant, the proportion of service users per 1000 people (or per 1000 potential population) in a special needs group should not differ significantly from the proportion of service users per 1000 people (or per 1000 potential population) outside the special needs group.

(Continued on next page)

---

### Box 14.1 (Continued)

For both measures, while a markedly lower proportion can indicate reduced access for a special needs group, it can also represent strong alternative informal support networks (and a consequent lower level of otherwise unmet need), or a lower tendency of people with disability in a special needs group to choose to access CSTDA funded services. Similarly, a higher proportion can suggest poor service targeting, the lack of alternative informal support networks or a greater tendency of people with disability in a special needs group to choose to access CSTDA funded services. For the measure that compares access per 1000 population, significant differences in access can also reflect the special needs group having a higher/lower prevalence of disability.

This indicator does not provide information on whether the services are appropriate for the needs of the people receiving them, or correctly targeted on the basis of relative need. The indicator does not take into account differences in the level of informal assistance that is available for people in special needs groups and outside the special needs groups. Results for outer regional and remote/very remote users of accommodation support services, for example, need to be considered with care because alternatives to government funded accommodation support services are likely to be more readily available in these areas. Specifically, accommodation support services in outer regional and remote/very remote areas are largely provided informally, making use of local area coordinators and local community resources.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data for access per 1000 potential population need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Potential sources of error include:

- that there are service users for whom ‘special needs group’ status (for example, Indigenous status) is not stated or not collected — poor and/or inconsistent levels of Indigenous identification between states and territories would affect comparisons
- the assumptions underlying the method used to derive the potential populations
- for the Indigenous estimates, differential Census undercount between states and territories might also introduce bias in the results that could affect the comparability of estimates across jurisdictions.

Nationally, in 2007-08, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded accommodation support services was 2.8 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.6 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3a). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population who used CSTDA funded accommodation support services (39.9 service users per 1000 potential population) was lower than

---

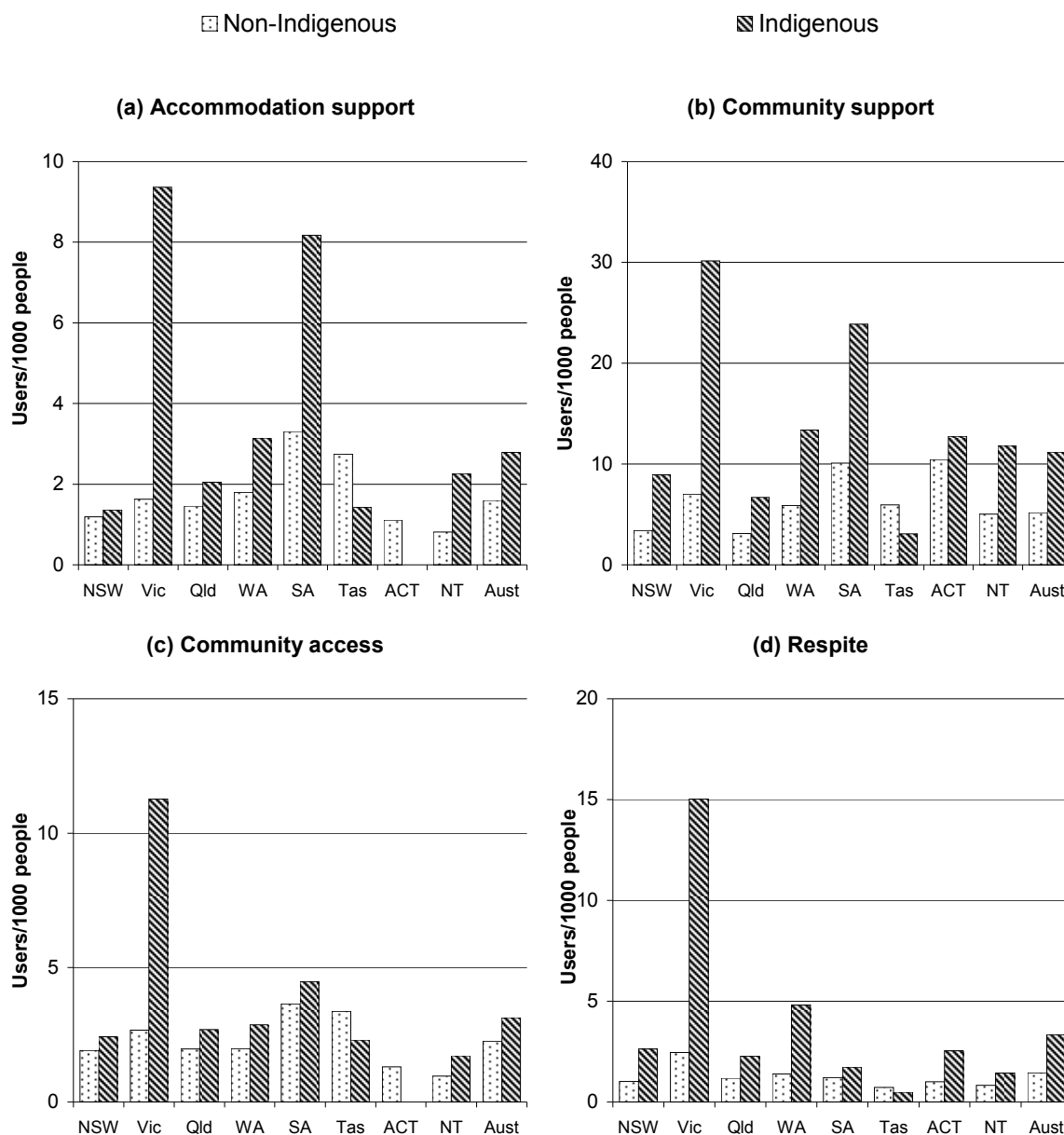
the non-Indigenous potential population who used these services (40.5 service users per 1000 potential population) (figure 14.4a).

Nationally, in 2007-08, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded community support services was 11.2 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (5.2 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3b). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population who used CSTDA funded community support services (159.9 service users per 1000 potential population) was higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous potential population who used these services (131.0 service users per 1000 potential population) (figure 14.4b).

Nationally, in 2007-08, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded community access services was 3.1 service users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (2.3 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3c). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population who used CSTDA funded community access services (44.9 service users per 1000 potential population) was lower than the proportion of the non-Indigenous potential population who used these services (57.4 service users per 1000 potential population) (figure 14.4c).

Nationally, in 2007-08, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded respite service was 3.3 users per 1000 population, higher than the proportion of the non-Indigenous population who used these services (1.5 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.3d). Access to respite as a proportion of the potential population is not reported. To derive an estimate of the respite potential populations across the relevant groups Census data on people with a ASSNP who had a primary carer are needed. These data were not collected.

**Figure 14.3 Users of State and Territory administered CSTDA funded services per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c</sup>**

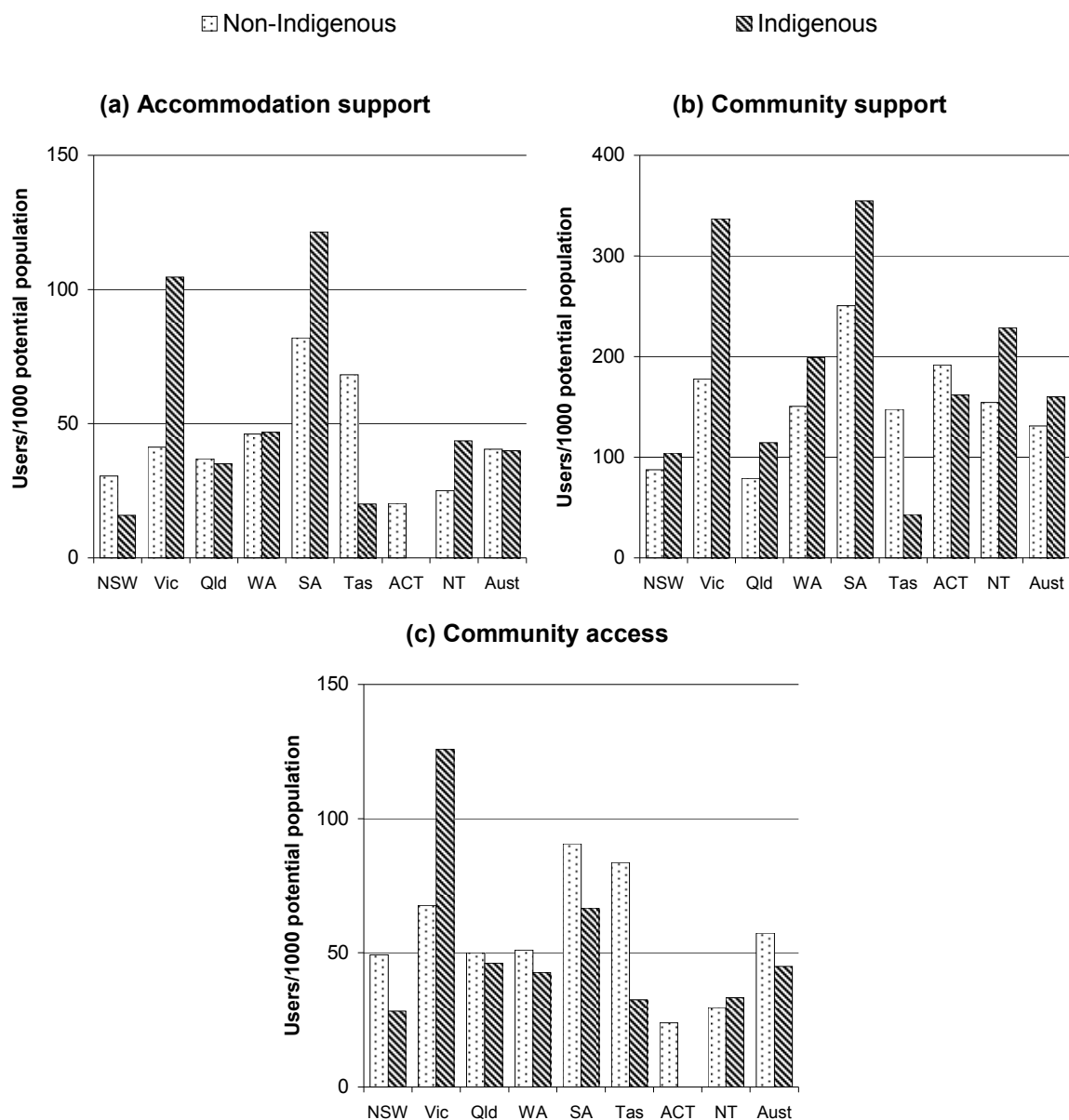


<sup>a</sup> See tables 14A.1, 14A.2, 14A.3 and 14A.4 for detailed notes relating to these data. <sup>b</sup> Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 (2010 Report) contains further information on these quality issues. <sup>c</sup> ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people for accommodation support and community access are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDS; AIHW (unpublished) derived from ABS (2007) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0 and ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; tables 14A.1, 14A.2, 14A.3 and 14A.4; 2010 Report, figure 14.19, p. 14.40.



Figure 14.4 **Users of State and Territory administered CSTDA funded services per 1000 potential population, by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



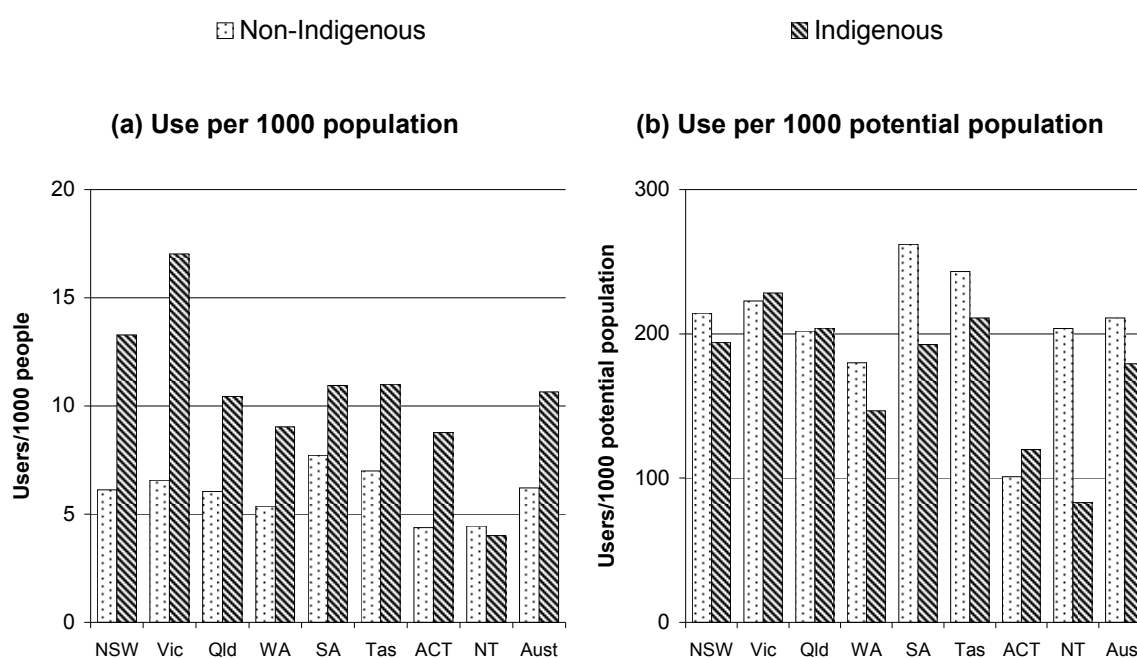
<sup>a</sup> See tables 14A.1, 14A.2 and 14A.3 for detailed notes relating to these data. <sup>b</sup> Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 (2010 Report) contains further information on these quality issues. <sup>c</sup> ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous potential population are not published for accommodation support and community access as they are based on a small number of service users.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW (2009) *Disability Support Services 2007-08 National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 56; tables 14A.1, 14A.2 and 14A.3; 2010 Report, figure 14.20, p. 14.41.

Nationally, in 2007-08, the proportion of the Indigenous population who used CSTDA funded employment services (10.6 service users per 1000 population) was

higher than that of the non-Indigenous population (6.2 service users per 1000 population) (figure 14.5a). The proportion of the Indigenous potential population who used CSTDA funded employment services (179.3 service users per 1000 potential population) was lower than that of the non-Indigenous potential population (210.9 service users per 1000 potential population) (figure 14.5b).

**Figure 14.5 Users of CSTDA funded employment services, by Indigenous status, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See table 14A.5 for detailed notes relating to these data. <sup>b</sup> Data need to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Section 14.6 (2010 Report) contains further information on these quality issues.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) CSTDA NMDS; AIHW (unpublished) derived from ABS (2004) *2003 SDAC*, Cat. no. 4430.0, ABS *2006 Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS (2007) *Labour Force Australia, Detailed Electronic Delivery, June 2007*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0 and ABS (2007) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0; table 14A.5; 2010 Report, figure 14.21, p. 14.42.

## Service user data quality and deriving potential populations

### Data quality

Data quality considerations should be taken into account when interpreting the CSTDA NMDS service user data used in this chapter. In particular, data quality should be considered when making comparisons across jurisdictions and across years.

---

There are three aspects of quality that affect the accuracy and reliability of the data reported in this chapter:

- service type outlet response rates
- service user response rates
- ‘not stated’ rates for individual data items.

The first two of these affect the service user counts — nationally, by jurisdiction and service type — and all three affect the accuracy of analyses of individual data items (AIHW 2009).

#### *‘Not stated’ rates*

‘Not stated’ rates for individual data items vary between jurisdictions (AIHW 2009). One reason for the higher level of ‘not stated’ responses to some data items may be the increased efforts to improve the coverage and completeness of the CSTDA NMDS collection overall. For example, therapy services (a community support service) in the ACT participated for the first time in the 2004-05 collection. In an effort to include all users of these services, provisional data collection processes were used that meant minimal data were provided for each user (AIHW 2009).

Table 14.1 shows the total ‘not stated’ rates for the relevant individual data items used in this chapter. Results reported in this chapter are not adjusted to account for these ‘not stated’ rates.

**Table 14.1 'Not stated' rates for individual data items (per cent)**

<i>Data item</i>	<i>Accommodation support</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Community access</i>	<i>Community support</i>	<i>Respite</i>
2003-04					
Need for assistance with ADL	17.4	3.2	32.3	..	..
Indigenous status	3.4	7.0	17.5	..	..
Country of birth	3.6	3.9	..	..	..
Geographic location	1.0	–	..	..	..
2004-05					
Need for assistance with ADL	5.1	3.1	12.2	32.7	13.0
Indigenous status	8.6	4.1	14.1	29.5	16.8
Country of birth	3.1	3.5	..	..	..
Geographic location	1.0	–	..	..	..
2005-06					
Severity of core activity limitation	3.9	14.5	11.8	28.4	12.8
Indigenous status	2.3	1.8	7.8	15.6	7.1
Country of birth	2.8	6.8	..	..	..
Geographic location	0.7	0.3	..	..	..
2006-07					
Need for assistance with ADL	3.2	7.0	13.0	24.0	11.6
Indigenous status	2.8	–	7.2	5.5	6.7
Country of birth	2.7	1.3	9.9	6.2	5.6
Geographic location	1.2	–	3.9	1.7	1.9
2007-08					
Need for assistance with ADL	3.3	5.0	15.2	23.5	11.3
Indigenous status	2.2	0.1	7.7	5.6	6.4
Country of birth	2.0	0.8	10.0	5.6	5.4
Geographic location	0.9	0.2	4.8	3.6	1.6

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *CSTDA NMDS*; 2010 Report, table 14.5, p. 14.92.

### *Deriving potential populations for the special needs groups measures*

Potential populations have been estimated for Indigenous people and non-Indigenous people. These 'potential populations' are estimates of the number of people with the potential to require disability support services in the relevant group, including individuals who meet the service eligibility criteria but who do not demand the services.

---

The approach used to derive the potential populations by Indigenous status involved the following steps:

- Deriving current State/Territory based 10-year age and sex specific rate ratios of people with ASSNP by Indigenous status using the 2006 Census.
- Multiplying the current State/Territory Indigenous and non-Indigenous 10-year age and sex population estimates by national 10-year age and sex specific rates of severe/profound core activity limitation from the 2003 SDAC. Then multiplying the Indigenous and non-Indigenous counts for each 10-year age and sex group by the 10-year age and sex specific rate ratios of people with ASSNP to obtain an Indigenous/non-Indigenous potential population within each age and sex group.
- Summing the 10-year age and sex group counts to derive a total Indigenous and non-Indigenous potential population for each State/Territory.
- For employment, repeating the above steps, but restricting the calculations to those people aged 15–64 years, then multiplying each State/Territory total by State/Territory specific labour force participation rates for people aged 15–64 years.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 14A.3 is table 3 in the Services for people with disability attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

- Table 14A.1** Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status
- Table 14A.2** Users of CSTDA community support services, by Indigenous status
- Table 14A.3** Users of CSTDA community access services, by Indigenous status
- Table 14A.4** Users of CSTDA respite services, by Indigenous status
- Table 14A.5** Users of CSTDA employment services, by Indigenous status
- Table 14A.6** Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent)
- Table 14A.7** Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent)

## References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2003, *General Social Survey*, Cat. no. 4159.0, Canberra.
- 2004, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006, '*Potential Population*' — *Updating the Indigenous Factor in Disability Services Performance Indicator Denominators*, Welfare Working Paper Series Number 50, Cat. no. DIS 45, Canberra.
- 2009, *Disability Support Services 2007-08: National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 56, Canberra.

---

# 15 Protection and support services

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Protection and support services chapter</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Child protection and out-of-home care services</b>	<b>265</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services</b>	<b>270</b>
<b>Child protection and out-of-home care services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>272</b>
<b>Future directions in child protection and out-of-home care services performance reporting</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Juvenile justice services</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators for juvenile justice services</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>Juvenile justice services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>281</b>
<b>Supported accommodation and assistance services</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators for supported accommodation and assistance services</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>SAAP services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>288</b>
<b>Indigenous outcomes for SAAP</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>298</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>305</b>

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 15A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 15.15' this is page 15 of chapter 15 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 15A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 15A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

Protection and support services aim to assist individuals and families who are in crisis or experiencing difficulties that hinder personal or family functioning. These services assist by alleviating the difficulties and reducing the potential for their recurrence.

This chapter reports on:

- *child protection services*: functions of government that receive and assess allegations of child abuse and neglect, and/or harm to children and young people, provide and refer clients to family support and other relevant services, and intervene to protect children
- *out-of-home care services*: care for children placed away from their parents for protective or other family welfare reasons
- *juvenile justice services*: services to promote community safety and reduce youth offending by assisting young people to address their offending behaviour
- *supported accommodation and assistance services*: services to assist young people, adults and families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

## Indigenous data in the Protection and support services chapter

The Protection and support services chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- children who were the subject of a notification (number and rate per 1000 children), 2008-09
- children who were the subject of a substantiation (number and rate per 1000 children), 2008-09



- 
- children who were on care and protection orders (number and rate per 1000 children), 30 June 2009
  - children who were in out-of-home care (number and rate per 1000 children), 30 June 2009
  - proportion of children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009
  - proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin, 30 June 2009
  - placement in out-of-home care, 30 June 2009
  - average rate of detention of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people, 2007-08
  - rate and number of escapes from juvenile justice detention centres, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
  - rate and number of escapes from escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
  - proportion of case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing sentenced detention orders and sentenced community-based orders, 2008-09
  - proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet, 2007-08
  - closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, 2007-08
  - Indigenous clients, by met and unmet support needs, 2007-08
  - changes in labour force status of clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain employment and training before/after SAAP support, 2007-08
  - source of income immediately before/after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit, 2007-08
  - accommodation type before and after SAAP support, for clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining housing, Indigenous SAAP clients, 2007-08

The Protection and support services attachment contains additional data relating to Indigenous people including:

- child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations, 2008-09
- number of children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2008-09

- 
- number of children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2009
  - children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations, 2008-09
  - children in out-of-home care (number and rate per 1000 children) and placement type, 30 June 2009
  - number of children who exited care during the year 2008-09 and length of time spent in care
  - children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin, 30 June
  - children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2009
  - children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement, 30 June 2009
  - intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by gender
  - target population data used for annual data, December ('000)
  - target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000)
  - daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number)
  - average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10-17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people
  - custody nights, 2008-09
  - proportion of pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies, 2008-09
  - deaths in custody, 2008-09
  - young people in detention attending education and training, 2008-09
  - escapes from detention and escorted movement, 2008-09
  - absconds from unescorted leave, 2008-09
  - case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, 2008-09
  - proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet, 2007-08
  - closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, 2007-08
  - support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet, 2007-08

- 
- closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure, 2007-08
  - closed support periods: Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support, 2007-08
  - Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year, 2007-08
  - source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit, 2007-08

### **Child protection and out-of-home care services**

Child protection services are provided to protect children and/or young people aged 0–17 years who are at risk of harm within their families, or whose families do not have the capacity to protect them.

Research suggests that children and families who come into contact with the protection and support services system often share common social and demographic characteristics. Families with low incomes or that are reliant on pensions and benefits, those that experience alcohol and substance abuse, or a psychiatric disability, and those that have a family history of domestic violence are over-represented in the families that come into contact with the protection and support services system (Department of Human Services 2002; The Allen Consulting Group 2008).

#### *Child protection concerns and Indigenous communities*

Studies have highlighted the high incidence of child abuse and neglect within some Indigenous communities, compared with non-Indigenous communities. Indigenous families across Australia have been found to experience high levels of violence, compared with non-Indigenous families (AIHW 2006a). The final report of the Northern Territory Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse (2007), identified child sexual abuse as a significant issue for many of the remote NT Aboriginal communities consulted as part of the Inquiry. The final report of the WA Inquiry into Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities (Gordon Report 2002), also found high levels of violence and child abuse within Aboriginal communities in WA.

---

### *Out-of-home care services*

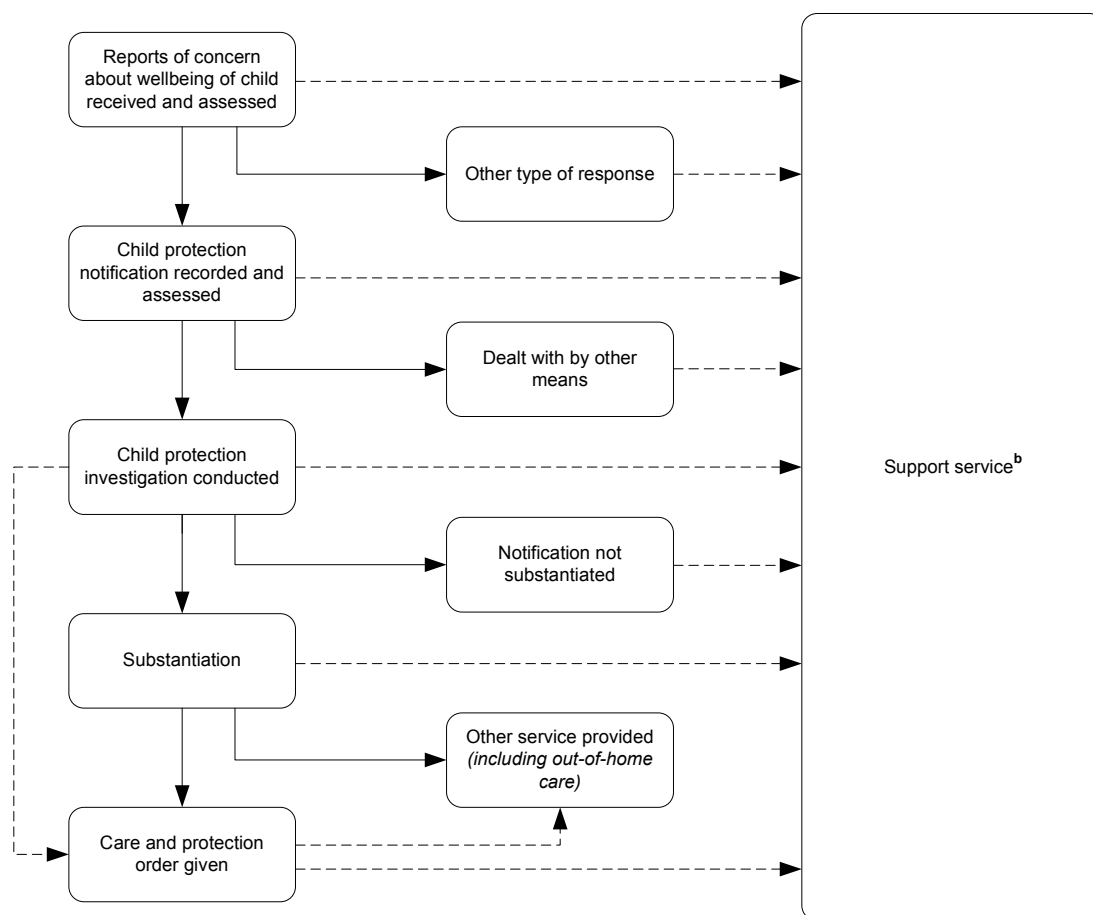
Out-of-home care services provide care for children and young people aged 0–17 years who are placed away from their parents or family home for reasons of safety or family crisis. These reasons include abuse, neglect or harm, illness of a parent and the inability of parents to provide adequate care. Placements may be voluntary or made in conjunction with care and protection orders.

### *The child protection system*

Child protection legislation, policies and practices vary across jurisdictions. However, the broad processes in child protection systems are similar (figure 15.1).

State and Territory departments with responsibility for child protection are advised of concerns about the wellbeing of children through reports to these departments. Reports may be made by people mandated to report or by other members of the community. Individuals and organisations mandated to report vary across states and territories, and may include medical practitioners, police services, school teachers and principals. These reports are assessed and classified as child protection notifications, child concern reports, or matters requiring some other kind of response. The most common source of notifications in 2008-09 in all jurisdictions were the police. The second most common source of notifications varied across jurisdictions and included social workers and school personnel (AIHW 2010).

Figure 15.1 The child protection system<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Dashed lines indicate that clients may or may not receive these services, depending on need. <sup>b</sup> Support services include family support or family preservation services provided by departments responsible for child protection and referrals to other agencies.

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished) 2010 Report, figure 15.1, p. 15.9.

### Notification

Jurisdictions count notifications at different points in the response to a report, ranging from the point of initial contact with the source of the report to the end of a screening and decision making process. This means the number of notifications is not strictly comparable across jurisdictions.

Most jurisdictions assesses incoming reports to determine whether they meet the threshold for recording a notification. Notifications are subsequently investigated based on the policies and practices in each jurisdiction. Once it has been decided that an investigation is required, the investigation process is similar across jurisdictions. The department responsible for child protection may obtain further information about the child and his or her family by checking information systems

---

for any previous history, undertaking discussion with agencies and individuals, interviewing/sighting the child and/or interviewing the caregivers/parents. At a minimum, the child is sighted whenever practicable, and the child's circumstances and needs are assessed. Where possible, an investigation determines whether a notification is substantiated or not substantiated (figure 15.1).

Rates of children subject to notifications, investigations and substantiations are calculated for children aged 0–16 years, given differences across jurisdictions' in legislation, policies and practices regarding children aged 17 years. Rates of children on care and protection orders and in out-of-home care are calculated for children aged 0–17 years.

Nationally, 204 463 children aged 0–16 years were the subject of child protection notifications in 2008-09. The rate of notifications per 1000 children in the population aged 0–16 years was 43.1 in 2008-09 (table 15A.4). The total number of notifications for each jurisdiction for 2008-09 (including cases where a child is the subject of more than one child protection notification) by Indigenous status of the child is reported in table 15A.1.

Notifications data are collected early in the child protection process and often before an agency has full knowledge of a child's family circumstances. This lack of information and the inherent difficulties in identifying Indigenous status mean that data on the number of notifications by Indigenous status need to be interpreted with care.

### *Substantiation*

The legal definition of harm or risk of harm, abuse or risk of abuse are similar across jurisdictions. Traditionally, child protection legislation and policy focused on the identification and investigation of narrowly defined incidents that were broadly grouped as types of abuse or neglect. Across all jurisdictions, the focus has now shifted away from the actions of parents and guardians, toward the desired outcomes for the child, the identification and investigation of actual and/or likely harm or risk to the child, and the child's needs. While the legal criteria for substantiating such matters are now similar across jurisdictions, there remain some differences in practice, including different thresholds for recording a substantiation related to risk of harm.

If an investigation results in a substantiation, intervention by child protection services might be needed to protect the child. This intervention can take a number of forms, including one or more of: referral to other services; supervision and support; an application to court; and a placement in out-of-home care.

---

Nationally, 8135 Indigenous and 24 343 non-Indigenous children were the subject of a substantiation in 2008-09. The rate of children who were the subject of a substantiation per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–16 years was 36.8 for Indigenous children and 5.4 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.4).

### *Care and protection orders*

Although child protection substantiations are often resolved without the need for a court order (which is usually a last resort) recourse to a court may take place at any point in the child protection investigation process. The types of orders available vary across jurisdictions and may include guardianship or custody orders, supervisory orders, and interim and temporary orders.

Nationally, 10 271 Indigenous and 25 138 non-Indigenous children were on care and protection orders at 30 June 2009. The rate of children on care and protection orders per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–17 years was 43.8 for Indigenous children and 5.2 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.4).

Further information regarding children on care and protection orders is included in the attachment tables. Table 15A.2 identifies the number of children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2008-09. Table 15A.3 identifies the number of children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status at 30 June 2009.

### *Out-of-home care*

Out-of-home care is one of a range of services provided to children and families where there is a need to provide safe care for a child. Children are placed in out-of-home care as a last resort when it is not in their best interests to remain with their family (for example, because they are not safe or because no one is able or willing to provide care). Where children are placed in out-of-home care, placement with the extended family or community is sought where possible, particularly in the case of Indigenous children (AIHW 2006b). Continued emphasis is placed on improving case planning and case management processes to facilitate the safe return home of children in out-of-home care and to maximise case workers' contact time with children and families.

Nationally, 10 512 Indigenous children and 23 557 non-Indigenous children were in out-of-home care at 30 June 2009. The rate of children in out-of-home care per 1000 children in the target population aged 0–17 years was 44.8 for Indigenous children and 4.9 for non-Indigenous children (table 15A.5).

---

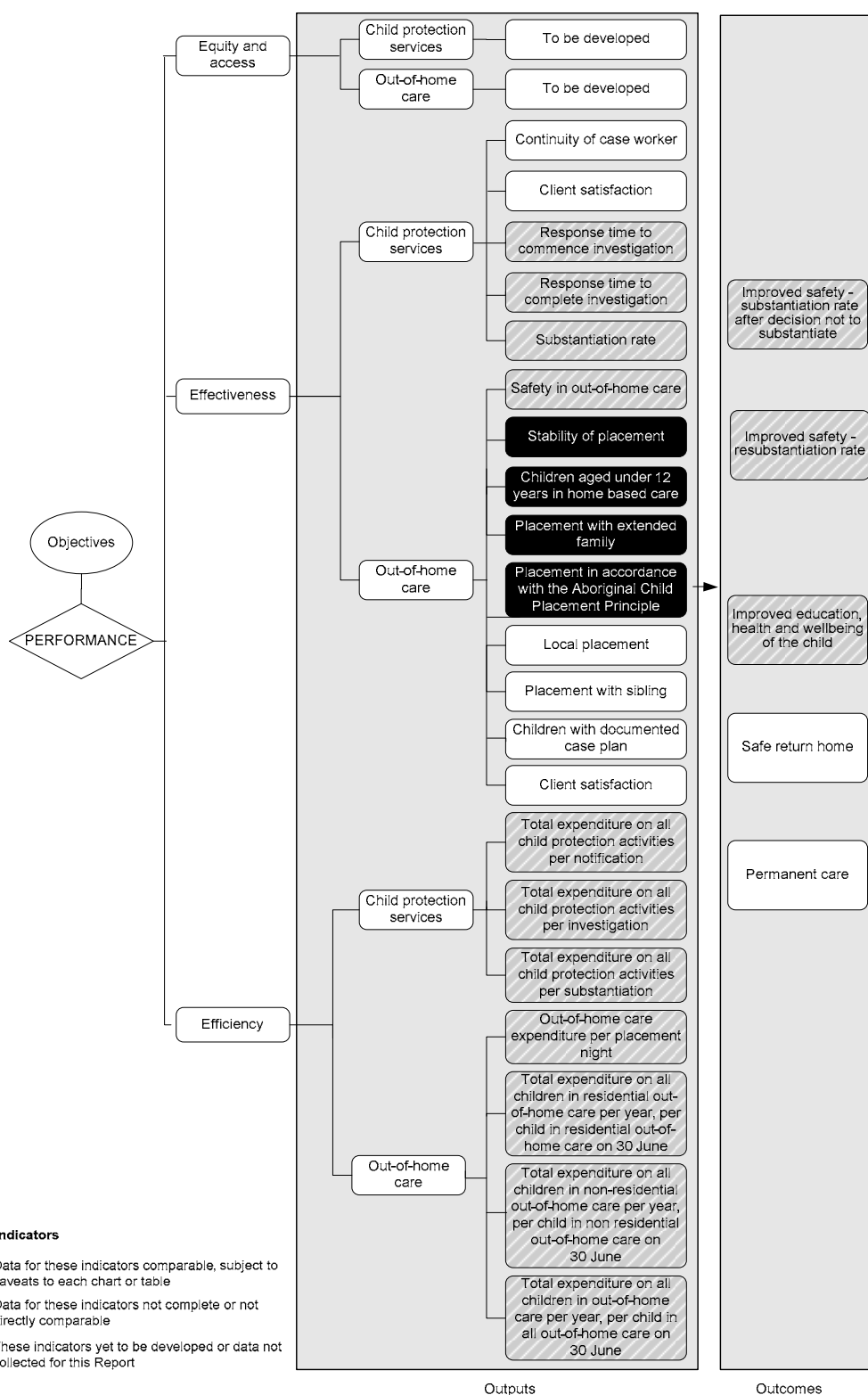
Further information on children in out-of-home care is included in the attachment tables. Table 15A.6 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type at 30 June 2009. Table 15A.7 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether they were on a care and protection order at 30 June 2009. Table 15A.8 identifies the number of children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care as at 30 June 2009. Table 15A.9 identifies the number of children who exited care during 2008-09, by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care.

### **Framework of performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 15.2. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.



Figure 15.2 Performance indicators for child protection and out-of-home care services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 15.3, p. 15.15.

---

## Child protection and out-of-home care services reporting for Indigenous people

### *Out-of-home care — children aged under 12 years in home-based care*

‘Children aged under 12 years in home-based care’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services which meet the needs of the recipients (box 15.1).

#### **Box 15.1 Children aged under 12 years in home-based care**

‘Children aged under 12 years in home-based care’ is defined as the number of children under 12 years of age placed in home-based care divided by the total number of children under 12 years in out-of-home care.

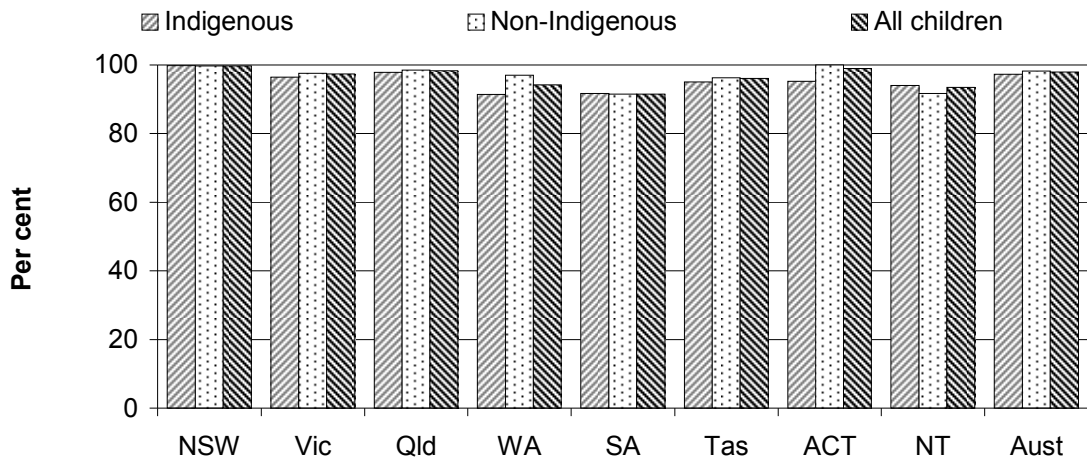
A high rate for this indicator is desirable. This indicator should be interpreted in conjunction with other placement indicators.

Placing children in home-based care is generally considered to be in their best interests, particularly for younger children. Children will generally make better developmental progress (and have more ready access to normal childhood experiences) in family settings rather than in residential care.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportion of all children aged under 12 years in care who were placed in home-based care (excluding family group homes) at 30 June 2009 was 97.9 per cent nationally. In most jurisdictions the proportion of Indigenous children aged under 12 years who were placed in home-based care was similar to that of non-Indigenous children (figure 15.3).

Figure 15.3 Proportion of children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement, by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009<sup>a, b</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Family group homes are not classified as being home-based care. <sup>b</sup> Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection; table 15A.12; 2010 Report, figure 15.9, p. 15.29.

#### *Out-of-home care — placement with extended family*

‘Placement with extended family’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide services that meet the needs of recipients on the basis of relative need and available resources (box 15.2).

---

### **Box 15.2 Placement with extended family**

'Placement with extended family' is defined as the proportion of all children in out-of-home care who are placed with relatives or kin who receive government financial assistance to care for that child.

A high or increasing rate for this indicator is desirable. 'Placement with extended family' needs to be considered with other factors in the placement decision. Placing children with their relatives or kin is generally the preferred out-of-home care placement option. This option is generally associated with better long term outcomes due to increased continuity, familiarity and stability for the child. Relatives are more likely to have or form long term emotional bonds with the child. Placement with familiar people can help to overcome the loss of attachment and belonging that can occur when children are placed in out-of-home care.

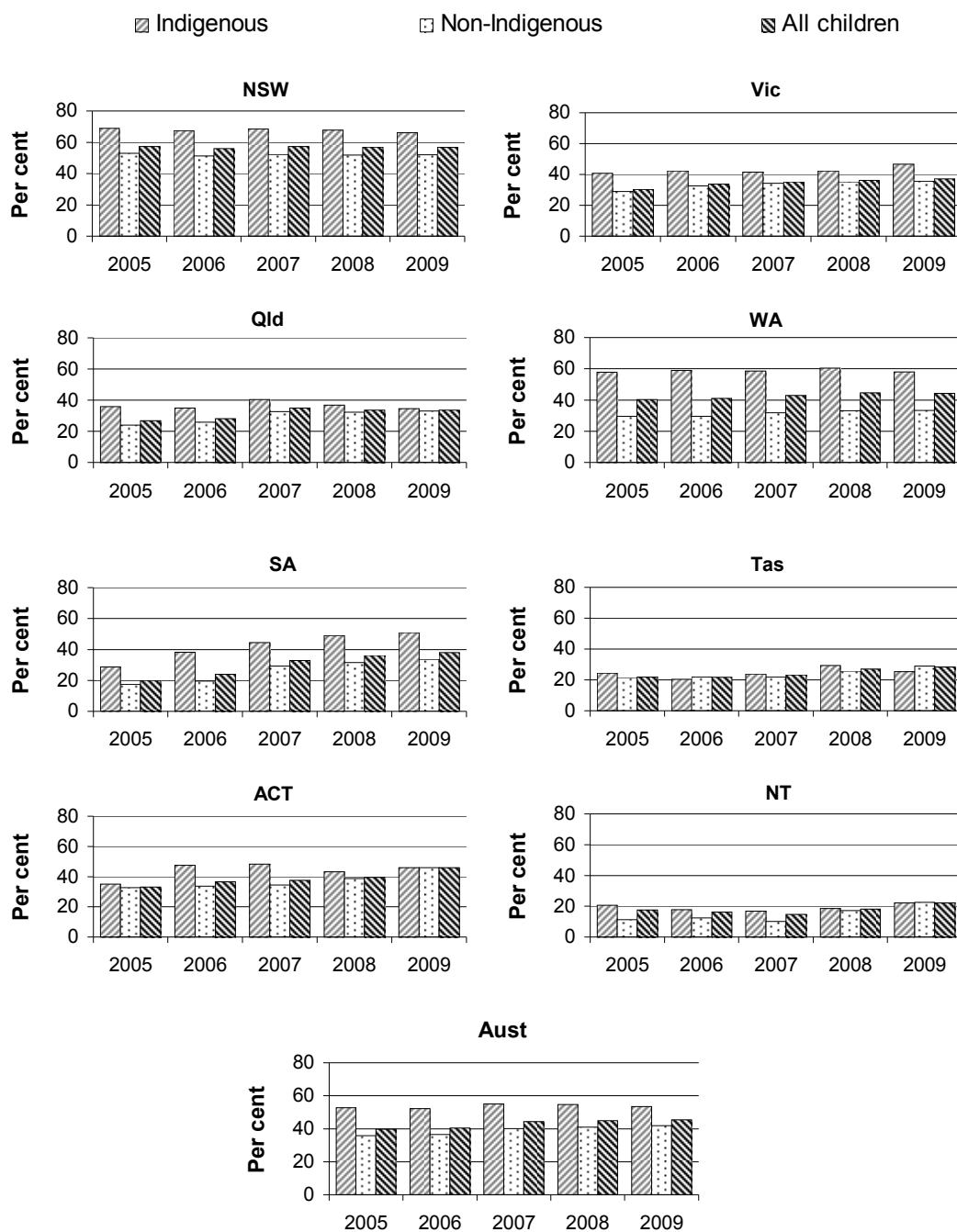
Placements with extended family may not always be the best option. Long standing family dynamics can undermine the pursuit of case goals such as reunification, and the possibility of intergenerational abuse needs to be considered. In addition, depending on the individual circumstances of the child, it may be more important to have a local placement that enables continuity at school, for example, rather than a distant placement with relatives.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Figure 15.4 shows the proportion of children placed with relatives or kin by Indigenous status for the past 4 years. Although these data are comparable, each jurisdiction is shown separately for simpler presentation. The proportion of children placed with relatives or kin at 30 June 2009 was greater for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children in all jurisdictions and nationally (figure 15.4).

The Aboriginal Child Placement Principle places considerable emphasis on the placement of Indigenous children with extended family. This principle is discussed in box 15.3.

Figure 15.4 Proportion of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, 30 June<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection; table 15A.10; 2010 Report, figure 15.10, p. 15.31.

---

*Out-of-home care — placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle*

‘Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to protect the safety and welfare of Indigenous children while maintaining their cultural ties and identity (box 15.3).

**Box 15.3 Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle**

‘Placement in accordance with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle’ is defined as the number of Indigenous children placed with the child’s extended family, Indigenous community or other Indigenous people, divided by the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care. Data are reported separately for children placed (i) with relative/kin, (ii) with a non-relative Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care, and (iii) not placed with relative/kin, a non-relative Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care.

A high proportion of children placed in accordance with the principle is desirable.

Placing Indigenous children in circumstances consistent with the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle is considered to be in their best interests. However, it is one factor among many considerations for the child’s safety and wellbeing that must be carefully considered in the placement decision. In the application of this principle, departments consult with and involve appropriate Indigenous individuals and/or organisations. If the preferred options are not available, the child may be placed (after appropriate consultation) with a non-Indigenous family or in a residential setting. The principle does not preclude the possibility that in some instances, placement in a non-Indigenous setting, where arrangements are in place for the child’s cultural identity to be preserved, might be the most appropriate placement for the child.

This indicator needs to be interpreted with care as it is a proxy for compliance with the principle. This indicator reports the placement outcomes of Indigenous children rather than compliance with the principle. The indicator does not report whether the hierarchy was followed in the consideration of the best placement for the child, nor whether consultation was had with appropriate Indigenous individuals or organisations.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

According to the Aboriginal Child Placement Principle (NSW Law Reform Commission 1997) the following hierarchy of placement option should be pursued in protecting the safety and welfare of Indigenous children:

- placement with the child’s extended family (which includes Indigenous and non-Indigenous relatives/kin)
- placement within the child’s Indigenous community

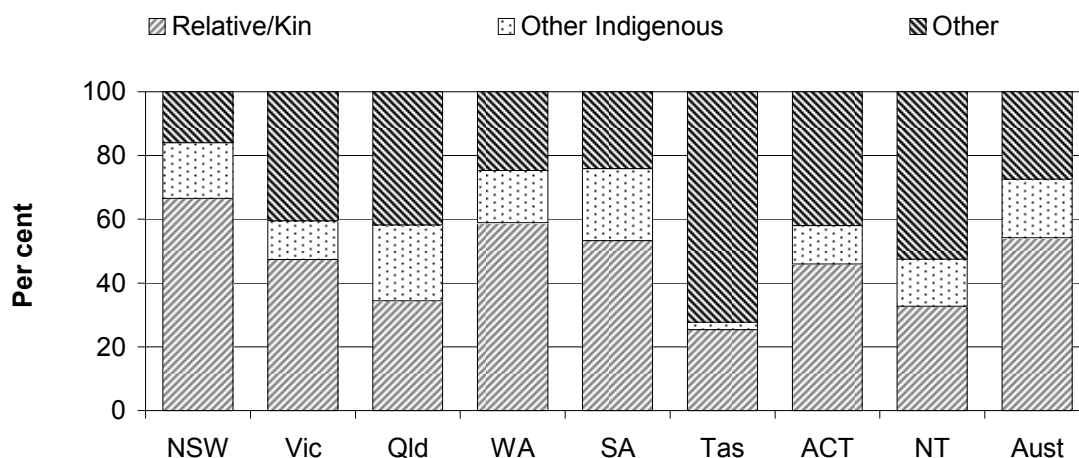
- placement with other Indigenous people.

All jurisdictions have now adopted this principle in both legislation and policy.

Nationally, at 30 June 2009, 54.2 per cent of Indigenous children in out-of-home care were placed with a relative/kin, 18.4 per cent placed with a non-relative Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care, and 27.4 per cent were not placed with relative/kin, a non-relative Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care (figure 15.5).

The proportion of Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June 2009 who were placed with Indigenous or non-Indigenous relatives or kin or with another Indigenous carer or in Indigenous residential care varied across jurisdictions (figure 15.5).

**Figure 15.5 Placement of Indigenous children in out-of-home care, 30 June 2009<sup>a, b</sup>**



Relative/Kin = Placed with relative/kin. Other Indigenous = Placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care. Other = Not placed with relative/kin, other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care. <sup>a</sup> Excludes Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown. <sup>b</sup> Data for Tasmania and the ACT relate to a small number of Indigenous children (130 and 100 respectively) in care at 30 June 2009.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in out-of-home care, Australia* data collection; table 15A.11; 2009 Report, figure 15.11, p. 15.33.

---

## Future directions in child protection and out-of-home care services performance reporting

### *COAG developments*

#### *National framework for protecting Australia's children 2009—2020*

In May 2008, the Australian Government released a discussion paper for consultation, *Australia's children, safe and well: A national framework for protecting Australia's children*. The discussion paper was developed by the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) to canvass options for a national framework for protecting Australian children. Comments on the discussion paper were invited up until 30 June 2008. During this time, the Australian Government received almost 200 submissions. Consultations were also held across Australia. On 30 April 2009, COAG endorsed the final framework, *Protecting Children is Everyone's Business: National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020* (“the National Framework”).

1. The National Framework's main goal is to ensure that Australia's children and young people are safe and well. To measure this high-level outcome, the National Framework sets the following target: a substantial and sustained reduction in child abuse and neglect in Australia over time. To demonstrate progress towards achieving the target of a substantial and sustained reduction in child abuse and neglect over time, the National Framework sets out four key measures and six supporting outcomes, one of which is that Indigenous children are supported and safe in their families and communities.

The Report's child protection and out-of-home care performance indicator framework already includes and reports upon several National Framework performance indicators. In addition, the Steering Committee has previously identified developments for the Report's child protection and out-of-home care performance indicator framework which are complementary to many of the measures in the National Framework. In further developing the Report's child protection and out-of-home care performance indicator framework, the Steering Committee will reflect and report consistently with applicable National Framework developments.

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of this chapter will align with applicable National Agreement indicators, including the National Indigenous Reform



---

Agreement (NIRA). Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

## **Juvenile justice services**

Juvenile justice systems are responsible for attending to young people (predominantly aged 10–17 years) who have committed or allegedly committed an offence while considered by law to be a juvenile. In so doing, juvenile justice systems aim to promote community safety and reduce youth offending by assisting young people to address their offending behaviour and take responsibility for the effect their behaviour has on victims and the wider community.

Responsibility for the provision of juvenile justice services in Australia resides with State and Territory governments. The relevant department in each State and Territory responsible for funding and/or providing juvenile justice services in 2008-09 is listed in 2010 Report, box 15.29. Each jurisdiction has its own legislation that determines the policies and practices of its juvenile justice system. While this legislation varies in detail, its intent is similar across jurisdictions. National coordination takes place through the Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators (AJJA). AJJA is a Standing Committee of the Community and Disability Services Ministerial Advisory Council (CDSMAC).

### *Juvenile detention*

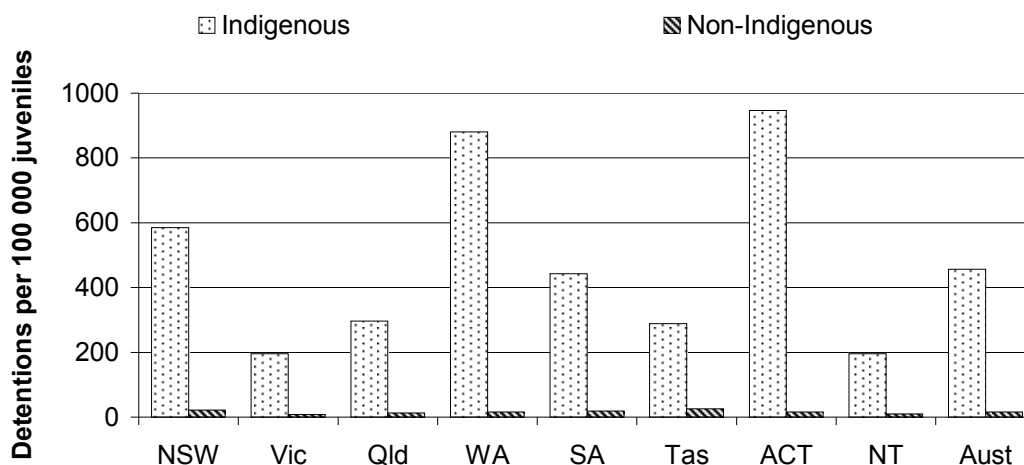
#### *Numbers and rates of Indigenous young people placed in detention*

The daily average number of Indigenous young people aged 10–17 years detained in juvenile detention centres was 469 in 2007-08 (table 15A.112). Nationally, the daily average detention rate for Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in 2007-08 was 456.1 per 100 000 Indigenous people aged 10–17 years. The rate for the non-Indigenous population aged 10–17 years in 2007-08 was 15.3 per 100 000 non-Indigenous people aged 10-17 years (table 15A.113).

Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for jurisdictions with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

The over-representation of Indigenous young people in detention across jurisdictions in 2007-08 is shown in figure 15.6.

**Figure 15.6 Average rate of detention of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Rates of detention for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in NSW in each quarter in 2007-08 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services. <sup>b</sup> The ACT rate for Indigenous young people should be treated with caution due to the small Indigenous population in the ACT. The rate ratio at table 15A.113 should also be taken into account.

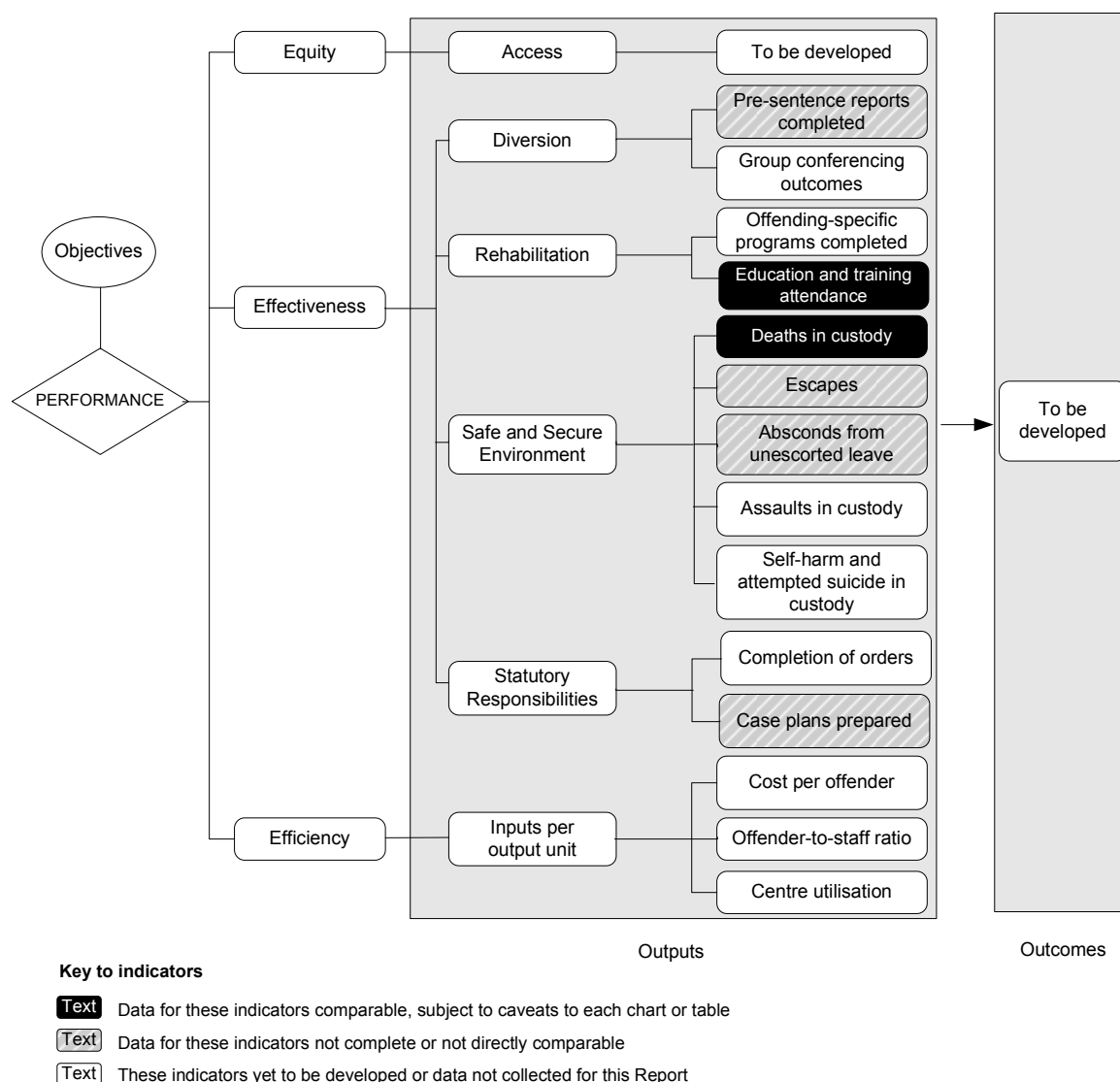
Source: AIHW JJ NMDS (unpublished); AIC Juveniles in detention (unpublished); table 15A.113; 2010 Report, figure 15.17, p. 15.58.

## Framework of performance indicators for juvenile justice services

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for juvenile justice in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 15.7. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

Figure 15.7 Performance indicators for juvenile justice services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 15.18, p. 15.60.

## Juvenile justice services reporting for Indigenous people

### Safe and secure environment — escapes

‘Escapes’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that juvenile justice agencies provide a safe and secure environment for young people in custody, and the community (box 15.4).

## Box 15.4 Escapes

'Escapes' is defined by two measures:

- the number of escapes from a juvenile justice detention centre, as a proportion of all young people in custody
- the number of escapes during periods of escorted movement, as a proportion of all periods of escorted movement.

An escape from a juvenile justice detention centre is defined as a breach of a secure perimeter or defined boundary of a juvenile justice detention centre by a young person under the supervision of the centre.

A period of escorted movement is defined as a period of time during which a young person is in the custody of the juvenile justice agency while outside a detention centre. The period of escorted movement ends when the young person is returned to the detention centre, or is no longer in the legal or physical custody of the juvenile justice agency. An escape from an escorted movement is defined as the failure of a young person to remain in the custody of a supervising juvenile justice worker or approved service provider during a period of escorted movement.

An escape is counted each time a young person escapes. For example, if a young person escapes three times in a counting period, three escapes are recorded. If three young people escape at the same time, three escapes are recorded.

A zero escape rate is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete.

Nationally, there was a total of 4 escapes from juvenile justice detention in 2008-09, which was equivalent to 0.1 escapes per 10 000 young people in juvenile justice detention in 2008-09 (table 15.1).

**Table 15.1 Rate and number of escapes from juvenile justice detention centres, by Indigenous status, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Rate per 10 000 detainees</b>									
Indigenous	0.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2
Non-Indigenous	0.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
Unknown	–	–	..	–	–	..	..	..	–
Total	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1
<b>Number of escapes</b>									
Indigenous	3.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	4.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.0

<sup>a</sup> Refer to table 15A.118 for detailed footnotes. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 15A.118; 2010 Report, table 15.5, p. 15.67.

Nationally, there was a total of 5 escapes from escorted movements in 2008-09, which was equivalent to 3.0 escapes per 10 000 periods of escorted movement in 2008-09 (table 15.2). The number of escapes from escorted movement in 2008-09 varied across jurisdictions.

**Table 15.2 Rate and number of escapes from escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>
<b>Rate per 10 000 periods of escorted movement</b>									
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	10.2	–	–	na	1.5
Non-Indigenous	5.3	–	–	–	–	na	–	na	4.6
Unknown	–	..	..	..	..	–	–	–	–
Total	3.0	–	–	–	3.6	28.1	–	–	3.1
<b>Number of escapes</b>									
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–	na	1.0
Non-Indigenous	2.0	–	–	–	–	2.0	–	na	4.0
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2.0	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	–	–	5.0

<sup>a</sup> Refer to table 15A.118 for detailed footnotes. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 15A.118; 2010 Report, table 15.6, p. 15.68.

### *Statutory responsibilities — case plans prepared*

‘Case plans prepared’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that juvenile justice agencies support young people to minimise the likelihood of re-offending by addressing their offending-related needs (box 15.5).

#### **Box 15.5 Case plans prepared**

‘Case plans prepared’ is defined as the number of eligible young people who had a documented case plan prepared or reviewed within six weeks of commencing:

- a sentenced detention order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced detention order
- a sentenced community-based order, as a proportion of all young people commencing a sentenced community-based order.

An eligible young person is one who is serving a sentenced order that requires case management.

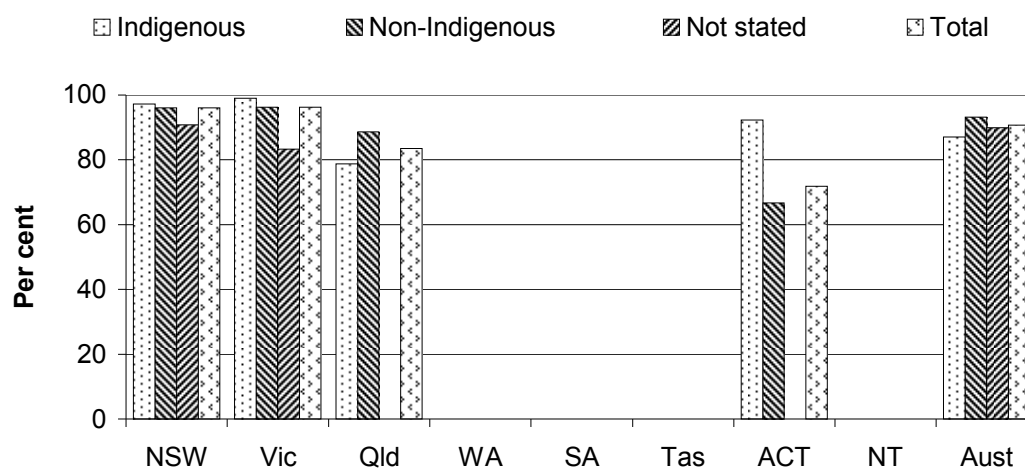
A high or increasing rate of case plans prepared is desirable.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete.

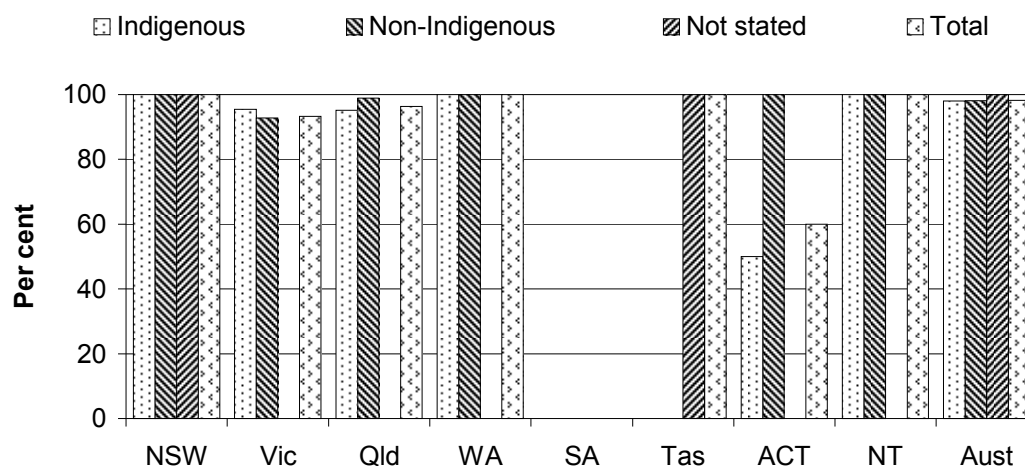
Nationally, 90.7 per cent of case plans were prepared within six weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order in 2008-09 (figure 15.8(a)). Nationally, 98.2 per cent of case plans were prepared within six weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order in 2008-09 (figure 15.8(b)). Proportions varied across jurisdictions.

**Figure 15.8 Proportion of case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing sentenced detention orders and sentenced community-based orders, by Indigenous status, 2008-09<sup>a</sup>**

**(a) Case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order<sup>b</sup>**



**(b) Case plans prepared within 6-weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order<sup>c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Refer to table 15A.120 for detailed footnotes. <sup>b</sup> Data for case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order were not available for WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT. <sup>c</sup> Data for case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order were not available for SA.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 15A.120; 2010 Report, figure 15.21, p. 15.71.

---

## **Supported accommodation and assistance services**

Supported accommodation and assistance services aim to assist people who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless as a result of a crisis, including women and children escaping domestic violence.

The Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) was established in 1985 to bring homelessness programs funded by individual State and Territory governments and the Australian Government under one nationally coordinated program. The most recent program (SAAP V 2005-2010, but replaced on 1 January 2009) was governed by the *Supported Accommodation Assistance Act 1994*. The Act specified that the overall aim of SAAP was to provide transitional supported accommodation and related support services to assist people who are homeless to achieve self-reliance and independence. Within this broad aim, the goals of the SAAP program were to resolve crises, to re-establish family links where appropriate, and to re-establish a capacity to live independently of SAAP services.

As part of the SAAP program, non-government, community and local government agencies delivered a variety of services to clients, including supported accommodation, counselling, advocacy, links to housing, health, education and employment services, outreach support, brokerage and meals services, and financial and employment assistance.

### *SAAP and the link with other services*

Close links also exist with other forms of housing assistance reported in the Housing chapter of the Report (chapter 16). Chapter 16 focuses on the performance of government in providing public housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), community housing, and financial assistance for crisis accommodation under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA). As the CSHA was subsumed by the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) on 1 January 2009, chapter 16 of this Report includes CSHA data from 1 July 2008 to 31 December 2008, and NAHA data from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009 (termed CSHA/NAHA data).

## **Framework of performance indicators for supported accommodation and assistance services**

Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for SAAP services in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the

---

context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 15.9. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

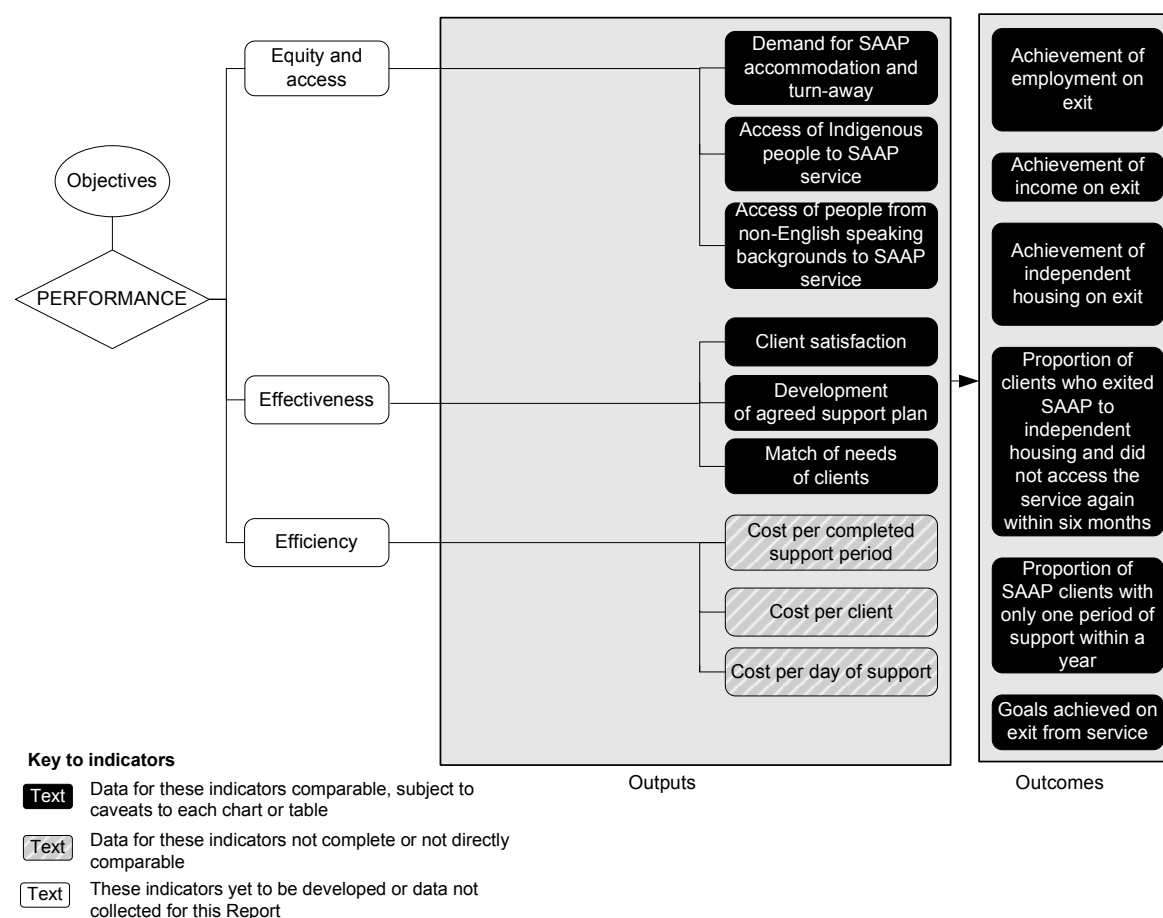
The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

COAG has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NAHA covers the area of housing and homelessness (previously SAAP) services, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC).

The measurement details of relevant National Agreement reporting were under development at the time of preparing this Report. It is anticipated that the performance indicator results reported in the Protection and support services chapter will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.



Figure 15.9 Performance indicators for SAAP services



Source: 2010 Report, figure 15.24, p. 15.82.

The SAAP data collection measures the number of clients and the number and types of services provided to clients, but is subject to limitations (box 15.6).

### Box 15.6 Information to be considered when analysing SAAP data

- Informed consent is an essential component of the integrity of the data. The principle of client/consumer rights (which underpins informed consent) recognises that clients do not receive services under a mandatory order. They have the right to accept or reject the services offered and they have the right to provide or not provide information while receiving SAAP services.
- Nationally, in 2007-08, clients consented to provide personal details for the SAAP client collection in 88.6 per cent of support periods, while 92.1 per cent of agencies participated in the client collection. A weighting system has been developed to adjust for client non-consent and agency non-participation (AIHW 2009).

---

## SAAP services reporting for Indigenous people

### *Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service*

‘Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure all Australians have equitable access to SAAP services on the basis of relative need (box 15.7).

#### **Box 15.7 Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service**

‘Access of Indigenous people to SAAP service’ is defined as the comparison between the representation of Indigenous people among all people whose valid requests for SAAP accommodation were unmet and their representation among SAAP clients who were accommodated during the year.

A high proportion of valid requests receiving assistance is desirable.

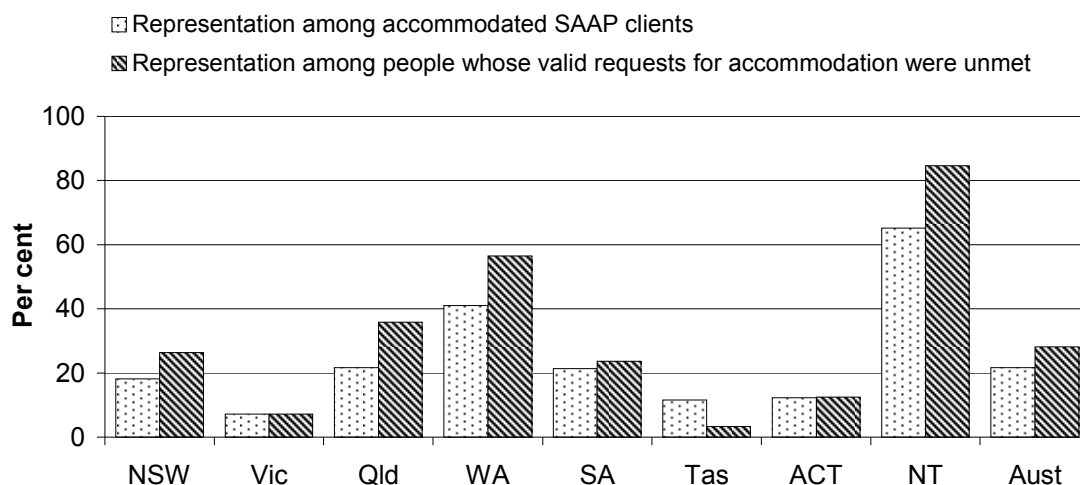
The indicator measures the extent to which the demand for assistance from Indigenous people is met or unmet. Unmet demand occurs when a homeless person expressly asking for supported accommodation, or support, cannot be provided with that assistance (although one-off assistance might be provided).

Supported accommodation and assistance services target homeless people in general, but access by special needs groups (such as Indigenous people) is particularly important.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, Indigenous people made up 28.2 per cent of all people whose valid requests for accommodation did not result in accommodation assistance in 2007-08 — a proportion greater than Indigenous clients among all accommodated SAAP clients (21.7 per cent). This result varied across jurisdictions (figure 15.10).

**Figure 15.10 Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See notes to table 15A.121 for details of data definitions.

Source: SAAP NDCA *Client and Demand for Accommodation Collections* (unpublished); AIHW (2009) *Demand for SAAP accommodation by Homeless People 2007-08: A report from the SAAP national data collection*. SAAP NDCA report series 13. Cat. No. HOU 211; table 15A.121; 2010 Report, figure 15.27, p. 15.88.

### *Development of agreed support plan*

‘Development of agreed support plan’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide high quality services that are appropriately targeted to meet the needs of SAAP clients (box 15.8).

#### **Box 15.8 Development of agreed support plan**

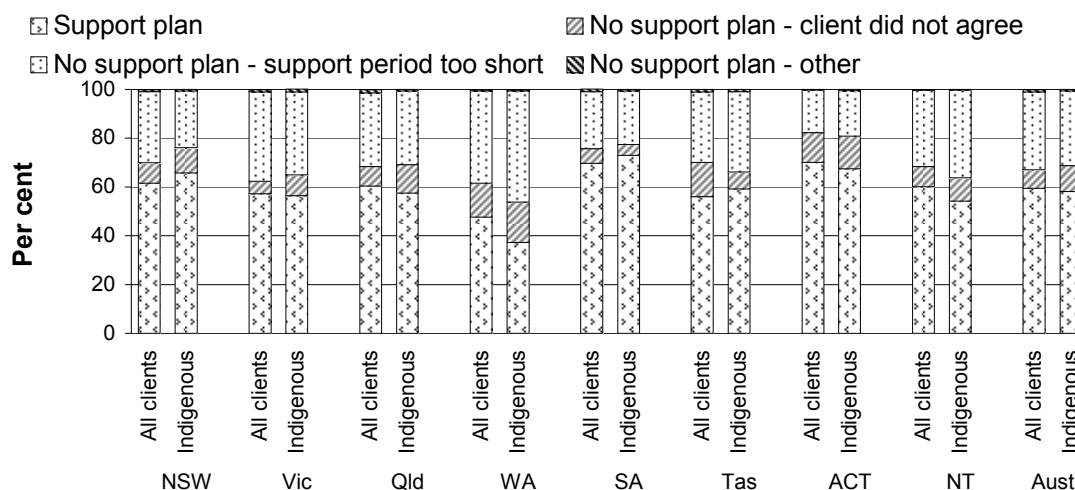
‘Development of agreed support plan’ is defined as the number of closed support periods with an agreed support plan divided by the total number of closed support periods. A closed support period is a support period that had finished on or before 30 June. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A high proportion of support periods with agreed support plans is desirable. However, in some instances, a support plan may be judged to be inappropriate (such as when a support period is short term).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, there was an agreed support plan for 59.5 per cent of closed support periods for all clients in 2007-08 (compared to 58.2 per cent for Indigenous clients). These proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 15.11).

**Figure 15.11 Closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> See notes to 2010 Report, tables 15A.185-186 for more details of data definitions.

Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); table 15A.122 and 2010 Report, table 15A.192; 2010 Report, figure 15.29, p. 15.91.

### Match of needs of clients

‘Match of needs of clients’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure that SAAP services meet client’s individual needs (box 15.9).

#### Box 15.9 Match of needs of clients

‘Match of needs of clients’ is defined as the number of distinct services required by clients that are provided, as well as those referred to another agency, divided by the total number of distinct services required by SAAP clients.

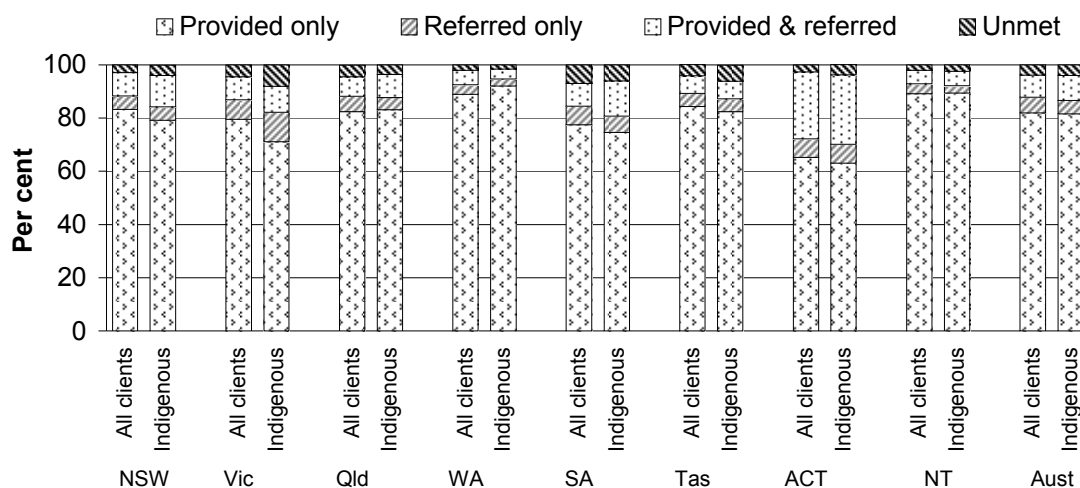
A high proportion of clients who received services they needed, or who were referred to another agency, is desirable.

The range of services needed by SAAP clients is broad (ranging from meals to laundry facilities to long term accommodation), so the effect of not providing these services varies. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous people and people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The proportions for Indigenous clients (96.0 per cent) and clients from a non-English speaking background (97.0 per cent) who received services in 2007-08 were similar to that for all clients (96.1 per cent). These proportions varied across jurisdictions (figures 15.12).

**Figure 15.12 Indigenous clients, by met and unmet support needs, 2007-08**



Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); table 15A.123 and 2010 Report, table 15A.194; 2010 Report, figure 15.31, p. 15.92.

## Indigenous outcomes for SAAP

### *Achievement of employment on exit*

‘Achievement of employment on exit’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enable clients to participate as productive and self-reliant members of society at the end of their support period (box 15.10).

---

### **Box 15.10 Achievement of employment on exit**

'Achievement of employment on exit' is defined as the number of closed support periods for SAAP clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain employment and training, and achieved employment after SAAP support, divided by the total number of closed support periods for clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain employment and training. Support periods reported relate to these clients only.

A high or increasing proportion of clients achieving employment after SAAP support is desirable.

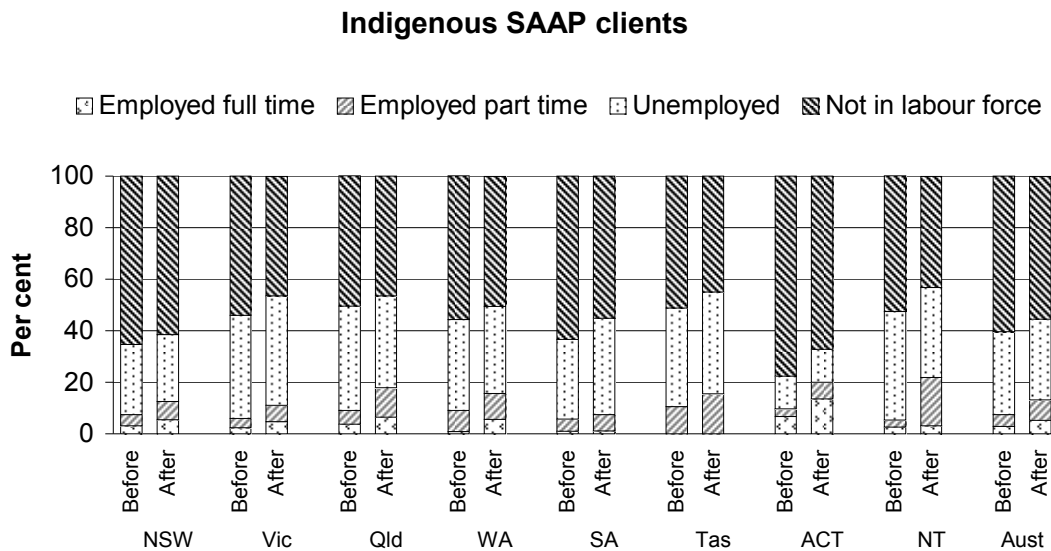
This indicator compares these clients' employment status before and after they requested SAAP support. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

This indicator relates to relatively short term outcomes — that is, outcomes for clients immediately after their support period. Longer term outcomes are important, but more difficult to measure.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, of those Indigenous clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain employment and training when entering SAAP in 2007-08, the proportion of clients who were employed either full time or part time increased from 7.5 per cent before support to 13.2 per cent after support (5.2 per cent full time and 8.0 per cent part time). The proportion of clients who were unemployed decreased from 32.1 per cent before support to 31.3 per cent after support. The proportion of clients who were not in the labour force decreased from 60.4 per cent before support to 55.4 per cent after support. These proportions varied across jurisdictions (figure 15.13(b) and table 15A.125).

**Figure 15.13 Changes in labour force status of clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain employment and training before/after SAAP support, 2007-08<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data are for people who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining employment when entering SAAP services.

Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); table 15A.125; 2010 Report, figure 15.36(b), p. 15.99.

### *Achievement of income on exit*

‘Achievement of income on exit’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enable clients to participate independently in society at the end of their support period (box 15.11).

---

### **Box 15.11 Achievement of income on exit**

'Achievement of income on exit' is defined as the number of closed support periods for SAAP clients who requested assistance to obtain or maintain a pension or benefit and exited SAAP with an income source, divided by the total number of closed support periods for clients who sought assistance to obtain or maintain a pension or benefit. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A high or increasing proportion of clients who requested income assistance and exited SAAP with an income source is desirable.

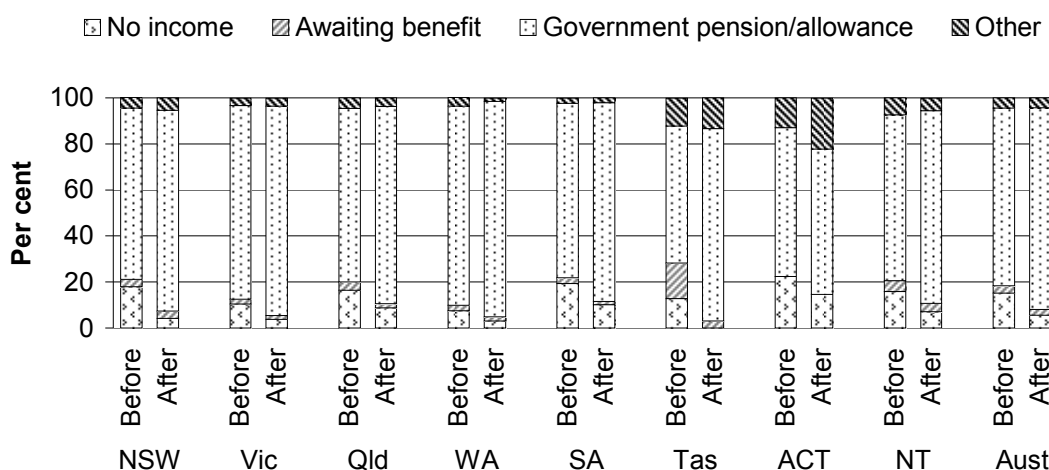
This indicator compares these clients' income status before and after they received SAAP support. A client's independence and self-reliance is enhanced when the client experiences a positive change in income source (for example, from having no income support to obtaining some income, including wages and/or benefits) on exit from SAAP services.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, in 2007-08 17.1 per cent of SAAP support periods in which clients who requested income assistance did not have income prior to SAAP assistance. After SAAP assistance, the proportion of SAAP support periods in which clients who had requested income assistance and had no income was 5.9 per cent (2010 Report, figure 15.37). The proportion of Indigenous clients who did not have income and requested income assistance also decreased after SAAP assistance (from 15.2 per cent to 5.6 per cent nationally) (figure 15.14). Both before and after SAAP assistance, the income source for the majority of SAAP clients was a government pension/benefit (figures 15.14 and 2010 Report, figure 15.37).



**Figure 15.14 Source of income immediately before/after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit, 2007-08**



Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); table 15A.127; 2010 Report, figure 15.38, p. 15.101.

### *Achievement of independent housing on exit*

‘Achievement of independent housing on exit’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enable clients to participate as productive and self-reliant members of society at the end of their support period (box 15.12).

#### **Box 15.12 Achievement of independent housing on exit**

‘Achievement of independent housing on exit’ is defined as the number of closed support periods in which clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining independent housing achieved independent housing, divided by the total number of closed support periods in which clients requested assistance obtaining or maintaining independent housing.

A high or increasing proportion of SAAP closed support periods in which clients achieve independent housing is desirable.

This indicator compares the proportion of clients who were in independent housing before and after they received SAAP support. It relates to relatively short term outcomes — that is, outcomes for clients immediately after their support period. Longer term outcomes are important, but more difficult to measure.

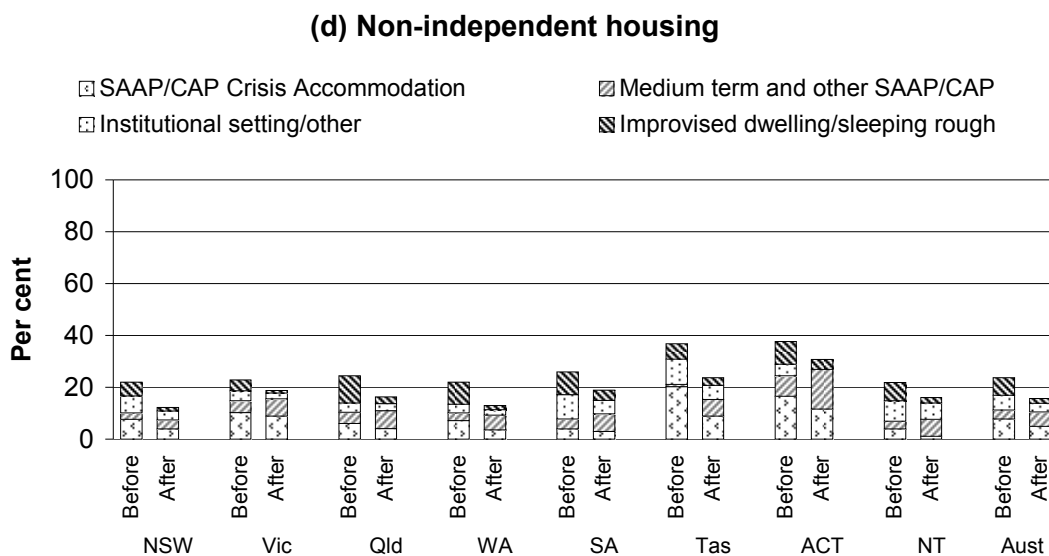
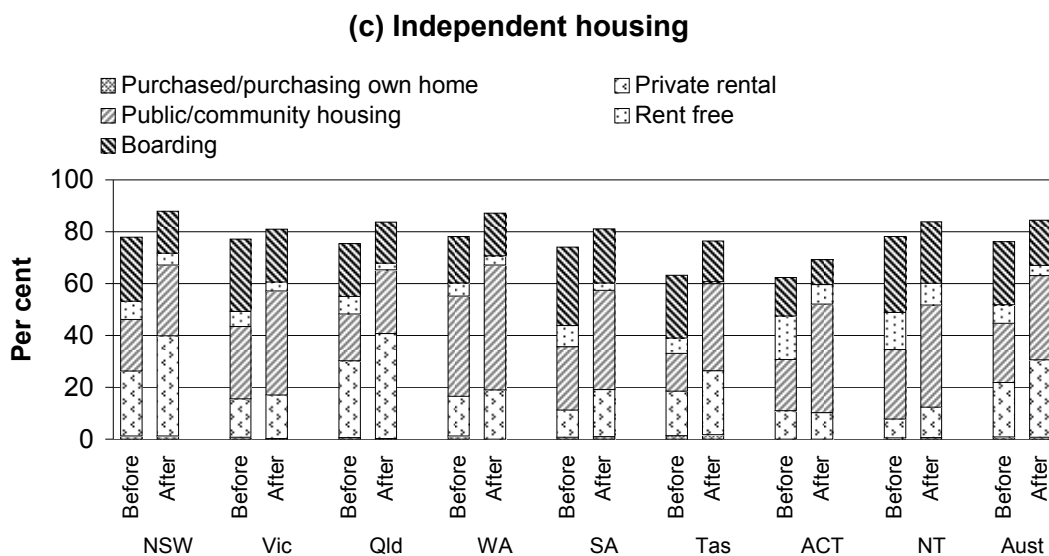
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

---

Among Indigenous clients, on a national basis, 84.4 per cent of clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining independent housing achieved independent housing at the end of a support period in 2007-08, including those who moved or returned to private rental housing (29.9 per cent), to public or community rental housing (32.5 per cent), and who were boarding (17.4 per cent) (figure 15.15a).

Closed support periods in which clients did not achieve independent housing included those who moved to, or continued to live in, short to medium term SAAP accommodation and other forms of non-independent accommodation (figure 15.15b).

**Figure 15.15 Accommodation type before and after SAAP support, for clients who requested assistance with obtaining or maintaining housing, Indigenous SAAP clients, 2007-08**



Source: SAAP NDCA Administrative Data and Client Collections (unpublished) table 15A.124 and 2010 Report, table 15A.202; 2010 Report, figure 15.40, p. 15.104.

*Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year*

‘Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to enable clients to participate independently in society at the end of their support period (box 15.13).

---

**Box 15.13 Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year**

'Proportion of SAAP clients with only one period of support within a year' is defined as the number of clients with only one support period during the year, divided by the total number of SAAP clients. Data are reported for all SAAP clients, and separately for Indigenous clients.

A high or increasing proportion of clients with only one support period during the year is desirable.

Many of the problems and barriers that lead people into homelessness are not easily fixed (FaHCSIA 2008). Therefore, a number of SAAP clients might access SAAP services several times before their needs are met on a permanent basis (for example, moving from crisis accommodation to medium term accommodation).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 72.7 per cent of SAAP clients had only one support period in 2007-08 (2010 Report, figure 15.41). The proportion for Indigenous clients was similar (71.6 per cent) (table 15A.126).

## **Future directions in performance reporting**

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of this chapter will align with applicable National Agreement indicators, including the National Indigenous Reform Agreement. Further alignment between the Report and National Agreement indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in National Agreement and National Partnership reporting.

While relevant ministerial groups, data agencies and the Steering Committee are progressing the development of performance indicators for the NAHA and associated partnerships, an interim SAAP collection will continue until end-June 2011.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 15A.3 is table 3 in the Protection and support services attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

<b>Table 15A.1</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.2</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)
<b>Table 15A.3</b>	Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.4</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.5</b>	Children in out-of-home care: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.6</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.7</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.8</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.9</b>	Children who exited care during the year 2008-09 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number)
<b>Table 15A.10</b>	Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June
<b>Table 15A.11</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2009
<b>Table 15A.12</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009
<b>Table 15A.13</b>	Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender
<b>Table 15A.14</b>	Target population data used for annual data, December ('000)
<b>Table 15A.15</b>	Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000)
<b>Single jurisdiction data NSW</b>	
<b>Table 15A.16</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales

---

<b>Table 15A.17</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.18</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.19</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.20</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.21</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.22</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.23</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.24</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.25</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.26</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.27</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, New South Wales

#### **Single jurisdiction data Vic**

<b>Table 15A.28</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.29</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.30</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.31</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.32</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.33</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.34</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.35</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.36</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Victoria (number)

- 
- Table 15A.37** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Victoria
- Table 15A.38** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria
- Table 15A.39** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria

**Single jurisdiction data Qld**

- Table 15A.40** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland
- Table 15A.41** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.42** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.43** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland
- Table 15A.44** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland
- Table 15A.45** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.46** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.47** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.48** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number)
- Table 15A.49** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland
- Table 15A.50** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland
- Table 15A.51** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland

**Single jurisdiction data WA**

- Table 15A.52** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia
- Table 15A.53** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)
- Table 15A.54** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)
- Table 15A.55** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia

---

<b>Table 15A.56</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.57</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.58</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.59</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.60</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.61</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.62</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.63</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

#### Single jurisdiction data SA

<b>Table 15A.64</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia
<b>Table 15A.65</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.66</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.67</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia
<b>Table 15A.68</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, South Australia
<b>Table 15A.69</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.70</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.71</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.72</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, South Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.73</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, South Australia
<b>Table 15A.74</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, South Australia
<b>Table 15A.75</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, South Australia



---

### Single jurisdiction data Tas

<b>Table 15A.76</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.77</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.78</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.79</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.80</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.81</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.82</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.83</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.84</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.85</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.86</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.87</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

### Single jurisdiction data ACT

<b>Table 15A.88</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.89</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.90</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.91</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.92</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.93</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.94</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Australian Capital Territory (number)

---

<b>Table 15A.95</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.96</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.97</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.98</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.99</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

#### Single jurisdiction data NT

<b>Table 15A.100</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.101</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.102</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.103</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.104</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.105</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.106</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.107</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.108</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.109</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.110</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.111</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

#### Juvenile Justice data

<b>Table 15A.112</b>	Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number)
<b>Table 15A.113</b>	Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 15A.114</b>	Custody nights, by Indigenous status, 2008–09

---

<b>Table 15A.115</b>	Proportion of pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.116</b>	Deaths in custody, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.117</b>	Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.118</b>	Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.119</b>	Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.120</b>	Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status, 2008-09

#### SAAP data

<b>Table 15A.121</b>	Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet
<b>Table 15A.122</b>	Closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients
<b>Table 15A.123</b>	Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet
<b>Table 15A.124</b>	Closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure
<b>Table 15A.125</b>	Closed support periods: Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support
<b>Table 15A.126</b>	Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year
<b>Table 15A.127</b>	Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit

## References

- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006a, *Family violence among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples*, Cat. No. IHW 17, Canberra.
- 2006b, *Homeless children in SAAP, 2004-05*, Bulletin 48, Canberra.
- 2009, *Homeless people in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007-08* Cat. No. HOU 185, Canberra.
- 2010, *Child Protection Australia, 2008-09*, Cat. No. CWS 33, Child Welfare Series No. 45, Canberra.
- DHS (Department of Human Services) 2002, *An Integrated Strategy for Child Protection and Placement Services*, Government of Victoria, Melbourne.
- FaHCSIA (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2008, *Measuring the Impact of SAAP-funded Homelessness Services on Client Self-reliance, Final Report*, Report prepared by the Social Policy Research Centre, University of New South Wales.

---

Gordon Report (Commission of Inquiry into Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities, chaired by Mrs Sue Gordon) 2002, *Putting the Picture Together*, State Law Publishers, Perth.

Report of the Northern Territory Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse 2007, *Ampe Akelyernemane Meke Mekarle "Little Children are Sacred"*, Northern Territory Government.

The Allen Consulting Group 2008, *Inverting the pyramid: Enhancing systems for protecting children*, Australian Research Alliance for Children and Youth, Australian Capital Territory.

---

# 16 Housing

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Housing chapter</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>Framework of performance indicators</b>	<b>315</b>
<b>Public housing and SOMIH services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>318</b>
<b>Indigenous community housing services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>330</b>
<b>Commonwealth Rent Assistance services reporting for Indigenous people</b>	<b>338</b>
<b>Future directions in performance reporting</b>	<b>345</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>346</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>347</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this chapter, table 16A.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. 16.15' this is page 16 of chapter 3 of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table 16A.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment 16A of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

Governments play a significant role in the Australian housing market, directly through housing assistance and indirectly through policies associated with land planning and taxation. The Australian, State and Territory governments share responsibility for housing assistance. Direct assistance includes public and community housing, home purchase and home ownership assistance, Indigenous

---

housing, State and Territory private rental assistance (such as State and Territory provided bond loans, guarantees and assistance with rent payments and advance rent payments, relocation expenses and other one-off grants) and Australian Government rent assistance.

This chapter focuses on the performance of governments in providing:

- public, State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) and community housing under the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement (CSHA) until 31 December 2008 and the National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) from 1 January 2009 (termed CSHA/NAHA in this chapter) (box 16.1)
- Indigenous community housing (ICH)
- Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).

**Box 16.1 Commonwealth State Housing Agreement and National Affordable Housing Agreement**

The CSHA is an agreement made between the Australian, State and Territory governments under the *Housing Assistance Act 1996* (Cwlth) to provide strategic direction and funding certainty for the provision of housing assistance. The aim of this agreement is to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing for those who most need it, for the duration of their need.

The 2003 CSHA came into effect on 1 July 2003 and was to operate until 30 June 2008 (but was extended to 31 December 2008, pending negotiation of the NAHA), and includes bilateral agreements between the Australian Government and each State and Territory government and an overarching multilateral agreement. There were generally separate bilateral agreements for mainstream and Indigenous housing in each jurisdiction.

The NAHA came into effect on 1 January 2009 and is an ongoing agreement that provides the framework for the parties to work together to improve housing affordability and homelessness outcomes for Australians. The objective of the NAHA is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation.

The parties to the NAHA are committed to:

- providing direction for a range of measures including: social housing; assistance to people in the private rental market; support and accommodation for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness; and home purchase assistance

(Continued on next page)

---

**Box 16.1 (Continued)**

- working towards improving coordination across housing related programs to make better use of existing stock and under-utilised Government assets and achieve better integration between housing and human services, including health and disability services
- reducing the rate of homelessness.

*Source:* FaCS (2003a); COAG (2009).

This chapter does not cover some Indigenous housing and infrastructure assistance provided by Australian, State and Territory governments, land councils and Indigenous community organisations.

### **Indigenous data in the Housing chapter**

The Housing chapter in the 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- descriptive data for the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), 2008-09
- low income households as a proportion of all new households for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations for SOMIH, 2005 to 2009
- net recurrent cost per dwelling for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- occupancy rates for SOMIH, 30 June 2005 to 30 June 2009
- average turnaround time for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- rent collection rate for SOMIH, 2004-05 to 2008-09
- proportion of tenants rating their current home as meeting their amenity and location needs for SOMIH, 2007
- proportion of customers very satisfied, satisfied or dissatisfied with SOMIH (per cent), 2007
- average weekly subsidy per rebated SOMIH household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent, 2009

- 
- proportion of SOMIH households with overcrowding at 30 June 2009
  - descriptive data for Indigenous community housing, 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity, at 30 June 2008
  - Indigenous community housing — dwelling condition, 2006
  - Indigenous community housing — net recurrent cost per dwelling, 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — occupancy rates (per cent), 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — rent collection rate (per cent), 2007-08
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent), 2006
  - Indigenous community housing — proportion of households with overcrowding, at 30 June 2008
  - Number and proportion of income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2009
  - income units receiving CRA, by geographic location, 2009
  - proportion of income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009
  - rebated SOMIH households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income(per cent), 2009
  - proportion of households in SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation (per cent), 2009
  - SOMIH non-rebated and multiple family households excluded, 2009
  - SOMIH housing policy context, 2009.

The average Indigenous household is larger than the average non-Indigenous household. In 2006, the average non-Indigenous Australian household size was 2.6 people, whereas the average household with at least one Indigenous person was 3.4 people (ABS 2007).

The Australian, State and Territory governments provided \$682.5 million for housing programs under the CSHA for the 6 months to 31 December 2008. Of this, the Australian Government provided \$492.5 million or 72.2 per cent, and State and Territory governments were collectively required to provide minimum matching funds of \$190.0 million or 27.8 per cent (FaHCSIA 2009). In addition, most jurisdictions provided additional funding above the minimum matching requirements. Public and community housing accounted for the majority of CSHA



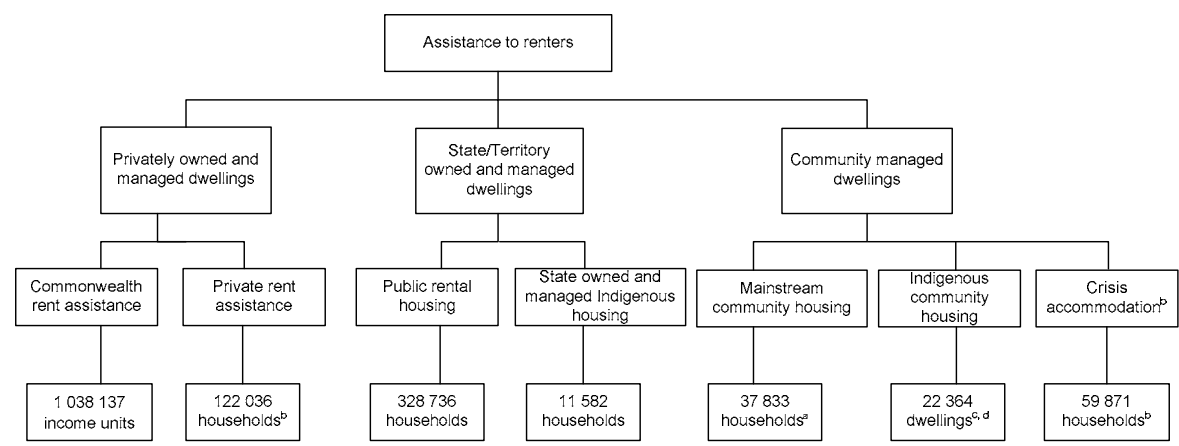
funding. Since 1 January 2009 the majority of funding for social housing was provided under the NAHA estimated at \$1459.5 million (State and Territory governments unpublished).

Indigenous community housing is also funded by the Australian, State and Territory governments. Some of the funding for ICH comes through the CSHA/NAHA.

Housing assistance is provided in various forms, and models for delivering assistance vary within and across jurisdictions. The eight main forms of assistance are outlined in box 16.2. This chapter focuses on five of these forms of assistance: public housing, SOMIH, community housing, ICH and CRA.

Figure 16.1 illustrates the range of government assistance to renters

Figure 16.1 Assistance across the rental sector, 2009<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup> Additional dwellings are funded under programs other than CSHA/NAHA. Data about these dwellings are not available. <sup>b</sup> For year ending 30 June 2008. <sup>c</sup> At 30 June 2008. <sup>d</sup> Includes permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered and unfunded/not actively registered ICH organisations. Of these dwellings 19 583 were managed by organisations administered by the State Governments and 2781 managed by organisations administered by the Australian Government.

Source: Australian, State and Territory governments (unpublished); AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW (2009) *Crisis Accommodation program 2007-08: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report*, Housing assistance data development series, Cat. no. HOU 202; AIHW (2009) *Private Rent Assistance 2007-08: Commonwealth State Housing Agreement national data report*, Housing assistance data development series, Cat. no. HOU 200; tables 16A.1, 16A.2, 16A.13, 16A.14 and 2010 Report, table 16A.65.

---

## Box 16.2 Forms of housing assistance

There are several significant forms of housing assistance.

- *Public housing*: dwellings owned (or leased) and managed by State and Territory housing authorities to provide affordable rental accommodation.
- *Community housing*: rental housing provided for low to moderate income or special needs households, managed by community-based organisations that have received capital or recurrent subsidy from government. Community housing models vary across jurisdictions, and the housing stock may be owned by a variety of groups including government.
- *State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH)*: houses owned by the State, targeted at Indigenous households.
- *Indigenous community housing (ICH)*: dwellings owned or leased and managed by ICH organisations and community councils in major cities, regional and remote areas.
- *Crisis accommodation*: accommodation services to help people who are homeless or in crisis. Services are generally provided by non-government organisations and many are linked to support services funded through SAAP/NAHA. Sources of government funding include CAP through the CSHA/NAHA, which provides funding for accommodation, and SAAP/NAHA funding for live-in staff, counselling and other support services.
- *Home purchase assistance*: assistance provided by State and Territory governments to low income households to help with home purchases or mortgage repayments.
- *Private rental assistance*: assistance funded by State and Territory governments to low income households experiencing difficulty in securing or maintaining private rental accommodation. This assistance may include ongoing or one-off payments to help households meet rent payments, one-off payments for relocation costs, guarantees or loans to cover the cost of bonds and housing assistance advice and information services. Assistance can be provided by community-based organisations funded by government.
- *Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA)*: a non-taxable income support supplement paid by the Australian Government to income support recipients or people who receive more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A and who rent in the private rental market.

Source: FaCS (2003a, 2003b).

### *State owned and managed Indigenous housing*

State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings funded through CSHA/NAHA are defined as those rental housing dwellings owned and managed by

---

government and allocated only to Indigenous Australians (AIHW 2006). They include dwellings managed by government Indigenous housing agencies for allocation to Indigenous tenants. There were 12 056 dwellings identified in the 2008-09 SOMIH collection (table 16A.2). From 1 January 2009, funding for housing was incorporated into the NAHA, but the NAHA does not separately identify funding for SOMIH.

In NSW, a separate statutory organisation — the Aboriginal Housing Office — is responsible for planning, administering and expanding policies, programs and the asset base for Aboriginal housing in that State. Funding for the office comes from the CSHA/NAHA and the State Government (in addition to its CSHA/NAHA commitments).

In Victoria, Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV) — a non-government community housing organisation — assists the government in the administration of SOMIH. Under the transition to independence strategy for AHV, tenancy management for many SOMIH properties was transferred to AHV in 2008-09. This has reduced the number of properties reported in Victoria as SOMIH and will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of properties reported as State managed ICH for 2008-09. It should be noted that while SOMIH stock is reported for the year 2008-09, ICH is reported for the year 2007-08.

The ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection. The ACT does not receive funding for, or administer, any Territory owned and managed Indigenous housing programs. In the NT, Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (ARHP) funding is directed to ICH.

Details of multiple family composition, non-rebated and other public households excluded from SOMIH data in this chapter are presented in table 16A.31.

### *Indigenous community housing*

Indigenous community housing refers to housing funded by State or Federal governments that is managed and delivered by ICH organisations. Funding for ICH comes through Australian Government programs such as the ARHP, CHIP and the National Aboriginal Health Strategy. State and Territory governments also provide funding for ICH. The funding and administrative arrangements for ICH vary across jurisdictions. In some jurisdictions, only the states are involved in the administration of ICH; in some only the Australian Government is involved; and in others both the State or Territory and the Australian governments are involved. From 1 January 2009, funding for housing, was incorporated into the NAHA, but the NAHA does not separately identify funding for ICH.

In 2007-08, the Australian Government funded and administered ICH in three jurisdictions, Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania. At the time data for this Report were collected (2007-08), in Tasmania there was only Australian Government administered ICH housing, while in Victoria and Queensland, some ICH housing was administered by the Australian Government and some by the State governments. In the five remaining jurisdictions — NSW, WA, SA, the ACT and the NT — funding from the applicable State or Territory and the Australian Government is combined and the State or Territory government has sole responsibility for the administration of ICH (AIHW 2009).

Descriptive information on ICH excluded from data in this chapter is contained in table 16A.14.

### *CRA*

Data on the number and proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA by income unit type are presented in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25, respectively.

### *Diversity of SOMIH services*

The proportions of SOMIH located by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification remoteness area structure (ASGC remoteness areas) are shown in table 16.1.

**Table 16.1 SOMIH — regional and remote area concentrations, at 30 June 2009 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Major cities	41.3	34.3	14.3	27.9	60.8	..	33.3
Inner regional	32.8	29.8	19.1	7.8	7.5	83.3	21.9
Outer regional	20.2	35.9	39.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	25.3
Remote	4.9	–	10.6	20.3	5.2	–	9.1
Very remote	0.7	..	16.6	23.1	8.5	–	10.3

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.2. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.2; 2010 Report, table 16.4, p. 16.16.

Eligibility criteria for access to SOMIH are generally consistent with those for public housing once an applicant has been confirmed as Indigenous (table 16A.32). The management of waiting lists varies across jurisdictions — for example, a number of jurisdictions use the same list for both public housing and SOMIH. Terms of tenure are the same as those for public housing for a number of jurisdictions.

---

The policy context of SOMIH is summarised in tables 16A.32.

### **Framework of performance indicators**

The Report's statistical appendix contains data that may assist in interpreting the performance indicators presented in this chapter. These data cover a range of demographic and geographic characteristics, including age profile, geographic distribution of the population, income levels, education levels, tenure of dwellings and cultural heritage (including Indigenous and ethnic status) (appendix A).

The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) has agreed six National Agreements to enhance accountability to the public for the outcomes achieved or outputs delivered by a range of government services, (see 2010 Report, chapter 1 for more detail on reforms to federal financial relations). The NAHA covers the area of Housing, while the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) establishes specific outcomes for reducing the level of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous Australians. The agreements include sets of performance indicators, for which the Steering Committee collates annual performance information for analysis by the COAG Reform Council (CRC). It is anticipated that the performance indicators reported in the Housing chapter will be revised to align with the performance indicators in the National Agreements for the 2011 Report.

---

**Box 16.3 Objectives for public, SOMIH and community housing under the 2003 CSHA and the 2009 NAHA**

The principles guiding the 2003 CSHA are to:

1. maintain a core Social Housing sector to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options
2. develop and deliver affordable, appropriate, flexible and diverse housing assistance responses that provide people with choice and are tailored to their needs, local conditions and opportunities
3. provide assistance in a manner that is non-discriminatory and has regard to consumer rights and responsibilities, including consumer participation
4. commit to improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people in urban, regional and remote areas, through specific initiatives that strengthen the Indigenous housing sector and the responsiveness and appropriateness of the full range of mainstream housing options
5. ensure housing assistance links effectively with other programs and provides better support for people with complex needs, and has a role in preventing homelessness
6. promote innovative approaches to leverage additional resources into Social Housing, through community, private sector and other partnerships
7. ensure that housing assistance supports access to employment and promotes social and economic participation
8. establish greater consistency between housing assistance provision and outcomes, and other social and economic objectives of government, such as welfare reform, urban regeneration, and community capacity-building
9. undertake efficient and cost-effective management which provides best value to governments
10. adopt a cooperative partnership approach between levels of government towards creating a sustainable and more certain future for housing assistance
11. promote a national, strategic, integrated and long term vision for affordable housing in Australia through a comprehensive approach by all levels of government.

The objective of the NAHA is that all Australians have access to affordable, safe and sustainable housing that contributes to social and economic participation.

*Source:* FaCS (2003a) p. 4; COAG (2009).

Indigenous community housing aims to achieve the outcomes listed in box 16.4 as part of the *Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010* strategy.

---

#### **Box 16.4 Objectives for Indigenous housing and Indigenous community housing**

In May 2001, housing ministers endorsed a 10-year statement of new directions for Indigenous housing, Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010 (BBF). BBF recognised that Indigenous housing was a major national issue requiring priority action and sought to improve housing and environmental health outcomes for Indigenous Australians. The focus of BBF was on: identifying and addressing outstanding need; improving the viability of ICH organisations; establishing safe, healthy and sustainable housing for Indigenous Australians, especially in rural and remote communities; and establishing a national framework for the development and delivery of improved housing outcomes for Indigenous Australians by State, Territory and community housing providers.

The National Reporting Framework (NRF) for Indigenous Housing was developed to provide a framework for reporting across all Indigenous housing programs and on the implementation and outcomes of BBF.

The guiding principles and objectives for achieving better Indigenous housing are to:

1. provide better housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and contributes to their health and well being
2. provide better housing services that are well managed and sustainable
3. ensure housing growth in the number of houses to address both the backlog of Indigenous housing need and emerging needs of a growing Indigenous population
4. ensure improved partnerships in a way that Indigenous people are fully involved in the planning, decision making and delivery of services by governments
5. ensure greater effectiveness and efficiency in a way that assistance is properly directed to meeting objectives, and that resources are being used to best advantage
6. commit to improved performance linked to accountability for the program performance reporting based on national data collection systems and good information management
7. promote the a 'whole of government' coordination of services approach that ensures greater coordination of housing and housing-related services linked to improved health and well being outcomes.

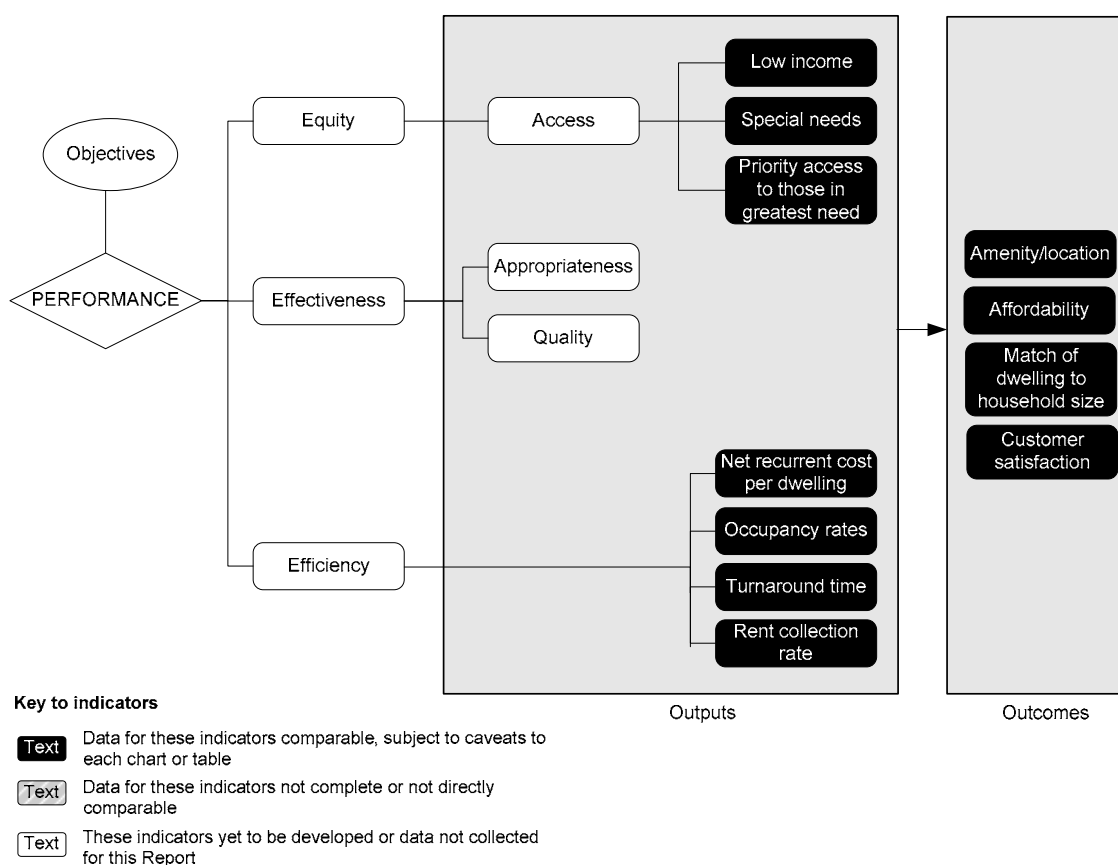
The recent CSHA and the current NAHA (and the NIRA) place greater emphasis on Australian, State and Territory governments improving housing outcomes for Indigenous people, and governments have committed to improving access to mainstream housing options for Indigenous people living in urban and regional areas.

*Source:* AIHW (2009); FaCSIA (2001).

## Public housing and SOMIH services reporting for Indigenous people

Data for Indigenous people are reported for SOMIH performance indicators in the 2010 Report (figure 16.2). The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Figure 16.2 Performance indicators for public housing and SOMIH



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.2, p. 16.22.

Some descriptive information on public housing are included in table 16A.1. Some descriptive data on SOMIH are included in table 16A.12. As outlined in 2010 Report, section 16.1, the ACT and the NT are not included in the SOMIH data collection.

### Low income

‘Low income’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to assist people unable to access alternative suitable housing options (box 16.5).



### Box 16.5 Low income

'Low income' is defined as the number of new low income households as a proportion of all new households. Two measures are reported:

- the proportion of new households with low income A — households where all members receive an income equivalent to or below 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate (pension rates have been selected for calculating this indicator because they are higher than allowance rates)
- the proportion of new households with low income B — households with an income above 100 per cent of the government income support benefits at the pensioner rate, but below the effective cut-off for receiving any government support benefits.

High or increasing values for these measures indicate a high degree of access for low income households.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income A households for SOMIH in 2008-09 was 86.0 per cent (table 16.2). The proportion of new tenancies allocated to low income B households is reported in the attachment (table 16A.3).

Table 16.2 **SOMIH — new low income A households, as a proportion of all new households (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>New low income A households as proportion of all new households</i>							
2004-05	94.2	87.7	76.1	92.9	86.0	86.0	88.0
2005-06	95.9	88.2	89.2	88.6	86.5	93.3	90.4
2006-07	95.5	89.9	76.5	87.9	88.7	100.0	87.7
2007-08	95.0	82.4	75.4	88.3	85.5	82.4	86.0
2008-09	91.5	na	81.4	85.0	88.8	82.1	86.0

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.3. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.3; 2010 Report, table 16.7, p. 16.24.

### *Special needs*

'Special needs' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.6).

### Box 16.6 Special needs

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households. Special needs households are defined as those households that have either a household member with disability, a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members. Special needs households for SOMIH are defined as those households that have either a household member with disability or a principal tenant aged 24 years or under, or 50 years or over.

A high or increasing proportion indicates a high degree of access by these special needs households.

Data for public housing cannot be compared with those of SOMIH or community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of new tenancies allocated to special needs households for SOMIH was 48.3 per cent in 2008-09 (table 16.3).

Table 16.3 **SOMIH — new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	51.5	45.4	45.2	49.2	42.1	66.7	48.1
2005-06	48.8	42.8	46.8	53.2	45.3	62.3	48.8
2006-07	47.6	52.9	47.0	44.6	45.6	65.6	47.4
2007-08	46.0	44.7	50.6	46.4	42.9	61.9	47.2
2008-09	53.5	na	51.4	39.6	41.7	75.0	48.3

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.4. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.4; 2010 Report, table 16.9, p. 16.26.

The proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs increased between 2007-08 and 2008-09 at the national level for SOMIH, but there were variations across the jurisdictions.

### *Priority access to those in greatest need*

'Priority access to those in greatest need' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing. This indicator provides information on whether allocation processes ensure that those in greatest need have first access to housing (box 16.7).

### Box 16.7 Priority access to those in greatest need

'Priority access to those in greatest need' is defined as the proportion of new allocations of housing to those in greatest need. Greatest need households are defined as households that at the time of allocation are either homeless, in housing inappropriate to their needs, or in housing that is adversely affecting their health or placing their life and safety at risk, or that have very high rental housing costs.

The following measures are reported: the percentages of new allocations to greatest need households overall; and for greatest need households waiting for periods of less than three months; three months to less than six months; six months to less than one year; one year to less than two years; and two years or more. As time to allocation reflects greatest need allocations as a percentage of all new allocations for the time period, these percentages are not cumulative.

High or increasing values for these measures, particularly for short time frames, indicate a high degree of access for those households in greatest need.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need for 2008-09 for SOMIH was 48.6 per cent (table 16.4).

Table 16.4 **SOMIH — proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need, 2008-09 (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Total for year ending 30 June</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>48.6</b>
Proportion of greatest need allocations to new allocations, by time to allocation							
<3 months	32.9	na	85.8	20.0	80.0	na	55.6
3–<6 months	20.6	na	87.8	67.4	100.0	na	55.9
6 months–<1 year	11.8	na	80.4	65.9	80.0	na	51.4
1–<2 years	5.6	na	85.0	56.0	61.1	na	50.7
2+ years	–	na	94.7	8.5	18.5	na	27.9

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.5. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.5; 2010 Report, table 16.11, p. 16.27.

### *Net recurrent cost per dwelling*

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is an indicator of governments' objective to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.8).

---

### **Box 16.8 Net recurrent cost per dwelling**

'Net recurrent cost per dwelling' is defined as total recurrent expenses, including administration and operational costs, divided by the total number of dwellings. It measures the average cost of providing assistance per dwelling. Cost of providing assistance (including capital) per dwelling is also reported.

Holding other factors equal, a lower or decreasing net recurrent cost per dwelling suggests an improvement in efficiency.

Cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The cost incurred by jurisdictions in providing SOMIH include:

- administration costs (the cost of the administration offices of the property manager and tenancy manager)
- operating costs (the costs of maintaining the operation of the dwelling, including repairs and maintenance, rates, the costs of disposals, market rent paid and interest expenses)
- depreciation costs
- the user cost of capital (the cost of the funds tied up in the capital used to provide public housing and SOMIH). 2010 Report, Box 16.11 provides a discussion of the user cost of capital in general and how it relates to housing.

Due to a high level of capital expenditure in housing, cost per dwelling is predominantly driven by the user cost of capital (2010 Report, box 16.11). Caution must therefore be used when interpreting the indicator because the user cost of capital and service delivery models differ across jurisdictions.

Nationally, the net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling for SOMIH was \$8484 in 2008-09 (table 16.5). Capital cost data for SOMIH are not available for this Report. As with other indicators, it is not appropriate to compare the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for public housing with the net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling for SOMIH, because there is greater scope for economies of scale in administration costs with public housing, which is a much larger program overall.

SOMIH dwellings are also slightly more concentrated in regional and remote areas, where the cost of providing housing assistance is potentially greater. The need to construct culturally appropriate housing (possibly requiring different amenities) can also affect the cost per dwelling. Further, different cost structures can apply to the

programs. Construction of dwellings under SOMIH, for example, can involve a skills development element to allow for training of Indigenous apprentices in regional areas.

**Table 16.5 SOMIH — net recurrent cost of providing assistance per dwelling (2008-09 dollars)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	Total
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2004-05	6 078	5 762	7 373	8 242	4 947	5 873	6 552
2005-06	6 158	7 127	7 557	8 713	7 958	6 373	7 295
2006-07	6 379	4 471	8 192	8 362	7 318	7 050	7 101
2007-08	6 543	5 177	8 550	11 267	9 993	6 832	8 418
2008-09	7 052	4 436	9 019	8 981	10 620	7 141	8 484

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.6. <sup>b</sup> Data are presented in real dollars based on the ABS Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (2008-09 = 100) table AA.11.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.6; 2010 Report, table 16.13, p. 16.31.

### Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to ensure efficient housing utilisation (box 16.9).

#### Box 16.9 Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is defined as the proportion of rental housing stock occupied by households. The term ‘occupied’ refers to rental housing stock occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant housing authority.

A high or increasing proportion suggests greater efficiency of housing utilisation.

Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply and demand.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

The national average proportion of SOMIH stock occupied at 30 June 2009 was 96.1 per cent (table 16.6).

**Table 16.6 SOMIH — occupancy rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.7.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.7; 2010 Report, table 16.15, p. 16.32.

### *Turnaround time*

‘Turnaround time’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.10).

#### **Box 16.10 Turnaround time**

‘Turnaround time’ is defined as the average time taken for occupancy of available dwelling stock to rent through normal processes.

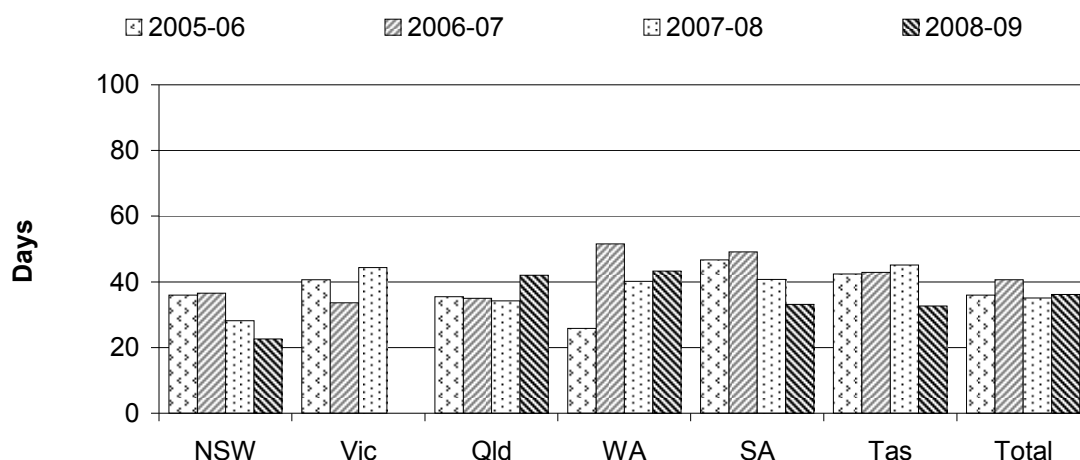
A low or decreasing turnaround time suggests efficient housing allocation.

‘Normal’ vacancies exclude properties that are offline or are undergoing major redevelopment and where there is no suitable applicant but include hard-to-let properties as this relates to tenancy management. This indicator may be affected by changes in maintenance programs and stock allocation processes, and some jurisdictions may have difficulty excluding stock upgrades. Cultural factors may also influence the national average turnaround time for SOMIH dwellings relative to public housing dwellings. Following the death of a significant person, for example, a dwelling may need to be vacant for a longer period of time (Morel and Ross 1993). A higher proportion of SOMIH dwellings in regional and remote areas may also contribute to delays in completing administrative tasks and maintenance before dwellings can be re-tenanted.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the average number of days for vacant stock to remain unallocated in 2008-09 was 36.2 days for SOMIH (figure 16.3).

Figure 16.3 **SOMIH — average turnaround time<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.8. <sup>b</sup> Data for Victoria for 2008-09 are not available.

Source: AIHW (2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.8; 2010 Report, figure 16.4, p. 16.34.

### Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to undertake efficient and cost-effective management (box 16.11).

#### Box 16.11 Rent collection rate

‘Rent collection rate’ is defined as the total rent collected as a percentage of the total rent charged.

A high or increasing percentage suggests higher efficiency in collecting rent. All jurisdictions aim to maximise the rent collected as a percentage of the rent charged.

Differences in recognition policies, write-off practices, the treatment of disputed amounts, and the treatment of payment arrangements may affect the comparability of reported results. Further, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the rent collection rate in 2008-09 is 99.7 per cent for SOMIH (table 16.7).

**Table 16.7 SOMIH — rent collection rate (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	97.7	100.6	100.4	103.9	93.8	99.6	99.2
2005-06	100.5	99.0	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	92.8	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	89.2	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0
2008-09	99.8	na	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.9. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.9; 2010 Report, table 16.17, p. 16.35.

### *Amenity/location*

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.12).

#### **Box 16.12 Amenity/location**

‘Amenity/location’ is defined as the percentage of tenants rating amenity/location aspects of their dwelling as important and as meeting their needs.

A high or increasing level of satisfaction with amenity and location suggests the provision of housing assistance satisfies household needs.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, 70.0 per cent of Indigenous and 79.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated amenity aspects as important and meeting their needs. Similarly, at the national level, 80.0 per cent of Indigenous and 86.0 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants rated location aspects as important and meeting their needs (AIHW 2007).

SOMIH tenants were asked whether particular aspects of the amenity and location of their dwellings were important to them and, if so, whether they felt their needs were met. Nationally, 78 per cent of tenants for whom amenity was important felt that their needs were met, and of those tenants for whom location was important, 89 per cent felt that their needs were met (table 16A.10). Caution should be used when comparing the SOMIH survey results with the public housing survey results, due to the different demographic profile of Indigenous tenants and the different survey methods used. A mail-out survey is used for the public housing survey and interviews for the SOMIH survey. These differences may affect the comparability of the results.



---

## Affordability

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.13).

### Box 16.13 Affordability

‘Affordability’ is defined as tenants’ ability to access suitable housing. Two measures of affordability are reported:

- average weekly rental subsidy per rebated household, derived by dividing the total rental rebate amount by the total number of rebated households
- the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent.

A high or increasing value implies greater housing affordability.

The public housing and SOMIH affordability measure differs from that reported for community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the average weekly subsidy per rebated household was \$122.90 and the proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent was 98.9 per cent for SOMIH at 30 June 2009 (table 16.8). More information on the proportion of income paid in rent by SOMIH tenants is provided in table 16A.29.

**Table 16.8 SOMIH — average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent<sup>a</sup>**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average weekly subsidy per rebated household (\$)							
2009	125.70	92.26	150.51	95.93	109.35	87.37	122.90
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2009	97.5	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.5	100.0	98.9

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.11.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.11; 2010 Report, table 16.19, p. 16.38.

---

### *Match of dwelling to household size*

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.14).

#### **Box 16.14 Match of dwelling to household size**

‘Match of dwelling to household size’ is defined as the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses a proxy occupancy standard based on the size of the dwelling and household structure (see table below). Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the proxy occupancy standard.

#### **Proxy occupancy standard for appropriate sized dwelling**

<i>Household structure</i>	<i>Bedrooms required</i>
Single adult only	1 bedroom
Single adult (group)	1 bedroom (per adult)
Couple with no children	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with one child	2 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with two or three children	3 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with four children	4 bedrooms
Sole parent or couple with more than four children	equal to number of children

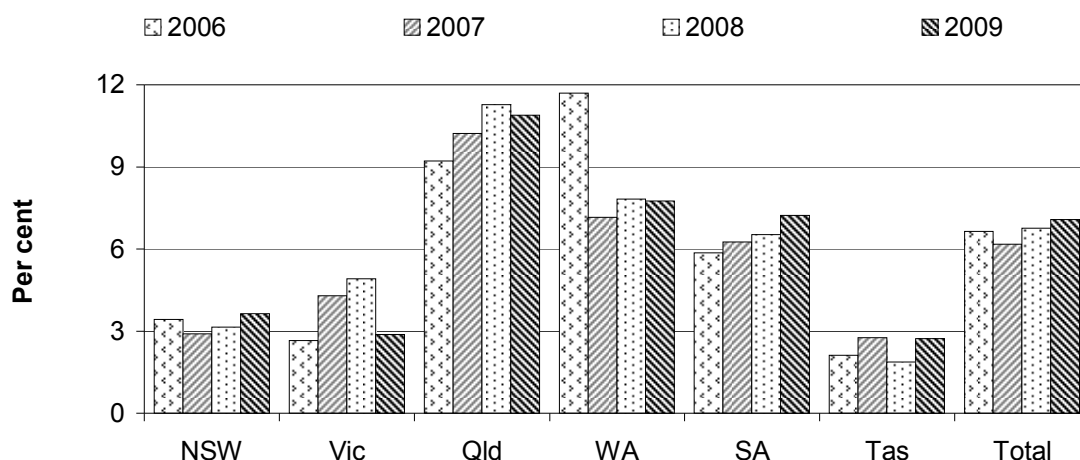
*Source:* AIHW (2006).

A low or decreasing proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of households with overcrowding for SOMIH was 7.1 per cent in 2009 (figure 16.4). Information on moderate overcrowding and underutilisation for SOMIH is provided in table 16A.30.

Figure 16.4 **SOMIH — proportion of households with overcrowding<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.12.

Source: AIHW (2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*; table 16A.12; 2010 Report, figure 16.6, p. 16.40.

### Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate for different households (box 16.15).

#### Box 16.15 Customer satisfaction

‘Customer satisfaction’ is defined as tenants’ satisfaction with the overall service provided by the State or Territory housing authority.

A high or increasing percentage for customer satisfaction can imply better housing assistance provision.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

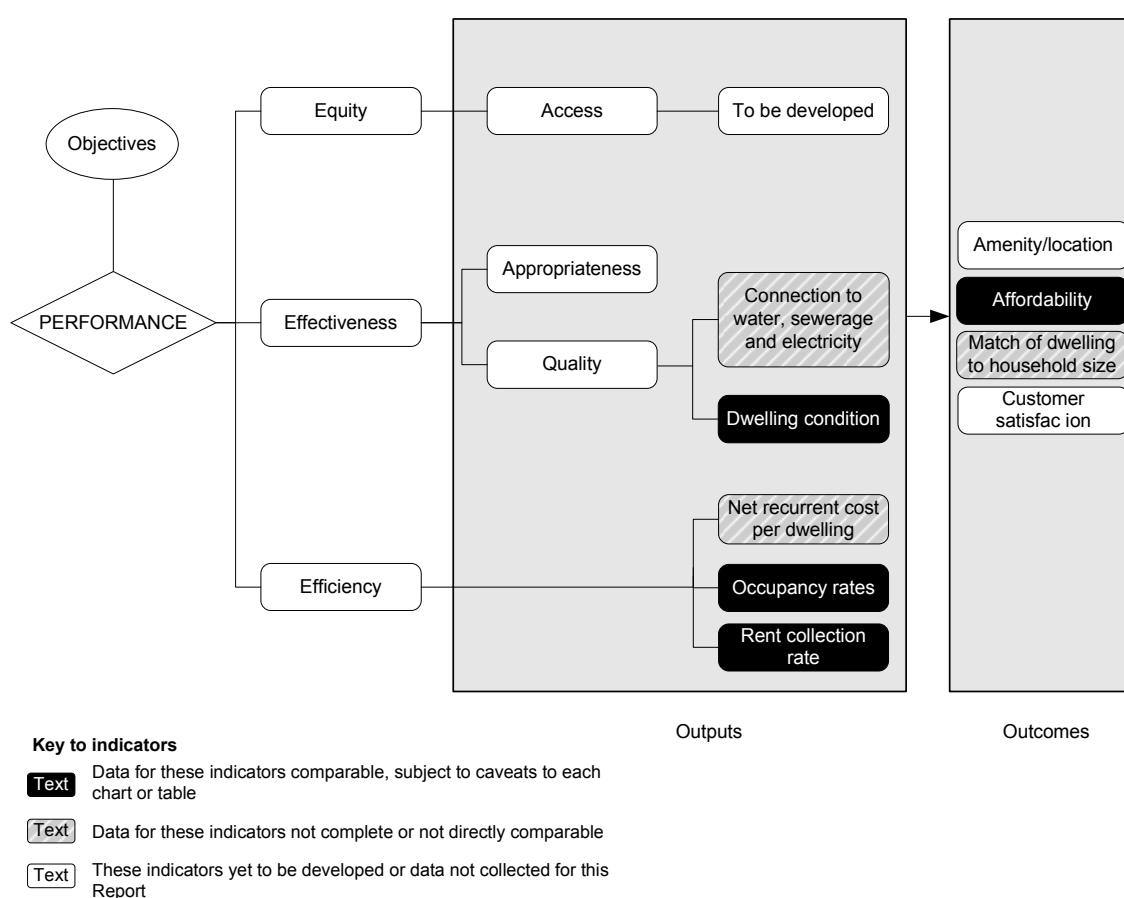
Nationally, 57 per cent of Indigenous and 72 per cent of non-Indigenous public housing tenants were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority in 2007 (AIHW 2007).

Data for SOMIH are sourced from the 2007 *National Social Housing Survey* for SOMIH. Nationally in 2007, 64 per cent of respondents were either satisfied or very satisfied with the overall service provided by their State housing authority (table 16A.10).

## Indigenous community housing services reporting for Indigenous people

Data for Indigenous people are reported for the performance indicators for ICH in the 2010 Report. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary. The performance indicator framework for ICH is presented in figure 16.5.

Figure 16.5 Performance indicators for ICH



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.12, p. 16.54.

Access indicators measure equitable access to ICH (box 16.16).

---

**Box 16.16 Performance indicator — access**

‘Access’ indicators are output indicators of governments’ objective to provide appropriate, affordable and secure housing assistance to people who are unable to access suitable housing.

Access has been identified as a key area for development in future Reports.

*Connection to water, sewerage and electricity*

‘Connection to water, sewerage and electricity’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide quality housing (box 16.17).

**Box 16.17 Connection to water, sewerage and electricity**

‘Connection to water, sewerage and electricity’ is defined as the proportion of ICH dwellings not connected to essential services. Specifically, it is measured as the number of permanent ICH dwellings not connected to organised water, sewerage and electricity systems as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A low or decreasing percentage suggests high housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are not directly comparable.

The percentage of Indigenous community houses not connected to water, sewerage and electricity at 30 June 2008 is presented in table 16.9.

**Table 16.9 ICH — proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to water, sewerage and electricity (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>Water</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.5
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	–	4.6	0.1	1.6
<b>Sewerage</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.1	2.1
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.9	..	–	6.2	0.1	2.1
<b>Electricity</b>										
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.3	1.8
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.7	..	–	5.2	–	1.8

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17. .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; tables 16A.15, 16A.16 and 16A.17; 2010 Report, table 16.24, p. 16.56.

### *Dwelling condition*

‘Dwelling condition’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide quality housing (box 16.18).

#### **Box 16.18 Dwelling condition**

‘Dwelling condition’ is defined as the proportion of ICH dwellings in poor condition and in need of major repair or replacement. It is measured as the number of permanent ICH dwellings in need of either major repair or replacement as a percentage of the total number of permanent dwellings.

A low or decreasing proportion suggests higher housing quality.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, there were 23.4 per cent of dwellings in need of major repair and 7.2 per cent of dwellings in need of replacement in 2006 (table 16A.18).

---

### Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is an output indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.19).

#### Box 16.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling

‘Net recurrent cost per dwelling’ is defined as total recurrent costs for ICH divided by the total number of permanent dwellings. It excludes cost of capital.

Holding other factors equal, a low or decreasing proportion suggests high efficiency.

The cost per dwelling indicators do not provide any information on the quality of service provided (for example, the standard of dwellings).

Data reported for this indicator are not complete nor directly comparable.

The net recurrent cost per dwelling for 2007-08 is presented in table 16.10.

Table 16.10 ICH — net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	Aust
2005-06	7 603	..	na	na	7 017	..	24 444	619	7 510	na
2006-07	8 286	..	3 415	na	3 394	..	na	na	na	5 195
2007-08	6 594	3 016	6 824	13 181	2 581	..	6 832	na	7 909	7 472

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.19. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.19; 2010 Report, table 16.25, p. 16.57.

### Occupancy rate

‘Occupancy rate’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide efficient housing utilisation (box 16.20).

### Box 16.20 Occupancy rate

'Occupancy rate' is defined as the proportion of dwellings occupied. 'Occupied dwelling' refers to dwellings occupied by tenants who have a tenancy agreement with the relevant ICH organisation.

A high or increasing occupancy rate suggests high efficiency of housing utilisation.

Occupancy is influenced by both turnover and housing supply.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable but are not complete.

Nationally, the proportion of ICH occupied at 30 June 2008 was 98.3 per cent (table 16.11).

Table 16.11 ICH — occupancy rates (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	Aust
2006	96.6	..	95.7	77.9	88.3	..	95.7	87.0	94.1	89.6
2007	98.3	..	100.0	91.0	89.0	..	100.0	na	94.9	96.2
2008	96.0	99.1	98.1	na	93.3	..	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.3

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.20. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.20; 2010 Report, table 16.26, p. 16.58.

### Rent collection rate

'Rent collection rate' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide efficient and cost-effective management of housing (box 16.21).

### Box 16.21 Rent collection rate

'Rent collection rate' is defined as the total rent collected as a proportion of the rent charged.

A high or increasing proportion suggests efficiency in collecting rent.

As with mainstream community housing, payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean the rent collected over a 12 month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable but are not complete.



The national rent collection rate in 2007-08 was 97.6 per cent (table 16.12).

**Table 16.12 ICH — rent collection rate (per cent)<sup>a</sup>**

	<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>Aus Gov<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	89.4	..	97.4	94.1	102.7	..	100.0	103.8	84.7	94.2
2006-07	90.0	..	96.6	96.8	65.5	..	100.0	111.5	92.0	96.2
2007-08	89.8	95.4	90.8	101.1	63.5	..	100.4	114.4	93.2	97.6

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.21. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.21; 2010 Report, table 16.27, p. 16.59.

### *Amenity/location*

‘Amenity/location’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households (box 16.22).

#### **Box 16.22 Amenity/location**

‘Amenity/location’ is defined as the proportion of tenants rating amenity and location aspects as important and as meeting their needs.

Higher levels of satisfaction with amenity and location imply the provision of housing assistance that satisfies household needs.

The amenity/location indicator is a survey-based measure.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2010 Report.

### *Affordability*

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide affordable housing to assist people who are unable to access suitable housing (box 16.23).

### Box 16.23 Affordability

'Affordability' is defined as the extent to which low income households are paying a large share of their income in rent. It is measured as the number of ICH households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income in rent, divided by the total number of ICH households.

A low or decreasing proportion indicates that housing is more affordable.

ABS Census data are reported for 2001 and 2006 and administrative data are reported for 2007. The ICH affordability measure differs from that reported for public housing, SOMIH and community housing.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Nationally, the proportion of ICH households in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised incomes paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent was 3.4 per cent in 2006 (table 16.13).

Table 16.13 **ICH — proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)<sup>a, b</sup>**

	NSW <sup>c</sup>	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust
2001	28.9	31.1	20.2	12.4	12.3	20.9	5.2	15.8
2006	31.3	41.6	19.9	7.4	15.9	42.6	3.9	15.1

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and over time and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.22. <sup>b</sup> Low income households refer to those in the bottom 40 per cent of equalised gross household income. <sup>c</sup> NSW data include data for the ACT.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*; table 16A.22; 2010 Report, table 16.28, p. 16.60.

### *Match of dwelling to household size*

'Match of dwelling to household size' is an indicator of governments' objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to the needs of different households, such as household size (box 16.24).

### Box 16.24 Match of dwelling to household size

'Match of dwelling to household size' is defined as the proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding. The indicator uses the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) which is sensitive to both household size and composition. Overcrowding is deemed to have occurred where two or more additional bedrooms are required to satisfy the standard. The CNOS specifies that:

- no more than two people shall share a bedroom
- parents or couples may share a bedroom
- children under 5 years, either of the same sex or opposite sex may share a bedroom
- children under 18 years of the same sex may share a bedroom
- a child aged 5 to 17 years should not share a bedroom with a child under 5 of the opposite sex
- single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.

A low proportion indicates less overcrowded households.

Data reported for this indicator are not complete nor directly comparable.

The proportion of ICH households with overcrowding at 30 June is illustrated in table 16.14.

Table 16.14 ICH — proportion of households with overcrowding (per cent)<sup>a</sup>

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aus Gov <sup>b</sup>	Aust
2006	na	..	36.6	na	5.6	..	4.5	na	19.3	na
2007	na	..	27.2	na	24.1	..	na	na	24.5	na
2008	29.1	–	36.6	na	na	..	–	na	10.2	na

<sup>a</sup> Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions and comparisons could be misleading. Reasons for this are provided in table 16A.23. <sup>b</sup> Contains data from Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania not published separately, and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the FaHCSIA survey for 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08. **na** Not available. **..** Not applicable. **–** Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168; table 16A.23; 2010 Report, table 16.29, p. 16.61.

---

## *Customer satisfaction*

‘Customer satisfaction’ is an indicator of governments’ objective to provide housing assistance that is appropriate to different households (box 16.25).

### **Box 16.25 Customer satisfaction**

‘Customer satisfaction’ is defined as satisfaction with the overall quality of service provided.

A higher proportion of satisfied tenants can imply better housing assistance provision.

Data for this indicator were not available for the 2010 Report.

## **Commonwealth Rent Assistance services reporting for Indigenous people**

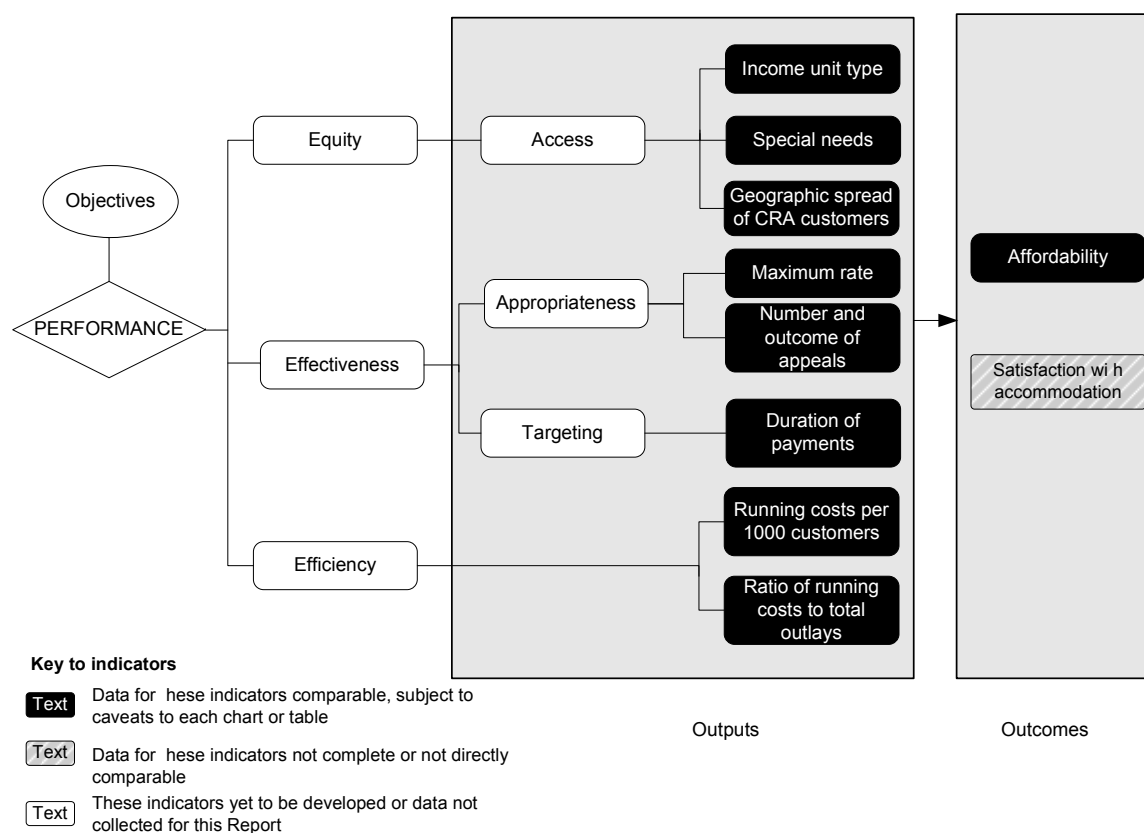
Data for Indigenous people are reported for a subset of the performance indicators for CRA in the 2010 Report. It is important to interpret these data in the context of the broader performance indicator framework outlined in figure 16.6. The performance indicator framework shows which data are comparable in the 2010 Report. For data that are not considered directly comparable, the text includes relevant caveats and supporting commentary.

Data for CRA recipients are for individuals and families paid CRA by Centrelink under the *Social Security Act 1991* or family assistance law. CRA data do not include equivalent payments made by the Department of Veterans Affairs, or payments made with Abstudy on behalf of the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR).

Data are generally for those entitled to CRA at 5 June 2009. Centrelink recorded 1 038 137 individuals and families as being entitled to CRA with a social security or family assistance payment for that day (FaHCSIA unpublished). Other published figures may include individuals and families who were paid CRA in the previous fortnight, some of whom were only entitled to payment for an earlier period.

Important eligibility requirements for CRA (which is paid automatically once eligibility has been established) are (1) the receipt of an income support payment or more than the base rate of the Family Tax Benefit Part A, and (2) liability to pay rent.

Figure 16.6 Performance indicators for CRA



Source: 2010 Report, figure 16.13, p. 16.64.

### Income unit type

‘Income unit type’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide financial assistance in an equitable manner (box 16.26).

#### Box 16.26 Income unit type

‘Income unit type’ reports the proportion of income units receiving CRA by income unit type. An income unit comprises a single person (with or without dependent children) or a couple (with or without dependent children).

Data for this indicator are difficult to interpret. CRA is a demand driven payment whose mix of customers depends upon eligibility for the primary payment.

The number of CRA recipients in terms of the income units in each State and Territory is influenced by a number of factors, including the size of the base population, dependence on welfare and levels of home ownership.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Of the 1 038 137 income units entitled to receive CRA at 5 June 2009, 37 181 (approximately 3.6 per cent) self-identified as Indigenous. Single people with no children represented approximately 52.6 per cent of income units receiving CRA and 39.5 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving CRA (table 16.15). Data for the total number and proportion of income units by the income unit type disaggregated at the jurisdiction level are presented in 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48, 16A.49.

**Table 16.15 Income units receiving CRA, by income unit type, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

<i>Type of income unit</i>	<i>Income units</i>		<i>Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>income units</i>	<i>CRA recipients</i>
Single, no dependent children aged under 16	397 507	38.3	11 368	30.6
Single, no children, sharer	148 271	14.3	3 318	8.9
Single, one or two dependent children aged under 16	189 750	18.3	9 272	24.9
Single, three or more dependent children aged under 16	38 434	3.7	3 090	8.3
Partnered, no dependent children aged under 16	91 244	8.8	2 292	6.2
Partnered, one or two dependent children aged under 16	117 664	11.3	4 550	12.2
Partnered, three or more dependent children aged under 16	52 350	5.0	3 130	8.4
Partnered, illness or temporarily separated	2 707	0.3	137	0.4
Unknown income unit	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37 181</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); tables 16A.24 and 16A.25 and 2010 Report, tables 16A.48 and 16A.49; 2010 Report, table 16.30, p. 16.65.

### *Special needs*

‘Special needs’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide income support recipients and low income families with financial assistance (box 16.27).

---

**Box 16.27 Special needs**

'Special needs' is defined as the proportion of income units receiving CRA allocated to a special needs category. Special needs income units are defined as those income units that have the primary and/or secondary member who receives a Disability Support Pension, or is aged 24 years or under, or 75 years or over, or one or more Indigenous members.

Data for this indicator are difficult to interpret. The number of CRA recipients in each State and Territory is influenced by a number of factors, including the size of the base populations and levels of home ownership.

This indicator provides an overview of the level of assistance provided to disadvantaged groups and facilitates comparison with special needs groups in public housing. CRA is a demand driven payment that has no benchmark in terms of assistance provided to special needs customers. Additional measures of special need, which include a geographic dimension, are reported under affordability.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Table 16.16 illustrates the number and proportion of income units receiving CRA at 5 June 2009 by jurisdiction, Indigenous status and geographic location.

Overall, 57.5 per cent of income units receiving CRA at 5 June 2009 were in capital cities, while 42.5 per cent were in the rest of the State or Territory (FaHCSIA unpublished). For Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 32.6 per cent were located in capital cities, while 67.4 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory. For non-Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 58.4 per cent were located in capital cities, while 41.6 per cent lived in the rest of the State or Territory (table 16.16).

People who own their home are not entitled to CRA. Indigenous people receiving social security benefits are less likely to own their home and therefore are more likely to receive CRA. Nationally, 6.9 per cent of Indigenous income units receiving social security or family payments were homeowners, while 43.9 per cent of non-Indigenous income units receiving benefits were home owners, in 2009 (FaHCSIA unpublished).

**Table 16.16 Income units receiving CRA, by 'special needs' and geographic location, 2009<sup>a</sup>**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	339 068	227 445	242 417	80 278	73 833	25 009	7 969	4 227	1 000 269
In capital city	%	55.4	69.0	41.9	74.4	76.1	42.9	99.9	81.0	58.4
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.6	31.0	58.1	25.6	23.9	57.1	0.1	19.0	41.6
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	95.8	98.6	95.1	96.6	97.6	95.1	97.8	81.7	96.4
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	96.1	98.7	69.8	97.5
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Income units	no.	14 708	3 206	12 370	2 707	1 788	1 297	151	916	37 154
In capital city	%	26.1	40.3	26.8	53.7	59.2	38.6	100.0	52.6	32.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	73.9	59.7	73.2	46.3	40.8	61.4	..	47.4	67.4
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	4.2	1.4	4.9	3.3	2.4	4.9	1.9	17.7	3.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.2	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension</i>										
Income units	no.	68 616	48 306	47 613	15 135	15 871	5 668	1 062	1 149	203 432
In capital city	%	46.6	65.4	40.1	72.0	75.0	43.9	99.3	71.7	54.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.3	34.6	59.8	27.9	24.9	56.1	0.3	27.9	45.9
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	19.4	20.9	18.7	18.2	21.0	21.5	13.0	22.1	19.6
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.9

(Continued on next page)



**Table 16.16 (Continued)**

*Aged 24 years or under*

Income units	no.	45 838	32 583	38 723	12 466	11 863	5 053	2 596	685	149 824
In capital city	%	45.0	62.8	45.6	77.0	79.1	47.3	100.0	75.6	55.5
In rest of State/Territory	%	54.9	37.2	54.3	22.9	20.9	52.7	..	23.1	44.4
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	12.9	14.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	19.2	31.9	13.2	14.4
Aged 24 years or under population, as proportion of total population	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over</i>										
Income units	no.	29 448	19 597	20 755	7 938	7 421	2 102	420	201	87 886
In capital city	%	53.1	67.3	38.5	71.4	68.6	35.1	100.0	66.2	55.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	46.8	32.7	61.4	28.5	31.3	64.9	..	33.8	44.3
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	5.2	3.9	8.5
Aged 75 years or over population, as proportion of total population	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total income units<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>353 939</b>	<b>230 738</b>	<b>254 994</b>	<b>83 118</b>	<b>75 647</b>	<b>26 307</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>

<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.26. <sup>b</sup> Totals will not add up to 100 per cent due to income units being included in more than one 'special needs' group. .. Not applicable.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS population by age and sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished); ABS (2007) 2006 Census of Population and Housing; ABS (2008) Population Projections, Australia, 2006 –2101, Cat. no. 3222.0; table 16A.26; 2010 Report, table 16.31, pp. 16.67-68.

---

## *Affordability*

‘Affordability’ is an indicator of the CRA’s guiding principle to provide income support recipients and low income families in the private rental market with financial assistance (box 16.28).

### **Box 16.28 Affordability**

‘Affordability’ is defined as the proportions of income units spending more than 30 per cent and 50 per cent of their income on rent with and without CRA. Affordability outcomes (with and without CRA) are reported for all income units receiving CRA, Indigenous income units receiving CRA, Disability Support Pension income units receiving CRA, income units aged 24 years or under receiving CRA, and income units aged 75 years or over receiving CRA.

A low or decreasing proportion of recipients spending 30 per cent and 50 per cent of income on rent with CRA implies improved affordability.

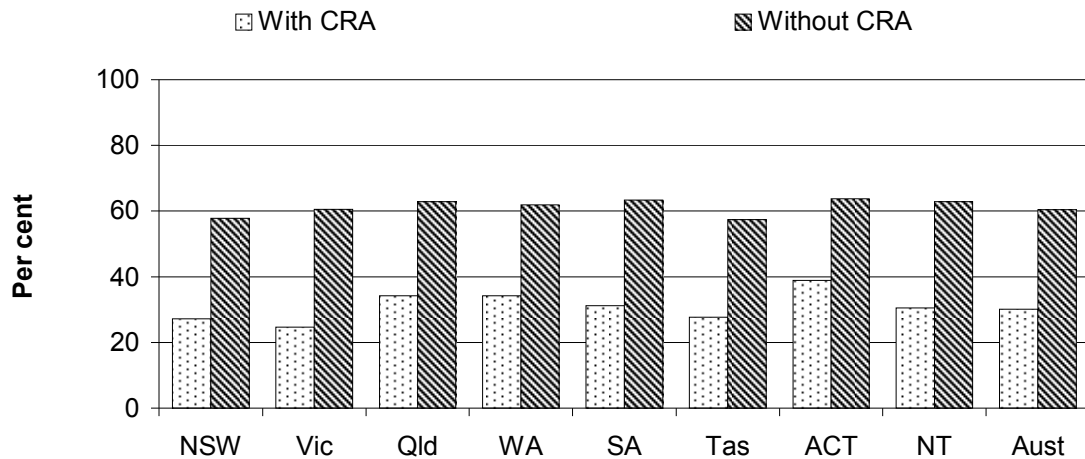
CRA is intended to improve affordability, not to achieve a particular benchmark. Program performance is best judged by trends over a number of years.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Information on the proportion of income spent on rent (with and without CRA) by Australians living in State capital cities and rest of State regions, income units where one or more members’ self-identify as Indigenous Australians, income units where one or more members receive a Disability Support Pension, income units aged 24 years or under, and income units aged 75 years or over is presented in tables 16A.27–16A.28 and in 2010 Report, tables 16A.68 and 16A.71–16A.72.

Nationally, if CRA were not payable, then 60.4 per cent of the Indigenous income units receiving CRA would have spent more than 30 per cent of income on rent at 5 June 2009. Taking CRA into account, this proportion falls to 30.2 per cent (figure 16.7). Similarly, if CRA were not payable, then 22.7 per cent of Indigenous income units across Australia would have spent more than 50 per cent of income on rent at 5 June 2009. Accounting for CRA payments this proportion decreases to 7.7 per cent (table 16A.28).

Figure 16.7 **Indigenous income units receiving CRA paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2009<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> Further information pertinent to the data included in this table and/or its interpretation is provided in table 16A.27.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); table 16A.27; 2010 Report, figure 16.16, p. 16.76.

## Future directions in performance reporting

### *COAG developments*

#### *Report on Government Services alignment with National Agreement reporting*

It is anticipated that future editions of the Housing chapter will align with the NAHA indicators and the NIRA. Further alignment between the Report and NA indicators, and other reporting changes, might result from future developments in NA and National Partnership reporting.

#### *Further developing indicators and data*

Improved reporting on housing provision to Indigenous Australians continues to be a priority. All Australian, State and Territory governments have committed to improve reporting against a nationally endorsed performance indicator framework for Indigenous housing. Jurisdictions have implemented action plans to improve the availability and reliability of data on Indigenous Australians accessing mainstream housing assistance.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this chapter are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 16A.3 is table 3 in the Housing attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

### Public housing

**Table 16A.1** Descriptive data - public housing

### SOMIH

**Table 16A.2** Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing

**Table 16A.3** New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent)

**Table 16A.4** Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)

**Table 16A.5** Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent)

**Table 16A.6** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars)

**Table 16A.7** Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)

**Table 16A.8** Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)

**Table 16A.9** Rent collection rate (per cent)

**Table 16A.10** State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007

**Table 16A.11** Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent

**Table 16A.12** Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)

### Community housing

**Table 16A.13** Descriptive data - community housing

### Indigenous community housing

**Table 16A.14** Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

**Table 16A.15** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.16** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.17** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.18** Dwelling condition, (per cent)

**Table 16A.19** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)

**Table 16A.20** Occupancy rates (per cent)

---

<b>Table 16A.21</b>	Rent collection rate (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.22</b>	Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.23</b>	Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)

#### **CRA**

<b>Table 16A.24</b>	Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2009 (no.)
<b>Table 16A.25</b>	Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.26</b>	Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009
<b>Table 16A.27</b>	Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.28</b>	Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent)

#### **Descriptive Information**

<b>Table 16A.29</b>	Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.30</b>	Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)
<b>Table 16A.31</b>	State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded
<b>Table 16A.32</b>	SOMIH housing policy context, 2009

## **References**

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006, *National Housing Assistance Data Dictionary Version 3*, Cat. no. HOU-147, Canberra.
- 2007, *Public rental housing 2006-07: CSHA national data report*, Cat. no. HOU 170, Canberra.
- 2009, *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing, Series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212, Canberra.
- COAG (Council of Australian Governments) 2009, *National Affordable Housing Agreement*, Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, Australian Government, Council of Australian Governments, Canberra.
- FaCS (Department of Family and Community Services) 2003a, *Commonwealth State Housing Agreement*, Australian Government, Department of Family and Community Services, Canberra.

---

—— 2003b, *Housing Assistance Act 1996 Annual Report*, Australian Government, Canberra.

FaCSIA (Department of Families, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2001, *Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing 2010*, Housing Ministers' Advisory Council (HMAC) Standing Committee on Indigenous Housing Aboriginal Housing, Australian Government, Canberra.

FaHCSIA (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2009, *Housing Assistance Act 1996 Annual Report 2008-09*, Australian Government, Canberra.

Morel, P. and Ross, H. 1993, *Housing Design Assessment for Bush Communities*, Tangentyere Council, Alice Springs.

---

# A Statistical appendix

## CONTENTS

<b>Indigenous data in the Statistical appendix</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>350</b>
<b>Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English</b>	<b>351</b>
<b>Indigenous population profile</b>	<b>352</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Educational attainment</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>Statistical concepts used in the Report — age standardisation of data</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Attachment tables</b>	<b>360</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>360</b>

### **Attachment tables**

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' suffix (for example, in this appendix, table AA.3). As the data are directly sourced from the 2010 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2010 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2010 Report, p. A.15' this is page 15 of appendix A of the 2010 Report, and '2010 Report, table AA.2' is attachment table 2 of attachment AA of the 2010 Report. A full list of attachment tables is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)).

This appendix contains contextual information to assist the interpretation of the performance indicators presented in the Report. It also contains a discussion of the statistical concept of age standardisation and its application to Indigenous and all people's use of aged care services.

---

Most of the service areas covered by the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report) use estimated resident population (ERP) data from tables AA.1 and AA.2 (in the 2010 Report) for descriptive information (such as expenditure per person in the population) and performance indicators (such as participation rates for vocational education and training [VET]).

## **Indigenous data in the Statistical appendix**

The Statistical appendix in the 2010 Report contains the following data items on Indigenous people:

- people by country of birth, August 2006 ('000)
- people by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000)
- experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006
- experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2014, (number)
- language spoken at home and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)
- families and people in families in occupied private dwellings and family/household composition, 2006
- people aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income, 2006
- highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000)
- type of educational institution attending, 2006

## **Population**

More than three quarters of Australia's 21.4 million people lived in the eastern mainland states as at 30 June 2008, with NSW, Victoria and Queensland accounting for 32.6 per cent, 24.8 per cent and 20.0 per cent, respectively, of the nation's population. Western Australia and SA accounted for a further 10.1 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, of the population, while Tasmania, the ACT and the NT accounted for the remaining 2.3 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively (2010 Report, table AA.1).

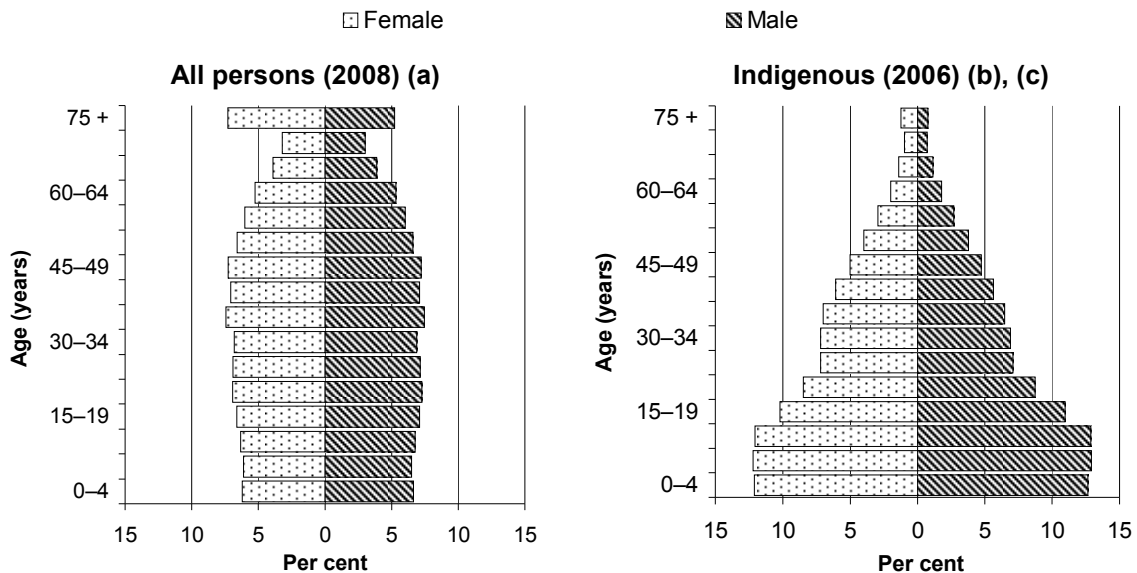
As in most other developed economies, greater life expectancy and declining fertility have contributed to an 'ageing' of Australia's population. However, the age distribution of Indigenous Australians is markedly different (figure A.1). At 30 June 2008, 9.4 per cent of Australia's population was aged 70 years or over, in



contrast to 1.8 per cent of Australia's Indigenous population, as at 30 June 2006 (tables AA.3 and 2010 Report, tables AA.1). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of all people aged 70 years or over ranged from 11.1 per cent in SA to 2.8 per cent in the NT (2010 Report, table AA.1).

Half of the population at June 2008 was female (50.3 per cent). This distribution was similar across all jurisdictions except the NT, which had a slightly lower representation of women in its population (47.9 per cent) (2010 Report, table AA.1). The proportion of women in the population varies noticeably by age. Nationally, approximately 56.3 per cent of people aged 70 years or over were female, compared with 48.7 per cent of people aged 14 years or less (2010 Report, table AA.1).

**Figure A.1 Population distribution, Australia, by age and sex, 30 June**



**a** Totals may not add as a result of rounding. **b** Includes other territories. **c** Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

Source: ABS (2009) *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2008*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table AA3 and 2010 Report, table AA.1; 2010 Report, figure A.1, p. A.3.

## Population, by ethnicity and proficiency in English

In the NT, 15.1 per cent of people spoke an Australian Indigenous language (65.3 per cent of the total persons in the NT who spoke a language other than English in their homes) (table AA.2).

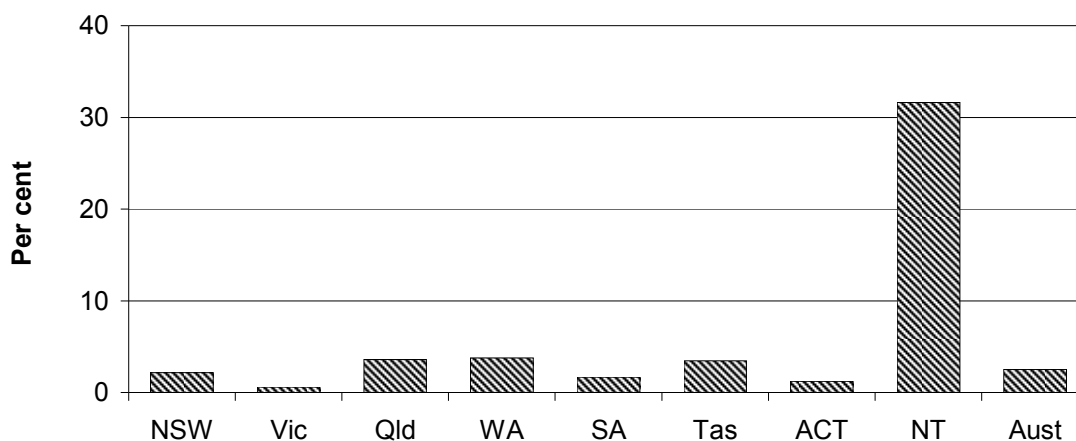
---

## Indigenous population profile

There were an estimated 517 174 Indigenous people (259 693 female and 257 481 male) in Australia at 30 June 2006, accounting for approximately 2.5 per cent of the total population (table AA.3 and 2010 Report, table AA.2). The proportion of people who were Indigenous was significantly higher in the NT (31.6 per cent) than in any other jurisdiction. Across the other jurisdictions, the proportion ranged from 3.8 per cent in WA to 0.6 per cent in Victoria (figure A.2). Nationally, the Indigenous population is projected to grow to 615 309 people in 2014 (table AA.4).

The majority of Indigenous people (81.8 per cent) at August 2006 spoke only English at home, while a further 9.0 per cent spoke an Indigenous language and also spoke English very well or well. However, 2.2 per cent did not speak English well or at all (up to 12.2 per cent in the NT). Nationally, 5.2 per cent of Indigenous people did not state whether they spoke a language other than English at home (table AA.5).

Figure A.2 **Indigenous people as a proportion of the population, 30 June 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



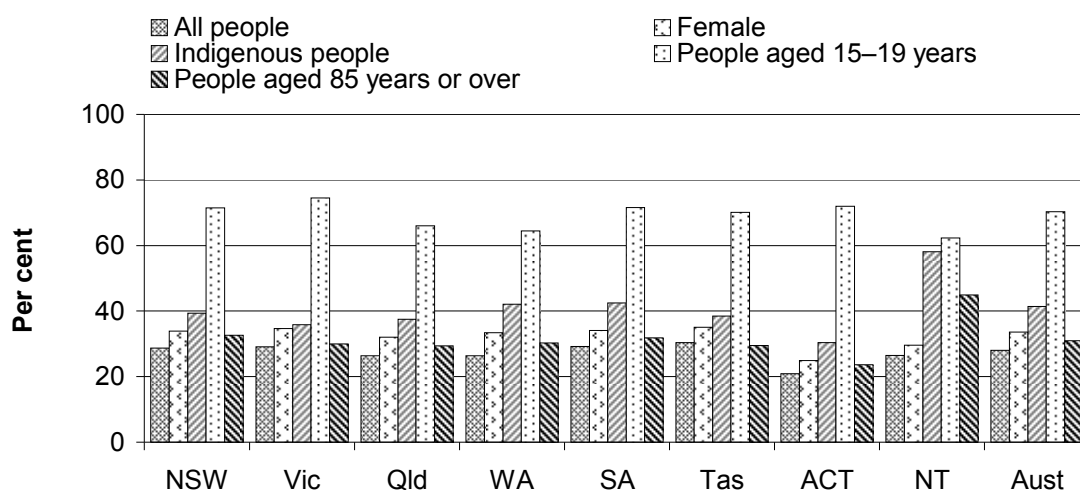
<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories. <sup>b</sup> Experimental estimates of the Australian Indigenous population at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*. <sup>c</sup> Historical rates in 2010 Report, table AA.2 may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical data have been revised using Final Rebased ERP data following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing* (for 30 June 2002 to 2006 and 31 December 2001 to 2005).

Source: ABS (2009) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December Quarter 2008*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2007) *Australian Demographic Statistics, March Quarter 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; table AA.3 and 2010 Report, table AA.2; 2010 Report, figure A.5, p. A.7.

## Income

Nationally, 28.0 per cent of people aged 15 years or over in August 2006 had a relatively low weekly individual income of \$249 or less (2010 Report, table AA.16). The proportion was considerably higher for younger people (70.3 per cent for people aged 15–19 years), Indigenous people (41.4 per cent) and females (33.5 per cent) but similar for older people (30.9 per cent for people aged 85 years or over) (figure A.3).

Figure A.3 **Weekly individual income of \$249 or less, by sex, Indigenous status and age, 2006<sup>a</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories.

Source: ABS (2007 and unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.7 and 2010 Report, tables AA.16 and AA.18; 2010 Report, figure A.8, p. A.10.

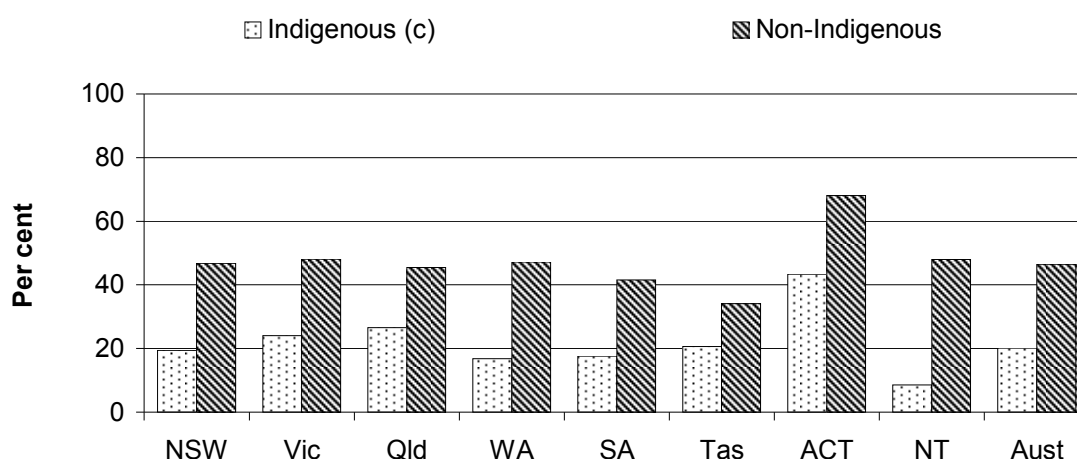
## Educational attainment

Employment outcomes and income are closely linked to the education and skill levels of individuals. At August 2006, 43.7 per cent of people aged 15 years and over (approximately 6.7 million people) had completed year 12. A further 22.6 per cent (3.4 million people) had a highest level of schooling of year 10. Across jurisdictions, the proportion of people aged 15 years and over who had completed year 12 schooling ranged from 64.9 per cent in the ACT to 32.4 per cent in Tasmania (2010 Report, figure A.10).

At August 2006, a much higher proportion of non-Indigenous people (46.5 per cent) aged 15 years or over had completed year 12 as their highest year of school (this is the highest level of primary or secondary school a person has completed) than

Indigenous people (20.1 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportions of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over who had completed year 12 schooling ranged from 43.4 per cent in the ACT to 8.6 per cent in the NT. The proportion of non-Indigenous people who had completed year 12 schooling was highest in the ACT (68.1 per cent) and lowest in Tasmania (34.1 per cent) (figure A.4).

**Figure A.4 Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b</sup>**

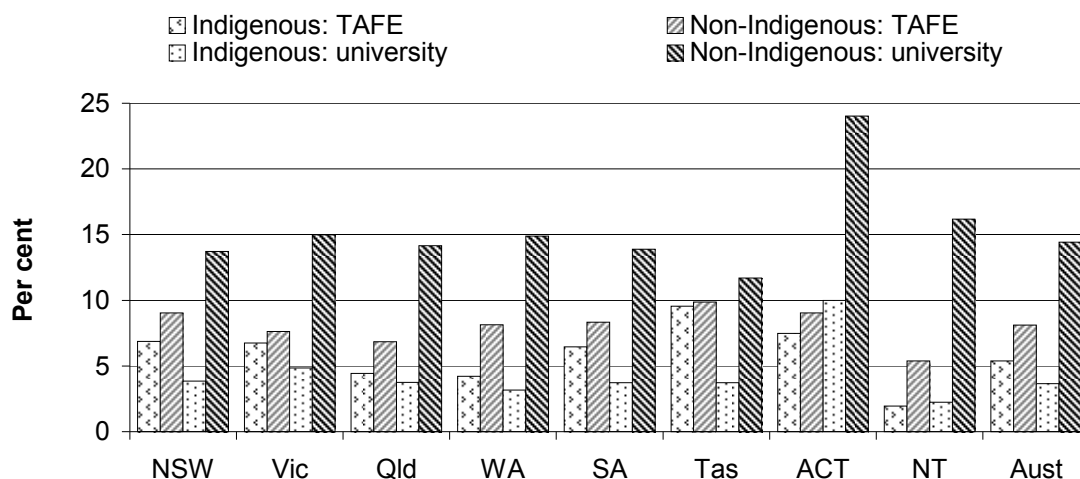


<sup>a</sup> Australia includes 'Other territories'. <sup>b</sup> Includes people who did not state their highest year of school completed. <sup>c</sup> Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.8; 2010 Report, figure A.11, p. A.13.

In August 2006, the proportion of Indigenous tertiary students who were attending TAFE was highest in Tasmania (9.5 per cent) and lowest in the NT (2.0 per cent). The proportion of non-Indigenous students attending university (14.4 per cent) was considerably higher than the proportion of Indigenous students (3.7 per cent). Across jurisdictions, the proportion of non-Indigenous students attending university ranged from 24.0 per cent in the ACT to 11.7 per cent in Tasmania. For Indigenous students the proportion ranged from 10.0 per cent in the ACT to 2.2 per cent in the NT (figure A.5).

Figure A.5 **Proportion of students attending tertiary education institutions, by Indigenous status, 2006<sup>a, b, c</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> 'Australia' includes other territories. <sup>b</sup> Includes 'technical and further educational institution (including TAFE colleges)'. <sup>c</sup> Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0; table AA.9; 2010 Report, figure A.13, p. A.14.

## Statistical concepts used in the Report — age standardisation of data

### *Rationale for age standardisation of data*

The age profile of Australians varies across jurisdictions, periods of time, geographic areas and/or population sub-groups (for example, between Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations). Variations in age profiles are important because they can affect the likelihood of using a particular service (such as a public hospital) or particular 'events' occurring (such as death, incidence of disease or incarceration). Age standardisation adjusts for the effect of variations in age profiles when comparing service usage, or rates, of particular events across different populations.

### *Calculating age standardised rates*

Age standardisation adjusts each of the comparison/study populations (for example, Indigenous and non-Indigenous) against a standard population (box A.1). The standard population generally used is the final 30 June estimated Australian resident total population for the most recent year ending in '1' (for example, 1991 and 2001)

---

(AIHW 2008). The result is a standardised estimate for each of the comparison/study populations.

The Review generally reports age-standardised rates that have been calculated using either one of two methods, as appropriate. The direct method is generally used for comparisons between study groups. The indirect method is recommended when the age-specific rates for the population being studied are not known (or are unreliable), but the total number of events is known (AIHW 2008).

- The *direct method* has three steps:
  - Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rate for each age group for the study/comparison group.
  - Step 2: Calculate the expected number of ‘events’ in each age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population.
  - Step 3: Sum the expected number of cases in each age group and divide by the total of the standard population (box A.1, equation A.1).
- The *indirect method* has four steps:
  - Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rates for each age group in the standard population.
  - Step 2: Apply the age-specific rates resulting from step 1 to the number in each age group of the study population and sum to derive the total ‘expected’ number of cases for the study population.
  - Step 3: Divide the observed number of events in the study population by the ‘expected’ number of cases for the study population derived in step 2.
  - Step 4: Multiply the result of step 3 by the crude rate in the standard population (box A.1, equation A.2).

---

**Box A.1 Technical concepts and formulas — direct and indirect age standardisation**

The formula for deriving the age standardised rate using the direct method is:

$$SR = \frac{\sum(r_i P_i)}{\sum P_i} \quad (\text{equation A.1})$$

The formula for deriving the age standardised rate using the indirect method is:

$$SR = \frac{C}{\sum(R_i p_i)} \times R \quad (\text{equation A.2})$$

The formula for deriving the age standardised ratio using the indirect method is:

$$SR_a = \frac{C}{\sum(R_i p_i)} \quad (\text{equation A.3})$$

Where:

$SR$  is the age-standardised rate for the population being studied

$SR_a$  is the standardised ratio for the population being studied

$r_i$  is the age-group specific rate for age group  $i$  in the population being studied

$P_i$  is the population of age group  $i$  in the standard population

$C$  is the observed number of events in the population being studied

$\sum(R_i p_i)$  is the expected number of events in the population being studied

$R_i$  is the age-group specific rate for age group  $i$  in the standard population

$p_i$  is the population for age group  $i$  in the population being studied

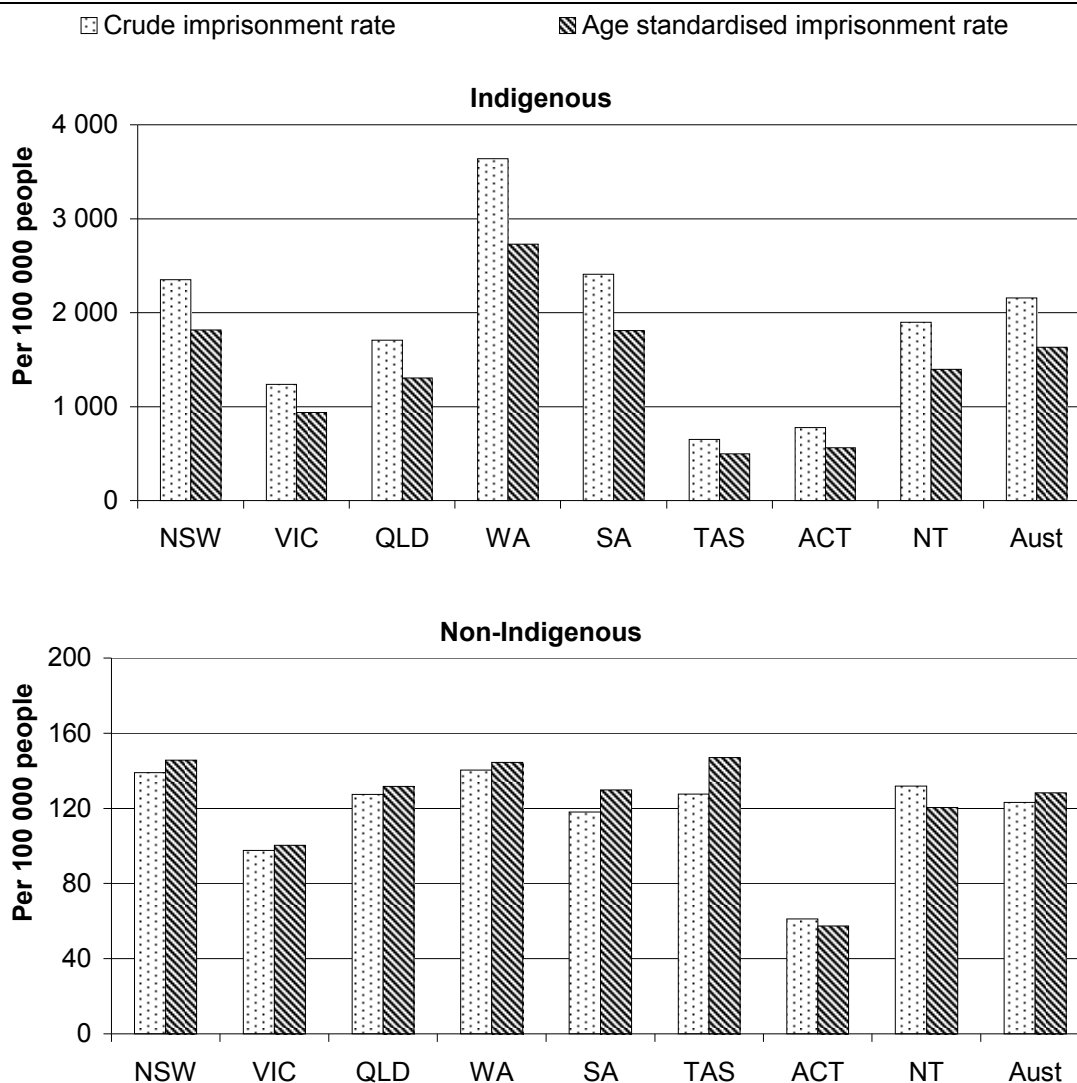
$R$  is the crude rate in the standard population.

Source: AIHW (2008).

Tables AA.12 and AA.13 in the attachment contain examples of the application of direct and indirect age standardisation, respectively. Standardised rates are generally multiplied by 1000 or 100 000 to avoid small decimal fractions. They are then reported as age standardised rates per 1000 or 100 000 population (AIHW 2008).

Figure A.6 compares crude imprisonment rates and imprisonment rates standardised against the age profile of the total Australian prisoner population for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.

**Figure A.6 Indigenous and non-Indigenous crude and age standardised imprisonment rates, 2007-08<sup>a, b</sup>**



<sup>a</sup> For detailed notes relating to these figures, please see table 8A.3. <sup>b</sup> Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0; ABS (unpublished) *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGSP (2009) *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.3; table AA.13; 2010 Report, figure A.17, p. A.29.

### Calculating age standardised ratios

A variation of the *indirect method* is used to calculate age standardised ratios (box A.1). These ratios express the overall experience of a study population in terms of a standard population, where the standard population is the population to which the study population is being compared.



### *Application of age standardised ratios*

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) have been used to compare death rates between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (table A.1). The SMR is the ratio between the observed number of deaths in the Indigenous population and the expected number of deaths that would have occurred if the Indigenous population experienced the same age-specific death rates as the non-Indigenous population. If the SMR is greater than 1.0, there were more deaths than expected; if the ratio is less than 1.0, there were fewer deaths than expected (ABS and AIHW 2008).

**Table A.1 Indigenous deaths, main causes and standardised mortality ratios, 2001–2005<sup>a, b</sup>**

	Male			Female		
	Number Observed	Number Expected	SMR	Number Observed	Number Expected	SMR
Diseases of the circulatory system	1 150	360	3.2	856	320	2.7
External causes	851	292	2.9	369	105	3.5
Neoplasms	592	406	1.5	547	351	1.6
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	315	42	7.5	367	36	10.1
Diabetes	281	26	10.8	319	22	14.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	378	88	4.3	281	77	3.6
Diseases of the digestive system	251	43	5.8	182	36	5.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	169	28	6.0	85	19	4.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	126	44	2.9	82	36	2.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system	79	16	4.8	119	20	6.0
Diseases of the nervous system	122	42	2.9	69	44	1.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	102	20	5.1	72	14	5.0
Mental and behavioural disorders	101	17	5.8	72	23	3.1
<b>All causes</b>	<b>4329</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3215</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>2.9</b>

SMR = Standardised Mortality Ratio. <sup>a</sup> Data for Qld, WA, SA and NT combined. Deaths are based on year of registration of death. Disease groupings are based on ICD-10 chapter. <sup>b</sup> Standardised mortality ratio is the observed Indigenous deaths divided by expected Indigenous deaths, based on the age, sex and cause-specific rates for non-Indigenous persons.

Source: ABS and AIHW (2008) *Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2008*, Cat. no. 4704.0; 2010 Report, table A.3, p. A.31.

---

## Attachment tables

Attachment tables for data within this appendix are contained in the attachment to the Compendium. These tables are identified in references throughout this appendix by an 'A' suffix (for example, table AA.3 is table 3 in the Statistical appendix attachment). Attachment tables are on the Review website ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without access to the website can contact the Secretariat to obtain the attachment tables (see contact details on the inside front cover of the Compendium). The tables included in the attachment are listed below.

### Population

- Table AA.1** People by country of birth, 2006
- Table AA.2** People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000)
- Table AA.3** Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006
- Table AA.4** Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2014, (number)
- Table AA.5** Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)

### Family and household

- Table AA.6** Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006

### Income, education and employment

- Table AA.7** People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006
- Table AA.8** Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000)
- Table AA.9** Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2006 ('000)

### General economic indicators

- Table AA.10** Gross State Product, 2003-04 to 2007-08, (2007-08 dollars)
- Table AA.11** Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index)

### Statistical concepts

- Table AA.12** Age standardisation of data using the direct method
- Table AA.13** Age standardisation of data using the indirect method

## References

ABS and AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2008, *Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, Cat. no. 4704.0, Canberra.

---

AIHW 2008, Age-standardised rate, METeOR, <http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/327276>, accessed 10 September 2008.

---

## ATTACHMENT TABLES

# EPA Early childhood, education and training preface — attachment

Data in this Report are examined by the Children's Services, School Education and Vocational Education and Training (VET) Working Groups, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

When adjustments have been made for inflation in the following tables the gross domestic product (GDP) index (table AA.11) has been used throughout the attachment.

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table EPA.1</b>	Full time participation in employment, education or training, by Indigenous status (per cent), 2006
<b>Table EPA.2</b>	Proportion of people who have completed year 12 or equivalent or gained a qualification at certificate level II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006
<b>Table EPA.3</b>	Proportion of 20–64 year old population who do not have qualifications at or above certificate III, by Indigenous status, 2006
<b>Table EPA.4</b>	Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in certificate III, IV, diploma and advanced diploma, by Indigenous status, 2006
<b>Table EPA.5</b>	Higher education participation by selected groups

Table EPA.1

**Table EPA.1 Full time participation in employment, education or training, by Indigenous status (per cent), 2006 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Proportion of population engaged in full time employment, education or training										
Indigenous people										
15–19	%	62.6	69.4	64.0	54.6	60.1	70.8	77.6	42.2	60.6
20–24	%	39.7	45.2	40.8	30.4	33.2	45.3	59.0	18.1	36.5
15–24	%	53.2	58.8	54.1	44.1	48.5	60.1	68.7	30.9	50.2
18–24	%	40.4	46.9	40.6	31.7	35.1	47.5	59.3	19.2	37.3
25–29	%	37.3	45.1	39.7	29.9	31.0	44.7	59.9	20.5	35.4
15–64	%	41.1	46.7	43.5	35.3	38.1	46.7	59.6	24.9	39.7
Non-Indigenous people										
15–19	%	85.4	88.0	83.4	85.3	83.4	83.1	89.0	84.7	85.5
20–24	%	72.5	74.2	71.6	74.3	70.1	65.9	81.9	75.4	72.8
15–24	%	79.1	81.1	77.5	79.9	76.8	75.0	85.2	79.7	79.2
18–24	%	73.2	75.3	71.7	74.8	70.1	67.1	81.7	74.7	73.4
25–29	%	66.7	68.5	65.9	67.1	64.3	58.2	75.9	71.4	67.0
15–64	%	58.6	59.4	59.2	59.9	56.7	53.0	68.0	68.6	59.0
All people (d)										
15–19	%	84.6	87.8	82.4	84.0	82.8	82.3	88.7	68.2	84.6
20–24	%	71.6	73.9	70.4	72.7	69.3	64.8	81.5	56.8	71.8
15–24	%	78.3	80.9	76.5	78.5	76.1	74.2	84.9	62.4	78.3
18–24	%	72.3	75.1	70.4	73.2	69.3	66.0	81.3	55.9	72.4
25–29	%	66.1	68.3	65.0	65.9	63.6	57.5	75.7	57.6	66.2
15–64	%	58.2	59.3	58.7	59.2	56.4	52.8	67.9	58.1	58.6

(a) Includes people who are participating in full-time employment, full-time education or training, or both part-time employment and part-time education or training.

(b) Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated residential population for the jurisdiction, for the age group. In some cases students may be educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence. These students are included in the calculation for the number of students in their jurisdiction of education and the calculation for the population in their jurisdiction of residence.

(c) Australia includes 'Other Territories'.

(d) Included people whose Indigenous Status is unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table BA.9.

Table EPA.2

**Table EPA.2 Proportion of people who have completed year 12 or equivalent or gained a qualification at certificate level II or above, by Indigenous status, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
19 year olds										
Indigenous	%	46.1	48.1	58.2	41.1	43.6	50.5	59.7	18.3	45.7
Non-Indigenous	%	78.8	81.7	82.1	78.2	73.5	70.2	87.1	70.9	79.7
<b>All people (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>78.6</b>
20–24 year olds										
Indigenous	%	49.8	56.4	57.9	39.6	42.7	57.2	66.2	18.3	47.4
Non-Indigenous	%	83.7	86.4	84.1	81.8	78.6	75.6	91.0	76.9	83.8
<b>All people (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>82.8</b>
25–64 year olds										
Indigenous	%	41.4	48.1	43.5	34.0	37.7	41.6	63.7	22.1	39.2
Non-Indigenous	%	70.3	69.6	66.3	69.1	64.0	57.9	83.7	72.1	68.7
<b>All people (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>

(a) People who have completed year 12 or certificate II or above (includes certificate I or II nfd, but excludes people with a certificate nfd, and people whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined).

(b) Australia includes 'Other Territories'.

(c) All people' includes people whose highest year of school completed or level of education was not stated. 'All persons' include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous people may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table BA.21.



Table EPA.3

**Table EPA.3 Proportion of 20–64 year old population who do not have qualifications at or above certificate III, by Indigenous status, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
Indigenous	%	72.5	67.9	75.2	81.0	77.3	71.1	58.2	88.3	76.0
Non-Indigenous	%	48.4	49.5	53.2	50.3	54.9	56.1	38.8	46.9	50.3
<b>All people (c)</b>	%	<b>48.9</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>

(a) 'Certificate III or above' includes certificate III, IV, diploma, advanced diploma, bachelors degree and above. Based on ABS decision tree for determination of level of highest education attainment.

(b) Australia includes 'Other Territories'.

(c) 'All people' include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table BA.24.

Table EPA.4 **Proportion of 20–64 year old population with or working towards post school qualification in certificate III, IV, diploma and advanced diploma, by Indigenous status, 2006 (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 (b)</i>
Indigenous	%	29.3	33.2	26.0	20.5	26.4	30.5	33.6	14.0	25.6
Non-Indigenous	%	36.2	34.7	35.2	36.4	34.7	34.2	35.1	38.5	35.5
<b>All people (c)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>35.3</b>

(a) Includes people who have indicated that they have attained one of these qualifications, and people who have indicated that they are working towards a post school qualification. The Census does not enable disaggregation by qualification type, therefore this figure is an overcount of the required population.

(b) Australia includes Other Territories.

(c) 'All people' excludes people whose level of education or attendance status was not stated, and include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown. Consequently, the proportion of Indigenous Australians may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table BA.27.

Table EPA.5 Higher education participation by selected groups (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Disability</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Low SES</i>
Students					
2004	%	3.7	19.4	1.3	14.8
2005	%	4.0	19.1	1.2	14.6
2006	%	4.0	19.0	1.2	14.7
2007	%	4.1	18.9	1.3	14.9
2008	%	4.1	18.8	1.3	15.0
Representation in the community (d)	%	8.0	27.8	2.2	25.0

**Low SES** = low socio-economic status

- (a) Refer publication for additional details.
- (b) Students can be included in more than one selected group
- (c) Regional includes regional, remote, rural and isolated areas.
- (d) Representation in the community in 2006.

Source: DEEWR (2009 and unpublished), *Higher Education Student Statistics 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table BA.35.

## 3A Children's services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 3.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments. Data in this Report are examined by the Children's Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 3A.1</b>	Early Childhood Education and Care in Australia, as at 30 June 2009
<b>Table 3A.2</b>	Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.3</b>	Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent)
<b>Table 3A.4</b>	Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.5</b>	Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory Government preschool services, 2004-05 to 2008-09
<b>Table 3A.6</b>	Children absent from non-government preschools, 2008

Table 3A.1

Table 3A.1 Early Childhood Education and Care in Australia, as at 30 June 2009 (a)

		<i>Child care</i>			<i>Preschool</i>		<i>Transition to primary school</i> Year prior to Year One (b)	
	Agency (b)	Program	Age of entry	Agency (b)	Program	Age of entry	School year	Age of entry
NSW (c)	Dept of Community Services	Preschool	generally 3 and 4 year olds	Dept of Community Services (licensing for all services, funding for community based services)	Preschool	generally 3 and 4 year olds	Kindergarten	5 by 31 July
Vic	Dept of Education and Early Childhood Development	Kindergarten	4 by 30 April	Dept of Education and Early Childhood Development	Kindergarten	4 by 30 April	Preparatory (Prep)	5 by 30 April
Qld (d)	Dept of Education and Training	Kindergarten, Pre-Preparatory (Pre-Prep)	4 by 30 June	Dept of Education and Training	Kindergarten, Pre-Preparatory (Pre-Prep)	4 by 30 June	Preparatory Year (Prep)	5 by 30 June
WA	Dept for Communities	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	Dept of Education and Training	Kindergarten	4 by 30 June	Pre-primary	5 by 30 June
SA (e)	Dept of Education and Children's Services	Preschool Kindergarten	entry after 4th birthday	Dept of Education and Children's Services	Preschool Kindergarten	entry after 4th birthday	Reception	entry after 5 <sup>th</sup> birthday
Tas	Dept of Education	Kindergarten	4 by 1 January	Dept of Education	Kindergarten	4 by 1 January	Preparatory	5 by 1
ACT (f)	Dept of Disability, Housing and Community Services	Preschool	4 by 30 April	Dept of Education and Training (government preschools)	Preschool	4 by 30 April	Kindergarten	5 by 30 April
NT (g)	Dept of Education and Training	Preschool	4 by 30 June, or 3 for Indigenous children in remote areas	Dept of Education and Training	Preschool	4 by 30 June, or 3 for Indigenous children in remote areas	Transition	5 by 30 June

(a) The Children's services chapter reports data for child care and preschool services only. Data on primary school are reported in the School education chapter (2010 Report, chapter 4), but relate to 2008. Information on the first year of primary school are included here to show the point at which children can transition from preschool to the first year of primary school in each jurisdiction.

(b) The departmental responsibility of agencies varies between child care and preschool. Agency responsibility refers to licensing services for child care, and licensing, funding and/or providing services for preschool programs. State and Territory education departments are responsible for primary school.

**Table 3A.1 Early Childhood Education and Care in Australia, as at 30 June 2009 (a)**

- (c) In NSW, all licensed children's services for under 6 year olds (who have not commenced Kindergarten) are required to offer programs that meet children's educational and developmental needs.
- (d) All licensed children's services in Queensland are required to provide an appropriate program that is designed to stimulate and develop each child's creative, emotional, intellectual, lingual, physical, recreational and social potential.
- (e) In SA, some children are entitled to enrol in preschool earlier. Indigenous children and children under the guardianship of the Minister can enter from 3 years, children with additional needs (which includes gifted children) and those living in small rural communities may commence at 3 ½ years. The compulsory school starting age in SA is 6 years at the oldest.
- (f) In the ACT, private preschools are licensed by Dept of Disability, Housing and Community Services.
- (g) In the NT, Indigenous children aged 3 years in remote Indigenous communities can attend preschool if accompanied by an adult.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 3A.1.

Table 3A.2

**Table 3A.2 Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services (per cent), by age group, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Children from non-English speaking backgrounds										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	17.9	18.1	7.4	10.3	9.8	4.0	12.1	11.0	13.6
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	24.6	23.2	12.8	16.8	14.8	8.1	17.8	37.0	20.1
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	18.0	14.9	6.8	7.8	8.5	4.4	8.2	12.3	11.9
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	22.1	20.5	11.2	14.5	12.8	6.5	14.9	36.5	17.7
Indigenous children										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	2.6	0.6	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	7.9	2.2
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	4.1	1.2	6.4	5.6	3.4	6.6	2.2	38.9	4.4
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	2.5	1.5	4.0	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.6	15.9	2.8
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	4.1	1.2	6.1	5.5	3.3	6.4	2.3	39.4	4.3
Children from low-income families										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	26.0	24.0	25.5	22.3	24.8	26.3	10.5	16.9	24.8
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	23.0	22.8	22.3	23.1	25.5	28.6	13.1	21.5	22.9
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	20.0	23.1	22.9	23.6	24.3	22.0	7.8	14.8	22.0
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	25.8	23.3	19.6	19.3	27.4	37.8	8.6	16.1	23.3
Children with a disability										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	3.7	2.1	1.9	2.3	3.7	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.7
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	4.7	4.6	5.1	6.0	7.0	4.4	9.1	np	5.2
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.0	8.0	3.5	2.1	5.5	4.3
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	10.7	8.5	9.5	11.4	10.2	7.7	6.2	np	9.8
Children from regional areas										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	26.8	25.4	33.6	21.1	21.4	99.0	0.1	76.9	29.2
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	27.1	26.5	44.6	23.9	25.8	98.0	0.1	50.9	31.6
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	24.3	22.9	30.1	18.6	16.3	99.6	0.0	83.5	26.6
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	30.3	29.7	47.1	25.5	27.4	97.8	0.3	51.9	34.3
Children from remote areas										
Children aged 0–5 in child care services	%	0.3	–	1.2	4.0	2.1	1.1	..	23.2	1.1
Children aged 0–5 in the community	%	0.7	0.1	4.6	8.9	4.3	2.0	..	50.6	3.1
Children aged 6–12 in child care services	%	0.2	–	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.4	..	16.5	0.7
Children aged 6–12 in the community	%	0.7	0.1	4.3	8.4	4.4	2.1	..	50.7	3.0

(a) Refer to table 3A.3 for complete footnotes.

(b) Excludes children aged 6–12 years attending Occasional Care services. The number of children aged 6–12 years using Occasional care services were too small to be included here.

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

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) administrative data collection, *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006* and *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2007-08*; ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing Costs 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6523.0, *2006 Census of Population and Housing* and *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 3A.14.



Table 3A.3

**Table 3A.3 Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 from non-English speaking backgrounds (e)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	17.4	13.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	3.4	12.1	8.1	11.6
2006	17.0	12.8	5.1	6.4	8.0	2.5	9.7	8.5	10.9
2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	18.0	17.2	7.3	9.7	9.3	4.2	10.3	11.5	13.2
Representation in the community (f)	23.2	21.7	11.9	15.5	13.7	7.2	16.2	36.8	18.8
Indigenous children (g)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	1.6	0.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.7	10.7	1.6
2006	1.6	0.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	11.1	1.7
2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	2.5	0.9	3.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.4	10.6	2.3
Representation in the community (f)	4.1	1.2	6.2	5.6	3.3	6.5	2.3	39.2	4.4
Children from low-income families (h)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	28.0	28.3	33.8	32.6	33.0	31.5	12.4	18.8	29.9
2006	25.2	26.5	28.6	27.6	29.3	29.1	10.4	17.5	26.6
2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	24.4	23.7	24.7	22.7	24.6	24.8	9.6	16.2	23.9
Representation in the community (i)	24.5	23.1	20.9	21.0	26.6	33.8	10.8	18.9	23.2
Children with a disability (j)									
Representation in child care services									
2004	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1
2006	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.8	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.7
2008	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2008-09	3.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	5.5	2.7	1.9	3.7	3.2
Representation in the community (j)	8.0	6.8	7.6	8.9	8.8	6.2	7.5	np	7.7
Children from regional and remote areas (k)									
Regional									
Representation in child care services									
2004	25.9	22.5	38.9	18.2	16.2	99.6	–	74.0	28.8
2006	25.6	25.0	36.6	18.9	17.9	99.4	0.1	77.3	29.0
2008	25.0	23.5	30.9	17.2	17.2	96.4	0.2	81.1	27.0
2008-09	26.3	24.6	32.5	20.5	19.4	99.2	0.1	79.1	28.5
Representation in the community (f)	28.9	28.2	45.9	24.8	26.7	97.9	0.2	51.4	33.1
Remote									
Representation in child care services									
2004	0.4	0.1	1.6	5.0	2.0	0.4	..	26.0	1.4
2006	0.3	–	1.3	3.7	2.0	0.6	..	22.7	1.1

Table 3A.3

**Table 3A.3 Representation of special needs groups in attendees at Australian Government approved child care services, children aged 0–12 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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	0.2	–	0.8	2.9	1.5	0.6	..	18.9	0.8
2008-09	0.2	–	1.1	3.4	1.7	0.8	..	21.0	1.0
Representation in the community (f)	0.7	0.1	4.4	8.6	4.4	2.0	..	50.7	3.0

- (a) Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.
- (b) Data for 2004 and 2006 are drawn from the respective AGCCCS, while data for 2008 and 2008-09 are drawn from the AGCCPS and DEEWR administrative data. Data for 2008 and 2008-09 are not comparable to previous years due to the change in the source for data collection.
- (c) Children attending approved services in 2004 and 2006 may be counted more than once if attending more than one service during the reference week. In 2008 and 2008-09, children are counted once for each care type they use.
- (d) Excludes Aboriginal Playgroups and Enrichment Programs, Mobile and Toy Library services and Aboriginal Playgroups as data from these service types were not available.
- (e) Children from non-English speaking backgrounds in child care services are children who speak, or whose parent/guardian speak a language other than English at home. Data on representation in the community refer to the proportion of children who do not speak English as their main language at home.
- (f) Data for representation in the community are estimated from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- (g) Indigenous children in child care services are children who child care services identified as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin. The representation in the community data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing refer to children of an Indigenous descent who identify as being Indigenous. The ABS Census Post Enumeration Survey has estimated an undercount of Indigenous people in the 2006 Census, and the data on the proportion of Indigenous represented in children in the community should be treated with caution.
- (h) Children from low income families include those families in receipt of the maximum rate of Child Care Benefit (CCB). The maximum CCB rate was \$31755 in 2003-04, \$33361 in 2005-06, \$35478 in 2007-08, and \$36573 in 2008-09.
- (i) The data showing representation children from low income families in the community are drawn from the *ABS Survey of Income and Housing 2007-08*.
- (j) Children with a disability in child care services are children who child care services identify as having a continuing disability including intellectual, sensory or physical impairment. Data on representation in the community refer to children with any limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. These data were obtained from the *ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*. Due to the small sample size, data for the NT are not published.
- (k) Regional and remote areas based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification of Remoteness Areas (ASGC) (ABS 2006). Regional areas include inner regional and outer regional areas. Remote areas include remote, very remote and migratory areas. Children can use care in multiple regions and states, and may be counted in more than one region.

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

*Source:* DEEWR (unpublished) administrative data collection, *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2006* and *Australian Government Child Care Provider Survey 2007-08*; FaCSIA (unpublished) *Australian Government Census of Child Care Services 2004*; ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing Costs 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6523.0, *2006 Census of Population and Housing* and *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 3A.15.

Table 3A.4

**Table 3A.4 Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust (j)
Children from non-English speaking backgrounds										
Number of children										
Child care services	no.	11 756	138	39	na	260	5	na	na	12 198
Preschool services	no.	6 601	10 598	608	na	2 380	na	710	na	20 897
Preschool in the year before full time school	no.	na	10 598	na	na	na	na	710	na	11 308
Representation in children's services										
Child care services	%	11.0	10.3	4.0	na	11.3	0.7	na	na	10.8
Preschool services	%	10.1	16.9	3.8	na	11.0	na	17.3	na	12.3
Preschool in the year before full time school	%	na	17.0	na	na	na	na	18.0	na	17.1
Representation in the community										
Children aged 3-5 years	%	23.2	21.6	11.6	15.6	13.5	7.2	16.1	38.7	18.7
Children aged 0-12 years	%	23.2	21.7	11.9	15.5	13.7	7.2	16.2	36.8	18.8
Indigenous children										
Number of children										
Child care services	no.	3 649	-	44	na	70	8	na	na	3 771
Preschool services	no.	2 608	561	1 268	2 622	1 370	285	122	1 364	10 200
Preschool in the year before full time school	no.	na	561	na	2 483	na	na	122	1 154	4 320
Representation in children's services										
Child care services	%	3.4	-	4.5	na	3.0	1.2	na	na	3.4
Preschool services	%	4.0	0.9	8.0	8.9	6.3	4.9	3.0	43.2	4.9
Preschool in the year before full time school	%	na	0.9	na	8.9	na	na	3.1	40.8	4.5
Representation in the community										
Children aged 3-5 years	%	4.1	1.2	6.4	5.8	3.5	6.4	2.3	41.8	4.5
Children aged 0-12 years	%	4.1	1.2	6.2	5.6	3.3	6.5	2.3	39.2	4.4

Table 3A.4

**Table 3A.4 Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust (j)
Children with a disability (k)										
Number of children										
Child care services	no.	4 662	16	10	na	270	14	na	na	4 972
Preschool services	no.	3 510	4 139	351	895	3 050	na	138	161	12 244
Preschool in the year before full time school	no.	na	4 139	na	847	na	na	138	138	5 262
Representation in children's services										
Child care services	%	4.3	1.2	1.0	na	11.7	2.1	na	na	4.4
Preschool services	%	5.4	6.6	2.2	3.0	14.1	na	3.4	5.1	6.1
Preschool in the year before full time school	%	na	6.6	na	3.0	na	na	3.5	4.9	5.4
Representation in the community										
Children aged 3-5 years	%	7.7	6.5	8.6	10.2	8.3	7.2	14.3	np	8.0
Children aged 0-12 years	%	8.0	6.8	7.6	8.9	8.8	6.2	7.5	np	7.7
Children from regional areas										
Number of children										
Child care services	no.	28 241	241	465	na	570	614	na	na	30 131
Preschool services	no.	19 256	15 366	6 476	2 866	5 720	5 749	33	1 466	56 932
Preschool in the year before full time school	no.	na	15 228	5 620	2 714	14 810	na	na	na	38 372
Representation in children's services										
Child care services	%	26.3	18.0	47.5	na	24.7	91.8	na	na	26.8
Preschool services	%	29.4	24.6	40.8	9.7	26.4	98.6	0.8	46.5	27.3
Preschool in the year before full time school	%	na	24.4	39.1	9.7	94.7	na	na	na	31.9
Representation in the community										
Children aged 3-5 years	%	28.0	27.5	45.1	24.5	26.2	97.7	0.1	48.2	32.3
Children aged 0-12 years	%	28.9	28.2	45.9	24.8	26.7	97.9	0.2	51.4	33.1

Table 3A.4

**Table 3A.4 Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust (j)
Children from remote areas										
Number of children										
Child care services	no.	1 077	-	213	na	230	55	..	na	1 575
Preschool services	no.	674	49	1 177	2 492	1 330	81	..	1 689	7 492
Preschool in the year before full time school	no.	na	49	591	2 361	830	na	..	na	3 831
Representation in children's services										
Child care services	%	1.0	-	21.8	na	10.0	8.2	..	na	1.4
Preschool services	%	1.0	0.1	7.4	8.5	6.1	1.4	..	53.5	3.7
Preschool in the year before full time school	%	na	0.1	4.1	8.5	5.3	na	..	na	3.2
Representation in the community										
Children aged 3-5 years	%	1.0	0.1	6.2	11.8	5.8	2.6	..	68.2	4.2
Children aged 0-12 years	%	0.7	0.1	4.4	8.6	4.4	2.0	..	50.7	3.0

(a) Data for representation in the community are estimated from the *ABS Census of Population and Housing 2006*, except for 'children with a disability'. Data for the representation of children with a disability in the community were obtained from the *ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*. Due to the various data sources used in different years, caution should be used when making comparisons across the years.

(b) Data in italics have relative standard errors above 25 per cent, and need to be used with caution.

(c) As NSW does not discriminate between child care and preschool services, special needs children counted in child care services includes the count of children accessing designated preschool services. Data are for children attending funded licensed services during the survey week in September. In NSW, total special needs children using child care services and total special needs children using preschool services should not be added together as a total and should be interpreted with caution.

Table 3A.4

**Table 3A.4 Representation of children aged from special needs groups in State and Territory Government child care and preschool services, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic	Qld (d)	WA (e)	SA (f)	Tas (g)	ACT (h)	NT (i)	Aust (j)
(d)	Queensland child care data are based on an annual voluntary census and response rates are variable by service type and over time. Child care data for 2008-09 relate to State funded occasional care services only and are potentially under reported, as data for vacation care and other services (which specifically target children with special needs) were not available. Preschool data include Indigenous Community Pre-Preparatory services and C&K community kindergarten services. Data for 2008-09 on children with a disability and children in regional and remote areas in C&K community kindergarten services are not comparable to data in previous Reports, due to changes in data definitions. For 2008-09, children with a disability are those children with a diagnosed disability attending in the census week. Data on regional and remote areas are children attending in the census week, based on location of services according to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification. Queensland is unable to disaggregate children with special needs enrolled in preschool in the year before full time school from all children with special needs enrolled in preschool.									
(e)	For WA, it is assumed that the ratio of Indigenous and disabled students in the non-government system is the same as the government system.									
(f)	In SA, children in preschool in the year before full time school include 4 year old children only.									
(g)	Tasmanian preschool services includes data for government preschools only.									
(h)	In the ACT there are no regions classified as remote.									
(i)	NT preschools data include Catholic Remote Indigenous schools. Data for children from non-English speaking backgrounds are of a quality too poor to report. Data for Indigenous children in preschools were collected during the week ending 1 August 2008, as part of the Age Grade Census. Data for children with a disability in preschools are an average over the whole year. Indigenous children and children with a disability in preschools include 3 year old children. Indigenous children aged 4 years in preschool are a proxy for children in preschool in the year before full time school. Children with a disability aged 4 and 5 years in preschool are a proxy for children in preschool in the year before full time school.									
(j)	Data for Australia for children from non-English speaking backgrounds and children with a disability in children's services are the total of the sum of the states and territories for which data are available, and should not be interpreted as national data. All other data for Australia represent all states and territories and can be considered national data.									
(k)	Data are not directly comparable between jurisdictions because there is no national definition or standard on children with a disability. In Victoria, children with a disability in preschool services are children identified as having additional needs by the qualified early childhood teacher delivering the funded kindergarten program. In Queensland, the definition of disability refers to a diagnosed disability.									

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

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) *Survey of Income and Housing Costs 2007-08*, Cat. no. 6523.0, 2006 *Census of Population and Housing and Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers 2003*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 3A.16.

Table 3A.5

Table 3A.5 Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory Government preschool services, 2004-05 to 2008-09

	Unit	NSW (a)	Vic (b)	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas (e)	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (g)
2004-05										
	Number of Indigenous children in preschool	no. 1 824	na	3 454	2 282	1 170	328	111	1 403	10 572
	Representation of Indigenous children in preschool (h)	% 2.9	na	5.6	8.9	5.5	5.2	3.1	41.2	5.7
2005-06										
	Number of Indigenous children in preschool	no. 1 912	na	3 894	2 523	1 210	337	108	1 414	11 398
	Representation of Indigenous children in preschool (h)	% 3.1	na	6.1	9.6	5.7	5.5	3.1	42.5	6.1
2006-07										
	Number of Indigenous children in preschool	no. 2 384	na	3 858	2 322	1 240	285	106	1 389	11 584
	Representation of Indigenous children in preschool (h)	% 3.6	na	6.1	9.1	5.9	4.8	3.0	42.3	6.1
2007-08										
	Number of Indigenous children in preschool	no. 2 341	na	1 326	2 494	1 280	310	102	1 477	9 330
	Representation of Indigenous children in preschool (h)	% 3.7	na	7.7	9.1	5.9	5.2	2.7	43.5	6.5
2008-09										
	Number of Indigenous children in preschool	no. 2 608	561	1 268	2 622	1 370	285	122	1 364	10 200
	Representation of Indigenous children in preschool (h)	% 4.0	0.9	8.0	8.9	6.3	4.9	3.0	43.2	4.9

(a) As NSW does not discriminate between child care and preschool services, children counted in child care services includes the count of children accessing designated preschool services. Data are for children attending funded licensed services during the survey week in September. In NSW, children using child care services and children using preschool services should not be added together as a total and should be interpreted with caution. All NSW licensed and funded long day care centres offer a preschool program. There is an under-representation of Indigenous children attending preschool in NSW data, as Indigenous children attending long day care centres in the year before school are not included.

(b) Preschool services data refer to the number of children attending State funded kindergarten services, including those operating in centre-based long day care services.

(c) Queensland data from 2007-08 include Indigenous Community Pre-Preparatory and C&K community kindergarten services. Data for C&K community kindergarten services in 2008-09 are not comparable to data for previous years, as these data relate to children attending in the census week (as reported by the services responding to Child Care Services Census). Data for previous years were enrolment data. The 2008-09 census had a response rate of 93.6 per cent for preschools, and data for 2008-09 are potentially under reported.

(d) For WA preschool services, it is assumed the ratio of Indigenous students in the non-government system is the same as in the government system.

Table 3A.5

**Table 3A.5 Indigenous children enrolled in State and Territory Government preschool services, 2004-05 to 2008-09**

	<i>Unit</i>	NSW (a)	Vic (b)	Q/d (c)	WA (d)	SA	Tas (e)	ACT	NT (f)	Aust (g)
--	-------------	---------	---------	---------	--------	----	---------	-----	--------	----------

(e) Tasmanian preschool services includes data for government preschools only.

(f) NT preschools data include Catholic Remote Indigenous Schools. Data for Indigenous children in preschools were collected during the week ending 1 August 2008, as part of the Age Grade Census.

(g) The totals for Australia are calculated as the sum of the states and territories for which data were available.

(h) Representation in preschool is Indigenous children enrolled in preschool as a proportion of all children enrolled in preschool..

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS (unpublished) 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*; 2010 Report, table 3A.17.



Table 3A.6

Table 3A.6 Children absent from non-government preschools, 2008 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of children enrolled										
Indigenous children	no.	2 371	677	844	296	299	39	–	149	4 675
Non-Indigenous children (d)	no.	54 103	72 798	16 371	7 817	6 023	1 563	557	129	159 361
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>56 474</b>	<b>73 475</b>	<b>17 215</b>	<b>8 113</b>	<b>6 322</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>164 036</b>
Number of children absent										
Indigenous children	no.	548	188	260	157	105	5	–	76	1 339
Non-Indigenous children (d)	no.	5 948	12 905	2 320	1 272	875	185	115	25	23 645
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 496</b>	<b>13 093</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>1 429</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>24 984</b>
Proportion of children absent										
Indigenous children	%	23.1	27.8	30.8	53.0	35.1	12.8	–	51.0	28.6
Non-Indigenous children (d)	%	11.0	17.7	14.2	16.3	14.5	11.8	20.6	19.4	14.8
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>
Non-government preschools										
Number of non-government preschools	no.	907	1512	365	239	110	56	10	10	3209
Proportion of all preschools (e)	%	90.2	100.0	92.9	27.7	22.1	25.1	11.5	7.9	68.4

(a) Data on attendance are limited to non-government preschools, and excludes government preschools.

(b) Attendance measured during the Census week of 28 July–1 August 20 2008. Children are counted as absent if they miss one or more of the sessions that they were enrolled in during this week. Absences due to illness may be higher during winter than at other times of the year.

(c) Preschool attendance is not compulsory.

(d) Data for Non-Indigenous children are derived from data on Indigenous children and All children.

(e) Non-government preschools as a proportion of all preschools (which includes government and non-government preschools) approached in the NPC. Preschool attendance data for jurisdictions with a small proportion of non-government schools should be interpreted with care.

– Nil or rounded to zero

Source: DEEWR (unpublished) *National Preschool Census 2008*; 2010 Report, table 3A.18.

## 4A School education — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 4.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the School Education Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 4A.1</b>	Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2007-08
<b>Table 4A.2</b>	Indigenous full time students, 2008
<b>Table 4A.3</b>	Student body mix, government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.4</b>	Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.5</b>	Student body mix, all schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.6</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.7</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.8</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.9</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.10</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.11</b>	Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.12</b>	Participation rate in reading assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.13</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.14</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.15</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.16</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.17</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.18</b>	Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in writing testing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.19</b>	Participation rates in writing assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.20</b>	Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.21</b>	Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.22</b>	Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.23</b>	Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent)

## Attachment contents

<b>Table 4A.24</b>	Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.25</b>	Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in numeracy testing, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.26</b>	Participation rate in numeracy assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.27</b>	Proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.28</b>	Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.29</b>	Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in information and communication technology literacy performance, by equity group, Australia, 2005 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.30</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.31</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall reading literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.32</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.33</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall mathematics literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.34</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, by equity group (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.35</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall scientific literacy scale, by equity group, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.36</b>	Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall science literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.37</b>	Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, by equity group, 2003 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.38</b>	Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 4A.39</b>	Proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 4A.40</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.41</b>	Apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.42</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.43</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.44</b>	Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent)
<b>Table 4A.45</b>	Proportion of 17-19 year old and 15-19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006

## Attachment contents

---

**Table 4A.46** Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

**Table 4A.47** Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

**Table 4A.48** Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)

Table 4A.1

Table 4A.1 Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2007-08 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Government schools										
General recurrent	\$'000	620 978	447 975	393 673	186 232	135 697	49 980	29 095	24 525	1 888 155
Targeted	\$'000	163 558	106 267	73 798	39 525	41 869	11 249	4 291	8 414	448 971
Indigenous programs	\$'000	23 718	7 623	56 447	18 551	8 195	3 769	83	30 240	148 626
<i>Total recurrent</i>	\$'000	808 254	561 865	523 918	244 308	185 761	64 998	33 469	63 179	2 485 752
Capital	\$'000	152 722	107 832	79 676	50 681	39 991	15 227	7 681	10 830	464 640
<b>Total recurrent and capital</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>960 976</b>	<b>669 697</b>	<b>603 594</b>	<b>294 989</b>	<b>225 752</b>	<b>80 225</b>	<b>41 150</b>	<b>74 009</b>	<b>2 950 392</b>
Non-government schools										
General recurrent	\$'000	1 672 969	1 366 319	1 043 304	532 383	417 095	112 359	103 533	50 021	5 297 983
Targeted	\$'000	84 407	65 966	34 454	19 985	18 271	3 918	3 238	2 842	233 081
Indigenous programs (b)	\$'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total recurrent</i>	\$'000	1 757 376	1 432 285	1 077 758	552 368	435 366	116 277	106 771	52 863	5 531 064
Capital	\$'000	83 041	67 789	50 454	25 805	20 228	5 209	5 742	4 614	262 882
<b>Total recurrent and capital</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 840 417</b>	<b>1 500 074</b>	<b>1 128 212</b>	<b>578 173</b>	<b>455 594</b>	<b>121 486</b>	<b>112 513</b>	<b>57 477</b>	<b>5 793 946</b>
Joint programs										
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	2 063	4 069	1 709	130	297	374	237	194	9 073
All schools (c)										
<i>Total recurrent</i>	\$'000	2 567 693	1 998 219	1 603 385	796 806	621 424	181 649	140 477	116 236	8 025 889
<b>Total recurrent and capital</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>2 803 456</b>	<b>2 173 840</b>	<b>1 733 515</b>	<b>873 292</b>	<b>681 643</b>	<b>202 085</b>	<b>153 900</b>	<b>131 680</b>	<b>8 753 411</b>

(a) Data include actual payments provided under the States Grants (Primary and Secondary Assistance) Act 2000 and the Indigenous Education (Targeted Assistance) Act 2000. Additional Australian Government funding is provided through annual appropriations and non-programme items. Figures reported are based on accrual expenditure.

(b) From 2004-05, the non-government element of the IESIP programme is no longer classified as an SPP, but has been included here for consistency with earlier Reports.

(c) Includes total recurrent expenditure on government schools, non-government schools and joint programs.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 4A.1

**Table 4A.1 Australian Government specific purpose payments for schools, 2007-08 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

*Source:* Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.11.

Table 4A.2

Table 4A.2 Indigenous full time students, 2008

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Total Indigenous students (a)										
Government schools	no.	39 196	7 837	38 481	19 229	7 694	4 347	898	12 905	130 587
Non-government schools	no.	5 409	1 004	6 178	3 614	940	670	279	2 988	21 082
All schools	no.	44 605	8 841	44 659	22 843	8 634	5 017	1 177	15 893	151 669
Total students										
Government schools	no.	734 642	535 159	479 850	230 947	162 473	58 280	34 028	29 175	2 264 554
Non-government schools	no.	373 909	303 174	226 612	118 710	88 988	23 311	25 151	9 882	1 169 737
All schools	no.	1 108 551	838 333	706 462	349 657	251 461	81 591	59 179	39 057	3 434 291
Indigenous students as a proportion of all students										
Government schools	%	5.3	1.5	8.0	8.3	4.7	7.5	2.6	44.2	5.8
Non-government schools	%	1.4	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.1	30.2	1.8
All schools	%	4.0	1.1	6.3	6.5	3.4	6.1	2.0	40.7	4.4

(a) Students counted as Indigenous are those who have identified as being of Indigenous origin. It is possible that the number of Indigenous students may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; 2010 Report, table 4A.22.



Table 4A.3

Table 4A.3 Student body mix, government schools (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2004								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	4.7	1.2	7.0	7.4	4.1	7.4	2.5	40.2
Students with disabilities (b)	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.2	7.8	4.8	4.5	15.0
Seniority profile (c)	10.5	11.7	11.9	11.7	11.2	9.8	15.7	9.9
Government students as % of all students (d)	67.2	65.2	70.2	68.4	66.7	73.9	59.9	76.5
2005								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	4.9	1.3	7.3	7.6	4.2	7.6	2.6	41.2
Students with disabilities (b)	5.2	4.6	3.8	3.1	8.3	4.9	4.7	12.6
Seniority profile (c)	10.4	11.7	11.9	5.6	11.5	10.7	15.8	9.6
Government students as % of all students (d)	66.8	65.0	69.7	67.6	66.0	73.5	59.3	76.4
2006								
LBOTE (a)	23.6	21.3	11.7	14.1	12.7	4.7	19.7	26.1
Indigenous students	5.0	1.3	7.6	8.0	4.4	7.6	2.6	42.0
Students with disabilities (b)	5.5	5.2	4.0	3.3	8.8	5.0	4.8	12.6
Seniority profile (c)	10.5	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.8	16.2	10.4
Government students as % of all students (d)	66.7	64.6	69.3	67.2	65.6	72.8	58.9	75.9
2007								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	5.1	1.4	7.8	8.2	4.6	7.6	2.6	43.4
Students with disabilities (b)	5.7	5.3	4.1	3.4	9.0	5.1	4.9	12.4
Seniority profile (c)	10.7	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	10.9	16.3	10.2
Government students as % of all students (d)	66.5	64.3	68.6	66.6	65.2	72.0	58.3	75.6
2008								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	5.3	1.5	8.0	8.3	4.7	7.5	2.6	44.2
Students with disabilities (b)	5.9	5.5	4.4	3.5	9.2	5.1	5.1	12.5
Seniority profile (c)	10.7	11.9	12.0	12.1	11.8	10.8	16.3	9.8
Government students as % of all students (d)	66.3	63.8	67.9	66.0	64.6	71.4	57.5	74.7

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.23. LBOTE data only available for 2006 in this table.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.24.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

(d) Proportion relates to full time students only and does not include the impact of part time enrolments.

**na** Not available.

Table 4A.3 **Student body mix, government schools (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Source:</i>	ABS 2005, <i>Schools Australia 2004</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, <i>Schools Australia 2005</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, <i>Schools Australia 2006</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, <i>Schools Australia 2007</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, <i>Schools Australia 2008</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; DEEWR (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.25.							

Table 4A.4

Table 4A.4 Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2004								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	1.0	0.2	2.5	3.2	0.9	2.5	0.9	27.3
Students with disabilities (b)	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.1	1.5	1.3	1.9
Seniority profile (c)	13.7	15.8	17.9	16.7	14.9	13.4	13.4	8.0
Non-government students as % of all students (d)	32.8	34.8	29.8	31.6	33.3	26.1	40.1	23.5
2005								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	1.1	0.3	2.6	3.3	1.0	2.6	0.7	28.3
Students with disabilities (b)	2.9	2.4	1.6	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.3	2.0
Seniority profile (c)	14.0	15.9	17.7	16.8	15.2	13.0	14.0	8.1
Non-government students as % of all students (d)	33.2	35.0	30.3	32.4	34.0	26.5	40.7	23.6
2006								
LBOTE (a)	27.9	28.6	14.9	21.5	18.3	9.3	18.6	24.9
Indigenous students	1.2	0.3	2.6	3.2	1.0	2.7	0.9	29.3
Students with disabilities (b)	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.4	2.4
Seniority profile (c)	14.3	15.9	17.4	16.8	15.6	13.0	13.8	8.3
Non-government students as % of all students (d)	33.3	35.4	30.7	32.8	34.4	27.2	41.1	24.1
2007								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	1.3	0.3	2.6	3.1	1.0	3.0	1.1	29.6
Students with disabilities (b)	3.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	2.5
Seniority profile (c)	14.3	16.1	16.8	16.5	15.8	13.6	13.8	9.1
Non-government students as % of all students (d)	33.5	35.7	31.4	33.4	34.8	28.0	41.7	24.4
2008								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	1.4	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.1	2.9	1.1	30.2
Students with disabilities (b)	3.5	2.8	2.0	2.0	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.8
Seniority profile (c)	14.4	16.2	16.7	16.3	16.2	13.6	14.0	9.6
Non-government students as % of all students (d)	33.7	36.2	32.1	34.0	35.4	28.6	42.5	25.3

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.23. LBOTE data only available for 2006 in this table.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.24.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

(d) Proportion relates to full time students only and does not include the impact of part time enrolments.

na Not available.

Table 4A.4 **Student body mix, non-government schools (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Source:</i>	ABS 2005, <i>Schools Australia 2004</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, <i>Schools Australia 2005</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, <i>Schools Australia 2006</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, <i>Schools Australia 2007</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, <i>Schools Australia 2008</i> , Cat. no. 4221.0; DEEWR (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.26.							

Table 4A.5

Table 4A.5 **Student body mix, all schools (per cent)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
2004								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	3.5	0.9	5.7	6.1	3.0	6.1	1.8	37.2
Students with disabilities (b)	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	6.2	4.0	3.2	11.9
Seniority profile (c)	11.6	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.5	10.8	14.8	9.5
2005								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	3.6	0.9	5.9	6.2	3.1	6.3	1.8	38.1
Students with disabilities (b)	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	6.5	4.0	3.3	10.1
Seniority profile (c)	11.6	13.2	13.7	9.2	12.8	11.3	15.1	9.2
2006								
LBOTE (a)	25.0	23.9	12.7	16.5	14.6	6.0	19.2	25.8
Indigenous students	3.7	1.0	6.1	6.5	3.2	6.3	1.9	38.9
Students with disabilities (b)	4.7	4.2	3.3	2.7	6.8	4.1	3.4	10.1
Seniority profile (c)	11.8	13.1	13.8	13.7	13.0	11.4	15.2	9.9
2007								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	3.9	1.0	6.2	6.5	3.3	6.3	2.0	40.0
Students with disabilities (b)	4.9	4.3	3.4	2.9	7.0	4.1	3.6	10.0
Seniority profile (c)	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.2	11.6	15.3	9.9
2008								
LBOTE (a)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Indigenous students	4.0	1.1	6.3	6.5	3.4	6.1	2.0	40.7
Students with disabilities (b)	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.0	7.0	4.2	3.7	10.1
Seniority profile (c)	11.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	11.6	15.3	9.8

(a) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.23. LBOTE data only available for 2006 in this table.

(b) Refer to footnotes for 2010 Report, table 4A.24.

(c) Proportion of students in years 11 and 12.

na Not available.

Source: ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, *Schools Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; DEEWR (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.27.

Table 4A.6

**Table 4A.6 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	95.1 ± 0.3	93.8 ± 0.4	96.5 ± 0.3	83.5 ± 1.8	95.7 ± 0.2	94.5 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Victoria	95.2 ± 0.2	93.8 ± 0.5	96.8 ± 0.3	88.1 ± 2.8	95.6 ± 0.3	94.2 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 9 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Queensland	87.1 ± 0.7	84.4 ± 0.9	90.0 ± 0.7	66.2 ± 3.3	88.7 ± 0.6	77.2 ± 3.2
1. 8 years, 1 month						
2. 2 years, 4 months						
WA	89.4 ± 0.8	87.0 ± 1.0	91.9 ± 0.8	57.3 ± 3.7	92.1 ± 0.6	88.0 ± 2.1
1. 8 years, 5 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
SA	91.5 ± 1.0	89.6 ± 1.3	93.5 ± 0.9	71.5 ± 4.4	92.5 ± 0.9	85.5 ± 4.3
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Tasmania	92.8 ± 1.0	92.0 ± 1.4	93.7 ± 1.2	88.4 ± 4.1	93.0 ± 1.0	88.9 ± 5.4
1. 8 years, 11 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
ACT	94.4 ± 1.5	92.2 ± 2.1	96.6 ± 1.1	84.9 ± 8.1	94.8 ± 1.4	87.8 ± 6.4
1. 8 years, 8 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
NT	62.7 ± 6.5	60.1 ± 6.8	65.5 ± 6.5	30.4 ± 6.0	88.2 ± 2.8	35.7 ± 7.7
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Australia	92.1 ± 0.3	90.3 ± 0.3	94.1 ± 0.2	68.3 ± 2.0	93.5 ± 0.2	90.4 ± 0.7
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

- (a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).
- (b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.11. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.
- (c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.
- (d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.6 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
2 Years of schooling (d)						

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.29.

Table 4A.7

**Table 4A.7 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	93.5 ± 0.4	92.1 ± 0.5	95.0 ± 0.4	77.6 ± 2.0	94.4 ± 0.3	91.2 ± 0.9
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Victoria	93.7 ± 0.3	92.2 ± 0.5	95.2 ± 0.4	83.0 ± 3.3	94.0 ± 0.4	91.9 ± 0.7
1. 10 years 9 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Queensland	86.9 ± 0.7	84.3 ± 0.9	89.6 ± 0.7	62.9 ± 3.2	88.8 ± 0.6	74.2 ± 3.4
1. 10 years 1 months						
2. 4 years 4 months						
WA	89.1 ± 0.9	87.1 ± 1.0	91.1 ± 0.9	51.8 ± 3.4	92.2 ± 0.6	86.1 ± 2.1
1. 10 years 4 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
SA	89.9 ± 1.1	88.2 ± 1.4	91.7 ± 1.1	60.6 ± 5.9	91.3 ± 1.0	81.3 ± 4.1
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Tasmania	89.7 ± 1.4	88.7 ± 1.9	90.7 ± 1.5	84.5 ± 4.5	90.7 ± 1.3	83.8 ± 6.0
1. 10 years 11 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
ACT	94.8 ± 1.2	93.5 ± 1.7	96.0 ± 1.2	81.1 ± 8.0	95.2 ± 1.1	88.8 ± 5.6
1. 10 years 8 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
NT	62.5 ± 6.6	60.2 ± 6.4	65.1 ± 7.0	25.8 ± 5.7	88.9 ± 2.5	31.3 ± 8.1
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Australia	91.0 ± 0.3	89.3 ± 0.3	92.8 ± 0.3	63.4 ± 1.8	92.6 ± 0.2	87.5 ± 0.7
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.11. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.



**Table 4A.7 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.30.

Table 4A.8

**Table 4A.8 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	95.4 ± 0.4	94.2 ± 0.5	96.7 ± 0.4	82.4 ± 1.8	96.1 ± 0.4	94.0 ± 1.0
1. 12 years 7 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Victoria	95.8 ± 0.3	94.7 ± 0.6	97.0 ± 0.4	85.5 ± 3.2	96.1 ± 0.4	94.1 ± 0.8
1. 12 years 9 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Queensland	92.9 ± 0.5	91.2 ± 0.6	94.6 ± 0.6	74.8 ± 3.2	94.3 ± 0.4	82.4 ± 2.8
1. 12 years 1 month						
2. 6 years 4 months						
WA	92.7 ± 0.8	91.0 ± 0.9	94.5 ± 0.7	63.4 ± 3.7	95.0 ± 0.5	90.3 ± 2.0
1. 12 years 0 months						
2. 6 years 4 months						
SA	93.4 ± 0.8	92.0 ± 1.0	94.8 ± 0.8	69.6 ± 5.9	94.4 ± 0.7	85.3 ± 3.5
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Tasmania	93.9 ± 1.5	93.0 ± 1.8	95.0 ± 1.5	89.0 ± 3.5	94.4 ± 1.4	90.7 ± 4.9
1. 12 years 10 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
ACT	96.3 ± 1.4	95.0 ± 2.0	97.6 ± 1.1	94.3 ± 4.8	96.4 ± 1.4	95.2 ± 3.3
1. 12 years 8 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
NT	67.1 ± 9.4	65.5 ± 9.0	69.0 ± 9.9	32.4 ± 8.6	93.5 ± 2.8	38.2 ± 13.1
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Australia	94.2 ± 0.3	92.8 ± 0.3	95.6 ± 0.2	71.9 ± 2.0	95.4 ± 0.2	90.8 ± 0.8
1. 12 years 5 months						
2. 7 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.11. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.8 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.31.

Table 4A.9

**Table 4A.9 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	94.4 ± 0.5	93.1 ± 0.6	95.8 ± 0.5	82.3 ± 2.2	95.1 ± 0.4	92.3 ± 1.1
1. 14 years 7 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Victoria	94.7 ± 0.4	93.5 ± 0.7	95.8 ± 0.5	79.9 ± 4.1	95.0 ± 0.5	92.8 ± 1.0
1. 14 years 9 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Queensland	90.5 ± 0.9	88.6 ± 1.1	92.5 ± 0.8	70.0 ± 4.0	92.0 ± 0.8	80.8 ± 3.7
1. 14 years 1 month						
2. 8 years 4 months						
WA	91.8 ± 1.1	90.1 ± 1.3	93.5 ± 1.0	62.8 ± 3.9	94.0 ± 0.9	89.6 ± 2.4
1. 14 years 0 months						
2. 8 years 4 months						
SA	91.7 ± 1.8	90.4 ± 2.0	92.9 ± 1.7	62.5 ± 6.5	93.5 ± 1.1	85.0 ± 4.8
1. 14 years 6 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Tasmania	93.0 ± 1.7	92.8 ± 2.0	93.2 ± 1.8	90.7 ± 3.7	93.5 ± 1.4	87.3 ± 6.5
1. 14 years 10 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
ACT	96.6 ± 1.3	95.4 ± 1.8	97.9 ± 1.1	84.2 ± 9.0	96.9 ± 1.1	96.6 ± 2.6
1. 14 years 8 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
NT	69.9 ± 8.3	68.5 ± 8.3	71.4 ± 8.5	37.9 ± 9.6	92.2 ± 2.3	46.2 ± 14.6
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Australia	92.9 ± 0.4	91.5 ± 0.4	94.4 ± 0.3	70.7 ± 2.1	94.2 ± 0.3	90.0 ± 0.8
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.11. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.9 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.32.

Table 4A.10

**Table 4A.10 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Year 3</b>									
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	85.4 ± 2.4	89.1 ± 4.3	73.6 ± 3.8	69.1 ± 4.1	75.7 ± 6.4	89.4 ± 7.0	85.8 ± 7.9	..	78.6 ± 1.9
Provincial	82.9 ± 2.8	87.3 ± 4.0	69.8 ± 4.7	62.3 ± 6.4	69.3 ± 8.1	87.9 ± 4.8	..	63.5 ± 7.1	76.2 ± 2.1
Remote	75.5 ± 9.9	np	51.3 ± 10.5	51.8 ± 7.5	70.8 ± 14.9	np	..	43.4 ± 10.7	53.9 ± 5.5
Very remote	67.3 ± 13.7	..	40.3 ± 9.0	39.3 ± 8.1	60.3 ± 22.2	np	..	14.3 ± 5.3	30.5 ± 5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.5 ± 1.8</b>	<b>88.1 ± 2.8</b>	<b>66.2 ± 3.3</b>	<b>57.3 ± 3.7</b>	<b>71.5 ± 4.4</b>	<b>88.4 ± 4.1</b>	<b>84.9 ± 8.1</b>	<b>30.4 ± 6.0</b>	<b>68.3 ± 2.0</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	95.6 ± 0.3	95.4 ± 0.4	88.9 ± 0.8	91.9 ± 0.8	92.1 ± 1.3	94.1 ± 1.4	94.4 ± 1.5	..	93.6 ± 0.3
Provincial	93.6 ± 0.6	94.7 ± 0.6	85.7 ± 1.1	87.6 ± 1.6	90.7 ± 1.4	91.9 ± 1.3	..	82.8 ± 4.3	91.0 ± 0.4
Remote	86.7 ± 5.9	96.4 ± 6.0	76.3 ± 5.8	80.0 ± 4.5	88.7 ± 4.0	89.9 ± 8.1	..	69.9 ± 9.7	79.6 ± 2.9
Very remote	83.2 ± 9.9	..	58.7 ± 9.0	62.1 ± 8.3	75.1 ± 11.4	np	..	25.4 ± 10.7	51.1 ± 5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.1 ± 0.3</b>	<b>95.2 ± 0.2</b>	<b>87.1 ± 0.7</b>	<b>89.4 ± 0.8</b>	<b>91.5 ± 1.0</b>	<b>92.8 ± 1.0</b>	<b>94.4 ± 1.5</b>	<b>62.7 ± 6.5</b>	<b>92.1 ± 0.3</b>
<b>Year 5</b>									
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	81.0 ± 2.5	87.0 ± 4.5	70.5 ± 3.7	61.6 ± 4.3	73.1 ± 5.9	80.6 ± 7.7	82.7 ± 7.6	..	74.4 ± 1.9
Provincial	77.2 ± 2.8	79.1 ± 4.6	66.0 ± 4.7	58.6 ± 6.9	56.9 ± 9.1	86.4 ± 4.7	..	58.4 ± 7.9	71.0 ± 2.2
Remote	56.7 ± 11.1	np	43.0 ± 10.9	51.9 ± 8.2	np	np	..	41.9 ± 10.6	47.8 ± 5.2
Very remote	45.0 ± 20.8	..	34.5 ± 9.0	30.9 ± 7.7	19.7 ± 14.8	np	..	7.9 ± 4.2	21.7 ± 4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.6 ± 2.0</b>	<b>83.0 ± 3.3</b>	<b>62.9 ± 3.2</b>	<b>51.8 ± 3.4</b>	<b>60.6 ± 5.9</b>	<b>84.5 ± 4.5</b>	<b>81.1 ± 8.0</b>	<b>25.8 ± 5.7</b>	<b>63.4 ± 1.8</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	93.9 ± 0.5	94.0 ± 0.5	88.5 ± 0.8	91.4 ± 0.9	90.8 ± 1.3	91.0 ± 2.1	94.8 ± 1.2	..	92.4 ± 0.3
Provincial	92.6 ± 0.7	92.8 ± 0.7	85.8 ± 1.0	88.0 ± 1.7	89.0 ± 1.7	88.7 ± 1.7	..	82.1 ± 4.0	90.0 ± 0.4
Remote	81.3 ± 7.0	96.0 ± 8.1	74.8 ± 5.9	82.0 ± 4.9	89.2 ± 4.2	86.2 ± 9.7	..	72.5 ± 10.0	79.7 ± 2.9
Very remote	76.7 ± 18.4	..	57.6 ± 10.1	56.5 ± 9.2	54.1 ± 17.3	np	..	19.1 ± 11.5	46.1 ± 6.1

Table 4A.10

**Table 4A.10 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Year 7</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.5 ± 0.4</b>	<b>93.7 ± 0.3</b>	<b>86.9 ± 0.7</b>	<b>89.1 ± 0.9</b>	<b>89.9 ± 1.1</b>	<b>89.7 ± 1.4</b>	<b>94.8 ± 1.2</b>	<b>62.5 ± 6.6</b>	<b>91.0 ± 0.3</b>
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	84.7 ± 2.2	87.3 ± 4.2	82.5 ± 3.2	76.1 ± 4.4	81.8 ± 6.3	88.1 ± 5.7	94.3 ± 4.8	..	83.0 ± 1.6
Provincial	82.0 ± 2.6	83.7 ± 4.4	77.8 ± 4.3	71.7 ± 6.1	73.6 ± 8.5	89.6 ± 4.8	..	71.5 ± 8.5	79.6 ± 1.8
Remote	70.7 ± 15.7	np	57.7 ± 13.7	59.4 ± 8.7	np	np	..	45.5 ± 20.2	56.6 ± 7.7
Very remote	np	..	44.2 ± 10.9	36.9 ± 7.4	17.9 ± 12.5	np	..	13.7 ± 4.5	28.0 ± 4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.4 ± 1.8</b>	<b>85.5 ± 3.2</b>	<b>74.8 ± 3.2</b>	<b>63.4 ± 3.7</b>	<b>69.6 ± 5.9</b>	<b>89.0 ± 3.5</b>	<b>94.3 ± 4.8</b>	<b>32.4 ± 8.6</b>	<b>71.9 ± 2.0</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	95.8 ± 0.5	96.0 ± 0.5	93.9 ± 0.5	94.5 ± 0.8	94.2 ± 1.0	94.6 ± 1.9	96.3 ± 1.4	..	95.2 ± 0.3
Provincial	94.7 ± 0.6	95.3 ± 0.8	92.7 ± 0.8	92.6 ± 1.2	92.7 ± 1.3	93.5 ± 2.2	..	88.4 ± 4.9	93.9 ± 0.4
Remote	80.1 ± 10.8	97.9 ± 3.8	83.9 ± 5.7	85.1 ± 4.2	91.5 ± 3.2	88.4 ± 5.9	..	75.2 ± 16.4	83.9 ± 3.4
Very remote	72.2 ± 23.1	..	62.9 ± 10.4	61.6 ± 8.3	51.6 ± 17.2	np	..	23.5 ± 11.7	49.2 ± 6.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.4 ± 0.4</b>	<b>95.8 ± 0.3</b>	<b>92.9 ± 0.5</b>	<b>92.7 ± 0.8</b>	<b>93.4 ± 0.8</b>	<b>93.9 ± 1.5</b>	<b>96.3 ± 1.4</b>	<b>67.1 ± 9.4</b>	<b>94.2 ± 0.3</b>
<b>Year 9</b>									
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	85.2 ± 2.5	82.6 ± 5.2	74.3 ± 5.6	71.3 ± 6.0	71.4 ± 7.8	89.2 ± 6.4	84.2 ± 9.0	..	78.4 ± 2.6
Provincial	81.4 ± 2.9	77.6 ± 6.5	71.1 ± 4.3	69.8 ± 7.3	60.4 ± 12.3	91.5 ± 4.2	..	60.3 ± 10.5	75.3 ± 2.4
Remote	58.5 ± 20.8	np	62.3 ± 14.3	59.1 ± 11.3	np	np	..	50.0 ± 22.8	57.4 ± 9.7
Very remote	np	..	37.4 ± 14.9	39.0 ± 10.6	29.0 ± 16.5	np	..	13.6 ± 6.3	29.0 ± 6.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.3 ± 2.2</b>	<b>79.9 ± 4.1</b>	<b>70.0 ± 4.0</b>	<b>62.8 ± 3.9</b>	<b>62.5 ± 6.5</b>	<b>90.7 ± 3.7</b>	<b>84.2 ± 9.0</b>	<b>37.9 ± 9.6</b>	<b>70.7 ± 2.1</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	94.6 ± 0.6	94.8 ± 0.7	91.4 ± 1.1	93.4 ± 1.2	92.2 ± 2.3	92.8 ± 2.8	96.6 ± 1.3	..	93.7 ± 0.4
Provincial	94.2 ± 0.7	94.1 ± 0.9	89.7 ± 1.1	91.3 ± 2.1	91.0 ± 2.3	93.1 ± 1.9	..	84.4 ± 4.3	92.4 ± 0.5
Remote	76.2 ± 13.1	95.5 ± 7.4	82.8 ± 5.9	81.9 ± 6.3	92.4 ± 3.6	88.3 ± 7.8	..	73.7 ± 16.2	82.3 ± 3.9

Table 4A.10

**Table 4A.10 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for reading, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Very remote	89.3 ± 11.4	..	60.3 ± 16.5	59.7 ± 11.6	64.1 ± 17.1	np	..	25.4 ± 16.3	51.3 ± 8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4 ± 0.5</b>	<b>94.7 ± 0.4</b>	<b>90.5 ± 0.9</b>	<b>91.8 ± 1.1</b>	<b>91.7 ± 1.8</b>	<b>93.0 ± 1.7</b>	<b>96.6 ± 1.3</b>	<b>69.9 ± 8.3</b>	<b>92.9 ± 0.4</b>

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location.

(c) Insufficient or no students in an area of geographic classification are tabulated as not published.

(d) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.  
.. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.33.



Table 4A.11

Table 4A.11 Exemptions, absences and participation by equity group in reading testing, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	All students												Assessed students																	
	Exempt (b)						Absent or withdrawn						Assessed						Indigenous students (c)						LBOTE students (c)					
	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9		
NSW	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	96	97	96	94	4	4	4	3	30	29	27	28										
Victoria	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	8	93	94	94	90	1	1	1	1	25	25	24	24										
Queensland	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	5	96	96	96	94	7	7	7	6	9	8	9	9										
WA	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	7	94	95	95	92	6	5	5	4	14	14	14	11										
SA	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	6	94	95	95	91	3	3	3	2	10	10	10	8										
Tasmania	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	9	96	96	95	90	7	7	7	6	3	3	3	3										
ACT	2	1	1	1	4	4	5	8	94	95	94	92	2	2	1	1	9	9	7	8										
NT	2	1	1	2	17	15	21	20	81	83	78	78	30	29	27	25	22	23	20	16										
Aust	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	7	95	95	95	92	4	4	4	4	20	20	19	19										

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The percentages of students represented in this table have been rounded and may not sum to 100.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard. Students with a language background other than English, who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, and students with significant intellectual disabilities may be exempted from testing.

(c) Proportions of Indigenous and LBOTE students are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt Indigenous and LBOTE students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.34.

Table 4A.12 **Participation rate in reading assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>				<i>Indigenous students (b)</i>			
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>
NSW	97.2	97.5	96.6	94.2	93.6	92.7	89.5	80.2
Victoria	96.0	96.3	95.7	92.2	89.7	90.2	85.2	77.7
Queensland	97.6	97.8	97.7	94.9	95.0	94.9	94.7	87.1
WA	95.2	95.6	95.7	93.1	84.6	84.1	86.3	71.4
SA	96.9	97.1	96.8	93.6	95.6	96.7	95.7	90.4
Tasmania	96.8	96.8	95.6	91.1	96.6	97.1	93.0	81.6
ACT	95.6	96.4	95.0	92.4	89.7	91.4	80.5	69.4
NT	82.7	84.9	79.5	79.9	71.0	71.5	63.2	61.8
Aust	96.6	96.8	96.3	93.5	90.2	90.1	87.9	79.7

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Some students' Indigenous status is not recorded and it is possible that the proportion of Indigenous students may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne.; 2010 Report, table 4A.35.

Table 4A.13

**Table 4A.13 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	97.5 ± 0.2	96.5 ± 0.3	98.6 ± 0.2	90.9 ± 1.3	97.9 ± 0.2	97.2 ± 0.4
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Victoria	96.2 ± 0.2	94.8 ± 0.5	97.8 ± 0.3	92.1 ± 2.3	96.6 ± 0.3	95.6 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 9 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Queensland	92.4 ± 0.6	89.7 ± 0.7	95.2 ± 0.6	77.2 ± 3.0	93.6 ± 0.5	84.6 ± 2.8
1. 8 years, 1 month						
2. 2 years, 4 months						
WA	95.0 ± 0.6	93.3 ± 0.8	96.9 ± 0.5	72.0 ± 3.5	97.0 ± 0.4	93.3 ± 1.7
1. 8 years, 5 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
SA	95.0 ± 0.8	93.4 ± 1.0	96.6 ± 0.7	82.5 ± 4.9	95.7 ± 0.7	90.0 ± 4.0
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Tasmania	97.1 ± 0.5	95.8 ± 0.9	98.5 ± 0.5	94.2 ± 2.5	97.5 ± 0.6	91.7 ± 4.3
1. 8 years, 11 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
ACT	96.3 ± 1.2	94.4 ± 1.8	98.3 ± 0.7	89.5 ± 6.6	96.6 ± 1.1	91.6 ± 6.1
1. 8 years, 8 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
NT	73.7 ± 6.1	70.4 ± 6.6	77.0 ± 6.1	46.6 ± 7.4	95.2 ± 1.4	47.6 ± 8.7
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Australia	95.4 ± 0.2	93.7 ± 0.3	97.1 ± 0.2	78.8 ± 1.8	96.4 ± 0.2	93.6 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.18. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.13 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.37.

Table 4A.14

**Table 4A.14 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	95.1 ± 0.3	93.1 ± 0.4	97.3 ± 0.2	81.7 ± 1.9	95.9 ± 0.3	95.1 ± 0.5
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Victoria	93.9 ± 0.3	91.4 ± 0.6	96.6 ± 0.3	82.7 ± 2.9	94.3 ± 0.4	93.6 ± 0.6
1. 10 years 9 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Queensland	89.5 ± 0.6	85.5 ± 0.8	93.6 ± 0.5	72.0 ± 2.8	90.8 ± 0.5	82.2 ± 2.7
1. 10 years 1 months						
2. 4 years 4 months						
WA	91.0 ± 0.7	87.8 ± 1.0	94.5 ± 0.7	59.2 ± 3.3	93.7 ± 0.5	89.9 ± 1.8
1. 10 years 4 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
SA	91.7 ± 0.9	88.8 ± 1.2	94.6 ± 0.9	69.0 ± 5.2	92.8 ± 0.8	86.2 ± 3.9
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Tasmania	92.6 ± 1.1	89.5 ± 1.6	95.9 ± 0.9	83.8 ± 3.5	93.8 ± 1.0	85.9 ± 5.2
1. 10 years 11 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
ACT	94.9 ± 1.3	92.7 ± 2.0	97.1 ± 1.1	82.1 ± 8.7	95.3 ± 1.2	91.7 ± 5.3
1. 10 years 8 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
NT	66.3 ± 6.2	62.4 ± 6.4	70.6 ± 6.4	32.8 ± 6.1	90.2 ± 2.2	37.6 ± 8.1
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Australia	92.6 ± 0.2	89.8 ± 0.3	95.5 ± 0.2	69.7 ± 1.7	93.9 ± 0.2	91.1 ± 0.6
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.18. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.14 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.38.

Table 4A.15

**Table 4A.15 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	93.5 ± 0.5	90.6 ± 0.7	96.5 ± 0.3	76.9 ± 2.0	94.3 ± 0.4	94.0 ± 0.9
1. 12 years 7 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Victoria	93.4 ± 0.5	90.4 ± 0.8	96.5 ± 0.4	77.6 ± 3.6	93.8 ± 0.5	93.2 ± 0.9
1. 12 years 9 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Queensland	89.9 ± 0.6	86.0 ± 0.8	93.9 ± 0.6	72.3 ± 3.0	91.2 ± 0.5	82.7 ± 2.7
1. 12 years 1 month						
2. 6 years 4 months						
WA	90.1 ± 0.9	86.6 ± 1.2	93.9 ± 0.8	59.9 ± 3.8	92.6 ± 0.7	88.5 ± 2.2
1. 12 years 0 months						
2. 6 years 4 months						
SA	92.4 ± 0.8	89.6 ± 1.1	95.2 ± 0.7	67.5 ± 5.6	93.4 ± 0.7	86.1 ± 3.4
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Tasmania	90.0 ± 2.0	85.2 ± 3.1	95.1 ± 1.2	81.9 ± 4.6	91.2 ± 1.7	85.4 ± 5.7
1. 12 years 10 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
ACT	93.4 ± 2.1	90.2 ± 3.1	96.8 ± 1.4	84.1 ± 9.5	93.6 ± 2.1	93.9 ± 3.0
1. 12 years 8 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
NT	63.6 ± 9.3	59.3 ± 9.1	68.4 ± 9.8	29.9 ± 8.7	89.2 ± 3.3	37.9 ± 13.2
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Australia	91.8 ± 0.3	88.6 ± 0.4	95.3 ± 0.2	67.9 ± 2.0	93.2 ± 0.2	90.3 ± 0.8
1. 12 years 5 months						
2. 7 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.18. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.15 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.39.



Table 4A.16

**Table 4A.16 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>1 Average age (c)</i> <i>2 Years of schooling (d)</i>	<i>All students</i>	<i>Male students</i>	<i>Female students</i>	<i>Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>LBOTE students (f)</i>
NSW	88.9 ± 0.7	84.2 ± 1.0	93.8 ± 0.5	67.7 ± 2.4	90.0 ± 0.6	89.0 ± 1.3
1. 14 years 7 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Victoria	90.1 ± 0.7	85.8 ± 1.1	94.5 ± 0.6	68.9 ± 5.3	90.6 ± 0.7	89.7 ± 1.2
1. 14 years 9 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Queensland	83.7 ± 1.2	77.7 ± 1.6	90.1 ± 1.0	61.8 ± 4.1	85.3 ± 1.1	77.3 ± 3.8
1. 14 years 1 month						
2. 8 years 4 months						
WA	85.5 ± 1.6	80.0 ± 2.1	91.3 ± 1.3	49.9 ± 3.6	88.2 ± 1.3	85.2 ± 2.5
1. 14 years 0 months						
2. 8 years 4 months						
SA	87.2 ± 2.0	82.4 ± 2.5	92.0 ± 1.8	57.4 ± 6.5	88.9 ± 1.5	83.5 ± 4.7
1. 14 years 6 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Tasmania	84.1 ± 2.8	78.4 ± 3.6	90.3 ± 2.3	68.9 ± 5.9	85.7 ± 2.4	75.7 ± 7.0
1. 14 years 10 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
ACT	88.9 ± 3.2	83.0 ± 4.9	94.7 ± 2.0	73.4 ± 11.2	89.3 ± 3.0	88.2 ± 5.5
1. 14 years 8 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
NT	63.3 ± 7.9	57.1 ± 7.9	69.9 ± 8.0	32.8 ± 8.1	84.6 ± 2.8	43.6 ± 13.8
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Australia	87.2 ± 0.5	82.2 ± 0.7	92.5 ± 0.4	59.7 ± 2.0	88.8 ± 0.4	86.7 ± 0.9
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.18. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.16 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.40.

Table 4A.17

**Table 4A.17 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Year 3	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	92.6 ± 1.6	92.6 ± 3.5	82.2 ± 2.7	81.7 ± 3.8	85.9 ± 4.9	95.6 ± 3.3	89.3 ± 7.1	..	86.9 ± 1.3
Provincial	90.0 ± 2.0	91.7 ± 3.6	80.1 ± 5.2	80.9 ± 5.2	87.9 ± 6.3	93.5 ± 3.7	..	82.8 ± 6.6	86.2 ± 1.9
Remote	83.7 ± 10.6	np	62.8 ± 11.8	69.4 ± 10.0	85.4 ± 16.5	np	..	64.1 ± 12.0	69.0 ± 5.8
Very remote	93.6 ± 6.7	..	61.2 ± 10.5	51.0 ± 7.1	50.8 ± 29.6	np	..	28.0 ± 7.3	45.0 ± 5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.9 ± 1.3</b>	<b>92.1 ± 2.3</b>	<b>77.2 ± 3.0</b>	<b>72.0 ± 3.5</b>	<b>82.5 ± 4.9</b>	<b>94.2 ± 2.5</b>	<b>89.5 ± 6.6</b>	<b>46.6 ± 7.4</b>	<b>78.8 ± 1.8</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	97.8 ± 0.2	96.3 ± 0.4	93.4 ± 0.7	96.6 ± 0.5	95.1 ± 1.0	97.4 ± 0.7	96.3 ± 1.2	..	96.2 ± 0.2
Provincial	97.0 ± 0.4	96.2 ± 0.6	92.1 ± 0.8	95.2 ± 1.0	95.4 ± 0.9	97.0 ± 0.7	..	91.9 ± 2.8	95.3 ± 0.3
Remote	91.8 ± 5.2	97.1 ± 4.9	84.9 ± 5.3	90.2 ± 3.7	94.4 ± 2.5	95.5 ± 8.7	..	82.5 ± 7.9	88.5 ± 2.4
Very remote	95.9 ± 4.4	..	74.0 ± 8.0	70.6 ± 7.7	75.6 ± 16.4	np	..	38.0 ± 11.3	62.7 ± 5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.5 ± 0.2</b>	<b>96.2 ± 0.2</b>	<b>92.4 ± 0.6</b>	<b>95.0 ± 0.6</b>	<b>95.0 ± 0.8</b>	<b>97.1 ± 0.5</b>	<b>96.3 ± 1.2</b>	<b>73.7 ± 6.1</b>	<b>95.4 ± 0.2</b>
Year 5									
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	85.6 ± 2.4	85.4 ± 3.8	78.2 ± 3.1	66.7 ± 4.3	78.6 ± 4.7	81.7 ± 7.0	83.7 ± 8.3	..	79.7 ± 1.6
Provincial	80.3 ± 2.9	80.1 ± 4.6	73.4 ± 4.3	67.6 ± 6.1	66.0 ± 8.1	84.8 ± 4.6	..	65.8 ± 7.1	76.0 ± 2.0
Remote	65.9 ± 13.1	np	58.7 ± 13.8	57.4 ± 9.0	np	np	..	51.9 ± 9.7	58.1 ± 5.8
Very remote	55.4 ± 27.8	..	50.2 ± 9.0	41.1 ± 7.4	35.1 ± 21.7	np	..	13.6 ± 4.6	31.6 ± 4.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.7 ± 1.9</b>	<b>82.7 ± 2.9</b>	<b>72.0 ± 2.8</b>	<b>59.2 ± 3.3</b>	<b>69.0 ± 5.2</b>	<b>83.8 ± 3.5</b>	<b>82.1 ± 8.7</b>	<b>32.8 ± 6.1</b>	<b>69.7 ± 1.7</b>
All students									
Metropolitan	95.8 ± 0.3	94.3 ± 0.5	90.8 ± 0.7	92.9 ± 0.7	92.3 ± 1.2	92.8 ± 1.7	95.0 ± 1.2	..	93.8 ± 0.2
Provincial	93.6 ± 0.6	92.8 ± 0.6	88.3 ± 1.0	90.5 ± 1.3	90.9 ± 1.5	92.5 ± 1.4	..	84.9 ± 3.5	91.5 ± 0.4
Remote	85.3 ± 6.7	95.3 ± 7.0	81.4 ± 5.4	84.6 ± 4.2	91.3 ± 3.7	89.8 ± 8.8	..	77.0 ± 8.5	83.7 ± 2.6
Very remote	80.8 ± 18.8	..	67.2 ± 7.9	62.9 ± 8.3	63.4 ± 19.7	np	..	24.1 ± 11.0	52.9 ± 5.8

Table 4A.17

**Table 4A.17 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust		
<b>Year 7</b>																			
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.1 ± 0.3</b>	<b>93.9 ± 0.3</b>	<b>89.5 ± 0.6</b>	<b>91.0 ± 0.7</b>	<b>91.7 ± 0.9</b>	<b>92.6 ± 1.1</b>	<b>94.9 ± 1.3</b>	<b>66.3 ± 6.2</b>	<b>92.6 ± 1.1</b>	<b>94.9 ± 1.3</b>	<b>66.3 ± 6.2</b>	<b>92.6 ± 1.1</b>	<b>94.9 ± 1.3</b>	<b>66.3 ± 6.2</b>	<b>92.6 ± 1.1</b>	<b>94.9 ± 1.3</b>	<b>66.3 ± 6.2</b>	<b>92.6 ± 0.2</b>	
Indigenous students																			
Metropolitan	80.2 ± 2.6	81.8 ± 4.9	79.0 ± 3.3	70.9 ± 4.8	78.4 ± 5.3	82.2 ± 8.0	84.1 ± 9.5	..	82.2 ± 8.0	84.1 ± 9.5	..	82.2 ± 8.0	84.1 ± 9.5	..	82.2 ± 8.0	84.1 ± 9.5	..	78.7 ± 1.7	
Provincial	75.9 ± 2.8	73.7 ± 5.5	73.5 ± 3.7	68.1 ± 5.1	69.0 ± 8.7	81.7 ± 5.9	..	65.4 ± 8.5	81.7 ± 5.9	..	65.4 ± 8.5	81.7 ± 5.9	..	65.4 ± 8.5	81.7 ± 5.9	..	65.4 ± 8.5	73.8 ± 1.9	
Remote	62.5 ± 15.2	np	55.8 ± 15.7	57.9 ± 8.7	np	np	..	43.3 ± 20.0	np	..	43.3 ± 20.0	np	..	43.3 ± 20.0	np	..	43.3 ± 20.0	54.0 ± 7.8	
Very remote	np	..	49.8 ± 10.6	34.7 ± 8.6	25.9 ± 18.4	np	..	12.4 ± 5.7	np	..	12.4 ± 5.7	np	..	12.4 ± 5.7	np	..	12.4 ± 5.7	28.5 ± 5.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.9 ± 2.0</b>	<b>77.6 ± 3.6</b>	<b>72.3 ± 3.0</b>	<b>59.9 ± 3.8</b>	<b>67.5 ± 5.6</b>	<b>81.9 ± 4.6</b>	<b>84.1 ± 9.5</b>	<b>29.9 ± 8.7</b>	<b>81.9 ± 4.6</b>	<b>84.1 ± 9.5</b>	<b>29.9 ± 8.7</b>	<b>81.9 ± 4.6</b>	<b>84.1 ± 9.5</b>	<b>29.9 ± 8.7</b>	<b>81.9 ± 4.6</b>	<b>84.1 ± 9.5</b>	<b>29.9 ± 8.7</b>	<b>67.9 ± 2.0</b>	
All students																			
Metropolitan	94.4 ± 0.5	94.2 ± 0.6	91.0 ± 0.7	92.2 ± 1.0	93.2 ± 1.0	91.4 ± 2.6	93.4 ± 2.1	..	91.4 ± 2.6	93.4 ± 2.1	..	91.4 ± 2.6	93.4 ± 2.1	..	91.4 ± 2.6	93.4 ± 2.1	..	93.3 ± 0.3	
Provincial	91.2 ± 0.9	91.3 ± 1.0	89.4 ± 0.9	89.4 ± 1.4	91.4 ± 1.4	89.1 ± 2.8	..	83.8 ± 5.5	89.1 ± 2.8	..	83.8 ± 5.5	89.1 ± 2.8	..	83.8 ± 5.5	89.1 ± 2.8	..	83.8 ± 5.5	90.4 ± 0.5	
Remote	73.9 ± 10.5	97.9 ± 3.8	81.1 ± 6.1	81.8 ± 4.0	91.2 ± 2.2	78.9 ± 4.5	..	72.3 ± 16.5	78.9 ± 4.5	..	72.3 ± 16.5	78.9 ± 4.5	..	72.3 ± 16.5	78.9 ± 4.5	..	72.3 ± 16.5	81.0 ± 3.5	
Very remote	66.3 ± 26.6	..	64.2 ± 8.8	59.8 ± 9.2	54.3 ± 17.9	np	..	21.1 ± 11.1	np	..	21.1 ± 11.1	np	..	21.1 ± 11.1	np	..	21.1 ± 11.1	48.1 ± 6.5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.5 ± 0.5</b>	<b>93.4 ± 0.5</b>	<b>89.9 ± 0.6</b>	<b>90.1 ± 0.9</b>	<b>92.4 ± 0.8</b>	<b>90.0 ± 2.0</b>	<b>93.4 ± 2.1</b>	<b>63.6 ± 9.3</b>	<b>90.0 ± 2.0</b>	<b>93.4 ± 2.1</b>	<b>63.6 ± 9.3</b>	<b>90.0 ± 2.0</b>	<b>93.4 ± 2.1</b>	<b>63.6 ± 9.3</b>	<b>90.0 ± 2.0</b>	<b>93.4 ± 2.1</b>	<b>63.6 ± 9.3</b>	<b>91.8 ± 0.3</b>	
<b>Year 9</b>																			
Indigenous students																			
Metropolitan	71.1 ± 2.9	73.6 ± 6.2	66.9 ± 5.8	60.7 ± 5.6	66.0 ± 8.4	65.6 ± 10.5	73.4 ± 11.2	..	65.6 ± 10.5	73.4 ± 11.2	..	65.6 ± 10.5	73.4 ± 11.2	..	65.6 ± 10.5	73.4 ± 11.2	..	67.9 ± 2.7	
Provincial	66.9 ± 3.2	64.9 ± 7.3	61.8 ± 4.0	52.6 ± 7.3	56.6 ± 11.1	70.9 ± 6.9	..	51.3 ± 8.4	70.9 ± 6.9	..	51.3 ± 8.4	70.9 ± 6.9	..	51.3 ± 8.4	70.9 ± 6.9	..	51.3 ± 8.4	62.6 ± 2.3	
Remote	39.7 ± 17.9	np	48.2 ± 14.8	46.0 ± 9.5	np	np	..	41.0 ± 19.4	np	..	41.0 ± 19.4	np	..	41.0 ± 19.4	np	..	41.0 ± 19.4	44.4 ± 8.0	
Very remote	np	..	33.1 ± 13.9	27.6 ± 9.7	25.5 ± 16.5	np	..	13.7 ± 7.6	np	..	13.7 ± 7.6	np	..	13.7 ± 7.6	np	..	13.7 ± 7.6	23.8 ± 6.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.7 ± 2.4</b>	<b>68.9 ± 5.3</b>	<b>61.8 ± 4.1</b>	<b>49.9 ± 3.6</b>	<b>57.4 ± 6.5</b>	<b>68.9 ± 5.9</b>	<b>73.4 ± 11.2</b>	<b>32.8 ± 8.1</b>	<b>68.9 ± 5.9</b>	<b>73.4 ± 11.2</b>	<b>32.8 ± 8.1</b>	<b>68.9 ± 5.9</b>	<b>73.4 ± 11.2</b>	<b>32.8 ± 8.1</b>	<b>68.9 ± 5.9</b>	<b>73.4 ± 11.2</b>	<b>32.8 ± 8.1</b>	<b>59.7 ± 2.0</b>	
All students																			
Metropolitan	89.9 ± 0.8	90.9 ± 0.9	85.6 ± 1.4	88.1 ± 1.6	88.6 ± 2.5	84.8 ± 4.8	88.9 ± 3.2	..	84.8 ± 4.8	88.9 ± 3.2	..	84.8 ± 4.8	88.9 ± 3.2	..	84.8 ± 4.8	88.9 ± 3.2	..	88.9 ± 0.5	
Provincial	86.6 ± 1.1	87.7 ± 1.3	80.8 ± 1.6	82.3 ± 3.2	84.9 ± 2.5	83.8 ± 3.1	..	76.2 ± 4.6	83.8 ± 3.1	..	76.2 ± 4.6	83.8 ± 3.1	..	76.2 ± 4.6	83.8 ± 3.1	..	76.2 ± 4.6	84.7 ± 0.7	
Remote	62.9 ± 13.3	95.5 ± 6.3	72.5 ± 6.8	74.4 ± 7.3	83.7 ± 5.1	61.3 ± 9.0	..	66.1 ± 17.1	61.3 ± 9.0	..	66.1 ± 17.1	61.3 ± 9.0	..	66.1 ± 17.1	61.3 ± 9.0	..	66.1 ± 17.1	73.3 ± 4.5	

Table 4A.17

**Table 4A.17 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for writing, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Very remote	70.1 ± 21.7	..	52.8 ± 14.7	49.1 ± 12.3	55.6 ± 17.2	np	..	24.5 ± 14.8	44.3 ± 7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.9 ± 0.7</b>	<b>90.1 ± 0.7</b>	<b>83.7 ± 1.2</b>	<b>85.5 ± 1.6</b>	<b>87.2 ± 2.0</b>	<b>84.1 ± 2.8</b>	<b>88.9 ± 3.2</b>	<b>63.3 ± 7.9</b>	<b>87.2 ± 0.5</b>

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location.

(c) Insufficient or no students in an area of geographic classification are tabulated as not published.

(d) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.  
.. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.41.

Table 4A.18

### Table 4A.18 Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in writing testing, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	All students												Assessed students																	
	Exempt (b)						Absent or withdrawn						Assessed						Indigenous students (c)						LBOTE students (c)					
	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9						
NSW	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	6	96	97	96	94	4	4	4	3	30	29	27	28										
Victoria	3	2	2	2	4	4	5	8	93	94	94	91	1	1	1	1	25	25	24	24										
Queensland	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	95	96	96	94	7	7	7	6	9	8	9	9										
WA	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	7	94	95	95	92	6	6	5	4	14	14	14	11										
SA	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	93	94	94	91	3	3	3	2	10	10	10	8										
Tasmania	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	9	96	96	94	90	7	7	7	6	3	3	3	3										
ACT	2	2	1	–	5	4	5	7	93	95	94	92	2	2	1	1	9	9	8	8										
NT	2	1	1	2	18	16	21	21	80	83	77	77	30	29	26	24	21	23	20	16										
Aust	2	2	1	1	4	3	4	6	95	95	95	92	4	4	4	4	4	20	19	19										

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The percentages of students represented in this table have been rounded and may not sum to 100.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard. Students with a language background other than English, who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, and students with significant intellectual disabilities may be exempted from testing.

(c) Proportions of Indigenous and LBOTE students are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt Indigenous or LBOTE students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.42.

Table 4A.19 **Participation rates in writing assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>				<i>Indigenous students (b)</i>			
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>
NSW	97.2	97.5	96.7	94.4	93.7	92.9	90.0	80.5
Victoria	95.7	96.1	95.5	92.5	89.9	91.1	84.8	78.5
Queensland	97.4	97.7	97.7	95.0	94.2	94.6	94.5	87.3
WA	95.3	95.7	95.7	93.1	85.7	84.6	86.2	72.3
SA	96.3	96.8	96.5	93.2	93.3	95.0	94.4	88.8
Tasmania	96.8	96.6	95.1	90.9	96.6	97.1	92.6	81.6
ACT	95.5	96.4	94.9	92.6	88.8	92.4	80.5	70.6
NT	81.9	84.3	78.8	78.5	70.2	70.4	61.3	59.8
Aust	96.4	96.7	96.2	93.6	89.9	90.0	87.7	79.7

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Some students' Indigenous status is not recorded and it is possible that the proportion of Indigenous students may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.43.

Table 4A.20

**Table 4A.20 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	96.9 ± 0.2	96.7 ± 0.3	97.1 ± 0.3	88.6 ± 1.4	97.3 ± 0.2	96.4 ± 0.5
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Victoria	96.5 ± 0.2	95.8 ± 0.5	97.2 ± 0.3	93.0 ± 2.2	96.8 ± 0.3	95.4 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 9 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Queensland	92.0 ± 0.6	91.5 ± 0.7	92.5 ± 0.6	75.5 ± 3.2	93.3 ± 0.5	83.2 ± 2.7
1. 8 years, 1 month						
2. 2 years, 4 months						
WA	94.5 ± 0.6	94.0 ± 0.8	94.9 ± 0.6	75.5 ± 3.4	96.1 ± 0.6	93.0 ± 1.7
1. 8 years, 5 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
SA	93.8 ± 0.9	93.1 ± 1.0	94.4 ± 0.8	79.2 ± 4.5	94.6 ± 0.8	89.1 ± 4.1
1. 8 years, 7 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Tasmania	96.7 ± 0.6	96.6 ± 0.8	96.8 ± 0.8	94.5 ± 2.8	96.8 ± 0.6	90.3 ± 4.5
1. 8 years, 11 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
ACT	96.4 ± 1.2	95.4 ± 1.7	97.3 ± 1.0	88.4 ± 9.3	96.7 ± 1.1	90.4 ± 6.4
1. 8 years, 8 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
NT	77.0 ± 5.6	76.8 ± 5.8	77.1 ± 5.6	52.4 ± 6.9	96.5 ± 1.3	51.2 ± 8.0
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 4 months						
Australia	95.0 ± 0.2	94.6 ± 0.2	95.5 ± 0.2	78.6 ± 1.7	96.0 ± 0.2	93.0 ± 0.6
1. 8 years, 6 months						
2. 3 years, 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.



**Table 4A.20 Proportion of year 3 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.45.

Table 4A.21

**Table 4A.21 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c) 2 Years of schooling (d)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
NSW	94.4 ± 0.3	94.6 ± 0.4	94.2 ± 0.4	78.9 ± 1.9	95.2 ± 0.3	94.4 ± 0.7
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Victoria	94.6 ± 0.3	94.5 ± 0.5	94.8 ± 0.5	83.3 ± 3.5	95.0 ± 0.3	93.5 ± 0.6
1. 10 years 9 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Queensland	90.4 ± 0.6	90.7 ± 0.6	90.1 ± 0.7	69.5 ± 3.1	92.0 ± 0.5	81.0 ± 3.1
1. 10 years 1 months						
2. 4 years 4 months						
WA	91.1 ± 0.8	91.5 ± 0.9	90.7 ± 0.9	61.6 ± 3.4	93.7 ± 0.6	89.7 ± 2.0
1. 10 years 4 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
SA	90.5 ± 1.0	91.1 ± 1.1	89.9 ± 1.1	68.5 ± 5.3	91.7 ± 0.9	84.9 ± 3.9
1. 10 years 7 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Tasmania	92.1 ± 1.2	91.8 ± 1.4	92.4 ± 1.3	87.8 ± 3.9	92.9 ± 1.1	83.9 ± 6.8
1. 10 years 11 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
ACT	94.9 ± 1.2	94.6 ± 1.4	95.2 ± 1.4	82.3 ± 8.5	95.3 ± 1.1	90.3 ± 5.7
1. 10 years 8 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
NT	69.1 ± 5.9	70.2 ± 5.7	67.9 ± 6.3	38.3 ± 6.3	91.6 ± 2.2	40.5 ± 7.7
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 4 months						
Australia	92.7 ± 0.2	92.8 ± 0.3	92.5 ± 0.3	69.2 ± 1.7	94.0 ± 0.2	90.7 ± 0.7
1. 10 years 6 months						
2. 5 years 1 month						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.50. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.21 Proportion of year 5 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.46.

Table 4A.22

**Table 4A.22 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>1 Average age (c)</i> <i>2 Years of schooling (d)</i>	<i>All students</i>	<i>Male students</i>	<i>Female students</i>	<i>Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>LBOTE students (f)</i>
NSW	96.0 ± 0.4	96.1 ± 0.4	95.9 ± 0.4	84.5 ± 2.1	96.6 ± 0.3	96.0 ± 0.8
1. 12 years 7 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Victoria	96.5 ± 0.3	96.5 ± 0.5	96.5 ± 0.4	87.9 ± 3.1	96.8 ± 0.4	95.8 ± 0.7
1. 12 years 9 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Queensland	94.9 ± 0.4	94.9 ± 0.4	94.8 ± 0.5	81.8 ± 2.7	95.9 ± 0.3	88.6 ± 2.2
1. 12 years 1 month						
2. 6 years 4 months						
WA	94.7 ± 0.6	95.0 ± 0.7	94.5 ± 0.7	74.2 ± 3.9	96.5 ± 0.4	93.3 ± 1.7
1. 12 years 0 months						
2. 6 years 4 months						
SA	94.5 ± 0.8	94.7 ± 0.9	94.4 ± 0.8	75.9 ± 5.2	95.4 ± 0.7	88.7 ± 3.3
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Tasmania	95.2 ± 1.3	94.6 ± 1.6	95.9 ± 1.4	92.4 ± 2.7	95.5 ± 1.2	93.5 ± 4.6
1. 12 years 10 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
ACT	97.1 ± 1.2	96.9 ± 1.4	97.4 ± 1.3	90.3 ± 7.6	97.3 ± 1.1	97.3 ± 1.9
1. 12 years 8 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
NT	75.9 ± 7.2	76.1 ± 7.0	75.7 ± 7.7	50.2 ± 7.4	95.6 ± 2.0	54.2 ± 10.9
1. 12 years 6 months						
2. 7 years 4 months						
Australia	95.4 ± 0.2	95.4 ± 0.2	95.3 ± 0.2	78.6 ± 1.7	96.4 ± 0.2	93.6 ± 0.6
1. 12 years 5 months						
2. 7 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

- (a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).
- (b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.
- (c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.
- (d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.22 Proportion of year 7 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.47.

Table 4A.23

**Table 4A.23 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

<i>1 Average age (c)</i> <i>2 Years of schooling (d)</i>	<i>All students</i>	<i>Male students</i>	<i>Female students</i>	<i>Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous students (e)</i>	<i>LBOTE students (f)</i>
NSW	94.7 ± 0.4	94.7 ± 0.5	94.6 ± 0.5	80.3 ± 2.1	95.4 ± 0.4	95.2 ± 0.8
1. 14 years 7 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Victoria	95.2 ± 0.4	95.1 ± 0.6	95.2 ± 0.6	78.4 ± 4.5	95.5 ± 0.5	94.8 ± 0.9
1. 14 years 9 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Queensland	92.4 ± 0.8	92.3 ± 0.9	92.5 ± 0.8	73.2 ± 3.6	93.8 ± 0.7	86.9 ± 3.3
1. 14 years 1 month						
2. 8 years 4 months						
WA	92.3 ± 1.1	92.5 ± 1.2	92.1 ± 1.2	66.2 ± 3.7	94.3 ± 0.9	92.2 ± 2.0
1. 14 years 0 months						
2. 8 years 4 months						
SA	92.0 ± 1.8	92.4 ± 1.8	91.6 ± 1.8	68.7 ± 6.0	93.7 ± 1.1	88.0 ± 4.5
1. 14 years 6 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Tasmania	92.3 ± 1.8	92.6 ± 2.0	92.0 ± 1.8	88.5 ± 3.7	93.1 ± 1.5	90.8 ± 5.3
1. 14 years 10 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
ACT	96.6 ± 1.2	96.6 ± 1.7	96.6 ± 1.3	83.8 ± 11.1	96.9 ± 1.1	97.6 ± 2.5
1. 14 years 8 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
NT	74.1 ± 7.5	74.5 ± 7.6	73.6 ± 8.0	46.1 ± 9.3	93.6 ± 2.6	56.6 ± 13.4
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 4 months						
Australia	93.6 ± 0.3	93.7 ± 0.4	93.6 ± 0.4	72.5 ± 2.0	94.8 ± 0.3	93.0 ± 0.7
1. 14 years 5 months						
2. 9 years 0 months						

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Students who were absent or withdrawn from testing are not classified as assessed students and are not included in the national minimum standard calculations. The proportion of absent and withdrawn students varies across jurisdictions, as shown in table 4A.25. Readers are urged to be cautious when comparing results.

(c) The average age of students was calculated from the date of birth provided by each State and Territory.

(d) States and territories have different school starting ages. Years of schooling is an estimate of the average time students had spent in schooling at the time of testing.

**Table 4A.23 Proportion of year 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

1 Average age (c)	All students	Male students	Female students	Indigenous students (e)	Non-Indigenous students (e)	LBOTE students (f)
-------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------

(e) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Students for whom Indigenous status was not stated are not included in these calculations.

(f) A student is considered to be 'LBOTE' if either the student or parents/guardians speak a language other than English at home.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.48.

Table 4A.24

Table 4A.24 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

Year 3		NSW		Vic		Qld		WA		SA		Tas		ACT		NT		Aust		
Indigenous students																				
	Metropolitan	89.5 ± 1.7	93.5 ± 3.1	82.0 ± 3.4	83.8 ± 3.4	81.7 ± 6.5	94.7 ± 5.4	89.9 ± 8.5	..	..	85.9 ± 1.6									
	Provincial	88.7 ± 2.0	92.6 ± 3.2	79.6 ± 4.5	80.7 ± 6.7	78.6 ± 6.5	94.6 ± 3.1	..	86.7 ± 5.0	85.5 ± 1.7										
	Remote	80.9 ± 9.3	np	59.8 ± 11.6	75.3 ± 7.8	82.7 ± 16.3	np	..	68.3 ± 10.9	70.4 ± 5.5										
	Very remote	83.6 ± 13.6	..	51.4 ± 10.0	58.5 ± 7.5	68.3 ± 22.3	np	..	35.0 ± 7.0	47.5 ± 5.2										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88.6 ± 1.4</b>	<b>93.0 ± 2.2</b>	<b>75.5 ± 3.2</b>	<b>75.5 ± 3.4</b>	<b>79.2 ± 4.5</b>	<b>94.5 ± 2.8</b>	<b>88.4 ± 9.3</b>	<b>52.4 ± 6.9</b>	<b>78.6 ± 1.7</b>										
All students																				
	Metropolitan	97.1 ± 0.3	96.4 ± 0.4	93.1 ± 0.6	95.8 ± 0.7	94.0 ± 1.1	97.0 ± 0.9	96.4 ± 1.2	..	95.8 ± 0.2										
	Provincial	96.1 ± 0.4	96.6 ± 0.5	91.7 ± 0.8	93.9 ± 1.2	93.7 ± 1.2	96.5 ± 0.8	..	93.5 ± 2.8	94.8 ± 0.3										
	Remote	91.0 ± 5.1	98.2 ± 3.7	83.8 ± 5.4	90.9 ± 3.0	92.8 ± 3.1	96.4 ± 5.6	..	85.3 ± 6.8	88.5 ± 2.2										
	Very remote	90.3 ± 8.7	..	68.2 ± 8.9	75.3 ± 6.7	80.0 ± 11.3	np	..	44.5 ± 10.2	64.4 ± 5.2										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>96.9 ± 0.2</b>	<b>96.5 ± 0.2</b>	<b>92.0 ± 0.6</b>	<b>94.5 ± 0.6</b>	<b>93.8 ± 0.9</b>	<b>96.7 ± 0.6</b>	<b>96.4 ± 1.2</b>	<b>77.0 ± 5.6</b>	<b>95.0 ± 0.2</b>										
Year 5																				
Indigenous students																				
	Metropolitan	82.8 ± 2.7	86.5 ± 4.3	75.2 ± 3.7	72.7 ± 4.1	77.0 ± 5.7	84.7 ± 8.2	83.3 ± 8.6	..	78.5 ± 1.7										
	Provincial	77.8 ± 2.5	80.3 ± 4.6	74.0 ± 4.9	69.0 ± 7.1	63.9 ± 8.9	89.2 ± 4.2	..	70.6 ± 6.8	75.7 ± 2.1										
	Remote	58.8 ± 13.7	np	51.7 ± 11.8	59.5 ± 8.1	np	np	..	54.9 ± 12.0	56.3 ± 5.8										
	Very remote	52.1 ± 25.5	..	43.3 ± 9.4	39.8 ± 8.2	49.3 ± 19.6	np	..	20.3 ± 5.5	32.9 ± 4.3										
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.9 ± 1.9</b>	<b>83.3 ± 3.5</b>	<b>69.5 ± 3.1</b>	<b>61.6 ± 3.4</b>	<b>68.5 ± 5.3</b>	<b>87.8 ± 3.9</b>	<b>82.3 ± 8.5</b>	<b>38.3 ± 6.3</b>	<b>69.2 ± 1.7</b>										
All students																				
	Metropolitan	95.0 ± 0.4	94.8 ± 0.4	91.5 ± 0.7	93.3 ± 0.8	91.1 ± 1.3	92.7 ± 2.0	95.0 ± 1.1	..	93.8 ± 0.3										
	Provincial	93.1 ± 0.6	94.0 ± 0.6	90.2 ± 1.0	90.2 ± 1.6	89.8 ± 1.6	91.7 ± 1.5	..	86.7 ± 3.7	91.9 ± 0.4										
	Remote	82.9 ± 7.4	100.0 ± 0.0	80.8 ± 5.6	84.4 ± 4.1	90.3 ± 4.0	89.1 ± 11.6	..	78.0 ± 8.8	83.4 ± 2.6										
	Very remote	79.8 ± 17.1	..	64.8 ± 9.9	62.2 ± 8.7	68.6 ± 13.7	np	..	30.2 ± 10.9	54.3 ± 5.6										



Table 4A.24

Table 4A.24 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Year 7</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.4 ± 0.3</b>	<b>94.6 ± 0.3</b>	<b>90.4 ± 0.6</b>	<b>91.1 ± 0.8</b>	<b>90.5 ± 1.0</b>	<b>92.1 ± 1.2</b>	<b>94.9 ± 1.2</b>	<b>69.1 ± 5.9</b>	<b>92.7 ± 0.2</b>
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	87.5 ± 3.2	88.9 ± 4.6	87.3 ± 2.6	84.2 ± 3.6	82.6 ± 5.2	90.2 ± 4.8	90.3 ± 7.6	..	87.0 ± 1.4
Provincial	83.4 ± 2.9	87.0 ± 4.8	84.1 ± 3.7	81.7 ± 6.3	78.4 ± 8.3	93.5 ± 3.6	..	80.2 ± 6.9	83.9 ± 1.6
Remote	73.2 ± 12.2	np	69.2 ± 12.7	68.9 ± 9.6	np	np	..	62.7 ± 15.0	67.8 ± 6.7
Very remote	np	..	59.0 ± 10.0	53.8 ± 8.6	48.0 ± 18.1	np	..	34.9 ± 6.0	46.4 ± 5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.5 ± 2.1</b>	<b>87.9 ± 3.1</b>	<b>81.8 ± 2.7</b>	<b>74.2 ± 3.9</b>	<b>75.9 ± 5.2</b>	<b>92.4 ± 2.7</b>	<b>90.3 ± 7.6</b>	<b>50.2 ± 7.4</b>	<b>78.6 ± 1.7</b>
<b>All students</b>									
Metropolitan	96.4 ± 0.4	96.7 ± 0.5	95.6 ± 0.4	96.0 ± 0.6	94.9 ± 0.9	95.4 ± 1.7	97.1 ± 1.2	..	96.2 ± 0.2
Provincial	95.0 ± 0.6	96.1 ± 0.7	94.9 ± 0.6	95.0 ± 1.0	94.4 ± 1.1	95.2 ± 1.8	..	91.9 ± 3.6	95.1 ± 0.3
Remote	82.4 ± 8.9	97.9 ± 3.8	89.0 ± 4.6	88.9 ± 3.8	93.9 ± 2.4	90.2 ± 4.5	..	83.4 ± 11.7	88.4 ± 2.7
Very remote	74.7 ± 25.9	..	73.2 ± 8.6	71.9 ± 7.2	67.0 ± 15.8	np	..	42.0 ± 9.9	62.2 ± 5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.0 ± 0.4</b>	<b>96.5 ± 0.3</b>	<b>94.9 ± 0.4</b>	<b>94.7 ± 0.6</b>	<b>94.5 ± 0.8</b>	<b>95.2 ± 1.3</b>	<b>97.1 ± 1.2</b>	<b>75.9 ± 7.2</b>	<b>95.4 ± 0.2</b>
<b>Year 9</b>									
Indigenous students									
Metropolitan	82.6 ± 2.5	81.2 ± 5.2	77.1 ± 5.1	73.5 ± 6.0	75.8 ± 6.3	83.9 ± 7.8	83.8 ± 11.1	..	78.9 ± 2.5
Provincial	80.0 ± 2.8	76.0 ± 7.0	73.8 ± 4.4	70.7 ± 7.9	70.0 ± 11.5	90.8 ± 4.1	..	66.2 ± 8.6	76.2 ± 2.2
Remote	56.7 ± 19.4	np	67.2 ± 11.4	60.1 ± 9.0	np	np	..	56.0 ± 21.1	60.4 ± 8.1
Very remote	np	..	44.3 ± 16.2	50.2 ± 9.6	36.9 ± 19.3	np	..	24.8 ± 8.5	38.2 ± 7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.3 ± 2.1</b>	<b>78.4 ± 4.5</b>	<b>73.2 ± 3.6</b>	<b>66.2 ± 3.7</b>	<b>68.7 ± 6.0</b>	<b>88.5 ± 3.7</b>	<b>83.8 ± 11.1</b>	<b>46.1 ± 9.3</b>	<b>72.5 ± 2.0</b>
<b>All students</b>									
Metropolitan	95.1 ± 0.5	95.4 ± 0.7	93.2 ± 1.0	93.8 ± 1.2	92.5 ± 2.3	91.5 ± 3.5	96.6 ± 1.2	..	94.4 ± 0.4
Provincial	93.8 ± 0.7	94.5 ± 0.9	91.7 ± 1.0	91.0 ± 2.5	91.5 ± 2.1	93.1 ± 1.8	..	86.4 ± 3.9	92.9 ± 0.5
Remote	77.1 ± 13.4	97.6 ± 4.1	85.5 ± 4.7	83.4 ± 5.6	92.0 ± 3.9	82.6 ± 4.7	..	78.2 ± 15.2	84.1 ± 3.7

Table 4A.24

**Table 4A.24 Proportion of year 3, 5, 7 and 9 students who achieved at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, by Indigenous status and geolocation, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Very remote	81.9 ± 19.5	..	65.1 ± 15.6	67.0 ± 9.8	67.9 ± 17.1	np	..	35.3 ± 15.5	57.8 ± 8.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>94.7 ± 0.4</b>	<b>95.2 ± 0.4</b>	<b>92.4 ± 0.8</b>	<b>92.3 ± 1.1</b>	<b>92.0 ± 1.8</b>	<b>92.3 ± 1.8</b>	<b>96.6 ± 1.2</b>	<b>74.1 ± 7.5</b>	<b>93.6 ± 0.3</b>

(a) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(b) Geolocation data are based on the MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification and represent school location.

(c) Insufficient or no students in an area of geographic classification are tabulated as not published.

(d) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.  
.. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.49.

Table 4A.25

### Table 4A.25 Exemptions, absences and assessment by equity group in numeracy testing, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	All students												Assessed students																	
	Exempt (b)						Absent or withdrawn						Assessed						Indigenous students (c)						LBOTE students (c)					
	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9	Yr 3	Yr 5	Yr 7	Yr 9						
NSW	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	6	96	96	96	93	4	4	4	3	30	29	27	28										
Victoria	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	8	93	94	94	91	1	1	1	1	25	25	24	24										
Queensland	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	95	96	96	93	7	7	7	6	9	8	9	9										
WA	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	7	94	95	94	92	6	5	5	4	14	14	14	11										
SA	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	94	94	94	91	3	3	3	2	10	10	10	8										
Tasmania	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	9	96	95	95	90	6	7	7	6	3	3	3	3										
ACT	2	1	1	–	5	4	5	7	93	94	94	92	2	2	2	1	9	9	8	8										
NT	2	1	1	2	17	15	19	21	81	84	79	77	30	29	28	25	22	23	20	16										
Aust	2	1	1	1	4	3	4	7	95	95	95	92	4	4	4	4	20	20	19	19										

LBOTE =Language Background Other Than English.

(a) The percentages of students represented in this table have been rounded and may not sum to 100.

(b) Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard. Students with a language background other than English, who arrived from overseas less than a year before the tests, and students with significant intellectual disabilities may be exempted from testing.

(c) Proportions of Indigenous and LBOTE students are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt Indigenous or LBOTE students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.50.

Table 4A.26

Table 4A.26 **Participation rate in numeracy assessment, 2008, by Indigenous status (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All students</i>				<i>Indigenous students (b)</i>			
	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 5</i>	<i>Year 7</i>	<i>Year 9</i>
NSW	96.9	97.2	96.3	93.8	92.3	91.7	88.3	79.3
Victoria	95.8	96.2	95.8	92.5	89.1	88.6	86.5	79.2
Queensland	97.1	97.5	97.5	94.6	93.5	93.8	94.2	86.3
WA	95.1	95.5	95.4	93.0	84.1	83.6	83.8	71.6
SA	96.8	97.1	96.5	93.6	96.7	96.7	93.7	89.4
Tasmania	96.5	96.3	95.2	91.1	95.5	95.5	93.6	84.3
ACT	95.0	95.8	94.9	92.7	87.9	92.4	82.8	72.9
NT	83.1	85.0	80.5	79.3	71.8	71.8	65.5	61.4
Aust	96.3	96.6	96.1	93.3	89.4	89.3	87.4	79.3

(a) Participation rates are calculated on the basis of all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.

(b) A student is considered to be 'Indigenous' if he or she identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. Some students' Indigenous status is not recorded and it is possible that the proportion of Indigenous students may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Report on Schooling in Australia 2008: National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.51.

**Table 4A.27 Proportion of year 6 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in science literacy, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Aust</i>
2003	
Male students	59.1 ± 1.3
Female students	57.4 ± 1.2
Indigenous students	29.8 ± 4.5
LBOTE students	48.1 ± 3.0
2006	
Male students	54.9 ± 2.5
Female students	53.7 ± 2.3
Indigenous students	25.5 ± 10.0
LBOTE students (d)	na

(a) Minimum standards like the benchmarks in literacy and numeracy have not been set for scientific literacy. The standard for science literacy is set at proficiency level 3.2 (of levels 1 to 4 or above) a reasonably challenging level of performance, with students needing to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills to be regarded as reaching it. Data represent the proportion of students at or above the proficient standard.

(b) Rescaled data for 2003 were not available for inclusion in this table. Results for 2003 and 2006 are not directly comparable.

(c) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(d) The proficiency of the LBOTE sub-group, even nationally, was not calculated for 2006 because of omissions and inconsistencies in the data.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* MCEETYA (2008), *National Assessment Program - Science Literacy Year 6, 2006*, Melbourne; MCEETYA (2006), *National Assessment Program - Science Literacy Year 6, 2003*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.55.

Table 4A.28

Table 4A.28 Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia (per cent) (a), (b)

	1 or above	2 or above (a)	3 or above (a)	4 or above	5 or above
2004					
Year 6					
Male students	87.2 ± 1.8	46.5 ± 3.5	6.7 ± 1.6	0.1 ± 0.1	..
Female students	91.2 ± 2.2	53.4 ± 3.3	9.5 ± 2.0	0.1 ± 0.1	..
Indigenous students	72.7 ± 6.6	23.8 ± 6.7	1.7 ± 2.0	–	..
Non-Indigenous students	90.2 ± 1.5	51.4 ± 3.0	8.4 ± 1.5	0.1 ± 0.1	..
LBOTE students	88.3 ± 2.5	47.1 ± 5.0	6.0 ± 5.0	0.1 ± 5.0	..
All students	89.2 ± 1.6	50.0 ± 3.0	8.1 ± 1.5	0.1 ± 0.1	..
Year 10					
Male students	94.2 ± 1.5	75.7 ± 2.9	34.7 ± 3.2	3.7 ± 1.1	0.1 ± 0.1
Female students	97.3 ± 0.7	84.8 ± 2.2	43.7 ± 3.9	5.9 ± 1.9	0.1 ± 0.2
Indigenous students	86.5 ± 6.0	57.8 ± 8.9	22.4 ± 8.2	1.8 ± 2.8	0.2 ± 0.4
Non-Indigenous students	96.1 ± 0.9	81.1 ± 1.9	39.9 ± 2.8	4.9 ± 1.1	0.1 ± 0.1
LBOTE students	94.8 ± 1.6	77.2 ± 3.2	36.1 ± 3.2	4.3 ± 3.2	0.1 ± 0.3
All students	95.7 ± 0.9	80.4 ± 1.9	39.3 ± 2.8	4.8 ± 1.1	0.1 ± 0.1
2007					
Year 6					
Male students	86.3 ± 1.9	49.9 ± 3.3	8.9 ± 1.7	0.3 ± 0.3	..
Female students	91.2 ± 1.6	57.2 ± 3.4	11.0 ± 1.6	0.3 ± 0.3	..
Indigenous students	63.0 ± 11.6	26.2 ± 13.8	2.8 ± 4.5	–	..
Non-Indigenous students	89.5 ± 1.4	53.7 ± 3.1	9.7 ± 1.4	0.3 ± 0.2	..
LBOTE students	86.3 ± 4.8	48.9 ± 7.8	8.6 ± 3.6	0.1 ± 0.3	..
All students	88.7 ± 1.3	53.4 ± 2.8	9.9 ± 1.2	0.3 ± 0.2	..
Year 10					
Male students	95.1 ± 1.8	76.6 ± 3.8	37.9 ± 3.7	5.6 ± 1.7	0.2 ± 0.4

Table 4A.28

**Table 4A.28 Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in civics and citizenship performance, by equity group, Australia (per cent) (a), (b)**

	1 or above	2 or above (a)	3 or above (a)	4 or above	5 or above
Female students	97.3 ± 1.3	84.1 ± 2.8	45.1 ± 3.4	8.5 ± 2.1	0.2 ± 0.3
Indigenous students	85.9 ± 8.0	52.6 ± 9.6	18.5 ± 8.1	2.5 ± 3.7	–
Non-Indigenous students	96.7 ± 1.3	81.4 ± 2.7	42.3 ± 2.6	7.2 ± 1.4	0.2 ± 0.2
LBO TE students	93.7 ± 3.6	76.4 ± 6.2	39.4 ± 5.6	6.7 ± 2.7	0.3 ± 0.6
All students	96.2 ± 1.4	80.4 ± 2.8	41.5 ± 2.6	7.1 ± 1.4	0.2 ± 0.2

(a) National minimum standards such as those set for literacy and numeracy have not been set for civics and citizenship performance. The standard for civics and citizenship performance is set at proficiency level 2 for year 6 and level 3 for year 10 (of levels 1 to 5 or above), a reasonably challenging level of performance, with students needing to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills expected at that year level to be regarded as reaching it. Data represent the proportion of students at or above the proficient standard.

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

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

Source: MCEETYA 2006, *National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship Years 6 and 10 Report 2004*, Melbourne; MCEETYA 2009, *National Assessment Program Civics and Citizenship Years 6 and 10 Report 2007*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.58.

Table 4A.29

**Table 4A.29 Proportion of years 6 and 10 students achieving at or above the proficient standard in information and communication technology literacy performance, by equity group, Australia, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	Level 1 or above	Level 2 or above	Level 3 or above	Level 4 or above	Level 5 or above	Level 6 or above	At or above the proficient standard
<b>Year 6</b>							
Male students	95.5 ± 0.7	85.6 ± 2.6	45.4 ± 4.9	7.9 ± 2.0	0.2 ± 0.3	..	45.4 ± 4.9
Female students	99.0 ± 0.7	89.3 ± 2.0	52.0 ± 4.1	7.8 ± 2.0	0.1 ± 0.2	..	52.0 ± 4.1
Indigenous students	93.4 ± 5.4	74.8 ± 10.6	29.9 ± 12.9	1.2 ± 3.0	0.1 ± 0.4	..	29.9 ± 12.9
LBOTE students	98.5 ± 1.2	86.5 ± 3.7	48.8 ± 6.2	8.7 ± 2.6	–	..	48.8 ± 6.2
All students	98.8 ± 0.5	87.4 ± 1.6	48.6 ± 3.0	7.8 ± 1.6	0.1 ± 0.1	..	48.6 ± 3.0
<b>Year 10</b>							
Male students	..	99.7 ± 0.3	91.9 ± 1.8	59.6 ± 4.2	11.6 ± 2.3	0.4 ± 0.6	59.6 ± 4.2
Female students	..	99.6 ± 0.4	94.8 ± 1.7	62.9 ± 3.5	13.2 ± 2.3	0.4 ± 0.5	62.9 ± 3.5
Indigenous students	..	97.3 ± 3.9	79.3 ± 10.1	35.0 ± 11.5	5.8 ± 5.8	–	35.0 ± 11.5
LBOTE students	..	99.4 ± 0.6	92.0 ± 2.7	58.6 ± 5.6	12.8 ± 3.5	0.6 ± 1.1	58.6 ± 5.6
All students	..	99.6 ± 0.2	93.2 ± 1.2	61.2 ± 3.1	12.3 ± 1.6	0.4 ± 0.4	61.2 ± 3.1

(a) Minimum standards like the benchmarks in literacy and numeracy have not been set for ICT performance. The standard for ICT performance is set at the boundary of proficiency levels 2 and 3 for year 6 students and at the boundary of proficiency levels 3 and 4 for year 10 students (of levels 1 to 6 or above). This is a challenging level of performance, with students needing to demonstrate more than minimal or elementary skills expected at that year level to be regarded as reaching it. Data represent the proportion of students at or above each proficiency level and the proficient standard.

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

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

Source: MCEETYA 2008, *National Assessment Program ICT Years 6 and 10 Report 2005*, Melbourne; 2010 Report, table 4A.61.



**Table 4A.30 Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall reading literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2000</b>	
All students	69.0 ± 2.4
Male students	63.2 ± 3.3
Female students	75.8 ± 2.9
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	54.3 ± 3.5
Indigenous students	38.0 ± 6.7
Geographically remote students (d)	47.9 ± 17.2
<b>2003</b>	
All students	69.9 ± 1.9
Male students	62.3 ± 2.5
Female students	77.8 ± 2.2
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	56.2 ± 2.7
Indigenous students	38.1 ± 7.6
Geographically remote students (d)	53.5 ± 9.0
<b>2006</b>	
All students	65.6 ± 1.8
Male students	58.0 ± 2.4
Female students	73.5 ± 2.0
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	47.8 ± 2.2
Indigenous students	33.5 ± 4.9
Geographically remote students (d)	48.9 ± 15.7

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2000, see Lokan et al. (2001). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2003, see Thomson et al. (2004a). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

(d) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students.

Source: ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.63.

**Table 4A.31 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall reading literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>At or above level 3</i>
Indigenous status	
Indigenous	33.5 ± 5.0
Non-Indigenous (c)	66.5 ± 1.8
Socio-economic status (ESCS) (d)	
Highest quartile	81.9 ± 2.2
Third quartile	72.4 ± 2.4
Second quartile	62.9 ± 2.4
Lowest quartile	47.8 ± 2.2
Socio-economic status (HISEI) (d)	
Highest quartile	81.0 ± 2.4
Third quartile	71.2 ± 2.6
Second quartile	65.0 ± 2.6
Lowest quartile	50.7 ± 2.6
All students	65.6 ± 1.8

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Non-Indigenous does not include those persons whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(d) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

Source: ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.64.

**Table 4A.32 Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall mathematical literacy scale, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2003</b>	
All students	67.1 ± 1.8
Male students	67.3 ± 2.4
Female students	66.8 ± 2.5
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	47.2 ± 3.7
Indigenous students	30.1 ± 6.3
Geographically remote students (d)	51.5 ± 12.7
<b>2006</b>	
All students	66.5 ± 1.8
Male students	68.6 ± 2.4
Female students	64.3 ± 2.2
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	50.2 ± 2.4
Indigenous students	32.4 ± 5.1
Geographically remote students (d)	44.0 ± 11.4

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2003, see Thomson et al. (2004a). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

(d) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students.

Source: ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.66.

**Table 4A.33 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall mathematics literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>At or above level 3</i>
Indigenous status	
Indigenous	32.4 ± 5.2
Non-Indigenous (c)	67.5 ± 1.8
Socio-economic status (ESCS) (d)	
Highest quartile	83.0 ± 2.2
Third quartile	72.6 ± 2.2
Second quartile	62.8 ± 2.8
Lowest quartile	50.2 ± 2.4
Socio-economic status (HISEI) (d)	
Highest quartile	81.8 ± 2.4
Third quartile	71.5 ± 2.2
Second quartile	65.8 ± 2.6
Lowest quartile	52.2 ± 2.6
All students	66.5 ± 1.8

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Non-Indigenous does not include those persons whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(d) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

Source: ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.67.

**Table 4A.34 Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for scientific literacy, by equity group (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aust</i>
2000	
Indigenous students	29.1 ± 8.1
Geographically remote students (c)	51.2 ± 15.4
2003	
Indigenous students	25.6 ± 5.6
Geographically remote students (c)	44.4 ± 12.0

- (a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2000 involved sample assessment of approximately 2.3 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Lokan et al. (2001). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Thomson et al. (2004a).
- (b) The OECD mean is reported here as a national reporting standard has yet to be developed. The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).
- (c) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students. The percentage of students attending school in a geographically remote area is very small in 2000 (0.9 per cent) and 2003 (0.6 per cent).

*Source:* ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.69.

**Table 4A.35 Proportion of 15 year old students achieving level 3 or above in the overall scientific literacy scale, by equity group, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aust</i>
All students	67.0 ± 1.7
Male students	66.5 ± 2.4
Female students	67.5 ± 2.0
Students from low socioeconomic families (c)	50.8 ± 2.3
Indigenous students	34.3 ± 5.6
Non-Indigenous students (d)	68.0 ± 1.8
Geographically remote students (e)	47.8 ± 12.9

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

(d) Non-Indigenous does not include persons whose Indigenous status is not stated or unknown.

(e) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students.

*Source:* ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.71.

**Table 4A.36 Proportion of 15 year old secondary students achieving at or above level 3 of the overall science literacy scale, by Indigenous status and SES, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>At or above level 3</i>
Indigenous status	
Indigenous	34.3 ± 5.6
Non-Indigenous (c)	68.0 ± 1.8
Socio-economic status (ESCS) (d)	
Highest quartile	83.1 ± 1.8
Third quartile	73.4 ± 2.4
Second quartile	63.3 ± 2.4
Lowest quartile	50.8 ± 2.4
Socio-economic status (HISEI) (d)	
Highest quartile	82.2 ± 2.2
Third quartile	71.7 ± 2.6
Second quartile	66.3 ± 2.2
Lowest quartile	53.0 ± 2.4
All students	67.0 ± 1.7

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2006 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.0 per cent of 15 year old Australian Secondary school students. For further information on PISA 2006, see Thomson and De Bortoli (2007).

(b) The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) Non-Indigenous does not include persons whose Indigenous status is not stated or unknown.

(d) Two measures are used by the OECD to represent elements of socioeconomic background. One is the highest level of the father's and mother's occupation (known as HISEI), which is coded in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations. The other measure is the index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS), which was created to capture the wider aspects of a student's family and home background. The ESCS is based on students' responses on their parents' occupations; the highest level of education of the father and mother converted into years of schooling; the number of books in the home; and access to home educational and cultural resources.

Source: ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.72.

**Table 4A.37 Proportion of 15 year old students achieving at or above the OECD mean for problem solving, by equity group, 2003 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous students	30.6 ± 6.2
Geographically remote students (c)	50.1 ± 10.1

(a) These data are from assessments conducted for the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA). PISA 2003 involved sample assessment of approximately 6.5 per cent of 15 year old Australian secondary school students. For further information on PISA, see Thomson et al. (2004a).

(b) The OECD mean is reported here as a national reporting standard has yet to be developed. The achievement percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

(c) The MCEETYA Schools Geographic Location Classification was used to classify the location of the school. Students from schools in remote and very remote areas were classified as geographically remote students. The percentage of students attending school in a geographically remote area is very small (0.6 per cent).

*Source:* ACER (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 4A.74.



Table 4A.38

Table 4A.38 Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
2008										
Indigenous children (d)										
Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school (e)	%	97	89	98	110	101	93	na	89	98
Non-Indigenous children (d)										
Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school (e)	%	98	99	99	99	99	101	na	97	99
<b>All children (d)</b>										
<b>Number of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school (f)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>881 551</b>	<b>659 098</b>	<b>573 541</b>	<b>285 038</b>	<b>196 820</b>	<b>65 962</b>	<b>45 599</b>	<b>31 618</b>	<b>2 739 227</b>
<b>Total 6–15 year old population (g)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>896 900</b>	<b>664 236</b>	<b>581 647</b>	<b>287 026</b>	<b>197 842</b>	<b>65 965</b>	<b>41 872</b>	<b>33 958</b>	<b>2 769 446</b>
<b>Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>98.9</b>
2006										
Indigenous children (d)										
Number of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school (f)	no.	35 365	6 934	34 721	18 817	6 688	4 404	951	12 496	120 376
Total 6–15 year old population (g), (h)	no.	39 174	8 370	37 099	17 371	6 940	4 654	1 060	14 329	129 043
Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school	%	90.3	82.8	93.6	108.3	96.4	94.6	89.7	87.2	93.3
Non-Indigenous children (d)										
Number of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school (f)	no.	850 139	649 948	522 821	261 061	190 480	62 512	45 094	18 435	2 600 490
Total 6–15 year old population (g), (h)	no.	863 109	655 029	532 602	264 800	192 806	62 545	41 442	19 181	2 631 869
Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school	%	98.5	99.2	98.2	98.6	98.8	99.9	108.8	96.1	98.8

Table 4A.38

Table 4A.38 Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust	
<b>All children (d)</b>										
Number of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school (f)	no.	885 504	656 882	557 542	279 878	197 168	66 916	46 045	30 931	2 720 866
Total 6–15 year old population (g), (h)	no.	902 283	663 399	569 701	282 171	199 746	67 199	42 502	33 510	2 760 912
Proportion of 6–15 year old population enrolled in school	%	98.1	99.0	97.9	99.2	98.7	99.6	108.3	92.3	98.5

(a) Proportions over 100 per cent may reflect disparities between the sources of data which may provide varying counts, or, may reflect students from one jurisdiction enrolling in schools in another jurisdiction and need to be interpreted with care.

(b) Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated residential population for the jurisdiction, for the age group. In some cases students may be educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence.

(c) ACT data for 2008 are considered not sufficiently reliable by the ABS to enable Indigenous population estimates to be produced.

(d) 'Non-Indigenous' and 'All children' include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

(e) Data for the 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' populations, which underlie these proportions, are sourced using unpublished experimental estimates and projections of the resident Indigenous population, as at 30 June each year, based on the 2006 Census. The 2008 data for these populations are not available for publication, but are suitable for compilation of the proportions contained in this table. Refer to explanatory notes in the publication Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0). The 'all children' population is sourced from the ABS Estimated Resident Population data for 30 June 2008 (based on the 2006 Census).

(f) Includes children enrolled full time or part time. 'Ungraded' primary or secondary students are not included. Data for 'Other Territories' are included in State breakdowns for enrolments.

(g) Australia total is the sum of all states and territories data. Population data do not include 'Other Territories'.

(h) 2006 data for the 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' populations are sourced using final rebased experimental estimated resident Indigenous population, 30 June 2006, based on the 2006 Census. Refer to explanatory notes in the publication Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). The 'all children' population is sourced from the ABS Estimated Resident Population data for 30 June 2006 (based on the 2006 Census).

na: Not available.

Table 4A.38

**Table 4A.38 Proportion of children aged 6–15 years enrolled in school, by Indigenous status (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Source: ABS (unpublished) <i>Schools Australia</i> , 2008; ABS (unpublished) <i>Demographic Statistics, June quarter 2008</i> ; ABS (2008) <i>Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006</i> (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); ABS (2009) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS (unpublished) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> ; 2010 Report, table 4A.79.									

Table 4A.39

Table 4A.39 Proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
2008										
Indigenous children (e)										
Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school (f)	%	84	77	87	96	89	85	na	78	85
Non-Indigenous children (e)										
Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school (f)	%	93	94	96	97	95	95	na	94	95
<b>All children (e)</b>										
<b>Number of children enrolled in school in years 1–10 (g)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>921 332</b>	<b>689 761</b>	<b>618 026</b>	<b>307 849</b>	<b>208 942</b>	<b>68 955</b>	<b>49 179</b>	<b>33 030</b>	<b>2 897 074</b>
<b>Total 6–16 year old population (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>990 642</b>	<b>733 776</b>	<b>642 423</b>	<b>317 048</b>	<b>219 089</b>	<b>72 851</b>	<b>46 354</b>	<b>37 246</b>	<b>3 059 429</b>
<b>Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>94.0</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>106.1</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>94.7</b>
2006										
Indigenous children (e)										
Number of children enrolled in school in years 1–10 (g)	no.	34 421	6 778	35 525	18 245	6 572	4 414	938	12 053	118 946
Total 6–16 year old population (h), (i)	no.	42 675	9 142	40 393	18 926	7 582	5 150	1 144	15 793	140 853
Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school	%	80.7	74.1	87.9	96.4	86.7	85.7	82.0	76.3	84.4
Non-Indigenous children (e)										
Number of children enrolled in school in years 1–10 (g)	no.	845 192	646 556	528 561	250 847	187 827	62 341	45 370	18 253	2 584 947
Total 6–16 year old population (h), (i)	no.	952 479	723 614	587 262	292 946	213 112	68 999	45 964	21 039	2 905 789
Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school	%	88.7	89.4	90.0	85.6	88.1	90.4	98.7	86.8	89.0

Table 4A.39

Table 4A.39 Proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
<b>All children (e)</b>										
Number of children enrolled in school in years 1–10 (g)	no.	879 613	653 334	564 086	269 092	194 399	66 755	46 308	30 306	2 703 893
Total 6–16 year old population (h), (i)	no.	995 154	732 756	627 655	311 872	220 694	74 149	47 108	36 832	3 046 642
Proportion of 6–16 year old population enrolled in school	%	88.4	89.2	89.9	86.3	88.1	90.0	98.3	82.3	88.7

(a) Enrolment data are based on children in years 1–10, some of whom may be outside the age range of 6–16 years and the population for this measure is children aged 6–16 years. However, compulsory schooling is determined by age, not by year level, and the requirements to remain at school, and the expected age ranges in year 10, vary across jurisdictions, which leads to some children aged 15 or 16 having progressed beyond year 10 (see figure 4.1 of 2010 Report, chapter 4).

(b) Proportions over 100 per cent may reflect disparities between the sources of data which may provide varying counts, or, may reflect students from one jurisdiction enrolling in schools in another jurisdiction and need to be interpreted with care.

(c) Proportions are determined using the number of students educated in the jurisdiction divided by the estimated residential population for the jurisdiction, for the age group. In some cases students may be educated in a different jurisdiction to their place of residence.

(d) ACT data for 2008 are considered not sufficiently reliable by the ABS to enable Indigenous population estimates to be produced.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' and 'All children' include those for whom Indigenous status is unknown and consequently the proportion of Indigenous students may be under-represented in some jurisdictions.

(f) Data for the 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' populations, which underlie these proportions, are sourced using unpublished experimental estimates and projections of the resident Indigenous population, as at 30 June each year, based on the 2006 Census. The 2008 data for these populations are not available for publication, but are suitable for compilation of the proportions contained in this table. Refer to explanatory notes in the publication Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0). The 'all children' population is sourced from the ABS Estimated Resident Population data for 30 June 2006 and 30 June 2008 (based on the 2006 Census).

(g) Includes children enrolled full time or part time. Data for 'Other Territories' are included in State breakdowns for enrolments.

(h) Australia total is the sum of all states and territories data. Population data do not include 'Other Territories'.

(i) 2006 data for the 'Indigenous' and 'non-Indigenous' populations are sourced using final rebased experimental estimated resident Indigenous population, 30 June 2006, based on the 2006 Census. Refer to explanatory notes in the publication Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006 (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001). The 'all children' population is sourced from the ABS Estimated Resident Population data for 30 June 2006 (based on the 2006 Census).

Table 4A.39

**Table 4A.39 Proportion of children aged 6–16 years, enrolled in school years 1–10, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (d)	NT	Aust
------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	---------	----	------

na: not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia*, 2008; ABS (unpublished) *Demographic Statistics, June quarter 2008*; ABS (2008) *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, June 2006* (cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0); ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*; 2010 Report, table 4A.80.

Table 4A.40

Table 4A.40 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d)	<i>Tas</i> (d) (e)	<i>ACT</i> (e)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All students (f)									
Government schools									
To year 10	96.6	97.3	101.2	102.0	100.7	99.9	98.9	88.6	98.6
To year 11	78.2	89.3	87.6	95.0	92.1	72.1	116.7	85.7	86.1
To year 12 (total)	64.6	71.9	70.3	68.2	64.7	61.3	95.9	67.6	68.3
To year 12 (male)	59.1	64.4	64.4	62.8	55.7	53.6	90.6	63.9	62.0
To year 12 (female)	70.4	79.9	76.7	74.0	74.6	69.3	101.6	71.7	75.1
All schools									
To year 10	97.3	98.8	101.5	102.2	101.6	100.4	98.9	86.3	99.3
To year 11	81.1	93.1	91.4	94.3	97.0	74.5	97.6	77.9	88.8
To year 12 (total)	69.6	79.4	78.0	73.6	74.4	64.8	85.2	60.1	74.5
To year 12 (male)	64.5	72.4	73.0	68.0	66.9	58.9	84.2	56.6	68.8
To year 12 (female)	74.9	86.7	83.1	79.5	82.2	71.1	86.3	63.9	80.5
Indigenous students (e), (f)									
Government schools									
To year 10	81.4	76.6	93.7	94.3	95.7	103.0	69.9	70.0	87.3
To year 11	48.5	63.4	73.1	79.9	72.4	48.7	65.1	66.9	64.6
To year 12 (total)	32.2	41.0	55.6	40.2	43.9	35.0	45.5	47.1	42.7
To year 12 (male)	29.4	37.8	49.4	37.9	34.3	26.7	26.7	41.8	38.1
To year 12 (female)	35.0	43.8	62.2	42.7	53.4	43.3	61.1	52.7	47.4
All schools									
To year 10	84.7	82.2	95.8	93.3	95.6	103.7	81.4	71.9	89.2
To year 11	51.0	67.8	75.9	77.8	76.1	48.5	67.1	68.8	67.0
To year 12 (total)	36.0	46.4	60.5	40.4	48.2	36.0	53.1	49.7	46.5
To year 12 (male)	32.6	45.2	57.0	38.0	38.3	27.5	44.4	45.0	42.7
To year 12 (female)	39.4	47.4	64.3	43.0	57.8	44.9	60.0	54.5	50.4
Non-Indigenous students (f)									
Government schools									
To year 10	97.5	97.6	101.9	102.8	100.9	99.6	99.7	103.8	99.3
To year 11	79.9	89.7	88.8	96.4	93.1	74.2	118.0	97.4	87.3
To year 12 (total)	66.2	72.2	71.4	70.8	65.7	63.8	97.2	79.1	69.7
To year 12 (male)	60.5	64.7	65.5	65.1	56.6	56.2	92.1	75.9	63.3
To year 12 (female)	72.2	80.4	77.8	77.0	75.6	71.8	102.8	82.6	76.6
All schools									
To year 10	97.8	99.0	101.9	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.2	96.3	99.8
To year 11	82.3	93.3	92.3	95.4	97.7	76.2	98.2	83.0	89.7
To year 12 (total)	70.8	79.7	79.0	75.8	75.2	66.9	85.8	64.8	75.6
To year 12 (male)	65.6	72.6	74.0	70.1	67.8	61.1	84.8	61.7	69.9
To year 12 (female)	76.2	87.1	84.2	81.8	83.1	73.0	86.8	68.2	81.7

**Table 4A.40 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students to years 10, 11 and 12, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>(d) Tas</i>	<i>(d) (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The apparent retention rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to years 10, 11 and 12 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling.									
(b)	Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between government and non-government schools occurring after the base year.									
(c)	Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates.									
(d)	The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA and Tasmania.									
(e)	The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by sex and school sectors.									
(f)	Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.									

*Source:* ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia 2008*; 2010 Report, table 4A.83.



Table 4A.41

**Table 4A.41 Apparent retention rates of secondary students from years 10–12, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (d) (e)	<i>Tas</i> (d) (e)	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Full time secondary students (f)									
Government schools	67.6	74.2	70.7	67.6	66.0	61.8	96.6	74.6	70.1
Non-government schools	79.9	90.6	89.7	79.2	87.7	71.8	74.7	49.2	84.5
All schools	72.2	80.9	77.5	72.2	74.3	64.9	86.4	66.5	75.6
Full time Indigenous secondary students (f)									
Government schools	40.2	48.0	58.2	43.5	54.7	35.0	51.7	55.3	48.4
Non-government schools	60.8	67.1	80.6	34.9	88.5	41.5	92.9	56.3	63.0
All schools	43.1	50.9	62.4	41.8	58.8	35.8	59.7	55.6	51.0
Full time non-Indigenous secondary students (f)									
Government schools	68.7	74.5	71.6	69.7	66.4	64.3	97.6	84.4	71.1
Non-government schools	80.1	90.7	90.0	80.5	87.6	72.5	74.5	46.9	84.9
All schools	73.1	81.1	78.3	74.1	74.7	67.0	86.8	71.3	76.5
Full time and part time secondary students (e)									
Government schools	70.1	76.8	71.6	68.5	86.0	84.8	96.6	75.7	73.9
Non-government schools	80.3	90.8	89.9	79.2	93.6	72.0	74.8	53.9	85.2
All schools	74.0	82.5	78.0	72.7	88.9	80.8	86.5	68.9	78.2

- (a) The apparent rate is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups in year 10.
- (b) Retention rates are affected by factors that vary across jurisdictions, so variations in apparent retention rates over time within jurisdictions may be more useful than comparisons across jurisdictions. Retention rates can exceed 100 per cent for a variety of reasons, including student transfers between government and non-government schools occurring after the base year.
- (c) Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates.
- (d) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA and Tasmania.
- (e) Inclusion of part-time students in the calculation of apparent retention rates increases the apparent retention rates in SA and Tasmania due to a significant number of part-time adult learners and other students recorded as year 12 that were not part of the original year 10 cohort two years prior.
- (f) Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.

Source: ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia 2008*; 2010 Report, table 4A.84.

Table 4A.42

**Table 4A.42 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2004</b>									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	95.4	95.7	99.2	98.7	95.8	98.0	102.1	91.5	96.8
Indigenous students	79.9	78.0	87.2	86.9	79.7	104.1	108.2	85.7	84.8
Non-Indigenous students	96.1	95.9	100.1	99.6	96.4	97.5	102.0	94.1	97.4
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	68.6	77.2	75.0	66.7	62.9	76.5	100.8	90.8	72.2
Indigenous students	36.6	43.7	57.4	27.8	40.5	56.6	87.3	56.9	44.0
Non-Indigenous students	69.8	77.5	76.0	69.2	63.6	77.9	101.1	99.8	73.2
<b>2005</b>									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	95.1	96.9	98.4	99.2	97.4	99.4	100.0	91.7	97.0
Indigenous students	77.6	77.2	90.6	88.7	86.2	100.8	100.0	81.3	85.2
Non-Indigenous students	96.0	97.2	99.0	100.1	97.9	99.3	100.0	96.8	97.6
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	68.5	77.0	72.7	66.3	64.4	67.2	99.5	76.2	71.3
Indigenous students	36.3	51.0	55.0	26.1	37.5	43.7	71.4	54.9	42.3
Non-Indigenous students	69.7	77.2	73.8	69.3	65.3	69.1	100.1	82.3	72.5
<b>2006</b>									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	95.5	96.8	99.4	100.9	98.0	99.3	99.4	90.6	97.5
Indigenous students	80.0	85.6	95.5	92.4	80.3	99.8	87.9	85.1	88.1
Non-Indigenous students	96.3	97.0	99.7	101.7	98.8	99.2	99.7	93.7	98.0
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	68.2	75.8	72.2	66.0	64.6	64.4	101.1	79.0	70.8
Indigenous students	35.9	45.0	57.3	32.7	43.1	37.4	66.0	56.1	44.3
Non-Indigenous students	69.5	76.1	73.1	68.4	65.3	66.9	101.8	88.4	72.0
<b>2007</b>									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	96.3	97.0	100.5	101.9	100.4	98.5	99.1	89.2	98.3
Indigenous students	80.5	82.1	93.9	96.3	87.0	98.4	84.1	82.7	88.4
Non-Indigenous students	97.2	97.2	101.0	102.4	101.1	98.5	99.4	93.2	98.8
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	67.8	76.2	72.3	63.7	65.7	63.7	96.6	75.7	70.5
Indigenous students	39.8	53.0	57.5	28.8	47.4	44.4	64.6	55.5	46.0
Non-Indigenous students	68.9	76.5	73.3	66.4	66.4	65.3	97.4	84.0	71.6
<b>2008</b>									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	96.6	97.3	101.2	102.0	100.7	99.9	98.9	88.6	98.6
Indigenous students	81.4	76.6	93.7	94.3	95.7	103.0	69.9	70.0	87.3

Table 4A.42

**Table 4A.42 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, government schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous students	97.5	97.6	101.9	102.8	100.9	99.6	99.7	103.8	99.3
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	67.6	74.2	70.7	67.6	66.0	61.8	96.6	74.6	70.1
Indigenous students	40.2	48.0	58.2	43.5	54.7	35.0	51.7	55.3	48.4
Non-Indigenous students	68.7	74.5	71.6	69.7	66.4	64.3	97.6	84.4	71.1

- (a) The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA and SA and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 10 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate from year 10 to year 12 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups at year 10. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.
- (b) Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.
- (c) Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, prior to 2008, where 10.9 per cent of Indigenous secondary students are ungraded in 2007 (compared with an average of 4.2 per cent for the rest of Australia, but in 2008 the NT proportion of ungraded students has substantially reduced), and this should be considered when interpreting these data.
- (d) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.
- (e) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA and Tasmania.
- (f) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

Source: ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, *Schools Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia* (various years); 2010 Report, table 4A.85.

Table 4A.43

**Table 4A.43 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	98.6	99.9	102.4	103.8	102.7	103.3	97.2	75.1	100.4
Indigenous students	94.5	118.4	103.0	107.0	104.0	141.9	70.6	31.8	92.0
Non-Indigenous students	98.7	99.9	102.4	103.7	102.6	102.7	97.5	91.2	100.5
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	81.3	91.9	91.5	82.4	87.7	76.0	72.6	43.1	86.1
Indigenous students	48.1	51.1	72.5	40.1	81.1	40.0	31.3	32.2	55.5
Non-Indigenous students	81.6	92.0	92.1	83.5	87.7	76.7	73.0	45.8	86.5
2005									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	98.2	99.5	102.6	104.1	102.3	102.0	98.2	99.9	100.4
Indigenous students	104.6	117.3	97.2	113.4	91.4	125.0	105.9	123.8	106.2
Non-Indigenous students	98.2	99.5	102.7	103.9	102.3	101.5	98.1	93.1	100.3
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	81.3	90.2	91.2	82.3	86.2	69.2	74.5	54.2	85.4
Indigenous students	51.1	87.5	65.3	54.5	61.4	55.3	46.2	93.2	62.1
Non-Indigenous students	81.6	90.2	91.9	83.0	86.3	69.5	74.6	49.0	85.7
2006									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	97.8	100.3	102.5	103.8	103.5	101.6	97.9	90.1	100.4
Indigenous students	117.9	140.7	103.3	119.1	96.8	110.2	113.3	104.9	110.8
Non-Indigenous students	97.6	100.2	102.9	103.4	103.6	101.1	97.8	86.1	100.3
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	80.9	91.5	89.4	80.1	86.6	66.4	74.6	42.4	84.9
Indigenous students	52.9	66.7	70.3	42.6	65.4	36.4	33.3	74.3	59.7
Non-Indigenous students	81.1	91.5	90.8	81.1	86.7	67.1	74.8	38.2	85.4
2007									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	98.0	101.3	102.1	102.3	102.6	102.3	96.6	85.5	100.4
Indigenous students	114.7	156.3	104.0	95.8	93.0	111.6	163.2	79.6	102.3
Non-Indigenous students	97.9	101.2	102.0	102.4	102.7	102.1	96.0	88.1	100.4
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	80.0	90.0	90.1	78.8	86.0	69.0	73.0	44.7	84.1
Indigenous students	59.9	78.7	77.5	43.5	77.4	42.0	38.9	39.0	60.4
Non-Indigenous students	80.2	90.0	90.5	79.9	86.1	69.7	73.3	46.9	84.5
2008									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	98.4	101.0	102.0	102.4	103.0	101.5	98.9	81.7	100.4
Indigenous students	112.4	123.5	105.1	87.5	95.1	108.2	116.7	76.8	99.2

Table 4A.43

**Table 4A.43 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, non-government schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e) (f)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous students	98.2	100.9	101.9	102.8	103.1	101.3	98.7	84.3	100.5
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	79.9	90.6	89.7	79.2	87.7	71.8	74.7	49.2	84.5
Indigenous students	60.8	67.1	80.6	34.9	88.5	41.5	92.9	56.3	63.0
Non-Indigenous students	80.1	90.7	90.0	80.5	87.6	72.5	74.5	46.9	84.9

- (a) The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA and SA and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 10 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate from year 10 to year 12 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups at year 10. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.
- (b) Some students' Indigenous status is not stated. Students for whom Indigenous status is not stated are not included in the data for 'Non-Indigenous students', but are included in the data for 'All students'. Consequently, the number of Indigenous students counted in the Indigenous rates may be underrepresented in some jurisdictions.
- (c) Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, prior to 2008, where 10.9 per cent of Indigenous secondary students are ungraded in 2007 (compared with an average of 4.2 per cent for the rest of Australia, but in 2008 the NT proportion of ungraded students has substantially reduced), and this should be considered when interpreting these data.
- (d) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.
- (e) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA and Tasmania.
- (f) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

*Source:* ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, *Schools Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia* (various years); 2010 Report, table 4A.86.

Table 4A.44

Table 4A.44 **Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2004									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	96.6	97.3	100.3	100.5	98.2	99.6	99.8	85.9	98.1
Indigenous students	81.2	81.1	90.2	90.2	81.9	107.0	98.5	68.9	85.8
Non-Indigenous students	97.1	97.5	100.9	101.2	98.7	99.1	99.8	93.1	98.5
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	73.2	83.0	80.8	72.4	71.6	76.3	88.4	75.2	77.2
Indigenous students	37.8	44.7	60.8	30.1	44.2	54.5	74.6	49.2	45.7
Non-Indigenous students	74.1	83.2	81.8	74.5	72.2	77.5	88.6	81.9	78.1
2005									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	96.3	98.0	99.9	101.0	99.1	100.2	99.2	94.2	98.3
Indigenous students	80.2	81.2	91.8	92.8	86.7	103.2	101.2	91.2	88.3
Non-Indigenous students	96.8	98.1	100.4	101.6	99.5	100.0	99.1	95.5	98.6
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	73.2	82.2	79.3	72.2	72.1	67.8	88.1	69.5	76.5
Indigenous students	37.9	55.4	57.0	30.7	39.9	45.2	66.1	62.2	45.3
Non-Indigenous students	74.1	82.4	80.3	74.5	72.8	69.2	88.4	71.2	77.5
2006									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	96.4	98.2	100.7	102.0	100.1	99.9	98.7	90.4	98.6
Indigenous students	83.7	91.1	96.9	96.6	82.0	100.9	92.6	89.4	91.4
Non-Indigenous students	96.8	98.3	100.9	102.4	100.6	99.8	98.8	90.9	98.9
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	73.0	82.1	78.3	71.4	72.7	65.0	88.9	68.0	76.1
Indigenous students	37.7	47.4	60.1	34.6	45.7	37.3	60.0	58.8	46.7
Non-Indigenous students	73.9	82.3	79.5	73.4	73.4	66.9	89.3	70.9	77.1
2007									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	97.0	98.7	101.1	102.0	101.2	99.6	97.9	88.0	99.1
Indigenous students	84.0	88.3	95.8	96.2	87.6	99.8	102.4	81.8	90.5
Non-Indigenous students	97.4	98.8	101.4	102.4	101.7	99.6	97.8	91.4	99.4
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	72.4	81.8	78.6	69.5	73.3	65.3	85.9	65.5	75.6
Indigenous students	42.4	56.7	61.5	31.8	50.6	44.1	59.0	50.3	48.5
Non-Indigenous students	73.3	82.0	79.5	71.8	73.9	66.7	86.4	71.5	76.6
2008									
From year 7or 8 to year 10									
All students	97.3	98.8	101.5	102.2	101.6	100.4	98.9	86.3	99.3
Indigenous students	84.7	82.2	95.8	93.3	95.6	103.7	81.4	71.9	89.2

**Table 4A.44 Apparent retention rates of full time secondary students, all schools (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (d)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (e) (f)	<i>ACT</i> (f)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous students	97.8	99.0	101.9	102.8	101.8	100.1	99.2	96.3	99.8
From year 10 to year 12									
All students	72.2	80.9	77.5	72.2	74.3	64.9	86.4	66.5	75.6
Indigenous students	43.1	50.9	62.4	41.8	58.8	35.8	59.7	55.6	51.0
Non-Indigenous students	73.1	81.1	78.3	74.1	74.7	67.0	86.8	71.3	76.5

- (a) The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is from year 8 to year 10 for Queensland, WA and SA and from year 7 to 10 for all other jurisdictions. The apparent retention rate from year 7 or 8 to year 10 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 10 from respective cohort groups at the commencement of their secondary schooling. The apparent retention rate from year 10 to year 12 is the percentage of full time students who continued to year 12 from respective cohort groups at year 10. Calculations are based on full time student numbers.
- (b) Students for whom Indigenous status is 'not stated' are not included in the figures for 'Non-Indigenous students'. However, these students are included in the figures for 'All students'.
- (c) Ungraded students are not included in the calculation of apparent retention rates. This exclusion has particular implications for the NT, prior to 2008, where 10.9 per cent of Indigenous secondary students are ungraded in 2007 (compared with an average of 4.2 per cent for the rest of Australia, but in 2008 the NT proportion of ungraded students has substantially reduced), and this should be considered when interpreting these data.
- (d) Data for WA have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time.
- (e) The exclusion of part time students from standard apparent retention rate calculations has particular implications for the interpretation of results for SA and Tasmania.
- (f) The small number of Indigenous students in some jurisdictions (Tasmania and the ACT) can result in large fluctuations in the apparent retention rates when disaggregated by gender and school sectors.

*Source:* ABS 2005, *Schools Australia 2004*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2006, *Schools Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2007, *Schools Australia 2006*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2008, *Schools Australia 2007*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS 2009, *Schools Australia 2008*, Cat. no. 4221.0; ABS (unpublished) *Schools Australia* (various years); 2010 Report, table 4A.87.

Table 4A.45

Table 4A.45 Proportion of 17-19 year old and 15-19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
<b>17-19 year old population</b>										
Indigenous population										
17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (c)	no.	6 095	1 317	5 832	2 544	1 191	949	205	1 263	19 402
Total 17-19 year old population (d)	no.	7 468	1 561	6 590	3 030	1 430	1 031	223	2 541	23 886
Proportion of 17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	81.6	84.4	88.5	84.0	83.3	92.0	91.9	49.7	81.2
Non-Indigenous population										
17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (c)	no.	220 023	174 268	133 126	70 611	52 324	15 999	13 136	4 025	683 558
Total 17-19 year old population (d)	no.	227 708	180 740	137 053	71 943	54 010	16 453	13 398	4 160	705 511
Proportion of 17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	96.6	96.4	97.1	98.1	96.9	97.2	98.0	96.8	96.9
<b>Total population (e)</b>										
17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (b)	no.	229 142	177 962	140 322	73 968	54 051	17 177	13 457	5 338	711 469
Total 17-19 year old population (c)	no.	238 341	184 819	145 071	75 809	56 002	17 718	13 755	6 760	738 333
Proportion of 17-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	96.1	96.3	96.7	97.6	96.5	96.9	97.8	79.0	96.4
<b>15-19 year old population</b>										
Indigenous population										
15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (c)	no.	9 146	1 931	9 579	4 173	1 781	1 329	278	1 853	30 081



Table 4A.45

**Table 4A.45 Proportion of 17-19 year old and 15-19 year old population having completed year 10 or above, by Indigenous status, 2006 (a)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/ld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Total 15-19 year old population (d)	no.	13 081	2 748	11 741	5 300	2 414	1 791	381	4 190	41 668
Proportion of 15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	69.9	70.3	81.6	78.7	73.8	74.2	73.0	44.2	72.2
Non-Indigenous population										
15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (c)	no.	303 715	231 343	200 831	107 252	73 144	20 938	16 739	5 827	959 866
Total 15-19 year old population (d)	no.	373 962	292 448	227 757	117 996	87 487	27 136	21 011	7 058	1 154 936
Proportion of 15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	81.2	79.1	88.2	90.9	83.6	77.2	79.7	82.6	83.1
<b>Total population (e)</b>										
15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above (c)	no.	317 484	236 663	212 751	112 797	75 772	22 585	17 192	7 760	1 003 092
Total 15-19 year old population (d)	no.	392 586	299 363	242 146	124 796	90 922	29 325	21 612	11 353	1 212 209
Proportion of 15-19 year old population who have completed year 10 or above	%	80.9	79.1	87.9	90.4	83.3	77.0	79.5	68.4	82.7

(a) The school commencing age varies across jurisdictions, and may impact on the proportions presented in this table. For more detail, see section 4.1 of the School education chapter in 2010 Report.

(b) Australia includes 'Other Territories'

(c) Persons who have identified as having attained year 10 or above (includes Certificate I/II nfd, but excludes Certificate I, Certificate nfd and persons whose level of non-school qualification could not be determined). Excludes ungraded students.

(d) Total population of all persons, excluding persons whose highest year of school completed was not stated.

(e) 'Total population' includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2010 Report, table 4A.90.

Table 4A.46

Table 4A.46 Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
<b>NSW</b>												
Indigenous	89	89	89	89	89	89	84	81	78	81	87	76
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	93	91	90	89	92	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>84</b>
<b>Vic</b>												
Indigenous	88	89	89	89	89	89	86	85	82	82	83	83
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	91	90	90	90	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Qld</b>												
Indigenous	85	87	87	87	88	88	87	82	78	76	70	95
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	88	87	89	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>WA</b>												
Indigenous	78	81	80	82	82	81	81	74	68	64	na	na
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	92	90	87	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>SA</b>												
Indigenous	80	83	84	83	84	83	83	77	70	70	81	69
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	93	93	91	88	86	93	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>
<b>Tas</b>												
Indigenous	93	94	93	93	93	92	90	86	83	81	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	95	95	95	95	95	93	91	89	88	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

Table 4A.46

Table 4A.46 Student attendance rates, government schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	87	90	90	90	88	90	85	79	76	80	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	89	88	87	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
NT												
Indigenous	70	73	73	74	74	74	73	70	70	69	81	52
Non-Indigenous	92	93	93	93	93	93	92	91	90	89	83	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>

(a) Attendance rates are the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period. Student attendance data are reported for full time students in years 1–10, but are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors. See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) 2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter; 2010 Report, table 4A.96.

Table 4A.47

Table 4A.47 Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
<b>NSW</b>												
Indigenous	91	91	92	91	93	94	92	88	84	76	88	98
Non-Indigenous	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	94	94	93	95	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Vic</b>												
Indigenous	91	93	93	86	95	91	85	93	89	87	100	79
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	90	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Qld</b>												
Indigenous	83	86	86	87	88	89	88	89	85	84	92	81
Non-Indigenous	94	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	97	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>WA</b>												
Indigenous	74	75	75	76	85	83	80	85	85	81	72	53
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	94	94	95	95	94	93	97	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>SA</b>												
Indigenous	88	89	88	86	91	94	82	88	84	89	98	79
Non-Indigenous	93	94	95	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	92	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>Tas</b>												
Indigenous	94	95	97	92	94	95	95	91	91	90	na	na
Non-Indigenous	92	92	93	93	94	94	94	93	93	93	93	99
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>99</b>

Table 4A.47

Table 4A.47 Student attendance rates, independent schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	90	89	95	91	90	86	80	93	75	86	na	na
Non-Indigenous	95	94	94	94	95	94	93	95	94	94	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
NT												
Indigenous	64	71	77	73	67	71	84	84	75	82	na	66
Non-Indigenous	92	94	96	96	95	94	92	92	91	91	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>66</b>

(a) Attendance rates are the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period. Student attendance data are reported for full time students in years 1–10, but are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors. See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) 2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter; 2010 Report, table 4A.98.

Table 4A.48

Table 4A.48 Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
NSW												
Indigenous	89	90	90	90	90	91	91	87	87	85	90	na
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	95	93	93	92	95	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>na</b>
Vic												
Indigenous	86	90	85	86	86	86	88	81	79	81	na	20
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	94	93	94	92	92	91	93	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>77</b>
Qld												
Indigenous	87	89	87	88	88	88	89	90	88	84	96	81
Non-Indigenous	93	94	94	95	95	95	94	93	93	91	88	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>
WA												
Indigenous	73	71	77	75	76	76	81	77	79	76	na	na
Non-Indigenous	92	92	93	93	94	92	94	94	92	93	93	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>na</b>
SA												
Indigenous	89	95	92	89	88	90	92	82	89	85	na	45
Non-Indigenous	94	94	95	94	95	94	94	94	92	92	93	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>88</b>
Tas												
Indigenous	91	94	94	92	93	93	96	92	94	87	93	90
Non-Indigenous	93	93	94	94	93	94	94	93	92	91	85	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>90</b>

Table 4A.48

Table 4A.48 Student attendance rates, Catholic schools, by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Primary Ungraded	Secondary Ungraded
ACT												
Indigenous	92	92	87	88	91	87	92	86	87	88	na	na
Non-Indigenous	94	93	94	93	93	92	93	92	90	89	94	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>na</b>
NT												
Indigenous	67	72	72	75	77	71	72	69	71	69	na	na
Non-Indigenous	91	91	90	91	90	90	90	89	89	88	na	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

(a) Attendance rates are the number of actual full time equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period. Student attendance data are reported for full time students in years 1–10, but are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors. See source for detailed explanatory notes on data.

na Not available.

Source: MCEECDYA (2009) 2008 National Report on Schooling in Australia: Additional statistics on Australian schooling chapter; 2010 Report, table 4A.100.

## 5A Vocational education and training — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 5.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Vocational Education and Training Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Vocational Education and Training Working Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

When adjustments have been made for inflation in the following tables the gross domestic product (GDP) chain price index has been used (2010 Report, table 5A.92).



## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 5A.1</b>	VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.2</b>	VET participation by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.3</b>	VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.4</b>	VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status
<b>Table 5A.5</b>	Proportion of VET graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.6</b>	Proportion of TAFE graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.7</b>	The percentage of VET graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.8</b>	The percentage of TAFE graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status)
<b>Table 5A.9</b>	VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group
<b>Table 5A.10</b>	Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.11</b>	Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000)
<b>Table 5A.12</b>	Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000)
<b>Table 5A.13</b>	Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study
<b>Table 5A.14</b>	Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent)
<b>Table 5A.15</b>	Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	429.2	293.0	205.5	107.9	91.6	29.4	21.2	19.7	1 197.5
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	123.3	103.4	64.6	36.2	27.7	10.1	8.1	4.9	378.3
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	262.1	208.5	130.7	68.5	61.3	21.5	15.6	13.6	781.8
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	410.2	282.3	200.5	105.4	87.7	29.0	21.0	19.0	1 155.1
Indigenous students total	'000	21.3	4.3	12.3	7.2	4.1	1.1	0.4	9.0	59.7
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	5.7	1.4	3.5	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	16.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	11.8	3.0	7.5	4.4	2.7	0.8	0.3	6.4	36.9
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	20.1	4.2	11.9	6.9	3.9	1.1	0.4	8.7	57.3
Participation rate by age (d)										
All students total	%	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.2	9.0	5.6
All students 18–24 year olds	%	18.4	19.5	15.2	16.6	17.9	22.6	19.8	19.7	17.9
All students 20–64 year olds	%	6.2	6.5	5.0	5.2	6.4	7.4	7.0	9.7	6.0
All students 15–64 year olds	%	8.8	7.9	6.9	7.1	8.2	8.9	8.5	12.2	8.0
Indigenous students total	%	13.4	12.3	8.0	9.8	14.1	5.7	9.0	13.6	11.1
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	28.1	31.3	18.2	20.5	28.4	15.3	24.1	24.7	23.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	15.3	17.4	10.2	11.9	18.9	8.0	12.2	18.3	13.9
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	21.2	19.8	13.1	15.2	22.1	9.1	14.2	20.9	17.5
2007										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	439.3	288.1	203.0	104.3	91.5	29.7	21.3	20.7	1 197.9
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	127.1	102.3	65.3	37.1	27.4	10.2	8.4	5.3	382.9
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	273.3	206.6	131.3	65.6	61.2	22.2	15.7	14.3	790.2
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	420.7	277.0	198.5	101.7	87.5	29.1	21.0	20.0	1 155.6

INDIGENOUS  
COMPENDIUM 2010

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students total	'000	19.7	3.9	12.9	7.1	4.0	1.1	0.4	9.8	58.9
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	5.3	1.3	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.1	2.5	16.5
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	11.4	2.6	8.3	4.4	2.7	0.8	0.2	7.0	37.4
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	18.9	3.8	12.5	6.7	3.9	1.1	0.3	9.5	56.7
Participation rate by age (d)										
All students total	%	6.4	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.3	9.6	5.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	19.3	19.7	15.8	17.4	17.9	22.8	20.5	22.1	18.5
All students 20–64 year olds	%	6.6	6.5	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.7	7.2	10.4	6.2
All students 15–64 year olds	%	9.1	7.9	7.0	7.1	8.3	9.0	8.6	13.1	8.2
Indigenous students total	%	12.7	11.3	8.7	9.8	14.0	6.0	8.0	15.1	11.2
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	27.6	28.8	19.5	21.8	30.3	17.5	19.7	28.7	24.5
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	15.3	15.4	11.6	12.1	18.8	8.5	9.9	20.7	14.5
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	20.6	18.3	14.2	15.3	22.3	9.7	12.3	23.3	17.9
2006										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	445.4	287.5	202.3	101.2	91.2	29.5	20.6	20.5	1 198.1
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	130.2	104.5	66.9	36.7	26.6	9.9	8.3	5.5	388.5
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	278.3	203.8	135.0	63.9	57.9	21.7	15.4	14.1	790.0
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	425.6	274.3	197.2	99.0	84.7	28.6	20.4	19.9	1 149.5
Indigenous students total	'000	18.3	3.6	11.5	7.1	4.3	1.1	0.3	10.0	56.3
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	5.0	1.2	3.4	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	2.5	15.9
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	10.8	2.4	7.6	4.6	2.8	0.7	0.2	7.0	36.0
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	17.6	3.4	11.2	6.9	4.1	1.1	0.3	9.6	54.2
Participation rate by age (d)										

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All students total	%	6.5	5.6	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	9.7	5.8
All students 18–24 year olds	%	19.9	20.5	16.5	17.6	17.6	22.5	20.5	23.9	19.1
All students 20–64 year olds	%	6.8	6.5	5.4	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.1	10.5	6.3
All students 15–64 year olds	%	9.3	7.9	7.1	7.0	8.1	8.9	8.5	13.3	8.2
Indigenous students total	%	12.0	10.8	7.9	10.1	15.5	5.8	7.0	15.7	10.9
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	27.1	27.7	19.1	22.6	34.5	17.9	18.1	29.0	24.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	14.8	15.0	10.9	12.9	20.1	8.2	9.7	21.0	14.3
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	19.7	17.3	13.2	16.0	24.3	9.6	11.0	24.2	17.6
2005										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	427.0	289.5	194.3	100.0	95.1	28.2	19.3	18.1	1 171.5
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	127.6	104.6	65.9	36.3	27.7	9.4	7.9	4.7	384.1
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	293.4	205.1	131.6	63.4	59.4	21.1	14.4	13.0	801.4
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	400.8	275.2	189.2	97.7	88.2	27.6	19.1	17.2	1 114.9
Indigenous students total	'000	15.2	3.5	11.3	7.3	3.9	1.0	0.3	8.2	50.7
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	4.4	1.1	3.5	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.1	2.0	14.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	9.7	2.4	7.7	4.7	2.5	0.7	0.2	5.8	33.7
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	14.6	3.3	10.9	6.9	3.7	1.0	0.3	7.8	48.5
Participation rate by age (d)										
All students total	%	6.3	5.7	4.9	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.9	8.8	5.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	19.7	21.0	16.6	17.9	18.7	21.4	19.7	20.6	19.2
All students 20–64 year olds	%	7.2	6.7	5.4	5.1	6.4	7.4	6.8	9.9	6.5
All students 15–64 year olds	%	8.9	8.1	7.0	7.1	8.5	8.6	8.1	11.7	8.1
Indigenous students total	%	10.2	10.6	8.0	10.4	14.2	5.6	7.7	13.0	10.0

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	25.2	27.1	20.3	22.5	30.7	16.7	20.5	23.3	23.3
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	13.6	15.4	11.5	13.6	18.6	7.8	10.9	18.0	13.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	16.9	17.3	13.3	16.6	22.9	9.2	12.3	20.0	16.3
2004										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	389.5	302.5	180.2	99.9	93.0	25.6	18.9	18.2	1 127.8
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	122.2	105.3	63.0	35.5	27.7	8.8	7.8	4.5	374.7
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	265.6	218.8	121.1	63.7	57.5	19.0	14.2	13.7	773.7
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	368.4	287.9	174.7	97.4	87.4	25.1	18.8	17.3	1 077.0
Indigenous students total	'000	13.6	3.3	10.4	7.1	3.6	0.9	0.3	8.0	47.3
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	3.9	1.0	3.3	1.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	13.5
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	8.6	2.2	7.1	4.7	2.4	0.6	0.2	5.9	31.7
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	13.1	3.1	10.0	6.8	3.5	0.9	0.3	7.6	45.3
Participation rate by age (d)										
All students total	%	5.8	6.1	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.3	5.8	9.0	5.6
All students 18–24 year olds	%	19.1	21.6	16.3	17.9	19.1	20.2	19.8	20.3	19.1
All students 20–64 year olds	%	6.6	7.2	5.1	5.3	6.3	6.7	6.8	10.7	6.4
All students 15–64 year olds	%	8.2	8.6	6.6	7.2	8.5	7.9	8.0	12.2	7.9
Indigenous students total	%	9.3	10.2	7.5	10.5	13.4	5.1	7.4	13.0	9.5
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	23.1	25.1	19.7	22.3	29.1	16.8	20.7	23.9	22.4
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	12.5	14.5	10.9	13.9	18.2	6.8	10.5	18.8	13.3
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	15.7	16.5	12.7	16.7	22.0	8.7	12.0	20.1	15.7

Table 5A.1

Table 5A.1 VET participation by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	------	-----	-----	-----	----	--------	-----	-----	----	------

(a) Data are for government funded VET students. Information about student participation in Australia's vocational education and training system is gathered annually through a national data collection. The collection is undertaken under a national standard (AVETMISS) where all Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) who receive public funding for the provision of training to students are required to provide detailed information about the students that they have trained. Under current arrangements, private RTOs are required only to provide details of the students that they have trained using funds sourced from direct government VET funding. Publicly owned training providers (such as TAFE) are required to report information on all of their students and from all funding sources (i.e. including fee-for-service training). Consequently, information reported here significantly understates the total number of students who participate in recognised training under the auspices of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF). For example, the national collection currently misses out those who train in enterprise-based RTOs (without direct government VET funding) and those paying fee-for-service to private training providers.

(b) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(c) South Australian data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, South Australian time series data for 2004–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

(d) The participation rate for the various age groups is the number of students participating in VET in a given age group expressed as a proportion of the population of that age group. Series B data for Indigenous population have been used.

Source: NCVET unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra.; ABS (2009), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, (30 June data for various years), Cat. no. 3201.0 (2010 Report, table AA.1); ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (table AA.4); 2010 Report, table 5A.10.

Table 5A.2

Table 5A.2 VET participation by Indigenous status, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of VET students, all ages									
Reported as Indigenous	5.0	1.5	6.0	6.7	4.5	3.7	1.9	45.8	5.0
Reported as non-Indigenous	89.5	94.4	79.9	74.8	87.2	94.5	89.7	53.5	87.1
Indigenous status not reported	5.5	4.1	14.2	18.5	8.4	1.8	8.4	0.6	7.9
<b>All students</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Adjusted for not reported (d)	5.3	1.5	7.0	8.2	4.9	3.8	2.1	46.1	5.4
Proportion of total population reported as Indigenous									
Proportion of people	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.1	2.5

(a) Data are for government funded VET students. Information about student participation in Australia's vocational education and training system is gathered annually through a national data collection. The collection is undertaken under a national standard (AVETMISS) where all Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) who receive public funding for the provision of training to students are required to provide detailed information about the students that they have trained. Under current arrangements, private RTOs are required only to provide details of the students that they have trained using funds sourced from direct government VET funding. Publicly owned training providers (such as TAFE) are required to report information on all of their students and from all funding sources (i.e. including fee-for-service training). Consequently, information reported here significantly understates the total number of students who participate in recognised training under the auspices of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF). For example, the national collection currently misses out those who train in enterprise-based RTOs (without direct government VET funding) and those paying fee-for-service to private training providers.

(b) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(c) South Australian data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE.

(d) Percentages reported are of known responses ('not stated' responses are excluded).

Source: NCVET unpublished, National VET provider collection; 2010 Report, table 5A.15.

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	213.1	193.4	151.6	74.7	42.5	20.3	15.0	9.3	719.9
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	91.5	83.7	55.6	29.6	17.7	7.9	6.4	2.7	295.2
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	151.4	140.9	102.8	49.9	32.2	15.7	11.6	7.3	511.6
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	211.1	191.4	149.7	74.1	42.3	20.1	15.0	9.2	712.8
Indigenous students total	'000	7.8	2.1	7.0	2.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.3	23.9
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	2.8	0.8	2.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	8.3
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	5.5	1.6	4.9	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.9	17.3
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	7.6	2.1	7.0	2.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.3	23.6
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.4
All students 18–24 year olds	%	13.6	15.8	13.1	13.5	11.4	17.5	15.8	10.8	14.0
All students 20–64 year olds	%	3.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	3.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.0	6.2	6.1	5.9	4.9
Indigenous students total	%	4.9	6.0	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	5.4	3.4	4.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	14.0	18.1	11.8	9.7	8.6	10.6	15.5	7.1	11.7
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	7.1	9.2	6.7	5.2	5.6	5.2	8.1	5.5	6.5
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	8.1	9.8	7.7	6.0	5.7	5.5	8.6	5.4	7.2
2007										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	208.7	185.5	147.8	69.3	40.7	19.6	14.9	9.1	695.5
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	91.8	82.0	55.7	28.9	16.9	7.7	6.6	2.8	292.4
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	149.2	134.9	102.5	45.8	31.4	15.1	11.4	7.1	497.4
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	206.4	183.5	146.4	68.7	40.5	19.4	14.7	9.0	688.6
Indigenous students total	'000	6.7	1.9	7.1	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3	22.6

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING



Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	2.5	0.7	2.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.8
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	4.8	1.4	5.2	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.9	16.6
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	6.6	1.9	7.0	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.3	22.4
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.6	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.3
All students 18–24 year olds	%	13.9	15.8	13.5	13.6	11.0	17.4	16.1	11.8	14.1
All students 20–64 year olds	%	3.6	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	3.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	4.9
Indigenous students total	%	4.3	5.7	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.1	3.5	4.3
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	12.8	15.5	12.1	11.0	9.0	11.7	11.7	7.4	11.5
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	6.4	8.6	7.2	5.5	5.4	5.1	6.1	5.5	6.4
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	7.2	9.3	8.0	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.6	7.1
2006										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	203.7	187.2	140.4	68.7	38.1	19.5	14.6	8.4	680.4
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	91.2	85.2	55.2	29.1	15.9	7.5	6.6	2.7	293.2
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	145.3	136.8	99.1	45.3	29.1	14.7	11.4	6.6	488.5
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	201.1	185.1	139.1	68.1	37.7	19.1	14.5	8.3	673.0
Indigenous students total	'000	5.9	1.6	6.0	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.6	20.6
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	2.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.1
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	4.2	1.2	4.5	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	2.2	15.6
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	5.8	1.6	6.0	2.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.5	20.4
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.3
All students 18–24 year olds	%	14.0	16.7	13.6	14.0	10.6	16.9	16.2	11.8	14.4
All students 20–64 year olds	%	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.1	5.1	5.3	5.0	3.9

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All students 15–64 year olds	%	4.4	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.6	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.8
Indigenous students total	%	3.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	11.7	14.7	11.7	11.0	8.8	11.7	10.0	7.4	11.0
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	5.8	7.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	4.9	6.0	6.5	6.2
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	6.5	8.2	7.1	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.6
2005										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	201.9	183.9	131.6	67.9	39.6	17.9	13.6	7.7	664.1
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	90.3	84.7	53.3	28.5	16.6	6.9	6.2	2.4	289.0
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	144.1	133.7	93.9	45.5	30.1	13.6	10.6	6.2	477.7
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	198.4	181.7	130.4	67.2	39.2	17.7	13.5	7.6	655.8
Indigenous students total	'000	5.2	1.7	5.8	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.2	2.1	19.2
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	1.9	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	3.8	1.3	4.4	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.8	14.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	5.2	1.6	5.7	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	2.1	19.0
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	3.0	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.3
All students 18–24 year olds	%	14.0	17.0	13.4	14.0	11.2	15.7	15.6	10.6	14.5
All students 20–64 year olds	%	3.5	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.2	4.8	5.0	4.8	3.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	4.4	5.3	4.8	4.9	3.8	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.8
Indigenous students total	%	3.5	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.8
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	11.0	15.1	11.8	9.2	9.4	11.3	11.5	6.2	10.5
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	5.4	8.1	6.5	5.8	6.4	4.8	6.7	5.7	6.0
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	6.0	8.5	7.0	6.2	6.4	5.6	6.9	5.4	6.4

Table 5A.3

Table 5A.3 VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	193.8	184.8	119.8	66.4	39.5	16.4	13.8	8.1	642.6
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	87.5	82.5	49.8	26.8	16.2	6.3	6.2	2.2	277.6
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	137.8	135.4	85.2	45.1	30.1	12.5	10.7	6.7	463.5
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	191.4	182.2	118.3	65.6	39.2	16.2	13.7	7.9	634.5
Indigenous students total	'000	5.1	1.5	5.4	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	18.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	1.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.1
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	3.7	1.1	4.3	2.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.8	14.2
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	5.0	1.5	5.4	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	18.1
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.2
All students 18–24 year olds	%	13.7	16.9	12.9	13.5	11.2	14.6	15.7	10.1	14.1
All students 20–64 year olds	%	3.4	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	4.4	5.1	5.3	3.8
All students 15–64 year olds	%	4.3	5.4	4.5	4.9	3.8	5.1	5.9	5.5	4.7
Indigenous students total	%	3.5	4.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	2.8	3.8	3.2	3.7
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	10.7	13.1	11.9	9.1	8.6	11.2	9.8	6.0	10.2
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	5.4	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	3.8	5.9	5.6	6.0
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	6.0	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.2	4.7	6.2	5.2	6.3

(a) Data are for government funded VET students. Information about student participation in Australia's vocational education and training system is gathered annually through a national data collection. The collection is undertaken under a national standard (AVETMISS) where all Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) who receive public funding for the provision of training to students are required to provide detailed information about the students that they have trained. Under current arrangements, private RTOs are required only to provide details of the students that they have trained using funds sourced from direct government VET funding. Publicly owned training providers (such as TAFE) are required to report information on all of their students and from all funding sources (i.e. including fee-for-service training). Consequently, information reported here significantly understates the total number of students who participate in recognised training under the auspices of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF). For example, the national collection currently misses out those who train in enterprise-based RTOs (without direct government VET funding) and those paying fee-for-service to private training providers.

(b) 'Course level' denotes the highest qualification attempted by a student in a reporting year.

Table 5A.3

**Table 5A.3 VET participation in Certificate III and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	------	-----	-----	-----	----	--------	-----	-----	----	------

(c) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(d) South Australian data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, South Australian time series data for 2004–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

(e) The participation rate for the various age groups is the number of students participating in VET in a given age group expressed as a proportion of the population of that age group. Series B data for Indigenous population have been used.

Source: NCVET unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra.; ABS (2009), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, (30 June data for various years), Cat. no. 3201.0 (2010 Report, table AA.1); ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (table AA.4); 2010 Report, table 5A.17.

Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	36.7	49.0	23.6	12.4	7.0	3.1	5.3	0.4	137.5
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	17.3	21.5	7.6	4.8	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	56.5
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	29.2	38.8	19.0	9.6	6.1	2.9	4.5	0.4	110.5
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	36.5	48.6	23.4	12.3	7.0	3.1	5.2	0.4	136.6
Indigenous students total	'000	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.3
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.6
All students 18–24 year olds	%	2.6	4.0	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	4.9	0.4	2.7
All students 20–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.9
Indigenous students total	%	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	1.0	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	4.1	0.2	0.9
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.2	0.7
2007										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	38.1	46.6	24.8	12.1	7.0	3.0	5.7	0.4	137.7
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	18.7	22.1	8.4	5.0	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.1	59.9
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	29.8	35.9	20.1	9.3	6.1	2.8	4.6	0.4	109.0
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	37.9	46.3	24.6	12.1	7.0	2.9	5.6	0.4	136.9
Indigenous students total	'000	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	2.3

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	2.0
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	2.2
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	2.8	4.3	2.0	2.4	1.7	1.5	5.9	0.4	2.9
All students 20–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.0
Indigenous students total	%	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	1.2	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.9	3.4	0.2	0.9
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.2	0.7
2006										
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	38.9	44.8	25.7	13.2	7.4	3.0	5.9	0.6	139.6
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	19.7	21.8	9.4	5.8	2.8	0.6	2.6	0.1	62.8
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	30.1	34.0	20.3	9.8	6.3	2.8	4.7	0.5	108.6
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	38.8	44.5	25.5	13.1	7.4	3.0	5.8	0.6	138.7
Indigenous students total	'000	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.2
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.0
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.2
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	3.0	4.3	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.5	6.4	0.5	3.1
All students 20–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.4	0.9

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2005										
Number of students by age										
All students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.4	0.4	1.0
Indigenous students total	%	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.9
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7
Number of students by age										
All students total	'000	38.8	48.9	26.3	14.1	7.2	3.2	6.0	0.6	145.2
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	20.2	23.9	10.0	6.4	2.9	0.7	2.7	0.1	67.0
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	29.6	36.6	20.4	10.3	6.1	2.9	4.8	0.6	111.2
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	38.7	48.5	26.2	14.0	7.2	3.2	6.0	0.6	144.2
Indigenous students total	'000	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	0.2	0.1	0.2	–	–	–	–	–	0.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.1
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.4
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	3.1	4.8	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.7	6.7	0.5	3.4
All students 20–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.5	0.4	1.0
Indigenous students total	%	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	1.2	2.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	3.1	0.2	1.0
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.8
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.8
2004										
Number of students by age										
INDIGENOUS										
COMPENDIUM 2010										
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING										

Table 5A.4

Table 5A.4 VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All students total	'000	39.2	50.8	26.8	14.5	7.6	3.2	6.1	1.1	149.3
All students 18–24 year olds	'000	19.9	24.7	10.9	6.4	3.0	0.8	2.7	0.2	68.5
All students 20–64 year olds	'000	30.2	38.2	20.3	10.6	6.2	2.8	4.9	1.0	114.4
All students 15–64 year olds	'000	39.0	50.4	26.7	14.4	7.5	3.1	6.1	1.1	148.4
Indigenous students total	'000	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.4
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	'000	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	–	–	–	–	0.6
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.1
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	'000	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	2.4
Participation rate by age (e)										
All students total	%	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.7
All students 18–24 year olds	%	3.1	5.1	2.8	3.2	2.1	1.8	6.9	0.8	3.5
All students 20–64 year olds	%	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.4	0.8	0.9
All students 15–64 year olds	%	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.6	0.8	1.1
Indigenous students total	%	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5
Indigenous students 18–24 year olds	%	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.4	0.2	1.0
Indigenous students 20–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.9
Indigenous students 15–64 year olds	%	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.5	0.8

(a) Data are for government funded VET students. Information about student participation in Australia's vocational education and training system is gathered annually through a national data collection. The collection is undertaken under a national standard (AVETMISS) where all Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) who receive public funding for the provision of training to students are required to provide detailed information about the students that they have trained. Under current arrangements, private RTOs are required only to provide details of the students that they have trained using funds sourced from direct government VET funding. Publicly owned training providers (such as TAFE) are required to report information on all of their students and from all funding sources (i.e. including fee-for-service training). Consequently, information reported here significantly understates the total number of students who participate in recognised training under the auspices of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF). For example, the national collection currently misses out those who train in enterprise-based RTOs (without direct government VET funding) and those paying fee-for-service to private training providers.

(b) 'Course level' denotes the highest qualification attempted by a student in a reporting year. Courses at 'Diploma and above' are included in the group of courses denoted as at 'Certificate III and above' in table 5A.3.



Table 5A.4

**Table 5A.4 VET participation in Diploma and above, by target age group and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	------	-----	-----	-----	----	--------	-----	-----	----	------

(c) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(d) South Australian data now include VET in schools which has been assessed by TAFE. To enable comparability of data, South Australian time series data for 2004–2005 have been adjusted to include SA VISA (VET in Schools Assessment) data.

(e) The participation rate for the various age groups is the number of students participating in VET in a given age group expressed as a proportion of the population of that age group. Series B data for Indigenous population have been used.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NCVER unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra.; ABS (2009), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories*, (30 June data for various years), Cat. no. 3201.0 (2010 Report, table AA.1); ABS (2009) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (table AA.4); 2010 Report, table 5A.18.

Table 5A.5

**Table 5A.5 Proportion of VET graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous VET graduates										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	73.2 ± 12.5	75.4 ± 17.1	74.2 ± 8.6	77.6 ± 13.3	86.1 ± 14.3	77.0 ± 15.7	89.9 ± 18.8	87.1 ± 9.2	76.5 ± 5.3
Employed full time	%	49.0 ± 15.7	58.1 ± 20.2	48.0 ± 11.8	42.5 ± 16.9	np	44.9 ± 17.6	74.3 ± 29.8	58.4 ± 12.2	49.2 ± 6.9
Employed part time	%	24.0 ± 13.7	17.3 ± 13.3	26.2 ± 10.0	34.8 ± 15.1	np	32.1 ± 16.5	np	27.3 ± 10.4	27.1 ± 6.1
Unemployed prior to training	%	9.9 ± 8.2	11.7 ± 12.5	15.7 ± 8.8	3.9 ± 3.9	4.5 ± 4.9	np	–	10.0 ± 8.6	10.7 ± 3.9
Not in labour force prior to training	%	12.0 ± 6.9	12.9 ± 12.9	9.8 ± 7.4	18.5 ± 12.9	np	np	–	np	11.2 ± 3.7
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	np	–	np	–	–	–	np	–	np
Non-Indigenous VET graduates										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	83.9 ± 1.6	83.5 ± 1.6	86.3 ± 1.4	85.8 ± 1.8	82.5 ± 3.5	88.2 ± 2.2	89.7 ± 3.3	88.4 ± 3.3	84.6 ± 0.8
Employed full time	%	48.9 ± 2.2	44.1 ± 2.0	53.5 ± 2.0	51.8 ± 2.7	43.6 ± 4.7	51.3 ± 3.1	51.5 ± 4.9	60.8 ± 5.3	48.6 ± 1.0
Employed part time	%	34.2 ± 2.2	38.4 ± 2.0	32.0 ± 2.0	33.1 ± 2.5	38.2 ± 4.5	35.4 ± 3.1	37.8 ± 4.7	26.5 ± 5.1	35.2 ± 1.0
Unemployed prior to training	%	8.7 ± 1.4	7.8 ± 1.2	5.8 ± 1.0	4.7 ± 1.2	7.9 ± 2.5	5.8 ± 1.8	3.9 ± 2.4	5.3 ± 2.4	7.2 ± 0.6
Not in labour force prior to training	%	7.3 ± 1.2	8.3 ± 1.2	7.6 ± 1.0	9.2 ± 1.6	9.2 ± 2.7	5.6 ± 1.6	6.3 ± 2.4	6.3 ± 2.4	7.9 ± 0.6
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	0.2 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.2	np	0.4 ± 0.4	–	–	0.3 ± 0.2
All VET graduates (g)										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	83.9 ± 1.6	83.4 ± 1.6	85.9 ± 1.4	85.6 ± 1.8	82.6 ± 3.5	87.8 ± 2.2	89.8 ± 3.1	88.3 ± 3.1	84.5 ± 0.8
Employed full time	%	49.0 ± 2.2	44.1 ± 2.0	53.2 ± 2.0	51.6 ± 2.5	43.3 ± 4.5	51.0 ± 3.1	52.3 ± 4.9	60.6 ± 4.7	48.6 ± 1.0
Employed part time	%	33.9 ± 2.2	38.2 ± 2.0	31.6 ± 2.0	33.1 ± 2.5	38.2 ± 4.3	35.2 ± 2.9	37.1 ± 4.7	26.4 ± 4.5	34.9 ± 1.0
Unemployed prior to training	%	8.5 ± 1.2	7.9 ± 1.2	6.2 ± 1.0	4.7 ± 1.2	7.8 ± 2.5	6.0 ± 1.8	3.8 ± 2.4	5.9 ± 2.4	7.3 ± 0.6
Not in labour force prior to training	%	7.3 ± 1.0	8.3 ± 1.2	7.7 ± 1.0	9.4 ± 1.6	9.1 ± 2.7	5.7 ± 1.6	6.2 ± 2.4	5.8 ± 2.2	7.9 ± 0.6
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	0.4 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	np	0.4 ± 0.4	np	–	0.4 ± 0.2

NFI = No further information.

(a) Scope of Student Outcomes Survey is students in publicly funded VET. Data are based on the outcomes of students who completed their qualification in 2007.

Table 5A.5

**Table 5A.5 Proportion of VET graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
-------------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

(b) 'Graduate' is defined as a past student who was awarded a qualification during the survey reference year. This excludes those students who left their training before completing a qualification.

(c) 'Employed after training' includes full time or part time employment.

(d) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(e) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent).

(f) Includes hours not stated. Does not include persons whose prior employment status was not stated.

(g) All graduates includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

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

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; 2010 Report, table 5A.34.

Table 5A.6

Table 5A.6 Proportion of TAFE graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous TAFE graduates										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	73.2 ± 13.9	73.5 ± 22.0	75.9 ± 11.2	76.8 ± 15.3	90.9 ± 10.4	67.7 ± 25.9	np	86.8 ± 11.6	76.3 ± 6.3
Employed full time	%	44.5 ± 19.4	58.5 ± 24.9	41.5 ± 16.1	40.8 ± 19.0	np	np	np	50.9 ± 15.7	43.4 ± 8.8
Employed part time	%	28.2 ± 18.0	15.0 ± 13.5	34.3 ± 14.3	35.6 ± 17.1	np	47.8 ± 27.6	np	33.3 ± 13.5	32.5 ± 8.0
Unemployed prior to training	%	11.7 ± 11.8	12.5 ± 16.3	13.2 ± 8.2	3.8 ± 4.3	7.8 ± 9.4	np	np	10.2 ± 10.8	11.2 ± 4.9
Not in labour force prior to training	%	15.1 ± 7.6	14.0 ± 16.7	10.5 ± 7.8	19.4 ± 15.1	np	np	np	np	12.4 ± 4.3
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	–	–	np	–	–	–	np	–	np
Non-Indigenous TAFE graduates										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	80.4 ± 2.0	83.3 ± 2.0	84.4 ± 2.0	83.7 ± 2.4	80.1 ± 5.1	82.6 ± 3.9	87.8 ± 4.7	87.9 ± 4.1	82.6 ± 1.0
Employed full time	%	44.7 ± 2.5	45.0 ± 2.5	49.7 ± 2.7	47.6 ± 3.1	42.1 ± 5.9	45.9 ± 4.9	47.9 ± 6.3	59.8 ± 5.7	46.3 ± 1.4
Employed part time	%	34.7 ± 2.5	37.4 ± 2.5	33.8 ± 2.5	35.3 ± 2.9	37.3 ± 5.5	34.7 ± 4.7	39.1 ± 6.3	27.3 ± 5.5	35.4 ± 1.2
Unemployed prior to training	%	10.3 ± 1.6	8.2 ± 1.6	6.7 ± 1.4	5.1 ± 1.4	8.6 ± 3.9	8.3 ± 2.9	5.0 ± 3.3	4.8 ± 2.7	8.1 ± 0.8
Not in labour force prior to training	%	9.1 ± 1.4	8.2 ± 1.6	8.5 ± 1.4	10.9 ± 2.0	11.0 ± 3.9	8.4 ± 2.7	7.2 ± 3.7	7.3 ± 3.1	9.0 ± 0.8
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	0.2 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.4	0.4 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.4	np	np	–	–	0.3 ± 0.2
All TAFE graduates (g)										
Employed prior to training (f)	%	80.3 ± 2.0	83.2 ± 2.0	84.2 ± 1.8	83.5 ± 2.2	80.5 ± 5.1	82.1 ± 3.9	87.9 ± 4.7	87.9 ± 3.7	82.5 ± 1.0
Employed full time	%	44.7 ± 2.5	45.1 ± 2.5	49.4 ± 2.5	47.6 ± 3.1	41.7 ± 5.9	45.1 ± 4.9	48.3 ± 6.3	58.9 ± 5.3	46.2 ± 1.2
Employed part time	%	34.4 ± 2.5	37.1 ± 2.5	33.6 ± 2.4	35.2 ± 2.9	38.1 ± 5.7	35.1 ± 4.7	38.8 ± 6.3	27.7 ± 5.1	35.2 ± 1.2
Unemployed prior to training	%	10.2 ± 1.6	8.2 ± 1.4	6.9 ± 1.2	5.1 ± 1.4	8.5 ± 3.7	8.9 ± 3.1	5.0 ± 3.3	5.4 ± 2.7	8.1 ± 0.8
Not in labour force prior to training	%	9.2 ± 1.4	8.3 ± 1.4	8.5 ± 1.4	11.1 ± 2.0	10.7 ± 3.7	8.3 ± 2.7	7.2 ± 3.7	6.7 ± 2.7	9.1 ± 0.8
Not employed (NFI) prior to training	%	0.3 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.4	0.3 ± 0.2	np	np	–	–	0.3 ± 0.2

NFI = No further information.

(a) Scope of *Student Outcomes Survey* is students in publicly funded VET. Data are based on the outcomes of students who completed their qualification in 2007.

Table 5A.6

**Table 5A.6 Proportion of TAFE graduates employed after completing training, by previous employment status, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

(b) 'Graduate' is defined as a past student who was awarded a qualification during the survey reference year. This excludes those students who left their training before completing a qualification.

(c) 'Employed after training' includes full time or part time employment.

(d) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(e) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent).

(f) Includes hours not stated. Does not include persons whose prior employment status was not stated.

(g) All graduates includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

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

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; 2010 Report, table 5A.35.

Table 5A.7

**Table 5A.7 The percentage of VET graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous VET graduates										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	17.9 ± 8.4	18.7 ± 13.1	20.4 ± 6.9	16.0 ± 9.8	9.0 ± 9.0	16.9 ± 12.0	np	8.3 ± 6.1	16.7 ± 3.7
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	8.2 ± 8.4	6.4 ± 6.9	13.8 ± 8.4	9.6 ± 7.4	np	np	np	6.0 ± 5.3	9.6 ± 3.7
Received a job-related benefit	%	48.3 ± 13.1	63.2 ± 17.1	59.0 ± 12.2	49.5 ± 12.5	59.1 ± 24.5	53.8 ± 15.1	54.8 ± 27.0	44.2 ± 11.8	53.0 ± 6.1
Total with improved employment status after training	%	58.1 ± 12.3	64.1 ± 16.7	67.0 ± 9.8	58.4 ± 12.9	64.7 ± 23.9	55.8 ± 15.1	54.8 ± 27.0	44.8 ± 11.0	59.8 ± 5.5
Non-Indigenous VET graduates										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	12.3 ± 1.2	13.5 ± 1.4	11.5 ± 1.2	11.7 ± 1.6	15.2 ± 3.1	9.9 ± 2.0	8.7 ± 2.7	9.7 ± 2.7	12.5 ± 0.6
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	12.2 ± 1.4	12.1 ± 1.2	14.3 ± 1.6	14.2 ± 1.8	15.8 ± 3.1	11.4 ± 2.0	18.2 ± 3.3	13.9 ± 3.5	13.1 ± 0.6
Received a job-related benefit	%	56.1 ± 2.0	59.4 ± 1.8	61.3 ± 2.0	58.2 ± 2.5	66.9 ± 4.3	57.2 ± 3.1	61.6 ± 4.3	59.0 ± 4.9	59.0 ± 1.0
Total with improved employment status after training	%	60.4 ± 2.0	63.3 ± 1.8	64.9 ± 2.0	63.2 ± 2.4	70.9 ± 4.3	60.3 ± 2.9	64.7 ± 4.1	63.1 ± 4.7	63.1 ± 1.0
All VET graduates (f)										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	12.3 ± 1.2	13.6 ± 1.2	11.8 ± 1.2	11.8 ± 1.6	14.9 ± 3.1	10.1 ± 2.0	8.7 ± 2.7	9.4 ± 2.5	12.5 ± 0.6
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	12.0 ± 1.2	12.0 ± 1.2	14.3 ± 1.4	14.0 ± 1.8	15.6 ± 2.9	11.3 ± 2.0	18.0 ± 3.3	12.5 ± 2.9	12.9 ± 0.6
Received a job-related benefit	%	55.9 ± 2.0	59.4 ± 1.8	61.3 ± 2.0	57.8 ± 2.4	66.7 ± 4.3	57.0 ± 2.9	61.6 ± 4.3	56.3 ± 4.5	58.9 ± 1.0
Total with improved employment status after training	%	60.2 ± 2.0	63.2 ± 1.8	65.1 ± 1.8	62.9 ± 2.4	70.5 ± 4.3	60.0 ± 2.9	64.3 ± 4.1	59.8 ± 4.3	62.9 ± 1.0

(a) Scope of *Student Outcomes Survey* is students in publicly funded VET. Data are based on the outcomes of students who completed their qualification in 2007.

Table 5A.7

**Table 5A.7 The percentage of VET graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	<i>Aust</i>
--	-------------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	-------------

(b) 'Graduate' is defined as a past student who was awarded a qualification during the survey reference year. This excludes those students who left their training before completing a qualification.

(c) An individual may have reported a positive response to more than one measure contributing to improved employment status after training, e.g.. they may have been employed at a higher skill level after training and received at least one job-related benefit. Therefore, the subgroups may add to more than the total.

(d) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(e) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent).

(f) All graduates includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

**np** Not published.

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey* ; 2010 Report, table 5A.44.

Table 5A.8

**Table 5A.8 The percentage of TAFE graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous TAFE graduates										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	15.0 ± 7.6	19.8 ± 16.9	18.1 ± 8.4	16.3 ± 11.2	5.2 ± 5.1	21.6 ± 18.8	np	7.3 ± 6.7	15.2 ± 4.1
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	10.6 ± 10.6	10.9 ± 11.4	21.1 ± 12.5	8.8 ± 8.2	np	np	np	np	12.2 ± 5.3
Received a job-related benefit	%	36.9 ± 14.1	65.2 ± 21.4	64.4 ± 12.5	47.1 ± 14.1	57.0 ± 31.8	56.6 ± 22.0	np	34.0 ± 12.9	48.4 ± 7.3
Total with improved employment status after training	%	46.3 ± 13.7	66.8 ± 20.6	71.1 ± 11.8	56.9 ± 14.7	57.0 ± 31.8	60.7 ± 21.8	np	34.8 ± 12.9	55.1 ± 6.9
Non-Indigenous TAFE graduates										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	14.1 ± 1.6	13.6 ± 1.8	12.9 ± 1.6	13.0 ± 1.8	17.1 ± 4.5	14.0 ± 3.3	10.8 ± 4.3	10.1 ± 3.5	13.7 ± 0.8
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	12.5 ± 1.6	14.8 ± 1.8	15.1 ± 1.8	14.5 ± 2.0	17.6 ± 4.1	13.0 ± 3.1	22.7 ± 5.1	10.8 ± 3.7	14.2 ± 0.8
Received a job-related benefit	%	54.5 ± 2.4	60.6 ± 2.4	59.4 ± 2.4	55.2 ± 2.7	69.5 ± 5.5	58.7 ± 4.5	63.8 ± 5.9	59.0 ± 5.7	58.1 ± 1.2
Total with improved employment status after training	%	59.1 ± 2.4	64.9 ± 2.4	63.7 ± 2.4	60.7 ± 2.7	72.4 ± 5.3	62.2 ± 4.3	68.4 ± 5.5	62.4 ± 5.5	62.5 ± 1.2
All TAFE graduates (f)										
Not employed before training to employed after training	%	14.1 ± 1.6	13.6 ± 1.6	13.0 ± 1.6	13.1 ± 1.8	16.6 ± 4.5	14.3 ± 3.1	10.7 ± 4.1	9.5 ± 3.1	13.7 ± 0.8
Employed at a higher skill level after training	%	12.4 ± 1.6	14.7 ± 1.8	15.2 ± 1.8	14.2 ± 2.0	17.5 ± 4.1	12.9 ± 2.9	22.5 ± 5.1	9.2 ± 3.1	14.1 ± 0.8
Received a job-related benefit	%	53.8 ± 2.4	60.5 ± 2.4	59.6 ± 2.4	54.9 ± 2.7	69.2 ± 5.3	58.3 ± 4.3	63.9 ± 5.7	54.8 ± 5.3	57.7 ± 1.2
Total with improved employment status after training	%	58.5 ± 2.2	64.7 ± 2.4	64.0 ± 2.4	60.5 ± 2.7	72.0 ± 5.3	61.9 ± 4.3	68.3 ± 5.5	57.6 ± 5.1	62.2 ± 1.2

(a) Scope of *Student Outcomes Survey* is students in publicly funded VET. Data are based on the outcomes of students who completed their qualification in 2007.



Table 5A.8

**Table 5A.8 The percentage of TAFE graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training, 2008 (by Indigenous status) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(b) 'Graduate' is defined as a past student who was awarded a qualification during the survey reference year. This excludes those students who left their training before completing a qualification.

(c) An individual may have reported a positive response to more than one measure contributing to improved employment status after training, e.g.. they may have been employed at a higher skill level after training and received at least one job-related benefit. Therefore, the subgroups may add to more than the total.

(d) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(e) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent).

(f) All graduates includes those for whom Indigenous status is unknown.

**np** Not published.

**Source:** NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; 2010 Report, table 5A.45.

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

2007	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All graduates										
Number of VET qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	7.2	11.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.7	-	25.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	25.9	20.7	8.1	8.4	4.9	1.9	1.8	0.4	72.1
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	11.1	6.7	2.4	2.5	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	26.9
All qualifications	'000	44.2	38.9	12.3	13.0	8.9	3.0	3.4	0.8	124.5
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	11.9	16.9	3.6	3.5	4.3	1.0	1.3	0.1	42.7
Certificate III or IV	'000	49.8	45.1	16.2	14.1	11.9	5.0	4.0	1.3	147.5
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	19.8	13.0	5.8	6.2	4.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	53.8
All qualifications	'000	81.5	74.9	25.6	23.7	20.8	7.9	7.1	2.3	243.9
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	14.2	18.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	1.0	1.5	0.1	48.8
Certificate III or IV	'000	62.1	53.6	20.3	18.3	13.2	5.6	4.6	1.4	179.2
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	44.6	23.2	11.4	11.0	7.6	2.8	2.5	1.8	104.9
All qualifications	'000	120.8	95.6	36.2	33.7	25.2	9.4	8.6	3.4	332.9
Proportion of qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	16.3	29.6	14.5	16.6	20.6	8.5	21.2	2.5	20.5
Certificate III and above	%	74.9	82.8	80.8	80.9	75.2	72.5	74.2	55.4	78.4
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	14.6	22.6	14.1	14.6	20.9	12.0	18.5	5.9	17.5

INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Certificate III and above	%	75.7	82.7	77.4	74.1	78.4	75.6	74.5	62.2	78.0
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	11.7	19.6	12.2	13.1	17.5	10.4	17.2	4.0	14.7
Certificate III and above	%	63.1	75.7	68.4	67.5	69.8	70.5	70.9	46.3	68.5
Indigenous graduates										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Certificate III or IV	'000	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	1.3
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.2	1.2
All qualifications	'000	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	2.7
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	3.3
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.6
All qualifications	'000	2.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	6.4
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.9
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	1.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	4.7
All qualifications	'000	3.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	9.1
Proportion of qualifications completed										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	8.6	4.5	3.1	3.7	1.5	4.6	6.5	0.4	5.1
Certificate III and above	%	57.4	59.5	69.1	47.6	53.8	59.3	50.0	30.4	55.5

INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	%	8.1	8.2	8.0	4.3	15.8	5.3	4.5	2.6	7.4
	%	62.4	59.7	68.7	53.7	64.4	59.9	41.4	37.0	58.8
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
	%	6.1	6.6	6.3	3.1	12.9	4.1	3.6	2.0	5.6
	%	49.5	52.2	59.9	38.8	57.5	54.1	34.9	30.3	48.2
2006										
All graduates										
Number of VET qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
	'000	6.7	8.3	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.6	-	21.4
	'000	22.9	17.6	7.6	7.6	5.2	1.7	1.3	0.3	64.2
	'000	7.7	6.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	24.2
	'000	37.3	32.3	12.6	12.6	9.2	2.8	2.4	0.6	109.8
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
	'000	11.2	12.2	4.4	3.0	3.7	1.0	1.3	0.2	37.0
	'000	43.0	39.0	16.7	12.9	12.1	4.7	3.3	1.2	132.8
	'000	19.8	11.4	7.6	6.3	3.4	1.9	1.1	0.5	52.1
	'000	74.1	62.6	28.7	22.2	19.1	7.7	5.7	1.9	221.9
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
	'000	13.5	14.4	5.2	4.0	3.8	1.1	1.5	0.2	43.7
	'000	53.7	46.5	20.3	17.3	13.6	5.3	3.7	1.3	161.7
	'000	29.4	21.0	12.4	10.9	6.9	2.8	1.5	1.2	86.0
	'000	96.6	81.9	37.9	32.3	24.2	9.2	6.7	2.6	291.4

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	18.1	25.7	17.6	16.3	13.7	7.6	26.3	3.1	19.5
Certificate III and above	%	79.4	80.3	77.5	76.7	70.2	66.9	81.3	61.2	78.0
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	15.2	19.5	15.3	13.3	19.2	13.7	23.1	8.3	16.7
Certificate III and above	%	73.2	81.8	73.4	71.5	82.2	75.2	81.0	71.1	76.5
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	14.0	17.6	13.8	12.4	15.5	11.8	22.5	6.0	15.0
Certificate III and above	%	69.6	74.4	67.4	66.1	71.7	69.4	78.1	54.5	70.5
Indigenous graduates										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Certificate III or IV	'000	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.1
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.1
All qualifications	'000	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	2.3
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.9
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.4
All qualifications	'000	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.8
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.9
All qualifications	'000	2.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	7.8
Proportion of qualifications completed										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	6.7	3.5	5.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	7.1	1.9	4.2
Certificate III and above	%	58.8	49.5	64.1	45.5	48.4	60.0	54.8	32.9	53.8
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	9.5	9.2	7.7	3.4	8.0	6.1	7.5	9.8	7.8
Certificate III and above	%	60.3	57.8	67.0	46.7	68.5	70.4	46.9	44.4	58.6
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	7.6	7.3	6.8	2.4	6.5	5.6	7.0	7.4	6.3
Certificate III and above	%	52.7	48.5	59.7	37.6	59.8	62.2	45.9	35.5	50.3
2005										
All graduates										
Number of VET qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	6.8	8.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.2	0.8	-	20.9
Certificate III or IV	'000	26.1	17.6	6.8	6.1	4.9	1.5	1.4	0.3	64.8
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	9.4	6.3	2.4	2.7	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	25.6
All qualifications	'000	42.3	32.0	11.1	10.6	9.4	2.6	2.7	0.6	111.3
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	10.8	12.6	3.7	2.6	3.5	0.7	1.5	0.2	35.4
Certificate III or IV	'000	52.5	40.7	15.7	11.0	11.7	4.5	3.2	1.2	140.5
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	21.4	11.2	5.2	4.7	3.7	1.9	1.1	0.6	49.9
All qualifications	'000	84.7	64.5	24.6	18.3	18.9	7.0	5.9	2.0	225.8

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
	'000	13.0	14.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	0.7	1.7	0.2	42.0
Diploma and above										
	'000	64.8	48.3	18.5	14.9	13.0	5.0	3.8	1.3	169.4
Certificate III or IV										
	'000	32.4	21.0	9.3	9.3	7.4	2.8	1.6	1.2	84.9
Certificate I or II or lower										
	'000	110.2	84.1	32.3	27.7	23.9	8.4	7.1	2.6	296.3
All qualifications										
Proportion of qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
	%	16.1	25.4	17.0	17.6	13.4	5.9	29.4	3.2	18.8
Diploma and above										
	%	77.8	80.4	78.6	74.9	65.7	64.8	80.2	58.3	77.0
Certificate III and above										
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
	%	12.7	19.5	15.2	14.3	18.4	9.3	25.4	7.9	15.7
Diploma and above										
	%	74.7	82.7	78.8	74.3	80.2	73.0	80.6	69.4	77.9
Certificate III and above										
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
	%	11.8	17.6	13.9	12.7	15.0	8.1	24.4	5.9	14.2
Diploma and above										
	%	70.6	75.0	71.3	66.4	69.2	67.0	77.5	54.6	71.3
Certificate III and above										
Indigenous graduates										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
	'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Diploma and above										
	'000	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.1
Certificate III or IV										
	'000	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.1
Certificate I or II or lower										
	'000	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	2.3
All qualifications										
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	'000	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Diploma and above										
	'000	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.0
Certificate III or IV										
	'000	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	0.3	2.1
Certificate I or II or lower										

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
All qualifications	'000	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	5.5
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Certificate III or IV	'000	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.5
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	3.5
All qualifications	'000	2.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	7.5
Proportion of qualifications completed										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	5.5	13.7	7.0	2.8	1.4	2.4	12.2	1.4	5.4
Certificate III and above	%	59.6	67.4	65.6	39.6	35.2	67.1	46.9	25.7	54.1
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	7.0	13.8	11.5	4.7	4.8	6.3	6.7	3.3	7.5
Certificate III and above	%	65.7	73.8	71.5	48.5	47.6	66.3	64.2	41.3	61.4
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	6.0	12.7	9.8	3.0	3.9	4.9	8.1	2.4	6.2
Certificate III and above	%	59.4	63.6	63.1	36.5	39.9	60.8	60.4	31.4	52.7
2004										
All graduates										
Number of VET qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	6.2	6.6	1.8	2.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	-	18.4
Certificate III or IV	'000	23.9	15.1	6.2	5.9	4.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	58.2
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	10.1	6.3	2.6	2.5	2.8	0.9	0.6	0.3	26.0
All qualifications	'000	40.2	28.0	10.7	10.4	7.7	2.6	2.5	0.6	102.7
All graduates aged 20 - 64										

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING



Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Diploma and above	'000	10.0	10.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	0.6	1.2	0.2	31.4
Certificate III or IV	'000	47.9	35.5	14.1	11.3	9.1	4.8	3.0	1.3	126.9
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	20.9	11.5	4.9	4.7	3.4	1.4	1.2	0.6	48.6
All qualifications	'000	78.8	57.9	22.1	19.0	15.0	6.8	5.4	2.1	207.0
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	12.2	12.8	4.1	4.0	2.6	0.6	1.3	0.2	37.7
Certificate III or IV	'000	59.4	41.9	16.8	15.6	10.2	5.3	3.4	1.4	153.9
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	31.8	20.0	8.2	8.3	6.7	2.2	1.7	1.1	79.8
All qualifications	'000	103.3	74.7	29.1	27.9	19.4	8.1	6.4	2.6	271.5
Proportion of qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	15.4	23.6	17.1	19.4	12.8	5.1	25.3	3.1	17.9
Certificate III and above	%	74.8	77.6	75.3	76.2	64.3	67.8	74.9	49.0	74.6
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	12.6	18.8	14.1	16.0	16.5	8.9	22.2	9.2	15.2
Certificate III and above	%	73.5	80.1	77.9	75.5	77.1	79.1	77.6	71.9	76.5
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	11.8	17.1	14.1	14.3	13.2	7.8	21.0	7.4	13.9
Certificate III and above	%	69.2	73.2	71.9	70.2	65.4	73.4	73.8	59.4	70.6
Indigenous graduates										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	'000	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Certificate III or IV	'000	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	1.0
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	1.0
All qualifications	'000	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1

INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	'000	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Diploma and above										
	'000	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.5
Certificate III or IV										
	'000	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	1.9
Certificate I or II or lower										
All qualifications										
	'000	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	4.9
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
	'000	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Diploma and above										
	'000	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.9
Certificate III or IV										
	'000	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.1
Certificate I or II or lower										
All qualifications										
	'000	2.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6
Proportion of qualifications completed										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
	%	9.9	4.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.6	5.2
Diploma and above										
	%	60.2	60.3	57.4	48.1	39.3	60.4	38.6	25.2	53.4
Certificate III and above										
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	%	15.0	13.4	7.1	5.8	5.1	4.7	1.6	9.4	10.0
Diploma and above										
	%	63.4	74.8	66.1	50.8	51.7	63.5	69.6	43.3	60.7
Certificate III and above										
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
	%	12.3	10.6	5.9	4.0	3.8	3.4	1.3	6.8	7.9
Diploma and above										
	%	57.1	65.6	59.1	40.6	41.6	57.2	61.9	32.7	52.5
Certificate III and above										
2003										
All graduates										
Number of VET qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
	'000	6.0	6.7	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.7	—	18.8
Diploma and above										

INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Certificate III or IV	'000	21.7	14.4	6.5	5.3	4.7	1.6	1.2	0.3	55.7
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	10.8	7.0	3.3	2.1	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	28.1
All qualifications	'000	38.6	28.1	11.8	9.3	8.9	2.8	2.4	0.7	102.6
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	10.6	11.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	0.8	1.3	0.1	34.2
Certificate III or IV	'000	46.7	35.5	16.3	10.0	11.9	5.2	2.5	1.3	129.4
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	23.5	12.3	6.5	4.7	3.3	1.9	0.9	0.9	53.9
All qualifications	'000	80.8	59.2	26.5	18.1	18.1	7.9	4.6	2.3	217.6
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	'000	12.6	13.1	4.7	4.3	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.1	40.1
Certificate III or IV	'000	57.3	41.4	19.0	13.8	13.1	5.8	2.9	1.4	154.7
Certificate I or II or lower	'000	34.6	21.5	10.4	7.7	6.8	2.7	1.2	1.3	86.2
All qualifications	'000	104.5	76.1	34.1	25.9	22.9	9.3	5.6	2.8	281.1
Proportion of qualifications completed										
All graduates aged 18 - 24										
Diploma and above	%	15.6	23.8	16.6	21.0	13.9	6.2	29.0	3.1	18.3
Certificate III and above	%	71.9	74.9	71.7	77.7	67.3	63.8	79.6	39.9	72.6
All graduates aged 20 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	13.2	19.3	13.9	18.6	16.1	9.9	27.8	5.8	15.7
Certificate III and above	%	70.9	79.2	75.5	73.9	81.9	76.3	81.1	63.0	75.2
All graduates aged 15 - 64										
Diploma and above	%	12.1	17.3	13.7	16.7	13.0	8.7	26.4	4.9	14.3
Certificate III and above	%	66.9	71.8	69.4	70.1	70.3	71.1	78.0	54.4	69.3
Indigenous graduates										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAININGINDIGENOUS  
COMPENDIUM 2010

Table 5A.9

Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	Diploma and above	'000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
	Certificate III or IV	'000	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	1.0
	Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	1.2
	All qualifications	'000	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	2.3
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	Diploma and above	'000	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
	Certificate III or IV	'000	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	0.1	2.5
	Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.4	2.2
	All qualifications	'000	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	—	0.5	5.0
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
	Diploma and above	'000	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
	Certificate III or IV	'000	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	0.2	2.9
	Certificate I or II or lower	'000	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	—	0.5	3.4
	All qualifications	'000	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	—	0.6	6.7
Proportion of qualifications completed										
Indigenous graduates aged 18 - 24										
	Diploma and above	%	5.6	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	0.0	1.2	3.5
	Certificate III and above	%	53.7	50.2	42.2	39.0	47.9	50.0	19.6	47.8
Indigenous graduates aged 20 - 64										
	Diploma and above	%	8.3	7.2	3.6	4.7	6.5	8.1	1.7	6.7
	Certificate III and above	%	58.4	60.7	48.9	63.0	53.8	75.7	30.1	56.5
Indigenous graduates aged 15 - 64										
	Diploma and above	%	6.8	5.5	2.8	3.8	5.2	6.4	1.4	5.5
	Certificate III and above	%	52.4	51.9	40.9	54.9	47.6	63.8	25.9	49.3

(a) 'Certificate I, II or lower' includes Certificate I, II, and Senior Secondary.

Table 5A.9

**Table 5A.9 VET qualifications completed by course level, Indigenous status and target age group (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld (f)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(b)	Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.									
(c)	Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State/Territory authority. Represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification.									
(d)	Course levels denoted as 'Diploma and above' are included in the group of courses denoted as at 'Certificate III and above'.									
(e)	Final qualifications completed data for 2008 are not available. Only preliminary data are available from the 2008 National VET provider collection.									
(f)	There was an underreporting of qualification completions for Queensland over the 2004-2007 period. Figures in this publication have not been changed to reflect this. Queensland estimates that the extent of the undercount averages approximately 15,000 per year over the four years 2004 to 2007. The details of the qualifications completed will be updated in the VET Provider Collection and future versions of this publication when available.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source:

NCVER unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.75.

Table 5A.10

Table 5A.10 Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008									
Reported as Indigenous	67.0	63.7	80.2	64.6	79.6	76.5	68.8	61.3	69.1
Reported as non-Indigenous	78.9	77.1	87.4	79.5	87.0	81.5	81.3	80.4	80.2
Not reported	77.2	77.0	82.4	74.3	87.0	82.7	83.4	80.0	79.1
All students	78.3	76.9	86.3	77.9	86.7	81.3	81.3	72.5	79.7
2007									
Reported as Indigenous	66.0	60.9	73.9	62.9	77.1	70.6	73.2	65.6	67.4
Reported as non-Indigenous	78.7	76.2	84.5	78.3	88.3	78.7	79.5	80.4	79.5
Not reported	76.6	78.2	80.0	71.8	84.1	82.5	82.3	75.2	77.3
All students	78.0	76.0	83.5	76.6	87.7	78.4	79.6	74.4	78.8
2006									
Reported as Indigenous	65.8	65.2	72.3	59.8	75.6	72.9	64.8	61.2	66.2
Reported as non-Indigenous	78.4	76.9	82.9	76.9	87.9	80.3	79.0	79.2	79.2
Not reported	78.1	73.3	76.4	74.8	90.5	90.4	76.8	71.7	77.2
All students	77.9	76.5	81.7	75.5	87.7	80.2	78.6	71.4	78.5
2005									
Reported as Indigenous	65.0	64.5	73.2	58.3	75.4	72.9	73.7	61.8	66.1
Reported as non-Indigenous	78.4	76.8	81.5	76.3	87.0	79.8	79.5	81.1	78.9
Not reported	78.2	75.0	75.6	74.1	89.8	93.3	84.8	68.1	77.5
All students	77.9	76.5	80.5	74.9	86.8	79.8	79.8	72.8	78.2
2004									
Reported as Indigenous	64.1	60.7	69.0	57.0	72.4	73.0	67.8	60.5	63.9
Reported as non-Indigenous	77.8	76.6	78.6	75.4	87.5	79.4	80.3	74.5	78.1
Not reported	78.4	74.4	78.3	74.6	89.5	90.5	81.5	82.7	77.7
All students	77.4	76.3	78.1	74.0	87.0	79.4	80.2	69.2	77.5

Table 5A.10 Load pass rates by Indigenous status (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(a)	In 2007, Victoria adopted standard nominal hour values for common units of competency as the basis of calculating total hours of delivery. Previous years continue to be reported as scheduled hours. Consequently, this represents a break-in-series for Victorian and Australian hours.								
(b)	Information about student participation in Australia's vocational education and training system is gathered annually through a national data collection. The collection is undertaken under a national standard (AVETMISS) where all Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) who receive public funding for the provision of training to students are required to provide detailed information about the students that they have trained. Under current arrangements, private RTOs are required only to provide details of the students that they have trained using funds sourced from direct government VET funding. On the other hand, publicly owned training providers (such as TAFE) are required to report information on all of their students and from all funding sources (i.e. including fee-for-service training). As a consequence, the information reported here significantly understates the total number of students who participate each year in recognised training under the auspices of the Australian Quality Training Framework (AQTF). For example, the national collection currently misses out those who train in enterprise-based RTOs (without direct government VET funding) and those paying fee-for-service to private training providers.								
(c)	Load Pass Rate is the ratio of hours/FYTEs attributed to students who gained competencies/passed assessment in an assessable module or unit of competency to all students who were assessed and either passed, failed or withdrew. Note that previously published figures have changed due to the implementation of nationally consistent nominal hour values. The calculation is based on the annual hours/FYTEs for each assessable module or unit of competency and includes competencies achieved/units passed through recognition of prior learning.								
(d)	Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.								

Source: NCVET unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.84.

Table 5A.11

Table 5A.11 Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007									
Reported as Indigenous	3.3	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	9.4
Reported as non-Indigenous	105.8	86.9	31.6	27.3	22.9	8.8	7.3	2.3	292.9
Not reported	12.8	9.0	3.2	5.6	1.9	0.3	1.3	-	34.1
All students	121.9	96.7	36.6	34.3	25.4	9.4	8.8	3.4	336.4
2006									
Reported as Indigenous	2.5	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	8.0
Reported as non-Indigenous	77.3	75.3	33.3	25.8	22.1	8.7	5.7	1.9	250.1
Not reported	17.8	6.9	3.5	5.5	1.7	0.3	0.9	-	36.6
All students	97.6	82.8	38.3	32.8	24.5	9.3	6.8	2.7	294.6
2005									
Reported as Indigenous	2.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	7.6
Reported as non-Indigenous	88.4	75.7	28.6	22.5	21.5	7.9	6.0	1.9	252.6
Not reported	20.0	8.9	2.7	4.4	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	39.4
All students	111.1	85.1	32.7	28.1	24.1	8.6	7.2	2.7	299.7
2004									
Reported as Indigenous	2.4	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.7
Reported as non-Indigenous	86.4	67.3	26.8	22.5	17.4	7.5	5.6	2.1	235.5
Not reported	15.4	8.2	1.3	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.8	-	32.6
All students	104.2	75.9	29.4	28.3	19.6	8.3	6.5	2.7	274.8
2003									
Reported as Indigenous	1.9	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	-	0.7	6.8
Reported as non-Indigenous	86.1	66.3	30.7	20.9	20.5	8.6	5.3	2.1	240.7
Not reported	17.7	10.6	2.0	4.4	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	37.7
All students	105.7	77.4	34.4	26.3	23.1	9.7	5.6	2.9	285.2



Table 5A.11 **Number of VET qualifications completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (e)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(a) Qualifications completed includes courses accredited or approved by a local State/Territory authority. Represents students eligible to be awarded a qualification.									

(b) The number of qualifications completed includes both government funded and non-government funded VET students. Excludes students participating in VET programs in schools (except SA).

(c) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(d) Final qualifications completed data for 2008 are not available. Only preliminary data are available from the 2008 National VET provider collection.

(e) There was an underreporting of qualification completions for Queensland over the 2004-2007 period. Figures in this publication have not been changed to reflect this. Queensland estimates that the extent of the undercount averages approximately 15,000 per year over the four years 2004 to 2007. The details of the qualifications completed will be updated in the VET Provider Collection and future versions of this publication when available.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NCVER unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.85.

Table 5A.12

Table 5A.12 Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008									
Indigenous — units of competency	73.4	18.1	57.2	31.5	12.8	5.6	1.4	27.2	227.2
Non-Indigenous — units of competency	1 644.7	1 510.2	950.1	472.6	387.9	159.8	51.7	50.7	5 227.6
Not reported	55.4	49.7	155.2	92.0	29.0	2.2	12.3	0.5	396.4
Indigenous — modules completed	40.0	5.1	7.9	6.4	7.7	1.1	0.5	5.7	74.5
Non-Indigenous — modules completed	890.4	248.2	126.3	95.9	98.8	21.6	43.4	6.8	1 531.4
Not reported	23.7	7.1	19.9	16.7	5.2	0.2	0.9	0.1	73.8
2007									
Indigenous — units of competency	54.0	16.4	51.0	27.1	11.5	5.7	0.9	27.2	193.8
Non-Indigenous — units of competency	1 274.2	1 370.7	910.2	449.0	367.2	150.4	47.4	53.8	4 623.0
Not reported	94.8	55.4	85.8	59.3	30.5	2.4	10.1	0.4	338.7
Indigenous — modules completed	43.4	4.6	11.4	7.2	6.9	0.9	0.6	7.2	82.2
Non-Indigenous — modules completed	1 138.2	254.7	149.1	105.3	148.4	17.6	51.9	6.7	1 871.8
Not reported	63.3	10.7	16.3	14.4	6.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	111.1
2006									
Indigenous — units of competency	68.2	15.2	45.5	26.4	10.9	5.5	1.7	25.6	198.9
Non-Indigenous — units of competency	1 867.0	1 307.1	883.2	420.3	344.5	140.2	107.9	49.2	5 119.4
Not reported	195.6	83.2	92.0	77.1	37.9	3.8	8.2	0.8	498.8
Indigenous — modules completed	17.5	4.8	11.1	6.9	7.1	0.8	0.2	7.8	56.1
Non-Indigenous — modules completed	413.6	269.7	158.1	112.9	105.1	18.3	17.7	6.0	1 101.3
Not reported	56.3	17.4	17.6	18.3	9.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	120.3
2005									
Indigenous — units of competency	61.4	12.4	43.9	26.3	10.3	4.7	1.5	21.9	182.3
Non-Indigenous — units of competency	1 789.4	1 217.1	792.9	400.2	330.1	128.1	94.7	44.5	4 797.0
Not reported	234.1	89.6	81.3	69.8	43.9	3.8	7.6	0.5	530.6

VOCATIONAL  
EDUCATION  
AND TRAINING

Table 5A.12

Table 5A.12 Number of units of competency and modules completed, by Indigenous status ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA (d)	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous — modules completed	18.2	4.9	11.2	7.4	13.8	0.9	0.2	7.8	64.3
Non-Indigenous — modules completed	419.0	320.1	158.0	123.5	119.3	20.3	19.7	6.4	1 186.2
Not reported	69.9	25.0	16.9	23.1	11.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	147.2
2004									
Indigenous — units of competency	44.6	9.9	39.6	24.4	9.5	4.4	1.4	19.2	152.9
Non-Indigenous — units of competency	1 466.2	1 181.7	729.0	372.6	323.1	123.4	103.6	45.3	4 345.0
Not reported	227.5	104.1	45.5	65.3	40.3	4.1	6.6	0.5	493.9
Indigenous — modules completed	23.2	5.1	11.4	8.9	12.8	0.8	0.4	8.3	70.9
Non-Indigenous — modules completed	497.9	377.7	176.6	131.3	135.8	20.2	22.1	6.0	1 367.6
Not reported	107.0	38.8	14.3	26.6	13.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	201.1

(a) Government recurrent funded students.

(b) Due to changes in the AVETMISS reporting standard and the method of implementation of these changes by some training providers and jurisdictions, a large number of Units of Competency that were reported in previous years were not reported in 2007. In addition, a large number of modules that would not have been reported in previous years were reported in 2007. As a result, reported Training Package Units of Competency significantly decreased and other modules significantly increased in 2007.

(c) Indigenous students are those who self-identified on their enrolment form that they are of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander background. Not all students respond to the relevant question on the enrolment form. The non-response rate for Indigenous status for government funded students is as follows: 2004 – 13.3%; 2005 – 12.9%; 2006 – 10.6%; 2007 – 8.2%; 2008 – 7.9%.

(d) In 2007 a section of the TAFE SA data was submitted at an element level, which resulted in an inflated number of Units of Competency achieved. Data were reported correctly in the 2008 data submission, resulting in a decline in Units of Competency achieved over the previous year.

Source: NCVET unpublished, National VET provider collection; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.86.

Table 5A.13

Table 5A.13 Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
VET 2008										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 89.0 ± 7.4	89.2 ± 10.2	90.4 ± 9.6	93.1 ± 5.9	100.0	88.0 ± 10.4	72.6 ± 28.2	88.9 ± 8.4	90.3 ± 3.7
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 92.4 ± 6.7	86.6 ± 12.3	93.9 ± 4.7	92.2 ± 8.8	100.0	84.1 ± 14.9	np	90.8 ± 10.6	91.7 ± 3.3
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 84.6 ± 10.8	np	np	np	-	np	-	np	87.9 ± 8.6
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 78.5 ± 22.0	100.0	75.2 ± 37.0	95.2 ± 5.9	np	93.7 ± 12.2	np	86.8 ± 14.1	84.5 ± 11.6
VET 2007										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 84.9 ± 7.6	87.2 ± 7.8	91.2 ± 3.7	93.7 ± 3.3	90.2 ± 8.4	89.4 ± 7.3	93.3 ± 9.2	89.0 ± 7.4	88.7 ± 2.9
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 79.9 ± 10.6	84.2 ± 10.8	91.9 ± 4.1	92.9 ± 4.5	90.9 ± 10.4	87.4 ± 9.2	96.1 ± 7.6	91.8 ± 5.5	87.0 ± 4.1
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 90.0 ± 8.8	np	np	np	np	np	-	100.0	92.6 ± 5.1
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 95.8 ± 6.1	91.3 ± 11.8	90.7 ± 8.8	93.2 ± 7.6	77.8 ± 27.2	100.0	86.4 ± 24.9	80.4 ± 22.5	91.4 ± 4.5
VET 2006										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 96.9 ± 3.7	92.6 ± 8.6	96.4 ± 2.5	94.0 ± 6.3	80.0 ± 16.1	94.7 ± 7.3	88.4 ± 17.4	95.5 ± 4.3	94.8 ± 2.0
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 95.4 ± 6.1	89.5 ± 12.2	96.9 ± 2.9	92.3 ± 9.6	76.8 ± 22.3	92.8 ± 9.6	84.0 ± 22.9	96.9 ± 3.1	93.9 ± 2.7
	Seeking further study outcomes	% -	np	100.0	np	np	np	np	np	79.8 ± 25.3
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 98.8 ± 2.4	100.0	95.2 ± 6.7	100.0	93.1 ± 13.5	100.0	np	89.4 ± 14.7	96.5 ± 2.9
VET 2005										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 77.5 ± 9.8	88.4 ± 6.7	92.4 ± 2.9	93.0 ± 4.1	87.2 ± 9.8	79.1 ± 8.6	90.3 ± 12.9	92.7 ± 4.5	86.4 ± 3.5
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 71.4 ± 13.1	89.5 ± 7.4	90.1 ± 4.3	90.1 ± 6.7	88.3 ± 10.8	74.1 ± 11.0	89.6 ± 14.1	91.3 ± 6.1	82.9 ± 5.1
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 88.1 ± 22.3	np	85.1 ± 27.4	100.0	np	-	np	np	87.4 ± 14.3
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 93.4 ± 9.0	100.0	97.2 ± 2.9	95.4 ± 4.5	77.9 ± 28.0	94.2 ± 11.2	np	96.9 ± 4.5	95.3 ± 2.9
TAFE 2008										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 88.0 ± 9.4	83.4 ± 15.7	95.8 ± 4.5	94.0 ± 6.3	100.0	88.5 ± 13.7	np	86.4 ± 11.6	90.7 ± 3.9
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 94.3 ± 5.9	82.5 ± 16.5	94.8 ± 5.9	92.4 ± 10.2	100.0	87.4 ± 18.2	np	85.0 ± 16.5	91.7 ± 3.9
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 84.6 ± 10.8	np	np	np	-	np	-	np	87.3 ± 9.4
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 75.0 ± 24.9	100.0	98.7 ± 2.5	97.6 ± 3.5	np	89.2 ± 20.6	np	90.0 ± 15.9	87.0 ± 11.4

Table 5A.13

Table 5A.13 Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
TAFE 2007										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 87.7 ± 5.9	93.2 ± 5.9	94.0 ± 3.3	92.6 ± 4.1	94.3 ± 7.6	84.7 ± 12.0	100.0	89.7 ± 5.5	90.8 ± 2.5
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 82.5 ± 9.0	91.2 ± 8.2	94.1 ± 4.1	90.4 ± 5.9	94.8 ± 10.0	79.5 ± 15.9	np	89.3 ± 7.1	88.3 ± 3.7
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 88.6 ± 10.4	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	91.3 ± 6.1
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 95.2 ± 6.9	100.0	93.0 ± 7.3	94.9 ± 7.1	88.0 ± 22.1	100.0	np	89.5 ± 11.8	94.2 ± 3.7
TAFE 2006										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 96.4 ± 4.9	93.6 ± 12.2	97.5 ± 2.4	92.1 ± 8.2	77.0 ± 19.6	100.0	100.0	92.0 ± 8.0	94.6 ± 2.5
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 94.4 ± 7.4	90.9 ± 17.1	98.6 ± 1.6	90.6 ± 11.6	68.8 ± 29.0	100.0	np	95.6 ± 5.3	94.1 ± 3.5
	Seeking further study outcomes	% –	np	100.0	np	np	np	–	np	76.8 ± 28.2
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 100.0	np	96.9 ± 6.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	np	76.5 ± 29.4	96.9 ± 3.5
TAFE 2005										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 88.8 ± 5.9	88.2 ± 8.6	89.1 ± 4.3	93.4 ± 4.9	94.2 ± 7.3	74.6 ± 15.7	np	97.7 ± 3.3	89.8 ± 2.7
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 87.4 ± 8.0	90.5 ± 9.4	85.3 ± 6.5	90.7 ± 8.4	99.1 ± 1.8	65.0 ± 20.2	np	97.4 ± 4.9	87.8 ± 3.9
	Seeking further study outcomes	% 88.1 ± 22.3	np	85.1 ± 27.4	100.0	np	–	np	np	84.7 ± 16.9
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 94.3 ± 9.2	100.0	96.2 ± 4.1	94.2 ± 5.7	77.2 ± 29.0	100.0	np	97.1 ± 5.7	95.0 ± 3.7
TAFE 2004										
	Satisfied with the quality of their training	% 88.7 ± 9.2	89.7 ± 12.5	91.6 ± 5.7	78.9 ± 17.6	88.3 ± 16.5	94.5 ± 10.4	100.0	93.6 ± 6.5	88.9 ± 4.9
	Seeking employment related outcomes	% 94.0 ± 8.4	95.5 ± 6.7	87.2 ± 8.2	90.2 ± 7.4	82.7 ± 23.3	100.0	np	93.0 ± 8.2	91.6 ± 4.3
	Seeking further study outcomes	% np	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	94.2 ± 11.6
	Seeking personal development outcomes	% 90.1 ± 18.4	100.0	100.0	np	np	100.0	np	100.0	88.1 ± 13.5

(a) Data for some jurisdictions are not published due to 5 or fewer responses.

(b) The sample was designed to provide state/territory level reporting in 2004, 2006 and 2008 and state/territory and institute level reporting in 2005 and 2007. A larger sample is required in the institute level reporting years to provide reliable institute estimates. Therefore, sample sizes in 2005 and 2007 were larger than in 2004, 2006 and 2008.

(c) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(d) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

Table 5A.13

**Table 5A.13 Proportion of Indigenous graduates who were satisfied with the quality of their completed course, by purpose of study (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System* 2008, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.87.

Table 5A.14

Table 5A.14 Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
VET 2008									
Employed or in further study	74.1 ± 11.2	80.1 ± 13.3	81.9 ± 8.4	79.1 ± 9.0	65.4 ± 23.9	85.6 ± 11.4	100.0	78.1 ± 9.2	77.9 ± 4.7
Employed after training	66.8 ± 11.2	75.5 ± 13.7	79.0 ± 8.6	67.3 ± 10.8	64.7 ± 23.9	73.7 ± 13.5	92.8 ± 13.5	64.4 ± 10.6	70.8 ± 4.9
In further study after training	31.1 ± 10.6	18.1 ± 11.6	14.7 ± 5.9	28.6 ± 11.4	10.2 ± 12.0	32.5 ± 13.5	54.6 ± 29.6	39.6 ± 10.4	25.2 ± 4.3
At TAFE	78.0 ± 13.9	64.9 ± 30.4	56.6 ± 19.6	49.1 ± 21.6	np	65.1 ± 23.5	np	28.1 ± 13.5	60.1 ± 8.0
At University	np	12.2 ± 12.9	34.6 ± 19.8	np	np	np	np	18.3 ± 12.0	16.5 ± 6.7
At private provider or other registered provider	11.1 ± 9.4	22.9 ± 29.2	8.9 ± 9.6	40.3 ± 18.6	np	np	np	53.6 ± 14.3	23.4 ± 6.1
VET 2007									
Employed or in further study	81.2 ± 6.5	74.4 ± 10.0	85.6 ± 4.5	84.2 ± 6.7	73.7 ± 12.3	80.4 ± 10.6	89.3 ± 13.9	88.0 ± 7.8	82.6 ± 2.9
Employed after training	71.3 ± 7.3	65.6 ± 10.2	76.3 ± 5.9	75.6 ± 8.2	50.7 ± 14.1	65.6 ± 11.8	81.0 ± 16.3	80.4 ± 8.8	72.4 ± 3.3
In further study after training	33.8 ± 8.0	32.3 ± 9.6	23.8 ± 6.1	25.2 ± 7.6	36.3 ± 13.3	38.2 ± 12.2	16.5 ± 13.5	33.7 ± 6.7	30.2 ± 3.5
At TAFE	66.6 ± 15.9	57.8 ± 16.3	44.6 ± 13.3	62.6 ± 12.3	61.8 ± 23.7	47.9 ± 15.7	np	8.3 ± 6.5	53.0 ± 6.7
At University	5.8 ± 5.5	15.1 ± 11.4	25.0 ± 12.2	11.3 ± 8.6	np	np	-	19.0 ± 9.0	12.5 ± 3.9
At private provider or other registered provider	27.6 ± 16.3	27.0 ± 14.5	30.4 ± 13.9	26.1 ± 11.4	34.0 ± 23.3	42.9 ± 15.9	np	72.7 ± 10.2	34.4 ± 6.9
VET 2006									
Employed or in further study	68.3 ± 13.1	86.3 ± 12.7	81.1 ± 8.4	80.6 ± 12.3	77.0 ± 17.2	84.4 ± 9.4	94.5 ± 10.4	77.9 ± 10.4	77.6 ± 5.1
Employed after training	57.5 ± 13.7	76.0 ± 15.3	69.4 ± 9.2	60.4 ± 14.7	55.4 ± 20.0	73.0 ± 11.8	90.8 ± 12.3	73.4 ± 11.0	66.1 ± 5.5
In further study after training	33.6 ± 12.7	40.1 ± 18.0	24.5 ± 7.8	39.9 ± 14.7	44.7 ± 20.2	42.7 ± 14.3	42.0 ± 22.9	26.0 ± 11.8	32.2 ± 5.3
At TAFE	59.7 ± 21.2	62.0 ± 24.3	65.1 ± 16.5	61.2 ± 20.4	61.9 ± 29.6	52.3 ± 22.7	np	13.4 ± 6.3	55.9 ± 8.6
At University	np	np	14.3 ± 9.6	np	np	np	np	30.1 ± 19.6	17.4 ± 7.3
At private provider or other registered provider	22.4 ± 18.2	np	20.6 ± 16.7	27.8 ± 20.0	np	38.8 ± 22.9	np	56.5 ± 19.2	26.7 ± 7.8

Table 5A.14

Table 5A.14 Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>VET 2005</b>									
Employed or in further study	80.3 ± 8.2	81.9 ± 8.0	77.1 ± 5.7	85.0 ± 6.1	91.2 ± 7.6	87.9 ± 6.9	80.5 ± 20.8	82.0 ± 5.1	81.2 ± 3.3
Employed after training	64.0 ± 9.2	77.4 ± 8.6	69.8 ± 6.3	69.4 ± 7.6	64.1 ± 13.7	73.1 ± 9.8	67.1 ± 22.5	68.0 ± 8.4	68.5 ± 3.7
In further study after training	37.3 ± 9.0	28.4 ± 10.2	23.4 ± 5.9	31.6 ± 7.8	49.2 ± 14.7	29.0 ± 10.6	41.0 ± 22.5	36.2 ± 9.6	31.9 ± 3.7
At TAFE	82.9 ± 9.6	45.4 ± 20.8	50.6 ± 13.7	36.7 ± 12.3	59.8 ± 23.3	70.9 ± 18.6	np	21.7 ± 10.4	58.6 ± 6.3
At University	6.5 ± 5.1	23.5 ± 18.6	14.2 ± 6.1	16.9 ± 10.0	15.1 ± 15.3	np	np	27.7 ± 11.6	13.7 ± 3.5
At private provider or other registered provider	10.6 ± 8.6	31.1 ± 20.8	35.2 ± 14.3	46.4 ± 14.3	25.1 ± 23.5	25.0 ± 18.0	np	50.6 ± 12.9	27.7 ± 5.9
<b>TAFE 2008</b>									
Employed or in further study	69.3 ± 12.7	79.2 ± 17.4	79.4 ± 11.4	78.3 ± 10.2	58.0 ± 31.8	80.8 ± 18.4	np	72.3 ± 13.1	73.8 ± 6.1
Employed after training	56.2 ± 13.5	74.9 ± 18.0	74.7 ± 11.6	65.7 ± 12.2	57.0 ± 31.8	66.9 ± 20.8	np	55.6 ± 13.7	63.7 ± 6.5
In further study after training	32.6 ± 12.0	16.8 ± 12.2	19.1 ± 8.6	28.1 ± 12.5	np	35.9 ± 20.0	np	36.6 ± 12.2	26.8 ± 5.3
At TAFE	82.2 ± 12.9	69.3 ± 25.3	70.1 ± 21.2	49.9 ± 23.9	np	84.2 ± 27.4	np	37.9 ± 16.7	68.7 ± 8.4
At University	np	20.6 ± 20.8	26.8 ± 21.2	np	np	np	np	29.9 ± 18.0	17.5 ± 7.8
At private provider or other registered provider	5.4 ± 3.7	np	np	37.5 ± 19.6	np	-	np	32.2 ± 16.1	13.8 ± 4.1
<b>TAFE 2007</b>									
Employed or in further study	80.6 ± 7.3	64.2 ± 14.1	86.6 ± 4.9	83.6 ± 7.6	65.0 ± 17.1	72.4 ± 16.7	100.0	93.5 ± 4.9	81.9 ± 3.5
Employed after training	66.8 ± 8.0	53.3 ± 13.9	74.4 ± 7.3	74.4 ± 8.2	40.8 ± 16.9	50.6 ± 17.4	91.2 ± 6.7	85.1 ± 6.7	69.1 ± 3.9
In further study after training	34.8 ± 7.8	29.2 ± 12.0	22.7 ± 6.9	27.9 ± 7.3	40.3 ± 17.2	46.9 ± 17.2	np	33.0 ± 8.4	30.8 ± 3.7
At TAFE	75.7 ± 11.0	74.2 ± 19.4	56.3 ± 15.5	76.3 ± 12.3	77.8 ± 21.2	60.3 ± 18.6	np	12.2 ± 9.4	64.4 ± 6.3
At University	np	21.1 ± 18.0	29.9 ± 15.3	13.7 ± 11.0	np	np	np	24.0 ± 12.2	14.6 ± 4.9
At private provider or other registered provider	17.9 ± 9.8	np	13.9 ± 11.8	np	np	np	np	63.8 ± 13.5	21.0 ± 5.1



Table 5A.14

Table 5A.14 Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
TAFE 2006									
Employed or in further study	69.6 ± 15.1	83.7 ± 19.4	78.8 ± 10.4	87.0 ± 11.8	81.8 ± 19.0	76.8 ± 13.7	100.0	79.7 ± 8.4	77.1 ± 6.5
Employed after training	57.9 ± 15.9	67.8 ± 23.3	66.1 ± 10.8	67.1 ± 15.9	62.0 ± 23.3	60.4 ± 16.5	84.3 ± 28.4	71.5 ± 12.0	63.6 ± 7.1
In further study after training	30.0 ± 13.3	51.1 ± 25.3	28.1 ± 9.4	36.4 ± 16.7	46.1 ± 23.7	41.6 ± 17.1	np	31.1 ± 13.7	33.2 ± 6.3
At TAFE	73.6 ± 21.6	70.5 ± 28.4	73.0 ± 15.1	69.3 ± 22.9	76.7 ± 33.7	49.6 ± 27.4	np	13.8 ± 5.9	66.1 ± 9.2
At University	np	np	15.8 ± 11.0	np	np	np	np	36.6 ± 27.4	15.3 ± 6.5
At private provider or other registered provider	np	np	11.1 ± 12.7	np	np	43.6 ± 27.6	np	49.6 ± 26.7	18.6 ± 8.4
TAFE 2005									
Employed or in further study	80.2 ± 7.8	86.5 ± 9.0	75.3 ± 6.7	80.4 ± 8.2	93.0 ± 7.6	84.5 ± 11.8	np	89.3 ± 6.1	80.7 ± 3.7
Employed after training	58.8 ± 9.0	80.6 ± 10.2	65.1 ± 7.4	63.3 ± 9.6	56.5 ± 16.3	63.0 ± 16.7	np	74.8 ± 10.0	64.3 ± 4.3
In further study after training	43.5 ± 8.8	34.4 ± 13.5	24.5 ± 6.5	29.1 ± 8.8	53.2 ± 16.3	37.0 ± 17.6	np	46.1 ± 11.8	35.9 ± 4.1
At TAFE	85.8 ± 7.1	54.1 ± 23.3	56.2 ± 14.7	49.9 ± 16.3	68.2 ± 21.6	83.6 ± 20.6	np	24.3 ± 11.4	67.0 ± 6.1
At University	7.4 ± 5.5	30.7 ± 22.7	16.4 ± 7.3	14.3 ± 9.6	21.7 ± 20.6	–	np	30.8 ± 13.9	14.6 ± 4.3
At private provider or other registered provider	6.7 ± 4.5	15.2 ± 15.9	27.4 ± 14.9	35.8 ± 17.4	10.0 ± 10.8	np	np	44.9 ± 14.1	18.4 ± 4.9
TAFE 2004									
Employed or in further study	69.2 ± 16.5	55.3 ± 27.0	76.3 ± 13.7	84.1 ± 10.0	79.4 ± 19.6	63.2 ± 21.6	100.0	81.0 ± 6.9	72.9 ± 8.2
Employed after training	60.0 ± 16.9	39.0 ± 22.3	63.5 ± 13.5	65.1 ± 17.4	43.3 ± 23.3	53.1 ± 22.1	100.0	71.4 ± 12.3	60.1 ± 8.4
In further study after training	34.8 ± 16.1	33.6 ± 22.0	23.4 ± 9.6	36.7 ± 17.4	43.2 ± 25.1	35.0 ± 21.2	np	36.3 ± 16.7	32.8 ± 8.0
At TAFE	59.9 ± 28.0	79.9 ± 19.4	77.0 ± 16.1	67.2 ± 38.8	np	70.4 ± 34.5	np	64.3 ± 18.6	66.0 ± 14.9
At University	40.1 ± 28.0	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	21.6 ± 15.3
At private provider or other registered provider	–	np	17.7 ± 15.3	np	np	–	np	33.9 ± 18.6	12.4 ± 8.2

Table 5A.14

**Table 5A.14 Proportion of Indigenous graduates in employment and/or continued on to further study after completing a course (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

(a) Graduates 'employed after training' and graduates 'in further study after training' are subsets of graduates who are 'employed or in further study'. Graduates can be both employed and in further study.

(b) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(c) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent  $\pm$  2.7 per cent).

(d) Data for some jurisdictions are not published due to 5 or fewer responses.

(e) At private provider or other registered provider" includes private providers, secondary schools, and other registered providers.

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

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System 2008*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.88.

Table 5A.15

Table 5A.15 Indigenous graduates who improved their employment circumstances after training (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2008										
	Proportion of VET graduates	% 58.1 ± 12.3	64.1 ± 16.7	67.0 ± 9.8	58.4 ± 12.9	64.7 ± 23.9	55.8 ± 15.1	54.8 ± 27.0	44.8 ± 11.0	59.8 ± 5.5
	Proportion of TAFE graduates	% 46.3 ± 13.7	66.8 ± 20.6	71.1 ± 11.8	56.9 ± 14.7	57.0 ± 31.8	60.7 ± 21.8	np	34.8 ± 12.9	55.1 ± 6.9
2007										
	Proportion of VET graduates	% 55.3 ± 8.4	41.9 ± 10.6	64.5 ± 6.5	65.8 ± 9.4	45.3 ± 13.9	53.7 ± 12.5	63.2 ± 19.8	54.5 ± 7.8	57.3 ± 3.9
	Proportion of TAFE graduates	% 52.6 ± 8.4	33.6 ± 11.8	64.6 ± 7.6	64.7 ± 8.2	35.0 ± 16.3	40.9 ± 17.4	91.2 ± 6.7	58.4 ± 9.6	55.5 ± 4.1
2006										
	Proportion of VET graduates	% 46.8 ± 14.1	60.9 ± 17.4	56.7 ± 10.0	54.4 ± 14.9	47.9 ± 19.8	63.8 ± 13.1	68.5 ± 19.4	61.7 ± 11.8	54.7 ± 5.7
	Proportion of TAFE graduates	% 47.0 ± 16.1	48.9 ± 25.5	53.5 ± 11.2	59.2 ± 16.7	56.6 ± 23.3	51.6 ± 16.7	73.8 ± 32.7	61.8 ± 13.9	52.5 ± 7.3
2005										
	Proportion of VET graduates	% 51.1 ± 9.6	65.6 ± 10.0	59.7 ± 6.7	59.3 ± 8.2	61.5 ± 14.1	65.7 ± 10.4	49.7 ± 23.3	55.7 ± 11.0	57.5 ± 4.1
	Proportion of TAFE graduates	% 50.7 ± 9.0	70.4 ± 12.0	57.5 ± 7.6	53.6 ± 10.0	52.3 ± 16.3	54.6 ± 17.1	np	69.8 ± 10.6	56.3 ± 4.3
2004										
	Proportion of VET graduates	% np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
	Proportion of TAFE graduates	% 41.6 ± 15.7	34.7 ± 21.2	47.0 ± 13.1	57.1 ± 17.2	38.0 ± 22.1	48.4 ± 22.1	85.6 ± 26.7	55.3 ± 12.9	45.7 ± 8.0

(a) Improved employment circumstances is employment status changing from not employed before training to employed after training OR employed at a higher skill level after training or received a job-related benefit. In 2008, change in skill level was derived using the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Skill level for prior years was derived using the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

(b) Data in italics have relative standard errors greater than 25 per cent and need to be used with caution.

(c) The percentages reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80.0 per cent ± 2.7 per cent).

np Not published.

Source: NCVET unpublished, *Student Outcomes Survey*; DEEWR 2009, *Annual National Report of the Australian Vocational and Technical Education System* 2008, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 5A.89.

## 6A Police services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 6.11 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Police Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Police Practitioners' Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 6A.1</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW
<b>Table 6A.2</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria
<b>Table 6A.3</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland
<b>Table 6A.4</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA
<b>Table 6A.5</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA
<b>Table 6A.6</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania
<b>Table 6A.7</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT
<b>Table 6A.8</b>	Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT
<b>Table 6A.9</b>	Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff
<b>Table 6A.10</b>	Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2008

Table 6A.1

Table 6A.1 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure (a)						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	1 285.6	1 368.8	1 494.0	1 616.0	1 729.6
Superannuation	\$m	128.4	153.7	164.2	194.6	186.2
Payroll tax	\$m	81.0	85.7	90.1	99.9	99.7
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 494.9</b>	<b>1 608.2</b>	<b>1 748.4</b>	<b>1 910.5</b>	<b>2 015.5</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	369.8	397.9	435.6	432.7	421.7
Depreciation	\$m	76.2	86.3	98.9	105.1	106.6
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 940.9</b>	<b>2 092.4</b>	<b>2 282.9</b>	<b>2 448.3</b>	<b>2 543.9</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	36.6	46.6	84.8	118.8	91.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 823.3	1 960.2	2 108.0	2 229.6	2 352.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	72.4	77.3	81.3	85.9	90.5
Capital expenditure	\$m	109.3	110.8	137.2	142.2	120.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (c)	\$m	1 974.0	2 116.9	2 321.2	2 485.4	2 557.2
Total accrual costs (d)	\$m	2 013.3	2 169.8	2 364.1	2 534.1	2 634.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	84 241	91 487	94 418	105 572	109 379
Average non-police staff costs	\$	67 717	68 439	75 577	85 411	88 244
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (e)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	13 796	14 011	14 691	14 560	14 587
Civilian	FTE	1 477	1 253	1 247	1 617	1 927
Other	FTE	119	125	124	140	163
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>15 392</b>	<b>15 389</b>	<b>16 062</b>	<b>16 317</b>	<b>16 677</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	847	623	642	460	807
Civilian	FTE	2 229	2 531	2 580	2 017	1 639
Other	FTE	35	27	27	29	30
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>3 111</b>	<b>3 181</b>	<b>3 249</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>2 476</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>18 503</b>	<b>18 570</b>	<b>19 311</b>	<b>18 823</b>	<b>19 153</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	222	246	270	219	230
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	61	78
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>308</b>

Table 6A.1

**Table 6A.1 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NSW**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	270 636	292 328	363 824	358 536	403 692
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	439 204	478 733	513 345	553 628	601 279
Other	\$'000	465 771	488 092	502 327	519 508	529 511
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 175 611</b>	<b>1 259 153</b>	<b>1 379 496</b>	<b>1 431 672</b>	<b>1 534 482</b>

- (a) Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries include long service leave, workers' compensation insurance and fringe benefits tax.
- (b) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (e) Headcounts at 30 June for all years except 2007-08 (which are FTE as at 30 June). Indigenous staff for all years cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

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

*Source:* NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.1.

Table 6A.2

Table 6A.2 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	867.7	906.4	931.3	981.4	1 040.7
Superannuation	\$m	94.5	101.0	114.3	116.1	120.2
Payroll tax	\$m	46.7	49.7	50.7	53.0	52.9
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 008.9</b>	<b>1 057.1</b>	<b>1 096.3</b>	<b>1 150.5</b>	<b>1 213.7</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	296.2	376.5	403.5	414.2	442.5
Depreciation	\$m	27.8	35.5	44.1	54.6	52.9
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 332.9</b>	<b>1 469.1</b>	<b>1 543.9</b>	<b>1 619.2</b>	<b>1 709.1</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	10.5	34.3	17.4	15.8	11.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	1 275.6	1 385.2	1 475.8	1 550.4	1 644.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	33.2	45.2	53.6	50.5	53.1
Capital expenditure	\$m	61.0	119.3	101.3	62.6	86.7
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	1 366.1	1 552.9	1 601.1	1 627.2	1 742.9
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	1 366.1	1 514.3	1 597.5	1 669.7	1 762.2
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	84 779	86 190	87 008	90 234	94 309
Average non-police staff costs	\$	47 624	48 270	51 931	57 052	60 454
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (d)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	10 097	10 420	10 657	10 554	10 547
Civilian	FTE	296	330	323	354	386
Other	FTE	146	145	146	144	141
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>10 539</b>	<b>10 895</b>	<b>11 126</b>	<b>11 052</b>	<b>11 074</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	349	342	336	467	481
Civilian	FTE	1 936	1 962	2 015	2 079	2 175
Other	FTE	211	246	209	157	171
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 496</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>2 560</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>2 827</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>13 035</b>	<b>13 445</b>	<b>13 686</b>	<b>13 755</b>	<b>13 901</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>



Table 6A.2

**Table 6A.2 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Victoria**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	179 810	177 671	219 770	227 912	225 476
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	322 275	444 069	541 576	522 449	551 617
Other	\$'000	93 327	121 129	128 556	108 883	112 268
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>595 412</b>	<b>742 869</b>	<b>889 902</b>	<b>859 244</b>	<b>889 361</b>

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (d) Decrease in operational, and increase in non-operational, sworn staff is due to re-categorisation of training positions from operational to non-operational.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* Victorian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.2.

Table 6A.3

Table 6A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
<b>Expenditure</b>						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	711.9	776.6	838.9	917.9	999.4
Superannuation	\$m	94.2	102.4	109.7	119.9	127.6
Payroll tax	\$m	37.6	40.7	44.2	48.3	53.0
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>843.8</b>	<b>919.8</b>	<b>992.7</b>	<b>1 086.0</b>	<b>1 180.0</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	164.4	222.6	231.9	267.6	271.8
Depreciation (a)	\$m	45.1	41.6	54.9	62.6	68.7
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>1 053.3</b>	<b>1 183.9</b>	<b>1 279.6</b>	<b>1 416.2</b>	<b>1 520.5</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	37.5	50.9	55.9	67.6	73.3
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	978.2	1 092.3	1 179.5	1 300.3	1 394.2
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (b)	\$m	67.0	72.4	83.0	89.5	100.6
Capital expenditure (c)	\$m	110.8	106.9	104.6	163.4	219.6
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	1 118.9	1 249.2	1 329.3	1 517.0	1 671.5
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	1 120.3	1 256.4	1 362.5	1 505.7	1 621.1
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	79 285	83 544	86 038	90 481	93 546
Average non-police staff costs	\$	46 731	49 542	53 308	53 878	56 849
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	7 967	8 206	8 467	9 129	9 450
Civilian	FTE	1 295	1 408	1 480	1 548	1 592
Other (g)	FTE	148	153	296	459	501
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>9 410</b>	<b>9 767</b>	<b>10 243</b>	<b>11 136</b>	<b>11 543</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn (f)	FTE	798	821	853	566	674
Civilian	FTE	1 443	1 452	1 376	1 368	1 427
Other (g)	FTE	299	330	428	500	578
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>2 540</b>	<b>2 603</b>	<b>2 657</b>	<b>2 434</b>	<b>2 679</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>12 370</b>	<b>12 900</b>	<b>13 570</b>	<b>14 222</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	na	na	286	310	301
Non-operational	FTE	na	na	19	20	20
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (h)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>321</b>

Table 6A.3

Table 6A.3 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Queensland**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	229 196	274 214	416 561	500 749	532 563
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	664 477	788 025	917 442	897 933	952 335
Other	\$'000	173 499	117 246	119 658	220 486	304 781
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>1 067 172</b>	<b>1 179 485</b>	<b>1 453 661</b>	<b>1 619 168</b>	<b>1 789 679</b>

- (a) Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off net cost or revalued amount of each depreciable asset, less its estimated residual value, progressively over its estimated useful life.
- (b) User cost of capital is calculated at an opportunity cost of 8 per cent per annum on total value of asset holdings (excluding land).
- (c) The 2008-09 amount does not include intangible acquisitions, which is consistent with previous years.
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (f) Data from 2004-05 to 2007-08 has been revised to align with the RoGS data dictionary definition of 'executive' staff. [The QPS considers that since the RoGS definition of 'executive' positions indicates civilian contract positions, ie SES, then only contract sworn positions should be included in this category. Chief Superintendents are not contract positions in the QPS and so they and the corresponding civilian SO positions have been previously counted as 'management' (senior manager) positions.]
- (g) Operational other includes police liaison officers, assistant watchhouse officers, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police. Non-operational other includes police recruits and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trainees.
- (h) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent. Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status prior to 2006-07.

**na** Not available.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.3.

Table 6A.4

Table 6A.4 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	428.0	457.5	491.1	558.0	626.5
Superannuation	\$m	45.0	44.4	47.7	53.2	54.3
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	24.4	25.7	27.6	31.2	34.6
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>497.4</b>	<b>527.6</b>	<b>566.4</b>	<b>642.3</b>	<b>715.4</b>
Other recurrent expenditure (b)	\$m	162.6	170.4	197.4	181.1	201.9
Depreciation (c)	\$m	17.0	20.3	28.1	37.8	40.9
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>676.9</b>	<b>718.3</b>	<b>791.9</b>	<b>861.2</b>	<b>958.2</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	19.4	18.9	24.1	25.1	25.7
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	633.2	673.8	740.2	804.9	898.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (d)	\$m	27.0	31.2	37.0	41.8	45.6
Capital expenditure	\$m	43.4	82.9	80.0	65.0	66.9
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	703.4	780.9	843.8	888.4	984.2
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	703.9	749.5	828.9	903.0	1 003.8
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	86 480	89 766	94 024	99 659	105 901
Average non-police staff costs	\$	58 105	58 735	61 742	64 857	66 908
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	4 507	4 555	4 597	4 813	5 176
Civilian	FTE	692	726	761	866	1 034
Other	FTE	128	113	76	31	114
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>5 327</b>	<b>5 394</b>	<b>5 434</b>	<b>5 710</b>	<b>6 324</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	383	424	474	569	346
Civilian	FTE	436	503	580	704	767
Other	FTE	26	32	35	33	37
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 306</b>	<b>1 150</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>6 172</b>	<b>6 353</b>	<b>6 523</b>	<b>7 016</b>	<b>7 474</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	170	169	152	141	124
Non-operational	FTE	20	14	14	7	12
<b>Indigenous FTE staff (g)</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>136</b>

Table 6A.4

**Table 6A.4 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, WA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	100 633	97 235	130 803	169 936	174 418
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	215 112	233 685	288 689	340 759	404 272
Other (h)	\$'000	122 361	156 116	173 268	181 612	165 267
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>438 106</b>	<b>487 036</b>	<b>592 760</b>	<b>692 307</b>	<b>743 957</b>

- (a) WA does not pay payroll tax, however the 'notional' payroll tax rate for WA has been estimated based on 5.5 per cent of payroll costs.
- (b) Includes training costs (previously reported under salaries).
- (c) Depreciation based on the straight-line method of calculation. Data for 2007-08 include \$3.1 million in impairment expense.
- (d) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Employees Indigenous status is provided on a voluntary basis.

Source: WA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.4.

Table 6A.5

Table 6A.5 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries (a)						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	325.9	342.0	361.2	400.7	436.7
Superannuation	\$m	40.2	47.8	48.1	51.3	55.6
Payroll tax	\$m	18.8	20.3	21.0	22.1	23.2
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>384.9</b>	<b>410.2</b>	<b>430.3</b>	<b>474.1</b>	<b>515.5</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	86.2	95.4	101.2	106.7	110.3
Depreciation (b)	\$m	9.7	12.2	12.4	15.0	17.2
<b>Total recurrent expenditure (c)</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>480.8</b>	<b>517.7</b>	<b>543.9</b>	<b>595.8</b>	<b>643.0</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	63.9	60.1	56.7	57.0	61.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	398.1	437.3	466.2	516.7	558.1
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital	\$m	11.0	10.8	11.1	13.9	13.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	11.5	9.0	15.5	13.7	17.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure	\$m	482.6	514.6	547.0	594.4	643.2
Total accrual costs	\$m	491.8	528.5	555.0	609.6	656.3
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	88 610	88 869	92 649	100 564	107 338
Average non-police staff costs	\$	45 346	51 121	53 433	49 412	52 160
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	3 725	3 862	3 842	3 986	4 083
Civilian	FTE	665	720	730	748	774
Other	FTE	26	30	28	27	28
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 416</b>	<b>4 612</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>4 761</b>	<b>4 885</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	76	113	127	130	126
Civilian	FTE	228	280	260	282	272
Other	FTE	141	83	153	160	148
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>546</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>5 088</b>	<b>5 140</b>	<b>5 333</b>	<b>5 431</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	55	59	59	58	56
Non-operational	FTE	2	–	3	5	2
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>

Table 6A.5

**Table 6A.5 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, SA**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	36 705	33 260	33 574	54 334	55 143
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	103 299	98 990	100 149	139 237	133 304
Other	\$'000	34 228	35 564	38 633	34 046	32 849
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>174 232</b>	<b>167 814</b>	<b>172 356</b>	<b>227 617</b>	<b>221 296</b>

- (a) The salaries, superannuation and payroll tax increase mainly reflects the impact of salary increases, additional staff, and increases to employee benefits provisions (annual and long service leave and workers compensation).
- (b) All assets depreciated using the straight-line method.
- (c) The total recurrent expenditure increase mainly reflects the impact of salary increases, additional staff, and increases to employee benefits provisions (annual and long service leave and workers compensation).

*Source*: SA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.5.

Table 6A.6

Table 6A.6 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	89.3	99.8	107.6	114.2	122.5
Superannuation	\$m	9.0	10.5	11.6	12.3	12.9
Payroll tax	\$m	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.4	8.1
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>126.4</b>	<b>133.9</b>	<b>143.5</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	31.9	31.1	33.5	39.0	38.5
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.6	2.6	4.3	4.5
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>150.5</b>	<b>162.5</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>186.6</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	8.4	9.0	9.1	19.3	8.4
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	124.0	134.9	146.3	150.5	170.0
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (a)	\$m	6.7	6.7	9.9	10.1	13.0
Capital expenditure	\$m	1.0	2.5	1.1	1.0	10.1
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (b)	\$m	137.5	150.4	161.0	173.8	192.1
Total accrual costs (c)	\$m	145.4	157.1	172.4	187.2	199.5
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	73 369	77 536	85 469	91 531	95 916
Average non-police staff costs	\$	57 843	66 441	60 969	59 644	69 859
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff (d)						
Sworn	FTE	1 008	1 052	1 134	1 135	1 169
Civilian	FTE	218	221	241	240	230
Other	FTE	na	–	na	–	–
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 226</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>1 399</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	126	132	48	46	43
Civilian	FTE	152	155	141	146	137
Other	FTE	–	–	34	46	23
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 504</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>1 598</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>1 602</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	22	24	27	27	27
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	1	2	2
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>



Table 6A.6

Table 6A.6 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, Tasmania**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	13 837	13 948	26 668	26 992	34 504
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	77 750	77 566	108 891	109 185	139 752
Other	\$'000	5 471	5 559	15 317	16 485	22 651
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>97 058</b>	<b>97 073</b>	<b>150 876</b>	<b>152 662</b>	<b>196 907</b>

- (a) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land). Capital expenditure includes only capital appropriations.
- (b) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (c) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (d) The large increase in police numbers in 2006-07 is mainly due to two extra recruit (trainee) courses funded by the Government of Tasmania (in addition to the normal two courses) graduating during reporting period.

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

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.6.

Table 6A.7

Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	60.8	62.9	68.8	79.2	85.4
Superannuation	\$m	8.4	9.7	9.0	9.9	12.0
Payroll tax (a)	\$m	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>97.4</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	21.0	22.0	23.4	26.7	28.2
Depreciation	\$m	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.5
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>129.1</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.6
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax (b)	\$m	92.1	96.6	103.1	116.7	128.5
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital (c)	\$m	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	6.4	5.6	1.8	2.0	4.3
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (d)	\$m	96.7	100.2	103.0	117.6	129.9
Total accrual costs (e)	\$m	95.6	99.9	106.7	121.7	132.4
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	86 434	89 192	93 261	101 108	103 151
Average non-police staff costs	\$	86 189	88 728	93 922	100 373	102 787
Staff by Indigenous and operational status						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	596	605	619	652	707
Civilian	FTE	110	93	92	98	112
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>819</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	10	15	21	26	22
Civilian	FTE	86	102	101	106	104
Other	FTE	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>945</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	9	8	4	1	1
Non-operational	FTE	2	3	2	1	na
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 6A.7

**Table 6A.7 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, ACT**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	8 539	7 889	7 751	25 850	27 681
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	35 814	36 613	36 908	40 857	36 368
Other	\$'000	856	1 096	2 407	3 396	5 360
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>45 209</b>	<b>45 598</b>	<b>47 066</b>	<b>70 103</b>	<b>69 409</b>

- (a) The Australian Federal Police (AFP) is exempt from paying payroll tax.
- (b) The ACT does not pay payroll tax, however a 'notional' payroll tax rate for the ACT has been estimated.
- (c) User cost of capital on value of assets (excluding land).
- (d) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.7.

Table 6A.8

Table 6A.8 **Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Expenditure (b)						
Recurrent expenditure						
Salaries and payments in the nature of salaries						
Salaries and related payments	\$m	102.4	115.1	123.3	135.9	152.8
Superannuation	\$m	10.7	11.8	12.6	13.2	15.3
Payroll tax	\$m	6.2	7.2	7.6	8.3	8.9
<b>Total salaries and payments</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>134.1</b>	<b>143.5</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>177.0</b>
Other recurrent expenditure	\$m	33.5	34.6	37.4	46.6	55.5
Depreciation (c),(d)	\$m	5.8	5.9	6.4	7.0	8.1
<b>Total recurrent expenditure</b>	<b>\$m</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>187.2</b>	<b>211.1</b>	<b>240.6</b>
Net recurrent expenditure						
Revenue from own sources (ROS)	\$m	17.4	16.0	18.7	27.0	26.8
Total recurrent expenditure less ROS and payroll tax	\$m	135.1	151.4	160.9	175.7	204.9
Capital expenditure						
User cost of capital	\$m	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.3
Capital expenditure	\$m	14.6	9.9	12.7	18.9	14.0
Expenditure aggregates						
Total cash expenditure (e)	\$m	167.5	178.6	193.6	222.9	246.5
Total accrual costs (f)	\$m	167.5	182.9	195.8	220.2	249.9
Staffing costs						
Average police staff costs	\$	114 099	134 095	141 242	146 943	152 367
Average non-police staff costs	\$	35 000	32 356	34 584	38 674	37 284
Staff by Indigenous and operational status (g)						
Operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	756	833	856	904	995
Civilian	FTE	51	144	161	209	254
Other (h)	FTE	169	194	203	216	223
<b>Operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>1 220</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 472</b>
Non-operational FTE staff						
Sworn	FTE	160	44	38	27	29
Civilian	FTE	183	91	77	50	38
Other (h)	FTE	21	80	56	58	48
<b>Non-operational FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 464</b>	<b>1 587</b>
Indigenous FTE staff						
Operational	FTE	66	71	84	115	120
Non-operational	FTE	10	10	12	2	11
<b>Indigenous FTE staff</b>	<b>FTE</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>131</b>

Table 6A.8

**Table 6A.8 Police service expenditure, staff and asset descriptors, NT (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Assets by value						
Land	\$'000	5 503	6 192	6 202	6 202	6 202
Buildings and fittings	\$'000	82 466	79 968	79 605	83 075	85 965
Other	\$'000	27 314	24 377	28 043	30 947	30 338
<b>Total value of assets</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>115 283</b>	<b>110 537</b>	<b>113 850</b>	<b>120 224</b>	<b>122 505</b>

- (a) The NT Police are part of a tri-service agency incorporating the NT Fire and Rescue Service and the NT Emergency Service. Where possible, all expenditure directly relating to the non-police arms of the department has been excluded.
- (b) Based on actuarial advice on the cost of the schemes, not actuals.
- (c) Depreciation is calculated using a straight-line method.
- (d) 2004-05 and 2005-06 figures have been revised since the 2007 Report to exclude non capitalised repairs and maintenance expenditure, which is captured in recurrent expenditure.
- (e) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, and capital expenditure.
- (f) Comprises salaries and payments in the nature of salary, other recurrent expenditure, depreciation, and the user cost of capital.
- (g) Prior to 2006-07 constable recruits were counted as sworn. From 2006-07 constable recruits are counted as other staff. Staff data for 2007-08 have been calculated on a headcount basis not FTE. Staff data for earlier years are FTE.
- (h) Includes police auxiliaries and Aboriginal community police officers.  
– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: NT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.8.

Table 6A.9

Table 6A.9 **Indigenous, sworn and unsworn police staff (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous staff as proportion of total staff (e)									
2004-05	%	1.2	na	na	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	5.7
2005-06	%	1.3	na	na	2.9	1.2	1.7	1.3	5.8
2006-07	%	1.4	na	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.8	0.7	6.9
2007-08	%	1.5	na	2.4	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.2	8.0
2008-09	%	1.6	na	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.1	8.3
Representation of Indigenous people among all people aged 20–64 years (30 June 2008)									
Indigenous people	no.	76 568	17 219	73 516	37 339	14 504	9 482	2 345	34 692
All people	000	4 200.3	3 226.4	2 590.3	1 325.8	959.8	292.1	221.4	139.9
Proportion Indigenous	%	1.8	0.5	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.2	1.1	24.8

(a) Indigenous staff numbers relate to those staff who self-identify as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent.

(b) Data is based on FTEs for all jurisdictions except the NT, where data is based on a head count (and in NSW but for 2004-05 only).

(c) In NSW, Indigenous staff for all years cannot be split between operational and non-operational, numbers listed as 'Operational Indigenous FTE staff' are in fact total Indigenous staff numbers.

(d) Queensland Police Service was unable to validate Indigenous staff by operational status for the years prior to 2006-07.

(e) Indigenous staff are reported as the sum of both the operational and non-operational categories.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* State and Territory governments (unpublished); ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians (Series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3101.0 (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.19.

Table 6A.10

Table 6A.10 **Number of deaths in police custody and custody-related operations, 2004 to 2008 (a), (b)**

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	9	4	5	2	2	–	1	–	23
2005	3	5	6	–	1	–	–	–	15
2006	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	16
2007	5	7	3	4	4	–	–	2	25
2008	4	3	–	10	2	–	–	2	21
Indigenous deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	2	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	8
2005	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	8
2006	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	6
2007	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
2008	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	4
Total deaths in police custody and custody-related operations									
2004	11	5	7	3	3	–	1	1	31
2005	4	5	7	6	1	–	–	–	23
2006	8	4	2	4	2	–	1	1	22
2007	5	7	5	4	6	–	–	2	29
2008	4	3	–	11	2	–	–	5	25
Total number of deaths 2004 to 2008									
Non-Indigenous	29	22	15	18	10	–	2	4	100
Indigenous	3	2	6	10	4	–	–	5	30
<b>All people</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>130</b>

(a) Deaths in police custody include deaths in institutional settings (for example, police stations/lockups and police vehicles) or during transfer to or from such an institution; or deaths in hospitals following transfer from an institution; and other deaths in police operations where officers are in close contact with the deceased (for example, most raids and shootings by police). Deaths in custody-related operations include situations where officers did not have such close contact with the person as to be able to significantly influence or control the person's behaviour (for example, most sieges and most cases where officers were attempting to detain a person, such as pursuits).

(b) The AIC deaths in police custody and custody-related operations for 2008 are preliminary (unpublished) and final data in other publications might differ.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (various years), *Australian Deaths in Custody and Custody-related Police Operations*, AIC, Canberra; Australian Institute of Criminology (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 6A.40.

## 8A Corrective services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 8.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this chapter are examined by the Corrective Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the National Corrections Advisory Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from corrective services agencies in State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last report.



## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 8A.1</b>	Average daily prisoner population
<b>Table 8A.2</b>	Average daily community corrections offender population
<b>Table 8A.3</b>	Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults)
<b>Table 8A.4</b>	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per 100 prisoners/detainees)
<b>Table 8A.5</b>	Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners)

### Single Jurisdiction Data \_ NSW

<b>Table 8A.6</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.7</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.8</b>	Descriptors, periodic detention
<b>Table 8A.9</b>	Effectiveness, periodic detention
<b>Table 8A.10</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ Vic

<b>Table 8A.11</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.12</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.13</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ Qld

<b>Table 8A.14</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.15</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.16</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ WA

<b>Table 8A.17</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.18</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.19</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ SA

<b>Table 8A.20</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.21</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.22</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ Tas

<b>Table 8A.23</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.24</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.25</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

### Single jurisdiction data \_ ACT

<b>Table 8A.26</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.27</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.28</b>	Descriptors, periodic detention

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 8A.29</b>	Effectiveness, periodic detention
<b>Table 8A.30</b>	Descriptors, community corrections
<b>Single jurisdiction data _ NT</b>	
<b>Table 8A.31</b>	Descriptors, prisons
<b>Table 8A.32</b>	Effectiveness, prisons
<b>Table 8A.33</b>	Descriptors, community corrections

Table 8A.1

Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
2008-09												
<b>Total prisoners</b>	no.	<b>10 068</b>	<b>4 299</b>	<b>5 629</b>	<b>4 012</b>	<b>1 935</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>27 612</b>
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 562	445	587	1 139	215	56	19	38	57	309	6 332
Secure	no.	6 505	3 855	5 042	2 873	1 720	466	98	16	114	721	21 280
Open — share	%	35.4	10.3	10.4	28.4	11.1	10.6	16.5	71.0	33.6	30.0	22.9
Secure — share	%	64.6	89.7	89.6	71.6	88.9	89.4	83.5	29.0	66.4	70.0	77.1
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	9 320	4 042	5 193	3 705	1 808	486	107	50	157	982	25 643
Female	no.	748	257	436	307	127	36	11	4	14	48	1 969
Male — share	%	92.6	94.0	92.3	92.4	93.4	93.2	90.8	93.4	91.6	95.3	92.9
Female — share	%	7.4	6.0	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.8	9.2	6.6	8.4	4.7	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	2 164	249	1 504	1 668	429	68	19	7	25	848	6 948
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 580	3 991	4 125	2 344	1 505	453	99	47	146	182	20 279
Indigenous status unknown	no.	323	59	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	385
Indigenous — share	%	21.5	5.8	26.7	41.6	22.2	13.0	15.8	12.7	14.8	82.3	25.2
Non-Indigenous — share	%	75.3	92.8	73.3	58.4	77.8	86.8	84.2	87.3	85.2	17.7	73.4
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	3.2	1.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.4
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	779	1 457	1 243	823	147	..	..	..	..	..	4 449
Privately operated prisons — share	%	7.7	33.9	22.1	20.5	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	16.1
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	805
Attending residential component	no.	478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	512
INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010												
												CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Table 8A.1

Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
2007-08												
<b>Total prisoners</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>9 634</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>3 802</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>26 455</b>
Secure/open custody												
Open	no.	3 669	423	632	1 031	198	60	..	72	72	246	6 259
Secure	no.	5 965	3 753	4 859	2 771	1 657	479	82	26	108	629	20 196
Open — share	%	38.1	10.1	11.5	27.1	10.7	11.2	..	73.8	40.0	28.1	23.7
Secure — share	%	61.9	89.9	88.5	72.9	89.3	88.8	100.0	26.2	60.0	71.9	76.3
Male/female prisoners												
Male	no.	8 918	3 932	5 085	3 505	1 732	502	74	91	165	835	24 584
Female	no.	716	244	406	298	123	37	8	7	15	39	1 871
Male — share	%	92.6	94.2	92.6	92.2	93.4	93.1	90.3	93.0	91.8	95.5	92.9
Female — share	%	7.4	5.8	7.4	7.8	6.6	6.9	9.7	7.0	8.2	4.5	7.1
Indigenous/non-Indigenous prisoners												
Indigenous	no.	2 018	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	11	10	21	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 355	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	71	88	160	155	19 679
Indigenous status unknown	no.	260	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	271
Indigenous — share	%	20.9	5.7	26.4	41.8	22.2	13.1	13.3	9.8	11.4	82.3	24.6
Non-Indigenous — share	%	76.4	94.1	73.6	58.2	77.8	86.9	86.7	90.2	88.6	17.7	74.4
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	2.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Privately operated prisons												
Held in privately operated prisons	no.	769	1 426	1 284	779	139	..	..	..	..	..	4 398
Privately operated prisons — share	%	8.0	34.2	23.4	20.5	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	16.6
Periodic detention												
Total detainees	no.	728	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	784
Attending residential component	no.	468	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	508
INDIGENOUS COMPENDIUM 2010												
												CORRECTIVE SERVICES

Table 8A.1

**Table 8A.1 Average daily prisoner population (a), (b)**

	Units	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW	ACT total	NT	Aust
--	-------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	------------	------------	-----------	----	------

(a) NSW figures include ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT data are presented as total prisoners and separately by the jurisdiction in which the ACT prisoner is held. Australian figures are calculated so that ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons are not double counted.

(b) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

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

Source : State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.1.

Table 8A.2

		Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)									
Units		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
2008-09											
<b>Total offenders</b>	no.	18 124	8 103	14 467	5 625	6 791	1 177	1 601	1 085	56 972	
Male/female offenders											
Male	no.	15 250	6 594	11 565	4 406	5 563	937	1 342	942	46 598	
Female	no.	2 798	1 501	2 902	1 219	1 228	241	259	143	10 290	
Gender unknown	no.	76	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	
Male — share	%	84.1	81.4	79.9	78.3	81.9	79.6	83.8	86.8	81.8	
Female — share	%	15.4	18.5	20.1	21.7	18.1	20.4	16.2	13.2	18.1	
Gender unknown — share	%	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders											
Indigenous	no.	3 185	380	2 702	1 939	1 150	144	172	851	10 522	
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 570	6 671	11 765	3 678	5 603	1 008	1 349	233	43 877	
Indigenous status unknown	no.	1 368	1 052	—	8	38	26	80	1	2 572	
Indigenous — share	%	17.6	4.7	18.7	34.5	16.9	12.2	10.7	78.4	18.5	
Non-Indigenous — share	%	74.9	82.3	81.3	65.4	82.5	85.6	84.3	21.5	77.0	
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	7.5	13.0	—	0.1	0.6	2.2	5.0	0.1	4.5	
Offenders per order type (c)											
Restricted movement order	no.	175	32	..	4	423	..	..	31	665	
Reparation order	no.	4 088	2 380	2 322	1 640	1 525	571	176	171	12 872	
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	15 109	5 886	12 952	5 086	4 843	777	1 424	909	46 985	

Table 8A.2

		<b>Average daily community corrections offender population (a), (b)</b>								
		<i>Units</i>								
		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08										
<b>Total offenders (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17 988</b>	<b>7 905</b>	<b>13 665</b>	<b>5 406</b>	<b>6 405</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>55 051</b>
Male/female offenders										
Male	no.	15 141	6 373	10 896	4 211	5 208	890	1 196	1 015	44 929
Female	no.	2 786	1 508	2 769	1 195	1 197	232	212	137	10 036
Gender unknown	no.	60	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Male — share	%	84.2	80.6	79.7	77.9	81.3	79.3	85.0	88.1	81.6
Female — share	%	15.5	19.1	20.3	22.1	18.7	20.7	15.0	11.9	18.2
Gender unknown — share	%	0.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Indigenous/non-Indigenous offenders										
Indigenous	no.	3 213	354	2 528	1 723	988	133	123	868	9 930
Non-Indigenous	no.	13 952	6 837	11 138	3 672	5 388	958	1 173	283	43 401
Indigenous status unknown	no.	822	714	—	11	29	31	111	1	1 720
Indigenous — share	%	17.9	4.5	18.5	31.9	15.4	11.9	8.7	75.3	18.0
Non-Indigenous — share	%	77.6	86.5	81.5	67.9	84.1	85.4	83.4	24.6	78.8
Indigenous status unknown — share	%	4.6	9.0	—	0.2	0.5	2.8	7.9	0.1	3.1
Offenders per order type (c)										
Restricted movement order	no.	152	34	..	7	359	..	..	34	586
Reparation order	no.	4 051	2 558	2 494	1 672	1 495	537	134	206	13 147
Supervision (compliance) order	no.	15 079	5 502	12 029	4 956	4 552	718	1 273	948	45 056

(a) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.13 and 8A.33).

(b) Totals may not equate precisely to the aggregate of figures from other cells due to rounding of decimal places.

(c) Total offenders may not equal the sum of offenders per order type because an individual may be serving more than one type of order.

(d) Figures for Victoria have been revised. Figures for restricted movement, reparation and supervision orders for WA have also been revised. Australian totals have therefore changed from figures shown in the previous Report.

.. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.3.

Table 8A.3

Table 8A.3 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>2008-09</b>									
<b>Imprisonment (c)</b>									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	184.8	103.6	168.0	238.9	153.8	136.6	63.4	646.7	165.6
Male prisoners	349.0	198.7	312.6	437.7	294.0	261.5	117.9	1 186.6	312.1
Female prisoners	26.9	12.2	25.8	36.8	19.8	18.1	10.5	62.7	23.3
Indigenous prisoners	2 391.4	1 219.3	1 683.6	3 854.5	2 519.5	604.7	961.2	2 127.2	2211.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners	141.4	96.6	126.5	143.3	121.3	122.1	54.5	152.4	119.4
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.9	12.6	13.3	26.9	20.8	5.0	17.6	14.0	18.5
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 911.8	961.6	1 322.0	2 954.2	1 937.4	481.0	703.3	1 595.7	1 720.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	147.7	99.0	130.2	146.1	133.5	142.0	51.1	139.3	123.8
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	12.9	9.7	10.2	20.2	14.5	3.4	13.7	11.5	13.9
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
All periodic detainees	13.9	..	..	..	..	..	19.8	..	4.8
Male detainees	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	34.6	..	9.0
Female detainees	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	5.4	..	0.8
Indigenous detainees	72.7	..	..	..	..	..	80.7	..	21.5
Non-Indigenous detainees	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	19.1	..	4.0
<b>Community corrections</b>									
All offenders (d)	334.5	195.2	431.7	334.9	539.9	308.2	593.4	681.3	341.8
Male offenders	574.1	324.1	696.1	520.5	904.7	503.7	1010.0	1138.3	567.1
Female offenders	101.3	70.9	171.8	146.4	190.9	122.7	189.2	186.9	121.7
Indigenous offenders	3531.5	1858.6	3024.7	4481.6	6753.5	1284.5	6504.4	2134.7	3349.8
Non-Indigenous offenders	254.7	161.6	360.7	224.8	451.6	271.8	505.1	195.1	258.4



Table 8A.3

Table 8A.3 **Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08									
<b>Imprisonment (c)</b>									
<i>Crude rates</i>									
All prisoners	179.5	103.2	168.7	234.6	149.6	142.5	68.3	562.2	162.6
Male prisoners	339.1	198.5	315.5	430.6	285.7	272.8	127.5	1 028.6	306.9
Female prisoners	26.2	11.8	24.7	36.9	19.4	19.1	11.0	52.9	22.6
Indigenous prisoners	2 296.3	1 197.6	1 684.0	3 779.5	2 493.0	652.3	803.8	1 851.8	2 138.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	139.1	97.6	127.5	140.3	117.9	127.6	61.1	132.9	123.2
Ratio of crude Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	16.5	12.3	13.2	26.9	21.1	5.1	13.2	13.9	17.4
<i>Age standardised rates</i>									
Indigenous prisoners	1 832.0	942.5	1314.4	2885.1	1914.9	519.3	582.6	1380.5	1657.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	145.7	100.4	131.7	144.1	129.7	146.7	57.3	121.1	128.1
Ratio of age standardised Indigenous/Non-Indigenous rates	12.6	9.4	10.0	20.0	14.8	3.5	10.2	11.4	12.9
<b>Periodic detention</b>									
All periodic detainees	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	..	4.8
Male detainees	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	39.4	..	8.8
Female detainees	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	3.8	..	0.9
Indigenous detainees	79.0	..	..	..	..	..	114.1	..	23.7
Non-Indigenous detainees	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	20.4	..	4.4
<b>Community corrections</b>									
All offenders (d)	338.7	195.3	419.9	333.5	516.5	296.7	533.4	740.4	338.3
Male offenders	581.8	321.7	676.1	517.4	859.1	483.5	922.2	1249.7	560.8
Female offenders	102.8	72.9	168.6	148.1	188.9	119.5	157.7	184.2	121.5
Indigenous offenders	3674.2	1794.5	2934.4	4101.8	5980.1	1231.9	4814.0	2233.5	3264.2
Non-Indigenous offenders	267.1	169.7	351.6	232.6	440.3	260.7	449.0	242.5	271.8

Table 8A.3

**Table 8A.3 Imprisonment, periodic detention and community corrections rates, by sex and Indigenous status (per 100 000 adults) (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

- (a) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations supplied by states and territories, calculated against adult population figures for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. Male/female and Indigenous/Non-Indigenous breakdowns are calculated against the relevant population, that is, per 100 000 male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Total population data relate to 31 December so that Estimated Resident Population (ERP) at 31 December 2008 is used as the denominator for 2008-09. Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. In the absence of estimates of the Indigenous population for 31 December, rates in this table are calculated using derived estimates based on averaging estimates for the preceding 30 June and the following 30 June. Calculations of rates for the Non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from Total population estimates and should be used with care. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.
- (b) Inter-jurisdictional comparisons should be treated with caution. Small changes in numbers in those jurisdictions with relatively low Indigenous populations can have a disproportionate effect on the respective rates.
- (c) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT rates are based on total ACT prisoner numbers regardless of whether a prisoner is held in NSW or the ACT. To avoid double counting, Australian rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW facilities.
- (d) Includes offenders on inactive orders, although not all offenders on inactive orders are included in all jurisdictions (see tables 8A.13 and 8A.33).
- .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.4.

Table 8A.4

**Table 8A.4 Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per 100 prisoners/detainees) (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>
Prisoners									
All prisoners	0.04	0.05	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.04
Indigenous prisoners	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05
Periodic detainees									
All detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	..	..	..	..	..	–	..	..

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner or detainee population, multiplied by 100.

.. Not applicable – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.15.

Table 8A.5

Table 8A.5 **Deaths from apparent unnatural causes, by year and Indigenous status (per 100 prisoners) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All prisoners									
2004-05	0.09	–	0.04	0.09	0.26	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	0.05	0.03	–	0.06	0.13	–	–	–	0.04
2006-07	0.07	–	0.04	0.03	0.12	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	–	–	–	–	0.03
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.85	–	0.04
Indigenous prisoners									
2004-05	0.17	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07	0.10	–	–	0.07	–	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2008-09	0.05	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.01
Non-Indigenous prisoners									
2004-05	0.07	–	0.05	0.10	0.37	–	–	–	0.07
2005-06	0.07	0.03	–	0.10	0.16	–	–	–	0.05
2006-07	0.07	–	0.05	–	0.15	–	–	–	0.05
2007-08	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.09	–	–	–	–	0.05
2008-09	0.04	0.05	0.10	–	0.07	–	1.01	–	0.05

(a) The apparent unnatural death rate is calculated as the number of deaths, divided by the annual average prisoner population, multiplied by 100.

(b) Data for previous years may vary from rates given in previous Reports. Deaths reported as 'unknown cause', where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.16.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NSW

Table 8A.6

## New South Wales

Table 8A.6 Descriptors, prisons (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>8 926</b>	<b>9 101</b>	<b>9 468</b>	<b>9 634</b>	<b>10 068</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	628	557	617	637	621
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	3 044	2 671	2 700	2 736	2 608
Male, unknown, open prison	48	29	14	17	30
Female, Indigenous, open prison	124	77	89	98	113
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	300	164	169	176	189
Female, unknown, open prison	10	6	6	4	2
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	905	1 063	1 137	1 160	1 325
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 366	3 861	4 063	4 148	4 471
Male, unknown, secure prison	301	272	238	220	266
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	59	103	113	122	105
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	128	280	286	295	313
Female, unknown, secure prison	13	18	37	20	25
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	8 292	8 453	8 768	8 918	9 320
Female prisoners, all prisons	634	648	699	716	748
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 716	1 800	1 956	2 018	2 164
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	6 838	6 976	7 217	7 355	7 580
Unknown, all prisons	372	325	295	260	323
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	4 154	3 504	3 595	3 669	3 562
Secure prisoners	4 772	5 597	5 872	5 965	6 505
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	136	142	163	153	145
Non-Indigenous prisoners	589	575	590	614	630
Unknown	5	7	2	2	4
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	730	724	756	769	779
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
All prisoners/100 000	171.8	173.3	178.6	179.5	184.8
Male prisoners/100 000	325.3	328.6	337.3	339.1	349.0
Female prisoners/100 000	24.0	24.2	26.0	26.2	26.9
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	2 132.8	2 175.4	2 286.9	2 296.3	2 391.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	133.8	135.8	138.1	139.1	141.4
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	29	29	30	31	33
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	2	3	3	3	2

Table 8A.6

## New South Wales

Table 8A.6 Descriptors, prisons (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	15	14	14	14	14
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	47	47	48	49	50
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open prisons	3 777	3 266	3 415	3 538	3 698
Secure prisons	4 731	5 520	5 511	5 645	5 807
Total — all prisons	8 508	8 786	8 926	9 183	9 505
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	749 566	784 028	803 394	834 794	809 508
Operating revenues, all prisons	48 632	41 863	44 541	40 041	36 076
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	309 510	286 416	284 478	279 183	258 196
Secure	391 424	455 749	474 375	515 570	515 236
All prisons	700 934	742 164	758 853	794 752	773 432
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	751 602	809 302	822 701	857 490	834 446
Capital costs					
All prisons	240 092	262 767	258 858	264 805	262 591
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	941 026	1 004 931	1 017 711	1 059 557	1 036 023
Transport and escort services	67 834	50 631	46 735	46 873	47 202
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	12 151	10 611	10 819	11 361	9 824
Secure	15 465	18 123	19 259	20 082	18 956
All prisons	27 617	28 734	30 078	31 442	28 780

(a) Data include persons received and discharged from a non-24 hour court cell on the same day.

(b) NSW rates exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.8.

(d) Includes 24-hour court cell centre capacity.

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.25.

Table 8A.7

**New South Wales****Table 8A.7 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent) (a)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.75	0.36	0.49	0.31	0.26
Assaults	11.88	14.97	13.26	13.07	12.83
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	0.01	–	–
Assaults	1.13	0.69	0.71	0.92	0.59
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	3	–	2	–	1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	5	5	5	4	3
Total — all prisoners	8	5	7	4	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	2	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	6	5	10	6	9
Total — all prisoners	7	5	12	7	9
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (b)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	1	2	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	1	2	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.17	–	0.10	–	0.05
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04
Total — all prisoners	0.09	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.04
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	24	13	6	6	11
Secure level of security	3	4	–	1	4
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (c)					
Open level of security	0.58	0.37	0.17	0.16	0.31
Secure level of security	0.06	0.07	–	0.02	0.06
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (d)					
Open level of security	11.1	11.9	12.6	11.9	13.4
Secure level of security	8.7	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.1
Total — all prisoners	9.8	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.3
Employment (per cent) (e)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	35.1	39.4	43.4	44.7	41.1
Service (no fee for service) industries	35.3	33.2	34.1	34.9	33.3
Work release	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.5
Total — all industries	71.8	74.0	78.7	80.6	75.9



Table 8A.7

**New South Wales****Table 8A.7 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (f)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.4	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.0
AQF Secondary School sector education	17.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	14.5
AQF Vocational Education and Training	28.0	28.9	30.1	24.9	23.6
AQF Higher Education	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8
Total — all education	37.3	34.9	34.7	32.3	33.9

- (a) In accordance with the national counting rule, assaults that occurred within a court complex are excluded. In 2008-09, there was one incident of serious assault by a prisoner under the supervision of corrective services in a court complex on another prisoner and none on staff. There were 16 prisoner on prisoner assaults and six prisoner on staff assaults in 24-hour court cell complexes.
- (b) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (c) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were two escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09. Escapes by prisoners being transported to or from court or from within a court complex are also not counted within this category. There were zero escapes from court cells or court escorts during the reporting period.
- (d) NSW figures include all known irregular lockdowns and regular lock-ins, such as closures for meals, in the calculation of time out of cells.
- (e) Prisoners in full time education, remandees who choose not to work, hospital patients or aged prisoners who are unable to work, prisoners whose protection status prohibits access to work, fine defaulters who are only incarcerated for a few days at a time, prisoners accommodated in community custodial centres and those held in 24-hour court cell complexes are excluded from this count.
- (f) AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.26.

Table 8A.8

**New South Wales****Table 8A.8 Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>752</b>
Male, Indigenous	38	43	57	59	62
Male, non-Indigenous	669	661	606	588	575
Male, unknown	13	33	9	11	55
Female, Indigenous	7	7	9	10	3
Female, non-Indigenous	63	57	59	60	51
Female, unknown	1	1	1	1	5
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	720	737	672	658	692
Female detainees	71	65	69	71	60
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	45	50	66	69	66
Non-Indigenous detainees	732	718	665	647	626
Unknown	14	34	10	12	60
Average daily population attending (residential only)	494	486	470	468	478
Periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	15.4	15.5	14.1	13.7	13.9
Male detainees/100 000	28.6	29.0	26.1	25.3	26.1
Female detainees/100 000	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2
Indigenous detainees/100 000	56.1	60.6	77.2	79.0	72.7
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	14.5	14.1	12.9	12.4	11.8
Number of periodic detention centres	10	8	8	7	7
Useable periodic detention capacity	754	707	677	657	608

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.27.

Table 8A.9

**New South Wales****Table 8A.9 Effectiveness, periodic detention**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	–	0.12	–	–	0.13
Assaults	0.76	1.12	1.89	2.06	1.06
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	0.12	0.54	0.14	–
Unnatural death rate (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	0.12	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	32.4	32.5	26.1	23.3	27.1
Community work	45.9	49.5	46.8	54.1	65.9
Total employed	78.3	82.0	72.9	77.4	93.1

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.28.

Table 8A.10

## New South Wales

## Table 8A.10 Descriptors, community corrections

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	7	8	9	7	11
Male, non-Indigenous	141	162	171	117	133
Male, unknown	9	3	0.3	0.3	4
Female, Indigenous	2	4	2	3	5
Female, non-Indigenous	28	32	28	22	21
Female, unknown	4	1	1	1	2
Gender not recorded	1	1	1	1	0.4
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>175</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	455	491	457	437	441
Male, non-Indigenous	3 039	3 173	2 993	2 704	2 609
Male, unknown	524	337	239	242	345
Female, Indigenous	122	137	118	133	128
Female, non-Indigenous	503	517	516	473	475
Female, unknown	106	77	43	37	58
Gender not recorded	20	22	19	25	31
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 769</b>	<b>4 754</b>	<b>4 386</b>	<b>4 051</b>	<b>4 088</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 818	1 960	2 109	2 202	2 198
Male, non-Indigenous	9 447	10 056	9 726	10 100	9 739
Male, unknown	874	498	256	465	848
Female, Indigenous	478	547	609	661	638
Female, non-Indigenous	1 422	1 461	1 472	1 496	1 441
Female, unknown	175	107	55	115	197
Gender not recorded	45	34	39	40	49
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>14 259</b>	<b>14 663</b>	<b>14 265</b>	<b>15 079</b>	<b>15 109</b>
Daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	2 088	2 251	2 420	2 464	2 460
Male, non-Indigenous	11 584	12 280	12 274	12 009	11 681
Male, unknown	1 302	779	490	668	1 108
Female, Indigenous	564	638	691	748	720
Female, non-Indigenous	1 805	1 876	1 941	1 891	1 833
Female, unknown	269	170	98	148	246
Total persons, Indigenous	2 653	2 889	3 112	3 213	3 185
Total persons, non-Indigenous	13 430	14 196	14 265	13 952	13 570
Total persons, unknown	1 593	962	592	822	1 368
Total males	14 974	15 310	15 184	15 141	15 250
Total females	2 638	2 684	2 729	2 786	2 798

Table 8A.10

**New South Wales****Table 8A.10 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	64	53	56	60	76
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>17 676</b>	<b>18 047</b>	<b>17 970</b>	<b>17 988</b>	<b>18 124</b>
Community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	344.6	348.4	342.8	338.7	334.5
Male offenders/100 000	595.4	603.4	591.0	581.8	574.1
Female offenders/100 000	100.9	101.6	102.1	102.8	101.3
Indigenous offenders/100 000	3 309.0	3 499.6	3 662.9	3 674.2	3 531.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	266.0	278.5	276.6	267.1	254.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	83 710	79 847	84 519	86 583	136 161
Operating revenues	484	1 388	682	978	2 240
Net operating expenditure	83 226	78 459	83 837	85 605	133 921
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	84 106	80 239	85 852	87 727	140 792
Capital costs	1 791	2 615	2 856	3 080	13 926
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	85 017	81 074	86 692	88 685	147 847
Payroll tax	3 822	4 062	3 982	3 937	5 593

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NSW Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.30.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Vic

Table 8A.11

**Victoria****Table 8A.11 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 596</b>	<b>3 648</b>	<b>4 044</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>4 299</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	9	12	11	9	13
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	309	344	315	370	383
Male, unknown, open prison	2	7	7	1	4
Female, Indigenous, open prison	1	—	2	0.2	1
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	44	37	40	43	43
Female, unknown, open prison	0.3	1	0.2	0.4	1
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	158	178	197	212	219
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	2 835	2 793	3 187	3 334	3 376
Male, unknown, secure prison	28	75	80	6	47
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	15	15	13	15	17
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	194	179	186	183	189
Female, unknown, secure prison	3	6	6	3	7
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 340	3 410	3 797	3 932	4 042
Female prisoners, all prisons	257	238	247	244	257
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	182	206	222	236	249
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 381	3 353	3 728	3 930	3 991
Unknown, all prisons	33	89	93	10	59
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	365	401	376	423	445
Secure prisoners	3 232	3 247	3 668	3 753	3 855
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	78	97	82	81	83
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 380	1 386	1 344	1 345	1 355
Unknown	15	41	35	1	19
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 473	1 523	1 461	1 426	1 457
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	92.0	93.3	101.6	103.2	103.6
Male prisoners/100 000	174.9	178.6	195.0	198.5	198.7
Female prisoners/100 000	12.8	11.9	12.1	11.8	12.2
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	992.5	1 110.8	1 165.7	1 197.6	1 219.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	86.9	86.2	94.2	97.6	96.6
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	10	11	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.11

**Victoria****Table 8A.11 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	12	13	14	14	14
Prison design capacity (b)					
Open prisons	405	na	na	na	na
Secure prisons	3 070	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisons	3 475	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	311 949	321 743	351 671	363 741	388 387
Operating revenues, all prisons	8 453	8 915	7 491	9 047	7 356
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	29 437	30 462	27 609	30 967	34 449
Secure	274 059	282 366	316 571	323 727	346 581
All prisons	303 496	312 828	344 180	354 694	381 031
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	314 429	341 146	376 768	378 459	404 668
Capital costs					
All prisons	56 129	83 623	102 827	92 272	85 807
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	359 624	396 451	447 007	446 966	466 838
Transport and escort services	6 434	7 703	8 287	8 620	9 115
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	932	892	771	847	868
Secure	5 314	5 679	6 346	6 645	6 740
All prisons	6 246	6 570	7 117	7 492	7 608

(a) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over in 2004-05. Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(b) Includes design capacity in relocatable accommodation units.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Victorian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.33.



Table 8A.12

**Victoria****Table 8A.12 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.56	0.93	0.64	0.67	1.12
Assaults	5.81	7.51	8.68	7.73	7.47
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.03	0.02	–	0.05
Assaults	0.92	1.07	0.87	0.79	0.53
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	2	2
Total — all prisoners	–	1	–	2	2
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	1	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	3	2	12	5
Total — all prisoners	4	4	2	12	5
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	0.03	–	0.05	0.05
Total — all prisoners	–	0.03	–	0.05	0.05
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	4	3	1	2	9
Secure level of security	–	–	–	3	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	1.10	0.75	0.27	0.47	2.02
Secure level of security	–	–	–	0.08	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	na	na	na	na	na
Secure level of security	na	na	na	na	na
Total — all prisoners	na	na	na	na	na
Employment (per cent) (c)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	44.1	38.9	35.3	36.4	34.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.0	43.7	52.2	49.7	50.5
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	87.1	82.6	87.5	86.1	84.7

Table 8A.12

**Victoria****Table 8A.12 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (d)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	0.4	0.1	3.7	3.9	0.6
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6
AQF Vocational Education and Training	36.1	30.9	30.1	29.0	32.5
AQF Higher Education	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7
Total — all education	37.9	32.2	32.5	32.5	34.7

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09.
- (c) Based on the number of prisoners employed at 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day.
- (d) Based on data collected on the last day of term preceding 30 June and calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

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

Source: Victorian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.34.

Table 8A.13

**Victoria****Table 8A.13 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders (b)</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Male, non-Indigenous	5	2	–	0.3	0.2
Male, unknown	10	14	18	25	27
Female, Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	2	0.4	–	0.2	–
Female, unknown	3	4	4	5	5
Gender not recorded	–	1	2	3	1
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	78	73	59	81	78
Male, non-Indigenous	1 636	1 522	1 217	1 534	1 337
Male, unknown	223	274	208	252	327
Female, Indigenous	36	25	30	40	36
Female, non-Indigenous	433	408	345	498	467
Female, unknown	81	116	106	146	131
Gender not recorded	121	14	7	7	3
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 609</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>1 972</b>	<b>2 558</b>	<b>2 380</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	209	210	183	200	227
Male, non-Indigenous	4 316	4 234	4 019	4 197	4 292
Male, unknown	314	325	349	232	463
Female, Indigenous	52	51	43	46	56
Female, non-Indigenous	794	802	738	755	727
Female, unknown	73	82	88	59	117
Gender not recorded	44	42	20	14	4
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 802</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>5 440</b>	<b>5 502</b>	<b>5 886</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (c)					
Male, Indigenous	275	271	232	270	291
Male, non-Indigenous	5 810	5 629	5 128	5 602	5 503
Male, unknown	527	594	585	500	800
Female, Indigenous	87	74	72	83	88
Female, non-Indigenous	1 204	1 181	1 057	1 218	1 163
Female, unknown	151	196	198	206	249
Total persons, Indigenous	364	346	305	354	380
Total persons, non-Indigenous	7 051	6 854	6 204	6 837	6 671
Total persons, unknown	803	800	796	714	1 052
Total males	6 611	6 495	5 945	6 373	6 594
Total females	1 442	1 451	1 327	1 508	1 501

Table 8A.13

**Victoria****Table 8A.13 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	164	55	32	25	8
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>8 218</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>7 304</b>	<b>7 905</b>	<b>8 103</b>
Crude Community corrections rates (d)					
Offenders/100 000	210.1	204.7	183.6	195.3	195.2
Male offenders/100 000	346.2	340.2	305.3	321.7	324.1
Female offenders/100 000	72.1	72.6	65.3	72.9	70.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 987.8	1 870.6	1 596.5	1 794.5	1 858.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	181.1	176.2	156.7	169.7	161.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
Work hours performed/100 000	na	18 620	18 578	17 944	18 118
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Operating expenditure	43 540	43 415	48 170	48 315	55 203
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	43 540	43 415	48 170	48 315	55 203
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	45 291	44 343	49 224	49 226	56 175
Capital costs	2 008	1 222	1 472	1 091	1 140
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	45 549	44 637	49 642	49 406	56 342
Payroll tax	1 321	1 432	1 468	1 555	1 602

(a) Excludes offenders on orders that are inactive pending the outcome of breach action.

(b) Data for 2007-08 have been revised.

(c) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(d) Based on an adult general population aged 17 years and over for years prior to 2005-06. Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; Victorian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.36.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Qld

Table 8A.14

## Queensland

## Table 8A.14 Descriptors, prisons

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>5 329</b>	<b>5 449</b>	<b>5 649</b>	<b>5 491</b>	<b>5 629</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	151	160	156	127	138
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	652	580	537	424	381
Male, unknown, open prison	8	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	15	22	24	15	10
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	57	57	66	65	58
Female, unknown, open prison	5	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	1 040	1 160	1 241	1 217	1 246
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3 091	3 170	3 291	3 316	3 428
Male, unknown, secure prison	30	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	79	86	98	91	109
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	189	214	236	235	259
Female, unknown, secure prison	12	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	4 972	5 070	5 225	5 085	5 193
Female prisoners, all prisons	357	379	424	406	436
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 285	1 428	1 519	1 451	1 504
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	3 989	4 021	4 130	4 040	4 125
Unknown, all prisons	55	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	888	820	783	632	587
Secure prisoners	4 441	4 629	4 866	4 859	5 042
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	177	193	208	189	193
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 082	1 111	1 085	1 095	1 050
Unknown	4	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	1 263	1 304	1 294	1 284	1 243
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	176.3	175.7	177.8	168.7	168.0
Male prisoners/100 000	332.9	330.5	332.1	315.5	312.6
Female prisoners/100 000	23.4	24.2	26.4	24.7	25.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 645.9	1 775.7	1 827.8	1 684.0	1 683.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	135.5	133.1	133.5	127.5	126.5
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	11	11	11	12	12
Privately operated prisons	2	2	2	2	2
Government operated community custodial facilities	3	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.14

**Queensland**  
**Table 8A.14 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	1	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	17	13	13	14	14
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	1 078	1 038	986	982	973
Secure prisons	5 081	4 880	4 711	4 742	5 466
Total — all prisons (c)	6 159	5 918	5 697	5 724	6 439
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	362 212	383 497	362 194	406 034	396 204
Operating revenues, all prisons	22 409	21 805	19 815	26 239	26 920
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	52 030	48 334	47 748	48 944	44 809
Secure	287 773	313 358	294 632	330 850	324 475
All prisons	339 803	361 692	342 379	379 794	369 284
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	383 703	405 967	386 965	426 803	446 407
Capital costs					
All prisons	122 075	133 118	132 440	174 987	206 835
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	461 878	494 811	474 819	554 781	576 119
Transport and escort services	9 703	9 602	9 412	9 254	8 379
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	1 126	975	962	918	861
Secure	6 216	5 970	6 037	6 477	6 777
All prisons	7 343	6 945	6 999	7 395	7 638

(a) Open prisons includes prisoners in work outreach camps, community custody corrections and outstations where these operated during the reporting period.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.4 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Prison capacity increased in 2008-09 with an increase in available beds at the Arthur Gorrie and Townsville Men's Correctional Centres and the opening of the new Townsville Women's Correctional Centre.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; Queensland Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.39.

Table 8A.15

**Queensland****Table 8A.15 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.73	0.79	0.74	0.51	0.83
Assaults	5.35	4.28	4.20	3.68	3.73
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.08	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.02
Assaults	0.58	0.17	0.27	0.22	0.23
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	—	2	1	4
Total — all prisoners	2	—	2	1	4
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	2	3	6	3
Total — all prisoners	2	2	3	6	5
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Total — all prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.05	—	0.05	0.02	0.10
Total — all prisoners	0.04	—	0.04	0.02	0.07
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	8	13	6	9	6
Secure level of security	—	—	—	—	—
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.90	1.59	0.77	1.42	1.02
Secure level of security	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.4	15.2	15.3	17.9	19.0
Secure level of security	10.9	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6
Total — all prisoners	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.4
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	32.2	29.9	29.0	26.9	26.9
Service (no fee for service) industries	42.4	43.2	42.4	40.8	40.7
Work release (c)	3.2	1.7	..	..	..
Total — all industries	77.8	74.7	71.4	67.8	67.6
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.8	8.0	9.0	9.6	5.0



Table 8A.15

**Queensland****Table 8A.15 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AQF Secondary School sector education	4.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.3
AQF Vocational Education and Training	13.3	12.3	14.6	16.4	17.7
AQF Higher Education	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.9
Total — all education	28.0	24.3	27.0	29.0	27.1

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09.
- (c) Release to Work ceased to be a release option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.40.

Table 8A.16

**Queensland**  
**Table 8A.16 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	8	11	0.3	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	55	59	4	..	..
Male, unknown	–	–	–	..	..
Female, Indigenous	1	1	0.1	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	5	6	0.3	..	..
Female, unknown	–	–	–	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	494	579	471	385	351
Male, non-Indigenous	1 859	1 976	1 732	1 511	1 402
Male, unknown	181	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	156	207	169	139	117
Female, non-Indigenous	592	630	576	459	451
Female, unknown	64	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>3 346</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>2 947</b>	<b>2 494</b>	<b>2 322</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	1 150	1 209	1 323	1 611	1 829
Male, non-Indigenous	5 767	6 429	6 918	8 084	8 647
Male, unknown	422	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	339	368	465	557	567
Female, non-Indigenous	1 340	1 546	1 573	1 777	1 909
Female, unknown	153	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>9 171</b>	<b>9 552</b>	<b>10 279</b>	<b>12 029</b>	<b>12 952</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 482	1 615	1 610	1 868	2 046
Male, non-Indigenous	7 042	7 829	8 038	9 028	9 519
Male, unknown	564	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	464	540	586	659	656
Female, non-Indigenous	1 792	2 040	2 016	2 110	2 246
Female, unknown	206	–	–	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	1 946	2 155	2 196	2 528	2 702
Total persons, non-Indigenous	8 834	9 869	10 054	11 138	11 765
Total persons, unknown	770	–	–	–	–
Total males	9 088	9 444	9 648	10 896	11 565
Total females	2 462	2 580	2 602	2 769	2 902

Table 8A.16

## Queensland

## Table 8A.16 Descriptors, community corrections

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>11 550</b>	<b>12 024</b>	<b>12 250</b>	<b>13 665</b>	<b>14 467</b>
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	382.2	387.7	385.5	419.9	431.7
Male offenders/100 000	608.5	615.6	613.3	676.1	696.1
Female offenders/100 000	161.1	164.6	162.2	168.6	171.8
Indigenous offenders/100 000	2 492.6	2 680.0	2 642.3	2 934.4	3 024.7
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	300.1	326.7	324.9	351.6	360.7
Work hours ordered/100 000	29 871	25 993	23 000	19 292	18 356
Work hours performed/100 000	16 332	14 317	13 139	11 341	10 035
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	40 847	42 645	46 105	51 022	51 592
Operating revenues	897	893	765	1 211	1 337
Net operating expenditure	39 951	41 752	45 340	49 811	50 255
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	40 293	42 820	46 544	51 093	51 878
Capital costs	658	1 334	1 688	2 070	2 470
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	40 609	43 086	47 027	51 881	52 725
Payroll tax	1 287	1 263	1 429	1 598	1 663

(a) Restricted movement orders (home detention) were removed as a sentencing option following the introduction of the Corrective Services Act 2006 on 28 August 2006 with the program continuing to operate until all outstanding orders were completed.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238; Queensland Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.42.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — WA

Table 8A.17

**Western Australia****Table 8A.17 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>3 372</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>3 622</b>	<b>3 802</b>	<b>4 012</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	357	262	317	347	371
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	556	541	536	580	664
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	54	36	41	54	45
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	48	44	40	50	59
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	850	979	1 024	1 080	1 151
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	1 342	1 405	1 455	1 498	1 519
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	84	88	115	106	101
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	80	78	94	87	102
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	3 105	3 187	3 332	3 505	3 705
Female prisoners, all prisons	267	246	290	298	307
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 345	1 365	1 497	1 588	1 668
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	2 026	2 068	2 125	2 215	2 344
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	1 015	883	934	1 031	1 139
Secure prisoners	2 357	2 550	2 688	2 771	2 873
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	235	246	247	254	287
Non-Indigenous prisoners	494	479	521	525	537
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	729	725	768	779	823
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	223.3	222.5	229.4	234.6	238.9
Male prisoners/100 000	412.0	413.0	420.7	430.6	437.7
Female prisoners/100 000	35.3	31.9	36.9	36.9	36.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	3 473.4	3 431.6	3 664.5	3 779.5	3 854.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	137.7	137.6	138.2	140.3	143.3
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	12	12	12	12	12
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.17

**Western Australia****Table 8A.17 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities (a)	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	13	13	13	13	13
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	835	822	836	838	872
Secure prisons	2 505	2 538	2 542	2 543	2 561
Total — all prisons	3 340	3 360	3 378	3 381	3 433
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	254 871	271 135	321 618	344 007	356 956
Operating revenues, all prisons	12 689	14 272	15 966	15 926	18 563
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	49 919	52 325	64 813	68 881	71 450
Secure	192 263	204 538	240 840	259 200	266 943
All prisons	242 183	256 863	305 652	328 081	338 393
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	259 494	271 024	318 196	340 670	351 206
Capital costs					
All prisons	57 556	57 148	62 903	62 128	62 937
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	299 739	314 012	368 555	390 209	401 330
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	1 720
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Daily average is based upon the personal security rating of prisoners not the type of prison.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; WA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.45.

Table 8A.18

**Western Australia****Table 8A.18 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.65	0.47	0.41	0.66	0.77
Assaults	4.36	6.03	6.18	6.39	7.38
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.12
Assaults	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.34	0.65
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	–	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	2	–	2	–
Total — all prisoners	3	2	1	2	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	2	1	1	3	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	3	1	1	–
Total — all prisoners	4	4	2	4	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	1	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	2	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	0.07	–	0.07	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.10	0.10	–	0.09	–
Total — all prisoners	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.05	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	35	32	16	10	3
Secure level of security	–	–	3	9	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	3.45	3.62	1.71	0.97	0.26
Secure level of security	–	–	0.11	0.32	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	14.5	13.6	13.6	15.1	14.4
Secure level of security	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.4
Total — all prisoners	11.6	12.2	12.1	11.7	11.8
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	17.0	15.8	14.2	12.8	11.3
Service (no fee for service) industries	70.4	69.9	68.6	64.4	66.3
Work release	..	..	..	..	..
Total — all industries	87.4	85.7	82.7	77.1	77.6
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8A.18

**Western Australia****Table 8A.18 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
AQF Secondary School sector education	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	40.7	42.5	40.2	35.6	47.4
AQF Higher Education	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5
Total — all education	41.4	43.1	40.9	36.2	48.7

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). In WA, escapes/absconds from Work Camp Centres are also excluded from the calculation of escape rates. There were eight such escapes/absconds in 2008-09. Open and secure escape counts are based on the security rating of the prison area from which the prisoner escaped, not the personal security rating of individual prisoners.
- (c) Prisoners ineligible for education programs include those older than 80 years of age, prisoners placed at the facility within the last ten working days, remandees of less than 28 days, short term fine defaulters, prisoners on temporary transfer to an external hospital, and prisoners placed with police as a trusty. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: WA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.46.



Table 8A.19

**Western Australia****Table 8A.19 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	3	3	1	1	–
Male, non-Indigenous	9	9	4	5	3
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	1	2	–	–	–
Female, non-Indigenous	2	2	–	1	1
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	617	636	594	529	562
Male, non-Indigenous	1 175	1 025	800	679	623
Male, unknown	1	1	–	2	3
Female, Indigenous	231	252	255	231	240
Female, non-Indigenous	356	321	272	231	210
Female, unknown	1	–	–	–	2
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>2 381</b>	<b>2 235</b>	<b>1 921</b>	<b>1 672</b>	<b>1 640</b>
on supervision orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	936	1 067	1 010	1 082	1 201
Male, non-Indigenous	2 724	2 734	2 673	2 826	2 850
Male, unknown	–	–	–	2	3
Female, Indigenous	306	352	362	393	414
Female, non-Indigenous	656	630	608	653	618
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 622</b>	<b>4 783</b>	<b>4 653</b>	<b>4 956</b>	<b>5 086</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	1 163	1 305	1 223	1 238	1 408
Male, non-Indigenous	3 102	2 996	2 853	2 965	2 993
Male, unknown	4	3	–	8	5
Female, Indigenous	416	475	478	485	531
Female, non-Indigenous	812	742	687	707	685
Female, unknown	2	2	–	3	3
Total persons, Indigenous	1 579	1 780	1 701	1 723	1 939
Total persons, non-Indigenous	3 914	3 738	3 540	3 672	3 678
Total persons, unknown	6	5	–	11	8
Total males	4 269	4 304	4 076	4 211	4 406
Total females	1 230	1 219	1 165	1 195	1 219

Table 8A.19

**Western Australia****Table 8A.19 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>5 499</b>	<b>5 523</b>	<b>5 241</b>	<b>5 406</b>	<b>5 625</b>
Community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	364.2	357.9	331.9	333.5	334.9
Male offenders/100 000	566.5	557.7	514.7	517.4	520.5
Female offenders/100 000	162.6	158.0	148.0	148.1	146.4
Indigenous offenders per 100 000	4 076.5	4 475.6	4 163.9	4 101.8	4 481.6
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	266.1	248.6	230.2	232.6	224.8
Work hours ordered/100 000	34 569	30 181	24 846	21 172	18 252
Work hours performed/100 000	16 139	12 342	10 928	9 270	9 682
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	47 029	51 269	47 315	47 622	64 255
Operating revenues	793	1 972	6 225	2 649	3 068
Net operating expenditure	46 236	49 296	41 090	44 973	61 187
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	47 011	49 992	41 547	45 898	62 009
Capital costs	1 939	2 503	2 454	2 937	2 090
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	48 174	51 799	43 544	47 910	63 277
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

- (a) In previous Reports, all Conditional Bail Orders were included under the restricted movement category. As of 2008-09, only Conditional Bail Orders with an electronic monitoring component are counted as restricted movement orders. Those without an electronic monitoring component are counted as supervision orders. Data on average number of offenders by order type have been revised for previous years.
- (b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order. Program only orders have been included under supervision.
- (c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.
- (d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; WA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.48.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — SA

Table 8A.20

**South Australia****Table 8A.20 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>1 510</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>1 855</b>	<b>1 935</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	10	16	21	20	22
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	138	148	168	178	193
Male, unknown, open prison	24	10	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	243	260	295	363	377
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	891	999	1 091	1 171	1 216
Male, unknown, secure prison	112	17	4	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	20	26	28	29	30
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	61	70	79	94	96
Female, unknown, secure prison	11	2	—	—	1
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	1 418	1 450	1 579	1 732	1 808
Female prisoners, all prisons	92	98	107	123	127
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	273	302	344	412	429
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	1 090	1 217	1 338	1 443	1 505
Unknown, all prisons	147	29	4	—	1
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	172	174	189	198	215
Secure prisoners	1 338	1 374	1 497	1 657	1 720
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	6	11	9	13	14
Non-Indigenous prisoners	71	98	107	126	133
Unknown	30	—	—	—	—
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	107	109	116	139	147
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	126.2	127.9	137.6	149.6	153.8
Male prisoners/100 000	242.6	245.4	263.7	285.7	294.0
Female prisoners/100 000	15.0	15.8	17.1	19.4	19.8
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 798.4	1 931.0	2 138.9	2 493.0	2 519.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	92.3	101.9	110.6	117.9	121.3
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	8	8	8	8	8
Privately operated prisons	1	1	1	1	1
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.20

## South Australia

Table 8A.20 Descriptors, prisons

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	9	9	9	9	9
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	191	189	189	205	na
Secure prisons	1 168	1 194	1 194	1 206	na
Total — all prisons	1 359	1 383	1 383	1 411	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	129 517	131 212	129 287	137 946	139 889
Operating revenues, all prisons	13 751	11 456	10 531	11 487	9 613
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	12 126	12 427	12 185	12 116	13 351
Secure	103 639	107 330	106 571	114 343	116 925
All prisons	115 766	119 757	118 757	126 459	130 276
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	123 404	127 488	126 727	135 109	138 915
Capital costs					
All prisons	23 827	23 835	26 317	28 884	29 358
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	139 593	143 592	145 073	155 343	159 634
Transport and escort services	2 444	2 367	2 349	2 338	2 327
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	428	449	445	410	408
Secure	3 631	3 809	3 870	3 899	3 897
All prisons	4 059	4 258	4 315	4 309	4 305

(a) Numbers in 2006-07 include prisoners held in up to 40 beds in the City Watch House allocated for corrective services use.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; SA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.51.

Table 8A.21

**South Australia****Table 8A.21 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.73	0.65	0.89	0.49	1.09
Assaults	7.75	7.04	4.15	8.57	8.63
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1.32	0.97	0.30	0.65	0.62
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	4	2	2	–	1
Total — all prisoners	4	2	2	–	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	1	2	4	4
Total — all prisoners	2	1	2	4	4
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	0.37	0.16	0.15	–	0.07
Total — all prisoners	0.26	0.13	0.12	–	0.05
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	3	6	3	2	5
Secure level of security	–	–	1	4	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	1.74	3.45	1.59	1.01	2.33
Secure level of security	–	–	0.07	0.24	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	16.3	17.0	15.3	15.9	16.0
Secure level of security	9.3	9.6	10.4	9.0	9.4
Total — all prisoners	10.1	10.4	11.5	9.8	10.2
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	30.7	25.5	23.5	22.2	21.5
Service (no fee for service) industries	43.4	50.9	49.1	47.4	48.7
Work release	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.6
Total — all industries	75.4	78.2	74.9	71.1	71.8

Table 8A.21

**South Australia****Table 8A.21 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	3.7	2.8	7.1	3.3	13.8
AQF Secondary School sector education	2.4	0.9	2.2	1.8	2.2
AQF Vocational Education and Training	29.1	45.0	36.0	41.1	49.2
AQF Higher Education	1.7	1.3	1.0	4.3	0.8
Total — all education	36.9	50.0	46.4	47.2	66.0

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were two escapes/absconds of this type in 2008–09.
- (c) Remand prisoners, prisoners at court and prisoners confined to James Nash House (a forensic psychiatric facility that provides secure accommodation for prisoners undergoing psychiatric assessment and treatment) are excluded from this count. Prior to 2007-08, the count of prisoners in education was taken on a single day (28 June). In 2008-09, new Prisoner to Employment programs were introduced and courses targeting prisoners with low levels of literacy and numeracy were brought on line, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of enrolments. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.52.

Table 8A.22

**South Australia****Table 8A.22 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	19	42	43	40	59
Male, non-Indigenous	211	292	291	275	313
Male, unknown	44	8	3	3	1
Female, Indigenous	4	5	4	6	7
Female, non-Indigenous	20	29	38	33	43
Female, unknown	5	1	1	1	0
Gender not recorded	4	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>423</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	200	198	178	182	186
Male, non-Indigenous	1 228	1 090	1 020	966	967
Male, unknown	33	16	13	8	11
Female, Indigenous	47	51	60	61	66
Female, non-Indigenous	332	316	308	276	293
Female, unknown	16	3	2	2	2
Gender not recorded	21	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 877</b>	<b>1 674</b>	<b>1 581</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 525</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	372	481	509	551	658
Male, non-Indigenous	2 534	2 941	3 069	3 171	3 349
Male, unknown	416	49	20	12	19
Female, Indigenous	80	113	119	149	174
Female, non-Indigenous	493	580	612	666	638
Female, unknown	90	10	4	3	5
Gender not recorded	56	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>4 041</b>	<b>4 174</b>	<b>4 333</b>	<b>4 552</b>	<b>4 843</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	591	721	729	773	903
Male, non-Indigenous	3 973	4 323	4 381	4 412	4 629
Male, unknown	493	73	36	23	31
Female, Indigenous	131	168	183	216	247
Female, non-Indigenous	845	925	959	976	974
Female, unknown	111	14	6	6	7
Total persons, Indigenous	733	889	912	988	1 150
Total persons, non-Indigenous	4 878	5 247	5 340	5 388	5 603
Total persons, unknown	614	87	42	29	38
Total males	5 057	5 117	5 146	5 208	5 563
Total females	1 087	1 106	1 148	1 197	1 228



Table 8A.22

**South Australia****Table 8A.22 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	81	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>6 225</b>	<b>6 223</b>	<b>6 294</b>	<b>6 405</b>	<b>6 791</b>
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	520.3	514.3	513.6	516.5	539.9
Male offenders/100 000	865.0	866.0	859.3	859.1	904.7
Female offenders/100 000	177.6	178.7	183.2	188.9	190.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000	4 828.6	5 682.4	5 670.6	5 980.1	6 753.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	412.9	439.4	441.5	440.3	451.6
Work hours ordered/100 000	46 842	44 162	42 600	41 043	40 460
Work hours performed/100 000	13 064	11 972	11 643	10 987	10 553
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure	30 314	31 328	29 261	30 199	30 434
Operating revenues	1 785	1 357	1 588	1 543	1 054
Net operating expenditure	28 529	29 971	27 673	28 655	29 380
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	28 754	30 421	28 045	29 143	29 834
Capital costs	1 015	1 342	1 532	1 713	1 584
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	29 544	31 313	29 205	30 368	30 964
Payroll tax	1 087	1 170	1 158	1 120	1 047

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; SA Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.54.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — Tas

Table 8A.23

**Tasmania****Table 8A.23 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>522</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	8	9	6	7	6
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	82	68	59	53	50
Male, unknown, open prison	1	0.2	1	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	51	46	52	56	55
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	348	343	378	386	375
Male, unknown, secure prison	2	2	2	—	1
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	6	6	8	8	7
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	24	28	27	29	28
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	2	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	491	469	497	502	486
Female prisoners, all prisons	30	35	37	37	36
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	65	62	67	70	68
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	453	440	463	469	453
Unknown, all prisons	3	3	4	—	1
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	91	78	66	60	56
Secure prisoners	430	426	468	479	466
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	141.8	135.7	142.7	142.5	136.6
Male prisoners/100 000	275.0	260.0	273.2	272.8	261.5
Female prisoners/100 000	15.7	18.1	19.2	19.1	18.1
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	668.2	612.1	642.1	652.3	604.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	126.6	121.8	127.3	127.6	122.1
Number of facilities					
Government operated prisons	5	5	6	6	6
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.23

**Tasmania**  
**Table 8A.23 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	5	5	6	6	6
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	72	69	69	69	69
Secure prisons	430	461	557	581	574
Total — all prisons	502	530	626	650	643
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (b)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	40 221	48 598	55 012	54 872	53 718
Operating revenues, all prisons	3 466	3 848	3 448	3 480	3 687
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	4 972	5 361	5 102	4 713	4 225
Secure	31 782	39 389	46 462	46 679	45 806
All prisons	36 755	44 750	51 564	51 392	50 031
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	38 203	46 164	54 818	53 824	53 249
Capital costs					
All prisons	4 574	4 832	11 771	10 619	11 064
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	41 329	49 582	63 334	62 011	61 095
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	141	161	148	147	148
Secure	1 059	1 336	1 467	1 505	1 464
All prisons	1 200	1 497	1 615	1 652	1 612

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(b) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.57.

Table 8A.24

**Tasmania****Table 8A.24 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.58	0.20	0.37	0.19	1.92
Assaults	14.02	8.14	5.05	3.52	4.79
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	1.54	0.99	0.19	0.37	0.96
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2	1	2	1	1
Total — all prisoners	2	1	2	1	1
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	9	1	–	3	–
Secure level of security	–	–	2	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	9.94	1.29	–	4.97	–
Secure level of security	–	–	0.43	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open level of security	13.6	14.1	14.2	14.1	14.7
Secure level of security	8.6	8.7	11.6	11.8	11.9
Total — all prisoners	9.0	9.5	11.9	12.1	12.2
Employment (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	20.2	19.9	16.5	18.3	18.3
Service (no fee for service) industries	32.1	33.7	40.9	51.3	45.4
Work release	..	..	..	0.4	–
Total — all industries	52.3	53.6	57.4	70.1	63.7

Table 8A.24

**Tasmania**  
**Table 8A.24 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	8.6	8.9	13.3	–	6.2
AQF Secondary School sector education	12.3	19.6	24.5	27.2	18.3
AQF Vocational Education and Training	28.2	40.2	35.6	37.6	7.4
AQF Higher Education	1.4	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.0
Total — all education	41.8	62.2	61.8	50.5	33.9

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In 2006-07, the secure escape rate comprised two escapes from the re-commissioned Ron Barwick Minimum Security Prison, which, although classified as a minimum security prison and holding only minimum security prisoners, retained a secure perimeter and was therefore considered a secure facility under the national counting rules. In accordance with the national counting rule, escape rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09.
- (c) Due to the decommissioning and commissioning of three prisons and staged transition to new facilities during 2006-07, out of cell hours was calculated as at 30 June 2007 for the 2006-07 counting period. Figures exclude prisoners accommodated at the Wilfred Lopes Secure Mental Health Unit and inpatients at the Risdon Prison Complex Primary Health Centre and Royal Hobart Hospital.
- (d) Employment rates are based on prisoners employed at 30 June, calculated against prisoners in custody on 30 June.
- (e) As of 2008-09, prisoners are no longer eligible for employee training incentives, which has resulted in a significant decrease in the number of prisoners enrolled in vocational education and training. Data for 2008-09 are based on the number of prisoners in education on the last day of term preceding 30 June, calculated against the number of prisoners in custody on that day. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.58.

Table 8A.25

**Tasmania****Table 8A.25 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Male, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	..	..	..	..	..
Female, unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	..	..	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	36	39	49	47	53
Male, non-Indigenous	280	380	381	351	378
Male, unknown	121	43	37	12	20
Female, Indigenous	21	24	12	11	13
Female, non-Indigenous	57	100	115	111	106
Female, unknown	40	13	13	5	1
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>571</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	50	62	74	72	83
Male, non-Indigenous	384	463	508	507	541
Male, unknown	57	20	10	10	5
Female, Indigenous	22	27	24	21	22
Female, non-Indigenous	73	99	114	103	127
Female, unknown	19	9	3	5	0.3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>777</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	74	86	109	104	114
Male, non-Indigenous	585	740	786	765	799
Male, unknown	162	60	44	21	24
Female, Indigenous	35	41	33	29	30
Female, non-Indigenous	116	173	206	193	209
Female, unknown	54	21	15	10	2
Total persons, Indigenous	109	127	142	133	144
Total persons, non-Indigenous	701	913	992	958	1 008
Total persons, unknown	216	81	59	31	26
Total males	821	886	939	890	937
Total females	205	235	254	232	241

Table 8A.25

**Tasmania****Table 8A.25 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 193</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>1 177</b>
Crude community corrections rates (b)					
Offenders/100 000	279.4	302.1	318.5	296.7	308.2
Male offenders/100 000	459.7	491.0	515.7	483.5	503.7
Female offenders/100 000	108.7	123.2	132.0	119.5	122.7
Indigenous offenders/100 000	1 120.6	1 263.2	1 364.9	1 231.9	1 284.5
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	196.1	252.9	272.4	260.7	271.8
Work hours ordered/100 000 (c)	15 182	14 300	13 837	10 899	11 300
Work hours performed/100 000	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	4 123	3 916	4 327	4 543	5 160
Operating revenues	76	63	39	3	1
Net operating expenditure	4 047	3 853	4 287	4 540	5 159
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	4 047	3 853	4 287	4 540	5 159
Capital costs	–	–	–	–	–
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	4 047	3 853	4 287	4 540	5 159
Payroll tax	180	195	184	207	234

(a) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Figures are based only on the number of hours to be worked in new orders made during the year; hours for orders made in the previous year which continue into the current year are not available.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; Tasmanian Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.60.



# Single Jurisdiction Data — ACT

Table 8A.26

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.26 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population (a)					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>171</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	6	3	9	6	5
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	60	38	63	59	47
Male, unknown, open prison	21	41	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	0.3	0.4	1
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	4	2	4	6	5
Female, unknown, open prison	2	5	0.2	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	8	11	11	12	17
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	77	69	77	88	87
Male, unknown, secure prison	5	17	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	0.1	1	0.4	2	2
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	3	3	6	6	6
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	0.3	—	—	—
Total - male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	176	179	159	165	157
Female prisoners, all prisons	8	11	10	15	14
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	13	15	21	21	25
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	143	112	149	160	146
Unknown, all prisons	28	64	0.2	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	92	90	76	72	57
Secure prisoners	93	101	94	108	114
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (b)					
Prisoners/100 000	73.5	74.6	65.4	68.3	63.4
Male prisoners/100 000	143.6	143.2	124.9	127.5	117.9
Female prisoners/100 000	6.4	8.6	7.9	11.0	10.5
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	577.8	607.8	830.7	803.8	961.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	57.7	44.4	57.9	61.1	54.5
Number of facilities (c)					
Government operated prisons	2	2	2	2	1
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.26

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.26 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total facilities (excluding detention centres)	2	2	2	2	1
Prison design capacity (d)					
Open prisons	..	..	..	..	35
Secure prisons	..	..	..	..	118
Total — all prisons	99	99	99	99	153
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (e)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	23 616	24 004	21 737	26 239	31 717
Operating revenues, all prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	8 642	8 471	7 398	7 889	9 784
Secure	14 975	15 533	14 338	18 350	21 932
All prisons	23 616	24 004	21 737	26 239	31 717
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	23 895	24 255	22 038	26 666	33 462
Capital costs					
All prisons	1 449	1 370	1 528	1 541	2 819
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	25 065	25 374	23 264	27 780	34 536
Transport and escort services	1 791	1 676	1 839	1 781	2 384
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	..	..	..	..	..
Secure	..	..	..	..	..
All prisons	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Figures on unknown Indigenous status in 2004-05 relate to data collated from January to end of June 2005 only.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(c) Excludes periodic detention centres — see Table 8A.28.

(d) Figures for 2008-09 are an average of design capacity calculated across the reporting period that takes into account a three-month period during which the Alexander Maconochie Centre was operating, and therefore design capacity for only that facility applies, and a nine-month period where ACT prisoners were held in ACT remand facilities or NSW prisons and therefore only ACT remand centre capacity applies.

(e) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.26 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Source:	ABS (unpublished) <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> , Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians</i> (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.63.				

Table 8A.27

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.27 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	na	1.49	–	1.21	na
Assaults	na	2.98	6.21	7.28	na
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	na
Assaults	na	1.49	1.55	–	na
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	1
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					–
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	1.01
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	0.85
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	–
Secure level of security	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day) (c)					
Open level of security	..	..	..	..	17.3
Secure level of security	..	..	..	..	9.5
Total	9.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.8
Employment (per cent) (d)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	na
Service (no fee for service) industries	..	..	..	..	na
Work release	..	..	..	..	na
Total — all industries	..	..	..	..	na

Table 8A.27

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.27 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (e)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	..	..	..	..	na
AQF Secondary School sector education	..	..	..	..	na
AQF Vocational Education and Training	..	..	..	..	na
AQF Higher Education	..	..	..	..	na
Total — all education	..	..	..	..	na

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were no escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09.
- (c) Open and secure custody disaggregations were not applicable to the ACT prior to 2008-09. Figures for 2008-09 are based on the three-month period that the Alexander Maconochie Centre was operating during the reporting period.
- (d) Employment figures are not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only, who were not required to work. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months - an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of employment across the reporting period.
- (e) Education figures were not applicable prior to 2008-09 because ACT prisoners held in the ACT were remand prisoners only. Figures are not available in 2008-09 as the Alexander Maconochie Centre was only operational for three months - an insufficient period of time to provide a representative measure of education across the reporting period. AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.

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

Source: ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.64.

Table 8A.28

**Australian Capital Territory**  
**Table 8A.28 Descriptors, periodic detention**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily periodic detention population (a)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>
Male, Indigenous	5	1	3	2	2
Male, non-Indigenous	90	55	49	49	44
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	0.3	1	0.4	1	–
Female, non-Indigenous	5	4	3	4	7
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total — male/female					
Male detainees	94	56	52	51	46
Female detainees	6	4	4	5	7
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous detainees	5	1	4	3	2
Non-Indigenous detainees	95	58	53	53	51
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Average daily population attending (residential only)	27	31	37	40	35
Crude periodic detention rate (b)					
Detainees/100 000	39.8	23.4	21.7	21.3	19.8
Male detainees/100 000	76.8	44.3	41.1	39.4	34.6
Female detainees/100 000	4.4	3.3	2.9	3.8	5.4
Indigenous detainees/100 000	207.4	60.7	143.3	114.1	80.7
Non-Indigenous detainees/100 000	38.3	23.1	20.5	20.4	19.1
Number of periodic detention centres	1	1	1	1	1
Useable periodic detention capacity	30	30	30	30	45

(a) Figures refer to all detainees with periodic detention warrants, regardless of whether this includes attending a residential component. In 2005-06 ACT reviewed the way it treats and counts periodic detention orders that have been breached in order to improve national comparability. Figures as of and including 2005-06 are therefore not directly comparable with previous year counts.

(b) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.65.

Table 8A.29

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.29 Effectiveness, periodic detention**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Detainees on detainees					
Serious assaults	na	–	1.78	–	na
Assaults	na	–	1.78	–	na
Detainees on officers					
Serious assaults	na	–	–	–	na
Assaults	na	–	–	–	na
Death rates (per 100 detainees)					
Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all detainees	–	–	–	–	–
Escape rate (per 100 detainees)	–	–	–	–	–
Employment (per cent)					
Service (no fee for service) industries	18.0	26.1	28.4	56.3	42.3
Community work	9.0	25.9	34.3	11.5	21.9
Total employed	27.0	51.9	62.8	67.8	64.1

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.66.



Table 8A.30

## Australian Capital Territory

### Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders (a)					
Male, Indigenous	1	–	..	..	..
Male, non-Indigenous	5	1	..	..	..
Male, unknown	–	–	..	..	..
Female, Indigenous	1	–	..	..	..
Female, non-Indigenous	–	0.3	..	..	..
Female, unknown	–	–	..	..	..
Gender not recorded	–	–	..	..	..
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	..	..	..
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	6	4	4	4	12
Male, non-Indigenous	80	51	72	99	125
Male, unknown	4	8	4	7	6
Female, Indigenous	1	0.1	1	1	2
Female, non-Indigenous	11	16	19	20	29
Female, unknown	1	2	2	3	3
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>176</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	73	74	81	97	121
Male, non-Indigenous	794	700	823	905	1 019
Male, unknown	91	159	66	84	59
Female, Indigenous	22	18	13	21	36
Female, non-Indigenous	134	119	129	149	177
Female, unknown	18	30	10	17	12
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 132</b>	<b>1 099</b>	<b>1 121</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 424</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	79	78	85	101	134
Male, non-Indigenous	874	750	895	1 004	1 143
Male, unknown	95	167	70	91	65
Female, Indigenous	23	18	14	22	38
Female, non-Indigenous	146	134	149	169	206
Female, unknown	19	32	11	21	15
Total persons, Indigenous	103	96	99	123	172
Total persons, non-Indigenous	1 020	885	1 043	1 173	1 349
Total persons, unknown	114	200	81	111	80
Total males	1 048	996	1 049	1 196	1 342
Total females	187	184	174	212	259

Table 8A.30

**Australian Capital Territory****Table 8A.30 Descriptors, community corrections**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>1 407</b>	<b>1 601</b>
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000	492.1	461.5	470.6	533.4	593.4
Male offenders/100 000	853.3	794.7	821.7	922.2	1 010.0
Female offenders/100 000	146.1	141.2	131.5	157.7	189.2
Indigenous offenders/100 000	4 429.6	3 974.7	4 002.8	4 814.0	6 504.4
Non-Indigenous offenders/100 000	409.8	349.3	405.2	449.0	505.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	12 297	11 769	12 583	19 637	22 862
Work hours performed/100 000	6 371	6 514	7 328	9 649	11 917
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	8 606	7 203	6 512	6 896	6 672
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	8 606	7 203	6 512	6 896	6 672
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	8 626	7 219	6 542	6 975	6 693
Capital costs	36	30	30	111	36
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	8 642	7 233	6 542	7 006	6 708
Payroll tax	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Home Detention was removed as a sentencing option from ACT legislation as of 30 June 2005 with the program continuing to operate up to 23 September 2005 when all outstanding orders had been completed. Data for 2005-06 is averaged over the 85 days of operation, not the entire financial year.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; ACT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.68.

# Single Jurisdiction Data — NT

Table 8A.31

## Northern Territory

## Table 8A.31 Descriptors, prisons

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Average daily prison population					
<b>Total — all prisons</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1 030</b>
Male, Indigenous, open prison	153	156	187	195	255
Male, non-Indigenous, open prison	14	12	24	40	42
Male, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, open prison	—	—	6	9	8
Female, non-Indigenous, open prison	—	—	4	3	4
Female, unknown, open prison	—	—	—	—	—
Male, Indigenous, secure prison	432	465	470	493	554
Male, non-Indigenous, secure prison	149	129	117	108	131
Male, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Female, Indigenous, secure prison	15	22	21	24	31
Female, non-Indigenous, secure prison	7	7	5	4	5
Female, unknown, secure prison	—	—	—	—	—
Total — male/female					
Male prisoners, all prisons	747	762	798	835	982
Female prisoners, all prisons	22	29	36	39	48
Total — Indigenous/non-Indigenous					
Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	600	643	684	720	848
Non-Indigenous prisoners, all prisons	169	148	150	155	182
Unknown, all prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Total — open/secure					
Open prisoners	166	168	221	246	309
Secure prisoners	603	623	613	629	721
Privately operated prisons					
Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Indigenous prisoners	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..
Total prisoners in privately operated prisons	..	..	..	..	..
Crude imprisonment rate (a)					
Prisoners/100 000	535.6	536.2	551.6	562.2	646.7
Male prisoners/100 000	997.2	991.0	1 012.7	1 028.6	1 186.6
Female prisoners/100 000	32.5	41.1	49.7	52.9	62.7
Indigenous prisoners/100 000	1 660.8	1 737.0	1 805.0	1 851.8	2 127.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners/100 000	157.5	133.9	132.4	132.9	152.4
Number of facilities (b)					
Government operated prisons	4	4	4	4	4
Privately operated prisons	—	—	—	—	—
Government operated community custodial facilities	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8A.31

**Northern Territory**  
**Table 8A.31 Descriptors, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Privately operated community custodial facilities	..	..	..	..	..
24-hour court cell centres	–	–	–	–	–
Total correctional custodial facilities	4	4	4	4	4
Prison design capacity					
Open prisons	176	180	230	230	238
Secure prisons	624	620	620	620	620
Total — all prisons	800	800	850	850	858
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (c)</b>					
Operating expenditure, all prisons	55 863	55 444	53 716	54 960	65 991
Operating revenues, all prisons	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	55 863	55 444	53 716	54 960	65 991
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	57 558	58 387	55 499	56 697	67 657
Capital costs					
All prisons	5 975	7 684	6 778	5 949	5 670
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	61 838	63 128	60 494	60 909	71 661
Transport and escort services	na	na	na	na	na
Payroll tax					
Open plus periodic detention	na	na	na	na	na
Secure	na	na	na	na	na
All prisons	2 202	1 777	2 049	2 003	2 104

(a) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(b) NT open prisons are annexes of secure prisons, but included as separate facilities in these data.

(c) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.71.

Table 8A.32

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.32 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Assault rates (per cent)					
Prisoners on prisoners					
Serious assaults	0.26	0.88	0.84	0.46	0.29
Assaults	4.55	7.08	3.12	4.80	6.89
Prisoners on officers					
Serious assaults	–	0.76	0.12	–	–
Assaults	0.65	2.15	0.48	0.69	0.87
Number of deaths (apparent unnatural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of deaths (apparent natural causes)					
Indigenous prisoners	1	1	1	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	1	1	1	–	–
Number of deaths (unknown causes) (a)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Apparent unnatural death rate (per 100 prisoners)					
Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Total — all prisoners	–	–	–	–	–
Number of escapes					
Open level of security	1	1	5	–	2
Secure level of security	–	–	–	1	–
Escape rate (per 100 prisoners) (b)					
Open level of security	0.60	0.60	2.26	–	0.65
Secure level of security	–	–	–	0.16	–
Average daily time out of cells (hours per day)					
Open level of security	20.5	20.7	19.7	19.6	20.0
Secure level of security	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0
Total — all prisoners	11.8	11.4	11.8	12.0	12.3
Employment (per cent)					
Commercial (fee for service) industries	4.7	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2
Service (no fee for service) industries	64.1	75.9	76.4	85.7	59.5
Work release	–	–	1.1	0.9	0.9
Total — all industries	68.8	80.4	81.1	90.2	63.6

Table 8A.32

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.32 Effectiveness, prisons**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Education (per cent of eligible prisoners) (c)					
Pre-certificate Level 1 courses	9.6	–	–	–	1.5
AQF Secondary School sector education	2.6	5.9	35.5	1.2	0.4
AQF Vocational Education and Training	61.4	86.6	39.4	24.1	23.2
AQF Higher Education	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.3
Total — all education	73.9	88.6	74.2	26.4	25.3

- (a) Refers to deaths where there is insufficient evidence to assess, subject to a Coroner's finding, whether the cause of death was natural or unnatural. These data are not included in the calculation of rates. Deaths occurring in past years where cause of death was recorded as unknown at the time of the Report but were subsequently determined to have been from either natural or unnatural causes are updated in the relevant year's figures and rates when known.
- (b) In accordance with the national counting rule, these rates exclude other escapes/absconds (this category relates to absconds by prisoners on unescorted leave, such as work release or day leave, or by prisoners in work parties or participating in activities outside the perimeter without direct one-to-one supervision). There were two escapes/absconds of this type in 2008-09.
- (c) AQF = Australian Qualifications Framework.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.72.

Table 8A.33

## Northern Territory

## Table 8A.33 Descriptors, community corrections (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Average number of offenders</b>					
on restricted movement orders					
Male, Indigenous	24	17	14	12	9
Male, non-Indigenous	26	21	17	19	15
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	1
Female, Indigenous	2	1	3	2	4
Female, non-Indigenous	3	2	3	1	2
Female, unknown	1	1	1	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>
on reparation orders					
Male, Indigenous	166	134	138	139	112
Male, non-Indigenous	37	34	38	36	32
Male, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Female, Indigenous	37	31	30	26	22
Female, non-Indigenous	7	7	6	5	5
Female, unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>171</b>
on supervision orders					
Male, Indigenous	499	585	652	630	632
Male, non-Indigenous	218	224	217	208	164
Male, unknown	2	2	2	1	–
Female, Indigenous	55	63	78	91	95
Female, non-Indigenous	35	36	25	18	18
Female, unknown	1	2	–	–	–
Gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>909</b>
Average daily distinct persons serving orders (b)					
Male, Indigenous	664	715	772	755	733
Male, non-Indigenous	275	270	267	259	208
Male, unknown	3	2	2	1	1
Female, Indigenous	90	91	107	113	118
Female, non-Indigenous	43	45	34	24	25
Female, unknown	2	2	1	–	–
Total persons, Indigenous	754	806	879	868	851
Total persons, non-Indigenous	318	315	301	283	233
Total persons, unknown	5	4	3	1	1
Total males	942	987	1 041	1 015	942
Total females	135	138	142	137	143



Table 8A.33

**Northern Territory****Table 8A.33 Descriptors, community corrections (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total gender not recorded	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 152</b>	<b>1 085</b>
Crude community corrections rates (c)					
Offenders/100 000 adults	749.5	762.5	782.4	740.4	681.3
Male offenders/100 000	1 257.1	1 283.6	1 321.0	1 249.7	1 138.3
Female offenders/100 000	196.3	195.4	196.1	184.2	186.9
Indigenous offenders/100 000 adults	2 086.1	2 177.3	2 319.6	2 233.5	2 134.7
Non-Indigenous/100 000	295.7	285.0	265.7	242.5	195.1
Work hours ordered/100 000	33 148	25 880	25 619	22 306	17 529
Work hours performed/100 000	15 952	12 626	11 328	7 832	7 299
<b>Recurrent expenditure (2008-09 \$'000) (d)</b>					
Operating expenditure	7 355	7 204	7 251	7 840	12 046
Operating revenues	–	–	–	–	–
Net operating expenditure	7 355	7 204	7 251	7 840	12 046
Net operating expenditure plus depreciation	7 424	7 382	7 390	7 904	12 136
Capital costs	90	197	146	95	153
Total net operating expenditure and capital costs	7 445	7 401	7 397	7 936	12 199
Payroll tax	332	274	289	325	372

(a) Figures include offenders on inactive orders except for those on orders that have been pending breach for more than three years but have not been formally breached by the courts.

(b) Total persons may not equal the sum of persons per order type because an offender may be serving more than one type of order.

(c) Rates are calculated per 100 000 of the relevant adult population, that is, per 100 000 of total, male, female, Indigenous, and Non-Indigenous adults respectively. Table 8A.3 footnotes provide additional information on the basis for the rate calculation and qualifiers on interpretation. Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as historical population data have been revised using Final Rebased Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing (for 31 December 2002 to 2006). Similarly, new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used.

(d) Data for previous years have been adjusted by the gross domestic product deflator. Operating expenditure excludes estimated costs attributable to juvenile justice functions (that is, supervision of young offenders by community corrections staff) which falls outside the scope of the corrective services function as defined in the Report.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (unpublished) *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Indigenous Australians* (series B), Cat. no. 3238.0; NT Government (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 8A.74.

## EA Health preface — attachment

Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last report.

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table HPA.1</b>	Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006
<b>Table HPA.2</b>	Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006
<b>Table HPA.3</b>	Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006
<b>Table HPA.4</b>	Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)
<b>Table HPA.5</b>	Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births)
<b>Table HPA.6</b>	Indigenous infant mortality rates, three year average
<b>Table HPA.7</b>	Leading causes of death, indirect age standardised death rate ratio, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population)
<b>Table HPA.8</b>	Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years)
<b>Table HPA.9</b>	Median age at death (years)
<b>Table HPA.10</b>	Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2006

Table HPA.1

Table HPA.1 Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)
<b>Number of Indigenous health workers</b>									
Number of total health workforce	1 743	381	1 343	486	302	196	47	390	4 891
Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce	159 158	125 749	93 404	47 749	42 386	11 820	7 613	4 428	492 342
	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	8.8	1.0
Indigenous population	85 320	19 017	77 958	37 017	16 268	10 687	2 471	35 014	283 911
Total population	5 250 262	3 982 037	3 097 997	1 562 653	1 233 516	382 453	262 107	145 290	15 918 080
<b>Indigenous health workers as a proportion of the Indigenous population (per cent)</b>									
	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.7
<b>Proportion of State/Territory population that is Indigenous</b>									
	1.6	0.5	2.5	2.4	1.3	2.8	0.9	24.1	1.8

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(c) See table HPA.3 for information about the scope of the Indigenous Health Workforce.

(d) Includes Other Territories.

Source: ABS (unpublished); ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.10.

Table HPA.2

Table HPA.2 **Indigenous people in health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce, by age group and sex, 2006 (a)**

<i>Age group</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
<b>Indigenous persons in health workforce, by age by sex</b>						
Males	108	301	388	314	104	1 223
Females	406	803	1 100	984	347	3 666
<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1 098</b>	<b>1 486</b>	<b>1 290</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>4 891</b>
<b>All persons in health workforce, by age by sex</b>						
Males	5 604	24 496	31 374	32 748	19 048	119 386
Females	30 549	78 498	97 751	110 928	49 611	372 961
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 150</b>	<b>102 996</b>	<b>129 125</b>	<b>143 676</b>	<b>68 658</b>	<b>492 342</b>
<b>Proportion of total health workforce (per cent)</b>						
Males	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Females	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes persons aged 65 years and over.

Source: ABS (unpublished); ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.11.

Table HPA.3

Table HPA.3 Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)

	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations</i>
Health and welfare services managers (b)	141	10 807	1.3
Psychologists (c)	39	13 437	0.3
<i>Health diagnostic and promotion professionals</i>			
Medical Imaging Professionals (d)	18	10 147	0.2
Environmental Health Officer	98	3 907	2.5
Occupational Health and Safety Adviser	50	6 840	0.7
Health Promotion Officer	437	3 898	11.2
Other health diagnostic and promotion professionals (e)	45	23 287	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>48 079</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<i>Health therapy professionals</i>			
Dental Practitioners (f)	16	9 065	0.2
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists (g)	22	5 169	0.4
Dental Assistant	171	15 378	1.1
Physiotherapist	54	12 286	0.4
Other health therapy professionals (h)	58	22 699	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>64 597</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<i>Medical practitioners</i>			
General Medical Practitioner	60	29 920	0.2
Other medical practitioners, Internal Medicine (i) specialists, Psychiatrists & Surgeons	40	25 155	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55 075</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<i>Midwifery and nursing professionals</i>			
Midwives (j)	53	13 164	0.4
Nurse Educators and Researchers (k)	17	3 762	0.5
Nurse Manager	46	10 899	0.4
Registered Nurse (Aged Care)	239	25 070	1.0
Registered Nurse (Community Health)	51	8 771	0.6

Table HPA.3

Table HPA.3 **Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)**

	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Percent of Indigenous people in selected health-related occupations</i>
Registered Nurse (Critical Care and Emergency)	44	9 917	0.4
Registered Nurse (Mental Health)	48	7 712	0.6
Registered Nurse (Perioperative)	46	10 009	0.5
Other Registered Nurses (I)	679	111 096	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 223</b>	<b>200 400</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<i>Health and welfare support workers</i>			
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	153	9 098	1.7
Diversional Therapist	41	4 078	1.0
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	215	19 397	1.1
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Worker	965	1 010	95.5
Massage Therapist	54	8 200	0.7
Hospital Orderly	165	9 939	1.7
Nursing Support Worker	442	22 380	2.0
Personal Care Assistant	339	21 956	1.5
Other Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers (m)	39	3 899	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 413</b>	<b>99 957</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total aged 15 years and over (n)</b>	<b>4 891</b>	<b>492 342</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over.

(b) Comprises Health and Welfare Services Managers, nfd, Medical Administrator, Nursing Clinical Director, Primary Health Organisation Manager, Health and Welfare Services Managers, nec.

(c) Comprises Psychologists, nfd, Clinical Psychologist, Educational Psychologist, Organisational Psychologist, Psychotherapist, Psychologists, nec.

(d) Comprises Medical Imaging Professionals, nfd, Medical Diagnostic Radiographer, Medical Radiation Therapist, Nuclear Medicine Technologist, Sonographer.

(e) Comprises Health Professionals, nfd, Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd, Dietician, Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals, nfd, Optometrists and Orthoptists, nfd, Optometrist, Orthoptist, Pharmacists, nfd, Hospital Pharmacist, Industrial Pharmacist, Retail Pharmacist, Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd, Orthotist or Prosthetist, Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nec.

(f) Comprises Dental Practitioners, nfd, Dental Specialist, Dentist.

(g) Comprises Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists, nfd, Dental Hygienist, Dental Prosthetist, Dental Technician, Dental Therapist.

(h) Comprises Health Therapy Professionals, nfd, Chiropractors and Osteopaths, nfd, Chiropractor, Osteopath, Complementary Health Therapists, nfd, Acupuncturist, Homeopath, Naturopath, Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioner, Complementary Health Therapists, nec., Occupational Therapist, Podiatrist, Speech Professionals and Audiologists, nfd, Audiologist, Speech Pathologist.

**Table HPA.3 Indigenous persons employed in selected health-related occupations, 2006 (a)**

	<i>Indigenous people</i>	<i>All persons</i>	<i>Percent of Indigenous people in selected health- related occupations</i>
(i) Comprises Medical Practitioners, nfd, Generalist Medical Practitioners, nfd, Resident Medical Officer, Anaesthetist, Internal Medicine Specialists, nfd, Specialist Physician (General Medicine), Cardiologist, Clinical Haematologist, Clinical Oncologist, Endocrinologist, Gastroenterologist, Intensive Care Specialist, Neurologist, Paediatrician, Renal Medicine Specialist, Rheumatologist, Thoracic Medicine Specialist, Internal Medicine Specialists, nec, Psychiatrist, Surgeons, nfd, Surgeon (General), Cardiothoracic Surgeon, Neurosurgeon, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Otorhinolaryngologist, Paediatric Surgeon, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgeon, Urologist, Vascular Surgeon, Other Medical Practitioners, nfd, Dermatologist, Emergency Medicine Specialist, Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, Ophthalmologist, Pathologist, Radiologist, Medical Practitioners, nec.			
(j) Comprises Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd, Midwife.			
(k) Comprises Nurse Educators and Researchers, nfd, Nurse Educator, Nurse Researcher.			
(l) Comprises Registered Nurses, nfd, Nurse Practitioner, Registered Nurse (Child and Family Health), Registered Nurse (Developmental Disability), Registered Nurse (Disability and Rehabilitation), Registered Nurse (Medical), Registered Nurse (Medical Practice), Registered Nurse (Surgical), Registered Nurses, nec.			
(m) Comprises Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers, nfd, Therapy Aide.			
(n) Components may not add to total due to perturbation of component data.			
<i>Source:</i> ABS (2007) <i>2006 Census of Population and Housing</i> , Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.12.			



**Table HPA.4 Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
All Australians, annual									
2002	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.6	6.0	9.2	6.7
2003	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.4	5.9	9.4	6.5
2004	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.0	6.2	7.1	5.7	8.7	6.3
2005	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.7	9.3	6.0
2006	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.5	8.7	6.0
2007	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.6	8.9	6.0
Indigenous (d), (e)									
1999–2003	na	na	12.0	12.7	11.6	na	na	17.2	13.2
2000–2004	na	na	12.0	13.2	11.7	na	na	17.1	13.4
2001–2005	na	na	11.7	13.3	11.2	na	na	16.7	13.1
2002–2006	na	na	11.9	14.0	11.0	na	na	16.8	13.3
2003–2007	9.8	na	11.0	15.1	10.5	na	na	16.3	11.0
Non-Indigenous (f), (g)									
1999–2003	na	na	6.7	6.4	6.7	na	na	7.3	6.6
2000–2004	na	na	6.6	6.2	6.6	na	na	7.0	6.5
2001–2005	na	na	6.4	6.1	6.5	na	na	7.0	6.4
2002–2006	na	na	6.3	6.0	6.4	na	na	6.9	6.2
2003–2007	6.2	na	6.1	5.8	6.2	na	na	7.3	6.1

(a) Deaths are based on year of registration of death.

(b) Deaths per 1000 standard population. Standardised death rates use total persons in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population.

(c) For 1999–2003 to 2002–2006 the Australian totals for Indigenous and non-Indigenous data is the sum of Queensland, WA, SA and NT. For 2003–2007 the Australian totals for Indigenous and non-Indigenous data includes all states and territories.

(d) Calculations of rates for the Indigenous population are based on *ABS Experimental Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2009* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, low series, 2001 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population are derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total Estimated Resident Population and should be used with care, as these data include deaths and population units for which Indigenous status were not stated. ERP used in calculations are final ERP based on 2006 Census.

(e) Historical rates in this table/figure may differ from those in previous Reports, as new Indigenous population estimates and projections have been released following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

(f) Derived from registered deaths of non-Indigenous persons and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

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

na Not available.

Table HPA.4 **Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Deaths Australia, 2007*; ABS (2008) *Deaths 2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.14.

Table HPA.5

Table HPA.5 Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
All Australians									
1996–1998	5.1	4.9	6.2	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.2	12.1	5.4
1997–1999	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.0	4.3	6.6	5.1	12.2	5.3
1998–2000	5.1	4.9	6.1	4.7	4.3	6.4	5.3	11.9	5.3
1999–2001	5.4	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.5	6.5	4.3	11.4	5.4
2000–2002	5.0	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.8	6.1	3.5	11.2	5.2
2001–2003	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.1	10.1	5.0
2002–2004	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.4	10.1	4.8
2003–2005	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.1	9.6	4.8
2004–2006	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.9	9.7	4.8
2005–2007	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.9	9.0	4.6
Indigenous									
2003–2005	8.4	na	10.9	12.8	7.7	na	na	15.6	na
2004–2006	7.5	na	11.1	11.9	6.7	na	na	16.7	na
2005–2007	8.9	na	9.1	10.2	8.9	na	na	15.7	na
Non-Indigenous									
2003–2005	4.4	na	4.5	3.6	3.7	na	na	5.0	na
2004–2006	4.6	na	4.7	3.9	3.6	na	na	4.7	na
2005–2007	4.5	na	4.8	3.4	4.0	na	na	4.2	na

(a) Infant deaths per 1000 live births.

(b) Deaths for whom Indigenous origin was not stated have not been prorated between Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.

(c) Figures for Australia include 'Other territories'.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (various years) *Deaths Australia, 2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.15.

Table HPA.6

**Table HPA.6 Indigenous infant mortality rates, three year average (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>
2001–2003	8.6	11.2	15.9	9.1	14.8
2002–2004	8.5	10.9	14.1	9.4	15.4
2003–2005	8.4	10.9	12.8	7.7	15.6
2004–2006	7.5	11.1	11.9	6.7	16.7
2005–2007	8.9	9.1	10.2	8.9	15.7

- (a) Per 1000 live births. The volatility in infant mortality rates is partially due to the relatively small number of infant deaths registered.
- (b) Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to poor coverage rates or small numbers.
- (c) Deaths for which Indigenous status was not stated are excluded. As a result, Indigenous infant mortality rates may be underestimated.
- (d) The contribution of Indigenous deaths to total deaths is much larger in the NT than in the other states presented.

Source: ABS (2008) *Deaths Australia, 2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.16.

Table HPA.7

Table HPA.7 **Leading causes of death, indirect age standardised death rate ratio, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	QLD	WA	SA	NT	Aust (d)
<b>Indigenous</b>						
<i>Underlying causes of death</i>						
Trachea and lung cancers (C33, C34)	62.7	62.8	69.0	57.5	90.1	63.8
Diabetes (E10-E14)	55.7	145.1	190.6	125.4	184.9	114.8
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) include angina, heart attacks, blocked arteries of the heart	246	302.8	329.9	359.9	399.3	280.3
Strokes (I60-I69)	105.3	105.0	141.0	88.5	148.1	106.3
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	25.8	36.3	74.7	65.1	83.8	42.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) which include diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema	81.2	76.3	103.5	66.0	180.5	89.7
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver (K70-K76)	28.1	31.4	57.6	36.4	93.3	40.5
Diseases of the urinary system (N00-N39)	35.1	52.2	70.2	58.0	159.3	56.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	4.3	6.2	6.7	5.5	9.2	5.7
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (R00-R99)	16	18.2	46.0	17.4	23.7	20.5
Land transport accidents (V01-V89)	8.5	14.1	36.9	24.0	42.8	19.5
Intentional self-harm (X60-X84) [suicide]	10.6	22.9	23.3	40.6	41.2	21.5
<b>All causes</b>	<b>1121.6</b>	<b>1 380.4</b>	<b>1 925.1</b>	<b>1 493.9</b>	<b>2 426.5</b>	<b>1 421.5</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (e)</b>						
<i>Underlying causes of death</i>						
Trachea and lung cancers (C33, C34)	33.5	34.8	35.4	33.2	38.9	34.1
Diabetes (E10-E14)	13.4	14.6	16.3	16.3	23.3	16.1
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) include angina, heart attacks, blocked arteries of the heart	110.2	115.6	99.9	110.9	118.7	108.7
Strokes (I60-I69)	57.4	57.0	45.4	53.1	48.5	53.3

Table HPA.7

Table HPA.7 **Leading causes of death, indirect age standardised death rate ratio, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	QLD	WA	SA	NT	Aust (d)
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	13.4	15.1	11.6	19.3	10.2	13.8
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) which include diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema	25.9	26.1	22.7	24.2	44.0	26.1
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver (K70-K76)	6.6	6.2	5.5	6.6	10.3	6.3
Diseases of the urinary system (N00-N39)	13.9	12.8	12.3	14.7	16.5	13.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.0
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (R00-R99)	4.9	10.2	7.2	4.2	11.8	5.8
Land transport accidents (V01-V89)	5.9	7.7	9.2	12.1	15.7	7.3
Intentional self-harm (X60-X84) [suicide]	8.3	9.7	10.4	9.2	15.2	9.6
<b>All causes</b>	<b>619.0</b>	<b>612.4</b>	<b>583.6</b>	<b>622.0</b>	<b>726.0</b>	<b>612.6</b>
<b>Ratio (f)</b>						
<i>Underlying causes of death</i>						
Trachea and lung cancers (C33, C34)	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9
Diabetes (E10-E14)	4.2	9.9	11.7	7.7	7.9	7.1
Ischaemic heart diseases (I20-I25) include angina, heart attacks, blocked arteries of the heart	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.6
Strokes (I60-I69)	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.7	3.1	2.0
Influenza and pneumonia (J10-J18)	1.9	2.4	6.4	3.4	8.2	3.1
Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47) which include diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema	3.1	2.9	4.6	2.7	4.1	3.4
Cirrhosis and other diseases of liver (K70-K76)	4.3	5.1	10.5	5.5	9.1	6.4
Diseases of the urinary system (N00-N39)	2.5	4.1	5.7	3.9	9.7	4.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.5	3.0	1.9
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions (R00-R99)	3.3	1.8	6.4	4.1	2.0	3.5

Table HPA.7

Table HPA.7 **Leading causes of death, indirect age standardised death rate ratio, 2003–2007 (per 100 000 standard population) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	QLD	WA	SA	NT	Aust (d)
Land transport accidents (V01-V89)	1.4	1.8	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.7
Intentional self-harm (X60-X84) [suicide]	1.3	2.4	2.2	4.4	2.7	2.2
<b>All causes</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>

(a) Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population.

(b) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.

(c) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(d) Includes Victoria, Tasmania, Australian Capital Territory and Other Territories. Rates for these jurisdictions are not available.

(e) Derived from registered deaths of non-Indigenous persons and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Ratio is determined as the number of Indigenous deaths for each non-Indigenous death. To calculate rate ratio, divide the Indigenous death rate by the non-Indigenous death rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death Australia, 2007*; 2010 Report, table EA.18.

Table HPA.8

Table HPA.8 Indigenous and non-Indigenous life expectancy at birth (years) (a), (b), (c)

	Indigenous males born 2005–2007	Indigenous females born 2005–2007	Non-Indigenous males born 2005–2007	Non-Indigenous females born 2005–2007	Total males born 2005–2007	Total females born 2005–2007
NSW	69.9	75.0	78.7	82.5	78.5	82.4
Qld	68.3	73.6	78.6	82.5	78.4	82.3
WA	65.0	70.4	79.0	82.9	78.7	82.5
NT	61.5	69.2	75.7	81.2	72.0	77.6
Aust (d)	67.2	72.9	78.7	82.6	78.5	82.4

(a) Due to significant changes in methodology, estimates of life expectancy at birth for 2005-2007 are not comparable to previously published estimates.

(b) Data are not available for all jurisdictions.

(c) Estimates of life expectancy at birth for the total population presented in the ABS Cat. no. 3106.0.55.003 differ from estimates in *Deaths, Australia, 2006* (Cat no. 3302.0).

(d) Includes all states and territories.

Source: ABS (2009), *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2005-2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302.0.55.003, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.20.



Table HPA.9

Table HPA.9 Median age at death (years) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
All Australians									
Males									
2002	76.3	76.8	75.6	75.3	77.2	76.2	76.0	55.9	76.2
2003	76.3	76.8	75.6	75.6	77.5	75.8	74.3	57.2	76.3
2004	76.9	77.3	75.9	75.6	77.4	76.6	74.9	55.1	76.6
2005	77.0	77.4	76.1	76.0	77.7	76.3	76.0	56.9	76.8
2006	77.7	78.0	76.4	76.5	78.2	76.9	75.9	57.2	77.3
2007 (d)	77.9	78.4	76.8	76.4	78.6	76.6	76.7	59.5	77.7
Females									
2002	82.2	82.5	81.9	81.7	82.7	81.9	81.5	57.1	82.2
2003	82.6	82.7	82.0	82.2	83.0	82.1	81.4	62.8	82.4
2004	82.7	82.9	82.2	82.0	83.2	82.6	81.0	61.4	82.6
2005	83.1	83.2	82.5	82.8	83.7	82.7	82.4	57.1	83.0
2006	83.4	83.6	82.8	82.6	84.0	83.1	82.7	65.1	83.3
2007 (d)	83.6	84.0	83.2	83.1	84.2	83.7	82.4	60.4	83.6
Indigenous (e), (f)									
Males									
2002	56.3	np	51.8	51.2	48.9	np	np	47.1	np
2003	56.8	np	51.2	50.2	48.8	np	np	46.3	np
2004	55.8	np	53.7	50.0	49.5	np	np	43.8	np
2005	54.3	np	51.1	52.8	42.4	np	np	45.8	np
2006	59.3	np	55.6	47.9	50.4	np	np	45.4	np
2007	58.1	np	54.7	53.3	50.5	np	np	45.9	np
Females									
2002	61.9	np	58.8	53.0	55.0	np	np	50.0	np
2003	58.9	np	62.1	55.0	50.0	np	np	52.8	np
2004	62.7	np	57.9	63.6	53.5	np	np	54.0	np
2005	65.8	np	59.5	57.8	47.5	np	np	50.4	np
2006	64.8	np	57.0	57.0	59.3	np	np	55.3	np
2007	63.0	np	59.5	59.3	58.3	np	np	55.7	np
Non-Indigenous (e), (f)									
Males									
2002	76.5	np	75.9	75.9	77.3	np	np	63.0	np
2003	76.5	np	75.9	76.1	77.7	np	np	65.9	np
2004	77.0	np	76.2	76.3	77.6	np	np	63.0	np
2005	77.2	np	76.4	76.6	77.9	np	np	63.7	np
2006	77.8	np	76.7	76.9	78.3	np	np	64.7	np
2007	78.1	np	77.1	76.9	78.7	np	np	64.6	np

Table HPA.9

Table HPA.9 Median age at death (years) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Females									
2002	82.3	np	82.1	82.2	82.8	np	np	70.5	np
2003	82.7	np	82.2	82.4	83.2	np	np	74.5	np
2004	82.8	np	82.5	82.3	83.3	np	np	71.3	np
2005	83.1	np	82.6	83.2	83.7	np	np	70.5	np
2006	83.5	np	83.1	83.1	84.1	np	np	75.0	np
2007	83.7	np	83.3	83.4	84.3	np	np	69.3	np

- (a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.
- (b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2007.
- (c) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.
- (d) Data for 2007 are incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.
- (e) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.
- (f) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. For example, higher coverage of Indigenous infant deaths compared with older age groups may result in the median age at death being underestimated.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS (2008) *Deaths Australia, 2007*, Cat. no. 3302.0, AusInfo, Canberra; 2010 Report, table EA.21.

Table HPA.10

Table HPA.10 Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2006 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust	
Mean birthweight	grams	3 201	3 179	3 211	3 113	3 140	3 325	2 975	3 092	3 169
Number of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	no.	46	11	60	53	15	—	6	45	236
1500–2499g	no.	268	63	252	194	59	17	14	162	1 029
2500–2999g	no.	562	131	645	425	129	47	24	377	2 340
3000–3499g	no.	905	178	993	577	189	65	35	509	3 451
3500–3999g	no.	617	136	711	359	123	63	20	267	2 296
4000–4499g	no.	200	np	223	97	26	np	7	72	688
4500g and over	no.	33	<5	43	31	12	np	—	22	150
Not stated	no.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>All births</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 632</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>2 927</b>	<b>1 736</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>10 191</b>
Less than 2500g	no.	314	74	312	247	74	17	20	207	1 265
Proportion of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	%	1.7	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.7	—	5.7	3.1	2.3
1500–2499g	%	10.2	11.1	8.6	11.2	10.7	7.9	13.2	11.1	10.1
2500–2999g	%	21.4	23.1	22.0	24.5	23.3	21.8	22.6	25.9	23.0
3000–3499g	%	34.4	31.4	33.9	33.2	34.2	30.1	33.0	35.0	33.9
3500–3999g	%	23.4	24.0	24.3	20.7	22.2	29.2	18.9	18.4	22.5
4000–4499g	%	7.6	np	7.6	5.6	4.7	np	6.6	5.0	6.8
4500g and over	%	1.3	np	1.5	1.8	2.2	np	—	1.5	1.5
Not stated	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All births</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 2500g	%	11.9	13.1	10.7	14.2	13.4	7.9	18.9	14.2	12.4

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

Table HPA.10 Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory 2006 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (b)	NT	Aust
------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	---------	----	------

(b) In the ACT, 16.3 per cent of women who gave birth were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the percentage of live births of ACT residents who gave birth in the ACT where the birthweight was less than 1500 grams was 0.8 per cent and where the birthweight was less than 2500 grams the percentage was 4.9 per cent.

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

Source: Laws P. & Hilder L. (2008) *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2006*, AIHW Cat. No. PER 46, AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit (Perinatal Statistics Series No. 22), Sydney; 2010 Report, table EA.23.

## 10A Public hospitals — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 10.8 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 10A.1</b>	Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient, 2007-08
<b>Table 10A.2</b>	Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number)
<b>Table 10A.3</b>	Separations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 10A.4</b>	Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 10A.5</b>	Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent)
<b>Table 10A.6</b>	Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, 2003–2007

Table 10A.1

Table 10A.1 Separations by hospital sector and Indigenous status of patient, 2007-08 (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (c)
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	no.	53 136	12 351	64 885	42 686	2 611	1 861	61 563	251 953
Non-Indigenous people	no.	1 399 247	1 327 050	749 576	415 516	91 216	77 705	28 687	4 259 324
Not reported	no.	14 354	11 771	17 504	–	2 443	1 561	8	55 387
<b>Total population</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 466 737</b>	<b>1 351 172</b>	<b>831 965</b>	<b>458 202</b>	<b>96 270</b>	<b>81 127</b>	<b>90 258</b>	<b>4 566 664</b>
Private hospitals									
Indigenous people	no.	1 053	619	4 420	12 131	np	np	np	19 337
Non-Indigenous people	no.	843 085	791 528	701 790	313 287	np	np	np	2 877 916
Not reported	no.	13 782	10 144	74 089	–	np	np	np	112 272
<b>Total population</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>857 920</b>	<b>802 291</b>	<b>780 299</b>	<b>325 418</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>3 009 525</b>
Indigenous separations (% of total separations)									
Public hospitals	%	3.6	0.9	7.8	9.3	2.7	2.3	68.2	5.5
Private hospitals	%	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.7	np	np	np	0.6
All hospitals	%	2.3	0.6	4.3	7.0	np	np	np	3.6
Separations in public hospitals (% of total separations)									
Indigenous people	%	98.1	95.2	93.6	77.9	np	np	np	92.9
Non-Indigenous people	%	62.4	62.6	51.6	57.0	np	np	np	59.7

(a) Separations for which the care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(b) Identification of Indigenous patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among the jurisdictions.

(c) Total includes data only for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. In addition, these jurisdictions are not necessarily representative of the excluded jurisdictions.

– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: AIHW 2009, *Australian Hospital Statistics 2007-08*, Health services series no. 33. Cat no. HSE 71, AIHW, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 10A.10.

Table 10A.2

**Table 10A.2 Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
2003-04									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	710.9	789.3	853.9	np	np	1 286.2	np
Total population	np	np	189.3	191.0	235.9	np	np	428.9	np
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	70.7	198.3	51.2	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	167.8	149.8	124.8	np	np	np	np
2004-05									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	733.6	821.5	822.2	np	np	1 441.0	907.0
Total population	np	np	188.1	195.2	225.3	np	np	456.2	205.2
Private Hospitals									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2005-06									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	495.6	np	745.4	845.2	875.0	np	np	1 548.0	792.1
Total population	204.7	np	188.5	198.8	229.7	np	np	491.4	205.7
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2006-07									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	528.0	624.3	756.7	876.5	929.3	np	np	1 584.8	787.5
Total population	205.9	246.6	218.7	218.1	232.6	np	np	480.6	218.7
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total population	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2007-08									
Public hospitals									
Indigenous people	550.5	629.8	785.7	869.4	908.9	np	np	1 670.6	807.7
Total population	202.8	247.8	195.7	215.1	216.4	np	np	486.4	217.6
Private Hospitals (f)									
Indigenous people	15.0	53.7	82.0	315.3	91.3	np	np	np	95.1
Total population	117.6	145.5	181.5	150.9	138.3	np	np	np	141.7

(a) Directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(b) Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients is not considered to be complete and completeness varies among jurisdictions. The variation in the number of Indigenous separations per 1000 Indigenous population among the states and territories suggests that there was variation in the proportion of Indigenous persons who were identified as such in the hospital morbidity data collections and/or in the total population.



**Table 10A.2 Separations per 1000 people, by Indigenous status of patient (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
(c)	The AIHW has advised that data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, SA, WA and the NT are of acceptable quality in 2006-07 and 2007-08. Nevertheless data for these jurisdictions should be interpreted with caution as there are jurisdictional differences in data quality and changes in hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people over time may include a component due to improved identification. Indigenous status should therefore be interpreted cautiously.								
(d)	In WA, separations for public patients at Joondalup and Peel Health Campuses are included from 2006-07 public hospitals figures but not in those for previous years.								
(e)	The totals include data only for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT (public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality.								
(f)	Data quality of Indigenous status in the private sector is considered to be unacceptable and therefore data have been suppressed for the private sector.								

**np** Not published.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 10A.11.

Table 10A.3

**Table 10A.3 Separations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Procedures for Indigenous patients									
Neoplasms (Cancer)	87	95	84	86	91	np	np	86	87
Diseases of the blood	83	85	83	91	84	np	np	82	85
Diseases of the eye	84	92	79	77	84	np	np	78	81
Diseases of the ear	80	89	76	81	74	np	np	79	79
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	64	81	59	70	71	np	np	62	65
Pregnancy, childbirth	59	65	54	68	66	np	np	55	59
Diseases of the digestive system	62	73	56	60	56	np	np	63	60
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	57	66	50	66	59	np	np	74	61
Diseases of the genitourinary system	62	73	54	54	65	np	np	55	58
Injury, poisoning, external causes	55	65	52	62	56	np	np	64	58
Diseases of the skin	52	61	46	56	58	np	np	61	54
Diseases of the circulatory system	56	64	47	58	68	np	np	50	54
Infectious and parasitic diseases	22	42	21	30	30	np	np	38	29
Diseases of the nervous system	44	64	40	38	42	np	np	52	44
Diseases of the respiratory system	35	45	29	39	30	np	np	35	34
<b>All diagnoses</b>	64	75	67	78	74	np	np	81	73
Procedures for all other patients (f)									
Neoplasms (Cancer)	93	95	92	94	94	np	np	90	94
Diseases of the blood	91	93	91	95	92	np	np	84	92
Diseases of the eye	95	97	94	98	97	np	np	92	96
Diseases of the ear	74	82	80	81	77	np	np	75	79
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system	82	84	81	90	85	np	np	79	83
Pregnancy, childbirth	70	70	68	77	76	np	np	62	71
Diseases of the digestive system	78	77	76	85	73	np	np	78	78
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	74	77	71	84	75	np	np	77	75
Diseases of the genitourinary system	77	79	75	82	79	np	np	74	78
Injury, poisoning, external causes	70	71	64	75	64	np	np	71	69
Diseases of the skin	62	65	59	69	71	np	np	60	64
Diseases of the circulatory system	68	68	61	73	67	np	np	61	67
Infectious and parasitic diseases	34	43	31	40	35	np	np	38	37
Diseases of the nervous system	76	75	67	83	77	np	np	77	75
Diseases of the respiratory system	53	56	49	55	48	np	np	45	53
<b>All diagnoses</b>	74	78	72	83	75	np	np	68	76

(a) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals.

(b) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

Table 10A.3

**Table 10A.3 Separations with a procedure recorded, selected principal diagnoses, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (d)</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	---------------	------------------

(c) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days and records for Hospital Boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(d) Private hospital data for NT were not previously available therefore results for NT include public hospital data only.

(e) Includes data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT only.

(f) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

**np** Not published.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 10A.12.

Table 10A.4

**Table 10A.4 Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (c)
Public hospitals and public patients (d)								
Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported	51	63	47	56	54	np	np	53
Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e)	69	73	67	79	71	np	np	65
Total patients (f)								
Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported	52	63	50	57	56	np	np	53
Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e)	80	80	80	85	80	np	np	65

(a) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

(b) Excludes hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of care involving dialysis. Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days and records for Hospital Boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Excludes private hospital data for NT.

(d) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals.

(e) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Includes all patients in public and private hospitals.

**np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 10A.13.

Table 10A.5

**Table 10A.5 Separations with a procedure recorded, by Indigenous status of patient and remoteness, July 2006 – June 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional areas</i>	<i>Remote areas</i>	<i>All areas (c)</i>
Public hospitals and public patients (d)				
Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported	64	51	46	52
Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e)	73	68	57	71
Total patients (f)				
Indigenous hospitalisations with procedure reported	65	53	46	53
Hospitalisations with procedure reported for all other patients (e)	83	77	66	80

(a) Proportions are indirectly age standardised using the age and cause specific rates of other Australians as the standard.

(b) Excludes hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of care involving dialysis. Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days and records for Hospital Boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Includes data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT only. Excludes private hospital data for NT.

(d) Includes all patients treated in public hospitals and public patients treated in private hospitals.

(e) Includes non-Indigenous patients and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Includes all patients in public and private hospitals.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 10A.14.

Table 10A.6

Table 10A.6 Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, 2003–2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Fetal deaths (b)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (c)	no.	17 251	na	18 593	9 279	3 515	na	na	7 892	62 993
Fetal deaths	no.	89	na	155	79	25	na	na	108	481
Fetal death rate per 1000 total births		5.2	na	8.3	8.5	7.1	na	na	13.7	7.6
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Total all births (c)	no.	420 818	na	247 081	124 387	87 324	na	na	10 882	1 261 838
Fetal deaths	no.	2 322	na	1 662	826	509	na	na	76	7 990
Fetal death rate per 1000 total births		5.5	na	6.7	6.6	5.8	na	na	7.0	6.3
Neonatal deaths (e)										
Indigenous										
Total live births (f)	no.	17 162	na	18 438	9 200	3 490	na	na	7 784	62 512
Neonatal deaths	no.	82	na	111	47	16	na	na	74	349
Neonatal death rate per 1000 live births		4.8	na	6.0	5.1	4.6	na	na	9.5	5.6
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Total live births (f)	no.	418 496	na	245 419	123 561	86 815	na	na	10 806	1 253 848
Neonatal deaths	no.	1 358	na	823	279	207	na	na	30	3 961
Neonatal death rate per 1000 live births		3.2	na	3.4	2.3	2.4	na	na	2.8	3.2
Perinatal deaths (g)										
Indigenous										
Total all births (c)	no.	17 251	na	18 593	9 279	3 515	na	na	7 892	62 993
Perinatal deaths	no.	171	na	266	126	41	na	na	182	830
Perinatal death rate per 1000 total births		9.9	na	14.3	13.6	11.7	na	na	23.1	13.2
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Total all births (c)	no.	420 818	na	247 081	124 387	87 324	na	na	10 882	1 261 838
Perinatal deaths	no.	3 680	na	2 485	1 105	716	na	na	106	11 951

INDIGENOUS  
COMPENDIUM 2010PUBLIC  
HOSPITALS

Table 10A.6

Table 10A.6 Perinatal, neonatal and fetal deaths, 2003–2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Perinatal death rate	per 1000 total births	8.7	na	10.1	8.9	8.2	na	na	9.7	9.5

(a) Perinatal deaths (including fetal and neonatal deaths) for years 1999-2007 have been subject to a revision of scope rules. See *ABS Perinatal Deaths, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3304.0) Explanatory Notes 18-20 for further information.

(b) Fetal death (stillbirth) is the birth of a child who did not at any time after delivery breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.

(c) Total all births is the number of live births and fetal deaths combined. Fetal deaths by definition include only infants of a gestational age of at least 20 weeks or weighing at least 400 grams.

(d) Non-Indigenous includes Indigenous status not stated.

(e) A neonatal death is the death within 28 days of birth of a child who after delivery, breathes or shows any evidence of life such as a heartbeat.

(f) Total live births are all live births registered in the calendar year.

(g) Perinatal deaths are fetal and neonatal deaths combined. Fetal deaths exclude those records where gestational age was less than 20 weeks or birthweight was known to be less than 400 grams.

na Not available.

Source: ABS Perinatal deaths, Australia, Cat. no. 3304.0, Canberra (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 10A.106.

# 11A Primary and community health — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 11.5 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).



## Attachment contents

<b>Table 11A.1</b>	Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number)
<b>Table 11A.2</b>	Services and episodes of healthcare by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number)
<b>Table 11A.3</b>	Proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2007-08 (per cent)
<b>Table 11A.4</b>	Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2008 (number)
<b>Table 11A.5</b>	Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status
<b>Table 11A.6</b>	Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people)
<b>Table 11A.7</b>	Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age (per 1000 people)
<b>Table 11A.8</b>	Early detection activities provided by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported
<b>Table 11A.9</b>	Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2004–2009
<b>Table 11A.10</b>	Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)
<b>Table 11A.11</b>	Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)
<b>Table 11A.12</b>	Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people)
<b>Table 11A.13</b>	Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08
<b>Table 11A.14</b>	Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08
<b>Community health programs</b>	
<b>Table 11A.15</b>	New South Wales, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.16</b>	Victoria, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.17</b>	Queensland, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.18</b>	Western Australia, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.19</b>	South Australia, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.20</b>	Tasmania, community health services programs
<b>Table 11A.21</b>	Northern Territory, community health services programs

Table 11A.1

**Table 11A.1 Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW and ACT (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04	29	21	26	20	10	5	27	138
2004-05	28	22	26	20	13	5	27	141
2005-06	30	22	27	23	14	5	29	150
2006-07	28	22	28	25	10	6	27	146
2007-08 (d)	29	23	30	30	10	7	26	155

- (a) The SAR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).
- (b) The number of services that provide SAR data changes each year. Changes are due to new Australian government funded primary health care services opening and existing services gaining Australian government funding. In addition, previously excluded Australian government funded services may be required to commence SAR data reporting if there are changes in the types of services provided and/or reporting arrangements.
- (c) Data for NSW and the ACT have been combined in order to avoid the identification of individual services.
- (d) 2007-08 data are preliminary results.

Source: DoHA unpublished, Service Activity Reporting (SAR) data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.4.

Table 11A.2

**Table 11A.2 Services and episodes of healthcare by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, by remoteness category (number) (a)**

	<i>Highly accessible</i>	<i>Accessible</i>	<i>Moderately accessible</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Services</b>						
2003-04	41	30	13	14	40	138
2004-05	41	34	13	15	38	141
2005-06	44	36	15	16	39	150
2006-07	47	32	13	16	38	146
2007-08 (b)	52	34	13	16	40	155
<b>Episodes of healthcare</b>						
2003-04	572 000	345 000	110 000	207 000	378 000	1 612 000
2004-05	554 000	399 000	85 000	213 000	335 000	1 586 000
2005-06	644 000	388 000	92 000	243 000	317 000	1 684 000
2006-07	560 000	415 000	87 000	269 000	312 000	1 643 000
2007-08 (b)	562 000	561 000	86 000	311 000	330 000	1 850 000

(a) An episode of care involves contact between an individual client and service staff for the provision of health care. Group work is not included. Transport is included only if it involves provision of health care/information by staff. Outreach provision, for example episodes at outstation visits, park clinics, satellite clinics, is included. Episodes of health care delivered over the phone are included.

(b) 2007-08 data are preliminary results.

Source: DoHA unpublished, SAR data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.5.

**Table 11A.3 Proportion of Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported that undertook selected health related activities, 2007-08 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

Diagnosis and treatment of illness/disease	86
Management of chronic illness	88
Transportation to medical appointments	92
Outreach clinic services	63
24 hour emergency care	28
Monitoring child growth	72
School-based activities	79
Hearing screening	71
Pneumococcal immunisation	79
Influenza immunisation	80
Child immunisation	79
Women's health group	80
Support for public housing issues	65
Community development work	68
Legal/police/prison/advocacy services	55
Dental services	58
Involvement in steering groups on health	83
Participation in regional planning forums	66
Dialysis services	7

(a) The SAR only includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health organisations that receive at least some of their funding from the Australian government to facilitate access to primary health care (including health promotion, dental and counselling services).

(b) The denominator used in calculating the proportions is 'all SAR services for that year'. However, some services in the SAR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care such as health promotion.

(c) Data for 2007-08 are preliminary results.

Source: DoHA unpublished, SAR data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.6.

Table 11A.4

**Table 11A.4 Full time equivalent (FTE) health staff employed by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported, as at 30 June 2008 (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Indigenous staff</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous staff</i>	<i>Total staff (d)</i>
Aboriginal health workers	743	22	765
Doctors	6	275	281
Nurses	50	466	516
Specialists	–	6	6
Qualified counsellors/social workers	32	25	57
Other social and emotional wellbeing staff (d)	182	98	280
Allied health professionals	2	49	51
Dentists	5	38	43
Dental assistants	41	19	60
Traditional healers	22	–	22
Substance misuse workers	97	28	125
Environmental health workers	19	8	27
Driver/field officers	197	23	220
Other health staff (e)	100	50	150
<b>Total health staff (f)</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>2 603</b>

(a) Preliminary results.

(b) The number of services that provide SAR data changes each year. Changes are due to new Australian government funded primary health care services opening and existing services gaining Australian government funding. In addition, previously excluded Australian government funded services may be required to commence SAR data reporting if there are changes in the types of services provided and/or reporting arrangements.

(c) FTE positions are rounded to the nearest whole number.

(d) Other social and emotional wellbeing staff includes: Bringing Them Home and Link Up counsellors, psychologists, mental health workers and other social and emotional wellbeing staff.

(e) Other health staff includes: sexual health workers, diabetes educators and other patient educators, health program coordinators, nutrition workers, community care workers, child and family health workers, child protection workers, welfare workers, pharmacy assistants/technicians, Brighter Futures Program caseworkers, foster carers, Healthy for Life workers, sports and recreation workers, youth workers and masseurs.

(f) Totals may not add due to rounding and cell suppression.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* DoHA unpublished, SAR data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.7.

Table 11A.5

Table 11A.5 Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (f)
2007-08										
Indigenous older people										
	Number of people assessed (g)	no.	271	1 253	628	123	8	8	813	4 258
	Target population (h)	no.	3 157	11 371	5 669	2 306	1 677	256	4 958	43 225
	Proportion of target population assessed	per 1000 people	85.8	110.2	110.8	53.3	4.8	31.3	164.0	98.5
All older people										
	Number of people assessed (i)	no.	66 357	56 322	18 858	26 674	8 281	2 330	185	282 800
	Target population (j)	no.	340 923	235 934	115 223	121 493	34 397	15 011	3 275	1 323 714
	Proportion of target population assessed	per 1000 people	194.6	238.7	163.7	219.6	240.7	155.2	56.5	213.6
2008-09										
Indigenous older people										
	Number of people assessed (g)	no.	268	1 540	789	144	23	26	985	5 244
	Target population (h)	no.	3 326	12 056	5 978	2 420	1 766	286	5 203	45 547
	Proportion of target population assessed	per 1000 people	80.6	127.7	132.0	59.5	13.0	90.9	189.3	115.1
All older people										
	Number of people assessed (i)	no.	73 150	62 602	21 993	27 418	9 473	2 426	274	308 563
	Target population (j)	no.	347 760	240 280	117 935	123 078	34 920	15 454	3 386	1 348 037
	Proportion of target population assessed	per 1000 people	210.3	260.5	186.5	222.8	271.3	157.0	80.9	228.9

(a) Older people are defined as Indigenous people aged 55 years or over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years or over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.

(b) Indigenous status is determined by self-identification. Indigenous people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment under the 'all older people' MBS items. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Indigenous people.

Table 11A.5

**Table 11A.5 Voluntary annual health assessments for older people by Indigenous status (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (f)	
(c)	Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.										
(d)	Historical rates may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.										
(e)	Allocation of patients to state based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment rather than number of health assessments provided.										
(f)	Includes Other Territories.										
(g)	Health assessments for Indigenous people aged 55 years or over (Medicare items 704 and 706). Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.										
(h)	Projected population of Indigenous people aged 55 years or over at 31 December. Calculated as the average of the population projections (B series) at 30 June in the reported and preceding financial year. Projections are based on estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2006 (ABS 2009).										
(i)	Health assessments for people aged 75 years or over (Medicare items 700 and 702).										
(j)	Estimated resident population aged 75 years or over at 31 December.										

Source: DoHA unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS 2009, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*; 2010 Report, table 11A.16.

Table 11A.6

Table 11A.6 Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
2004-05										
	no.	634	143	566	348	132	17	3	309	2 152
	no.	11 801	2 716	9 580	4 912	2 056	1 421	181	4 232	36 929
	per 1000 people	53.7	52.7	59.1	70.8	64.2	12.0	16.6	73.0	58.3
2005-06										
	no.	798	157	710	394	90	13	2	345	2 509
	no.	12 453	2 855	10 141	5 167	2 141	1 505	205	4 481	38 981
	per 1000 people	64.1	55.0	70.0	76.3	42.0	8.6	9.8	77.0	64.4
2006-07										
	no.	994	237	988	460	140	7	15	624	3 465
	no.	13 118	2 999	10 738	5 411	2 211	1 590	227	4 733	41 062
	per 1000 people	75.8	79.0	92.0	85.0	63.3	4.4	66.1	131.9	84.4
2007-08										
	no.	1 154	271	1 253	628	123	8	8	813	4 258
	no.	13 795	3 157	11 371	5 669	2 306	1 677	256	4 958	43 225
	per 1000 people	83.7	85.8	110.2	110.8	53.3	4.8	31.3	164.0	98.5
2008-09										
	no.	1 469	268	1 540	789	144	23	26	985	5 244
	no.	14 476	3 326	12 056	5 978	2 420	1 766	286	5 203	45 547
	per 1000 people	101.5	80.6	127.7	132.0	59.5	13.0	90.9	189.3	115.1

(a) Older Indigenous people are defined as aged 55 years or over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.

(b) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.



Table 11A.6

**Table 11A.6 Older Indigenous people who received an annual health assessment (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
(c)	Allocation of patients to state based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment rather than number of health assessments provided.									
(d)	Historical rates may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.									
(e)	Includes Other Territories.									
(f)	Projected population of Indigenous people aged 55 years or over at 31 December. Calculated as the average of the population projections (B series) at 30 June in the reported and preceding financial years. Projections are based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2006.									

*Source:* DoHA unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS 2009, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 11A.17.

Table 11A.7

Table 11A.7 Indigenous people who received a voluntary health check or assessment, by age (per 1000 people) (a), (b)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Children 0–14 years (d)									
Children assessed	no.	3 882	4 474	1 934	536	28	53	2 642	13 970
Target population	no.	58 523	57 723	25 947	10 388	6 760	1 589	22 741	196 261
Proportion assessed	per 1000 children	66.3	77.5	74.5	51.6	4.1	33.4	116.2	71.2
Adults 15–54 years (e)									
People assessed	no.	8 049	10 242	4 878	1 059	113	166	7 512	33 432
Target population	no.	86 222	83 415	41 759	16 480	10 752	2 636	38 566	299 327
Proportion assessed	per 1000 people	93.4	122.8	116.8	64.3	10.5	63.0	194.8	111.7
Adults 55 years or over (d)									
People assessed	no.	1 469	1 540	789	144	23	26	985	5 244
Target population	no.	14 476	12 056	5 978	2 420	1 766	286	5 203	45 547
Proportion assessed	per 1000 people	101.5	127.7	132.0	59.5	13.0	90.9	189.3	115.1

(a) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.

(b) Allocation of patients to state/territory based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment/check rather than number of health assessments/checks provided. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.

(c) Includes Other Territories.

(d) Child health checks for children 0–14 years and older people's health assessments for people 55 years or over are available on an annual basis. Data are for the 2008-09 financial year. Projected target population as at 31 December 2008, calculated as the average of the population projections (B series) for 30 June 2008 and 2009. Projections are based on the estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2006.

(e) Health checks are available for adults 15–54 years on a biennial basis. Data are for the 24 month period 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2009. Projected target population (B series) at 30 June 2008, based on the ERP at 30 June 2006.

Source: DoHA unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS 2009, *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 11A.18.

Table 11A.8

**Table 11A.8 Early detection activities provided by Indigenous primary healthcare services for which service activity reporting (SAR) data are reported (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2003-04</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08 (b)</i>
Early detection activities provided						
Well person's checks	%	64	63	65	76	69
PAP smears/cervical screening	%	79	77	75	76	75
STI screening	%	64	65	63	67	64
Hearing screening	%	72	70	71	76	71
Eye disease screening	%	65	70	64	73	65
Renal disease screening	%	50	50	43	51	50
Diabetic screening	%	82	80	77	79	76
Cardiovascular screening	%	57	60	67	64	59
Any early detection activity	%	88	89	84	88	85

(a) The denominators used above are all SAR services for that year. However, some services in the SAR are funded for and provide a full range of comprehensive primary health care activities, while others focus on specific elements of primary health care, such as health promotion.

(b) 2007-08 data are preliminary results.

Source: DoHA unpublished, SAR data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.19.

Table 11A.9

**Table 11A.9 Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2004–2009 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Unknown	Aust
<b>Valid vaccinations provided</b>											
	Divisions of General Practice	no.	6	21	8	41	–	–	–	–	76
	GPs	no.	5 545 421	2 895 204	1 376 782	1 006 214	389 988	161 416	17 111	–	15 083 568
	Council	no.	284 557	2 208 652	282 701	300 490	39 289	–	–	–	3 209 261
	State or territory health department	no.	–	–	727	1 495	–	36	1 598	–	163 202
	Flying doctor service	no.	1 290	–	10 739	873	–	–	–	–	13 183
	Public hospital	no.	76 403	44 149	124 483	9 913	867	1 711	25 596	1 228	325 347
	Private hospital	no.	24	43	491	–	–	14	2 949	–	3 521
	Aboriginal health service	no.	31 721	8 831	27 054	8 680	7	178	48 534	–	138 793
	Aboriginal health worker	no.	2 212	–	19 205	1	–	–	824	–	22 242
	Community health centre	no.	496 332	25 503	300 247	128 882	2 619	156 487	241 883	473	1 758 075
	Community nurse	no.	–	238	–	–	–	17	–	–	255
	Unknown	no.	–	1 131	–	–	–	–	–	–	1 131
	<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 437 966</b>	<b>5 183 772</b>	<b>4 457 079</b>	<b>1 456 589</b>	<b>432 770</b>	<b>319 859</b>	<b>338 495</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>20 718 654</b>
<b>Proportion of total valid vaccinations</b>											
	Divisions of General Practice	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GPs	%	86.0	56.0	66.0	69.0	90.0	50.0	5.0	–	73.0
	Council	%	4.4	43.0	4.0	21.0	9.0	–	–	–	15.0
	State or territory health department	%	–	–	8.0	–	–	–	1.0	–	1.0

Table 11A.9

**Table 11A.9 Valid vaccinations supplied to children under seven years of age, by type of provider, 2004–2009 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Unknown	Aust
Flying doctor service	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Public hospital	%	1.2	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	–	1.0	8.0	72	2.0
Private hospital	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–
Aboriginal health service	%	1.0	–	1.0	1.0	–	–	–	14.0	–	1.0
Aboriginal health worker	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Community health centre	%	8.0	–	7.0	19.0	9.0	1.0	49.0	71.0	28	8.0
Community nurse	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2009.

(b) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(c) Data reported by the State or Territory in which the immunisation provider is located.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA unpublished, Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) data collection; 2010 Report, table 11A.35.

Table 11A.10

Table 11A.10 Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
Vaccine preventable conditions per 1000 non-Indigenous people										
Influenza and Pneumonia	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	np	np	1.0	0.6	0.6
Other vaccine preventable conditions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	np	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Vaccine preventable conditions per 1000 Indigenous people (f)										
Influenza and Pneumonia	1.5	1.3	1.9	4.1	3.8	np	np	6.2	2.6	np
Other vaccine preventable conditions	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	np	np	2.1	0.6	np
<b>Total (g)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>np</b>
Vaccine preventable conditions per 1000 people (all people)										
Influenza and Pneumonia	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.6
Other vaccine preventable conditions	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
<b>Total (g)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

(a) Conditions defined by ICD-10-AM codes as in AIHW 2009 *Australian hospital statistics 2007-08*.

(b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(d) Separation rates for Indigenous people are based on state of hospitalisation, while rates for non-Indigenous people are based on state of usual residence.

(e) NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only.

(f) Data are for NSW, Vic, QLD, WA, SA and the NT only (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(g) Total comprises only those jurisdictions referred to in note (f).

np Not published.

Table 11A.10

**Table 11A.10 Separations for selected vaccine preventable conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	--------	-------	------

Source: AIHW 2009, *Australian hospital statistics 2007-08*, Cat. no. HSE 71, Canberra; AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 11A.43.

Table 11A.11

Table 11A.11 Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
Acute conditions per 1000 non-Indigenous people										
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cellulitis	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.5	np	np	3.5	1.7	1.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	np	np	1.0	1.5	1.5
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	2.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.5	np	np	1.7	2.5	2.5
Dental conditions	2.3	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	np	np	1.4	2.8	2.8
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.5	np	np	1.6	1.7	1.7
Gangrene	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.5	0.2	0.2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	np	np	0.3	0.2	0.2
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	np	np	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pyelonephritis (f)	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	np	np	2.1	2.3	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>
Acute conditions per 1000 Indigenous people (g)										
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	np	np	0.3	0.2	np
Cellulitis	3.8	2.8	6.7	8.0	5.0	np	np	6.6	5.4	np
Convulsions and epilepsy	6.3	5.1	6.5	9.7	10.5	np	np	11.0	7.4	np
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.9	9.4	np	np	4.9	4.5	np
Dental conditions	3.0	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.5	np	np	4.3	3.5	np
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.4	3.7	np	np	3.7	3.4	np



Table 11A.11

Table 11A.11 Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
Gangrene	0.4	0.3	1.1	3.7	0.6	np	np	4.0	1.5	np
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	np	np	1.3	0.7	np
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	np	np	0.2	0.5	np
Pyelonephritis (f)	5.0	5.0	9.3	9.4	6.6	np	np	10.9	7.4	np
<b>Total (h)</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>np</b>
Acute conditions per 1000 people (all people)										
Appendicitis with generalised peritonitis										
	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cellulitis	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	3.7	1.7	1.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.6	1.6
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	3.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.5
Dental conditions	2.4	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	2.8
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.7
Gangrene	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pyelonephritis (f)	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.3	2.2	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>

(a) Conditions defined by ICD-10-AM codes as in AIHW 2009 Australian hospital statistics 2007-08.

(b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

Table 11A.11 Separations for selected acute conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	--------	-------	------

(d) Separation rates for Indigenous people are based on state of hospitalisation, while rates for non-Indigenous people are based on state of usual residence.

(e) NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only.

(f) Kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection.

(g) Data are for NSW, Vic, QLD, WA, SA and the NT only (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(h) Total comprises only those jurisdictions referred to in note (g).

np Not published.

Source: AIHW 2009, *Australian hospital statistics 2007-08*, Cat. no. HSE 71, Canberra; AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 11A.44.

Table 11A.12

Table 11A.12 Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
Chronic conditions per 1000 non-Indigenous people										
Angina	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.0	np	np	2.6	2.1	2.1
Asthma	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	2.5	np	np	1.3	1.8	1.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.0	np	np	4.4	2.6	2.6
Congestive heart failure	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.7	np	np	2.4	2.6	2.6
Diabetes complications (f)	6.5	7.8	7.4	6.6	7.3	np	np	9.9	7.1	7.1
Hypertension	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	np	np	0.1	0.3	0.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	np	np	0.7	1.2	1.2
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	–	–	–	np	np	–	–	–
Rheumatic heart disease (g)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	np	np	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total (h)</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.8</b>
Total (excluding diabetes complications)	10.0	11.6	11.6	9.2	11.5	np	np	11.7	10.7	10.7
Chronic conditions per 1000 Indigenous people (i)										
Angina	6.9	6.1	11.3	8.8	8.0	np	np	7.4	8.2	np
Asthma	4.1	2.9	4.0	4.9	4.7	np	np	3.5	3.9	np
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	14.9	10.4	14.6	14.1	16.1	np	np	18.3	14.4	np
Congestive heart failure	9.6	5.6	13.2	14.7	10.3	np	np	8.5	10.6	np
Diabetes complications (f)	24.7	19.8	37.1	41.4	43.6	np	np	34.6	31.6	np
Hypertension	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.5	np	np	0.2	0.7	np
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.2	2.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	np	np	1.8	1.6	np
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	0.1	–	–	np	np	0.1	–	np
Rheumatic heart disease (g)	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	np	np	1.8	0.7	np
<b>Total (h) (j)</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>np</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>np</b>

Table 11A.12

Table 11A.12 Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
Total (excluding diabetes complications)	37.7	28.6	46.5	45.8	42.8	np	np	41.6	40.2	np
Chronic conditions per 1000 people (all people)										
Angina	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.7
Asthma	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.7	1.5	6.3	2.7	2.7
Congestive heart failure	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.0
Diabetes complications (f)	7.0	9.3	10.3	29.0	7.6	12.6	5.5	13.2	10.6	10.6
Hypertension	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	0.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.1	0.0	0.0
Rheumatic heart disease (g)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
<b>Total (h) (j)</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>
Total (excluding diabetes complications)										

(a) Conditions defined by ICD-10-AM codes as in AIHW 2009 Australian hospital statistics 2007-08.

(b) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(c) Separation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 2001.

(d) Separation rates for Indigenous people are based on state of hospitalisation, while rates for non-Indigenous people are based on state of usual residence.

(e) NT data for Indigenous people are for public hospitals only.

(f) Excludes separations with a principal diagnosis of renal dialysis and an additional diagnosis of diabetes.

(g) Rheumatic heart disease includes acute rheumatic fever as well as the chronic disease.

(h) Total may not sum to the individual categories as more than one chronic condition can be reported for a separation.

Table 11A.12 Separations for selected chronic conditions by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (per 1000 people) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (e)	Total	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	--------	-------	------

(i) Data are for NSW, Vic, QLD, WA, SA and the NT only (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(j) Total comprises only those jurisdictions referred to in note (i).

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

Source: AIHW 2009, *Australian hospital statistics 2007-08*, Cat. no. HSE 71, Canberra; AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 11A.45.

Table 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (b)
All causes	Number	25 213	5 116	31 598	23 590	8 056	np	np	25 701	121 544
	SHSR	1.83	1.35	2.26	3.12	2.67	np	np	–	–
	95% CI	1.81 to 1.85	1.32 to 1.39	2.24 to 2.29	3.08 to 3.16	2.61 to 2.73	np	np	–	–
Circulatory disease	Number	1 202	216	1 350	776	387	np	np	530	4 559
	SHSR	1.50	1.15	1.73	1.89	2.26	np	np	0.97	1.56
	95% CI	1.42 to 1.59	1 to 1.3	1.64 to 1.83	1.76 to 2.02	2.03 to 2.48	np	np	0.88 to 1.05	1.51 to 1.6
Coronary heart disease	Number	571	108	678	342	218	np	np	186	2 152
	SHSR	1.72	1.50	2.07	2.32	3.49	np	np	0.89	1.90
	95% CI	1.58 to 1.87	1.21 to 1.78	1.92 to 2.23	2.08 to 2.57	3.03 to 3.95	np	np	0.76 to 1.02	1.82 to 1.99
Rheumatic heart disease	Number	12	6	34	27	8	np	np	60	147
	SHSR	3.34	np	3.70	6.37	np	np	np	9.12	5.71
	95% CI	1.45 to 5.24	np	2.46 to 4.95	3.97 to 8.78	np	np	np	6.81 to 11.42	4.79 to 6.64
Self-harm	Number	207	68	191	94	59	np	np	108	743
	SHSR	2.62	5.24	2.41	2.02	3.42	np	np	2.17	2.74
	95% CI	2.27 to 2.98	3.99 to 6.48	2.07 to 2.75	1.61 to 2.43	2.55 to 4.3	np	np	1.76 to 2.58	2.54 to 2.93
All respiratory disease	Number	2 060	383	2 151	1 573	503	np	np	1 605	8 393
	SHSR	1.97	1.83	2.51	3.36	2.10	np	np	3.04	2.43
	95% CI	1.88 to 2.05	1.64 to 2.01	2.41 to 2.62	3.19 to 3.52	1.91 to 2.28	np	np	2.89 to 3.19	2.38 to 2.49
Infectious pneumonia	Number	347	66	530	488	88	np	np	633	2 175
	SHSR	2.04	2.29	3.38	6.22	2.36	np	np	5.35	3.63
	95% CI	1.83 to 2.26	1.74 to 2.84	3.09 to 3.66	5.67 to 6.77	1.86 to 2.85	np	np	4.93 to 5.77	3.48 to 3.79
Lung cancer	Number	45	7	60	21	12	np	np	17	163
	SHSR	2.03	np	2.44	1.47	1.54	np	np	0.45	1.80
	95% CI	1.44 to 2.63	np	1.82 to 3.05	0.84 to 2.09	0.67 to 2.4	np	np	0.24 to 0.66	1.53 to 2.08

Table 11A.13

Table 11A.13 Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (b)
Diabetes as a primary diagnosis	Number	361	56	524	341	197	np	np	287	1 779
	SHSR	2.94	1.83	3.38	4.49	5.71	np	np	2.09	3.41
	95% CI	2.63 to 3.24	1.35 to 2.31	3.09 to 3.66	4.01 to 4.97	4.91 to 6.51	np	np	1.85 to 2.33	3.25 to 3.57
All diabetes except where dialysis is the primary diagnosis	Number	2 089	389	2 889	2 230	981	np	np	1 869	10 581
	SHSR	2.41	2.02	3.42	5.18	4.78	np	np	3.11	3.28
	95% CI	2.31 to 2.52	1.82 to 2.22	3.3 to 3.55	4.97 to 5.4	4.48 to 5.08	np	np	2.97 to 3.25	3.21 to 3.34
All diabetes (g)	Number	2 948	708	3 644	10 170	1 189	np	np	1 870	20 762
	SHSR	3.33	2.98	3.67	14.23	5.98	np	np	3.11	5.79
	95% CI	3.21 to 3.45	2.76 to 3.2	3.55 to 3.79	13.95 to 14.5	5.64 to 6.32	np	np	2.97 to 3.26	5.71 to 5.87
Depressive disorder	Number	177	24	100	38	49	np	np	17	408
	SHSR	1.14	0.76	0.80	0.50	1.99	np	np	0.75	0.80
	95% CI	0.97 to 1.31	0.46 to 1.07	0.64 to 0.95	0.34 to 0.66	1.43 to 2.55	np	np	0.4 to 1.11	0.73 to 0.88
Anxiety disorder	Number	48	16	47	7	11	np	np	0	155
	SHSR	1.12	1.38	0.32	np	3.57	np	np	0.00	0.77
	95% CI	0.8 to 1.43	0.71 to 2.06	0.23 to 0.41	np	1.46 to 5.68	np	np	0 to 0	0.65 to 0.89
Substance use disorder	Number	402	24	168	83	35	np	np	8	722
	SHSR	3.00	1.46	1.77	2.59	7.18	np	np	np	2.21
	95% CI	2.71 to 3.3	0.87 to 2.04	1.51 to 2.04	2.03 to 3.14	4.8 to 9.55	np	np	np	2.05 to 2.38
Psychotic disorder	Number	1 008	173	696	598	288	np	np	262	3 061
	SHSR	3.97	2.59	3.00	4.97	4.40	np	np	2.99	3.29
	95% CI	3.72 to 4.21	2.2 to 2.97	2.78 to 3.23	4.57 to 5.37	3.89 to 4.91	np	np	2.63 to 3.36	3.18 to 3.41

Table 11A.13

Table 11A.13 **Ratio of separations for Indigenous males to all males, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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>Total (b)</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	------------------

(a) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) The Total includes data only for NSW, Vic, QLD, WA, SA and the NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(c) Data have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than five. The rate ratio and confidence interval have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than 20.

(d) The ratios are directly age standardised to the Australian estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Patients aged 75 years or over are excluded.

(f) Indigenous separation rates are based on state of hospitalisation while all person rates are based on state of usual residence.

(g) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes.

SHSR = Standardised Hospital Separation Ratio; CI = confidence interval.

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 11A.46.



Table 11A.14

Table 11A.14 Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (b)
All causes	Number	28 976	7 854	37 707	31 227	10 390	np	np	35 862	154 896
	SHSR	1.71	2.05	2.37	3.55	3.02	np	np	6.82	2.62
	95% CI	1.69 to 1.73	2.01 to 2.1	2.34 to 2.39	3.51 to 3.59	2.96 to 3.08	np	np	6.75 to 6.9	2.61 to 2.64
Circulatory disease	Number	1 062	228	1 292	621	346	np	np	542	4 164
	SHSR	2.06	1.88	2.56	2.36	2.89	np	np	2.14	2.14
	95% CI	1.93 to 2.18	1.64 to 2.13	2.42 to 2.7	2.17 to 2.55	2.59 to 3.2	np	np	1.96 to 2.32	2.08 to 2.21
Coronary heart disease	Number	423	90	562	238	160	np	np	162	1 664
	SHSR	2.87	2.73	3.64	3.75	5.16	np	np	1.87	3.15
	95% CI	2.6 to 3.15	2.17 to 3.3	3.34 to 3.94	3.27 to 4.23	4.36 to 5.96	np	np	1.59 to 2.16	3 to 3.31
Rheumatic heart disease	Number	27	9	53	22	16	np	np	75	203
	SHSR	4.42	np	5.08	7.02	12.28	np	np	16.87	7.22
	95% CI	2.75 to 6.09	np	3.71 to 6.45	4.09 to 9.96	6.26 to 18.3	np	np	13.05 to 20.69	6.23 to 8.21
Self-harm	Number	329	52	205	141	85	np	np	113	972
	SHSR	2.61	2.00	1.60	1.76	2.98	np	np	2.09	2.12
	95% CI	2.33 to 2.9	1.46 to 2.55	1.38 to 1.82	1.47 to 2.05	2.35 to 3.61	np	np	1.7 to 2.48	1.99 to 2.25
All respiratory disease	Number	2 198	331	2 060	1 565	601	np	np	1 571	8 465
	SHSR	3.11	2.05	2.96	4.56	3.24	np	np	5.28	3.23
	95% CI	2.98 to 3.24	1.83 to 2.27	2.83 to 3.09	4.34 to 4.79	2.98 to 3.5	np	np	5.02 to 5.54	3.17 to 3.3
Infectious pneumonia	Number	346	63	442	447	107	np	np	572	1 996
	SHSR	2.74	2.45	3.59	8.13	3.82	np	np	8.93	4.19
	95% CI	2.46 to 3.03	1.84 to 3.05	3.25 to 3.92	7.38 to 8.88	3.09 to 4.54	np	np	8.2 to 9.67	4.01 to 4.38
Lung cancer	Number	37	np	43	14	10	np	np	14	131
	SHSR	1.84	np	2.57	1.25	2.76	np	np	0.88	1.92
	95% CI	1.24 to 2.43	np	1.8 to 3.33	0.59 to 1.9	1.05 to 4.47	np	np	0.42 to 1.35	1.59 to 2.25

Table 11A.14

Table 11A.14 Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total (b)
Diabetes as a primary diagnosis	Number	488	99	938	506	190	np	np	581	2 863
	SHSR	4.04	2.53	5.73	6.86	4.89	np	np	6.50	5.02
	95% CI	3.68 to 4.4	2.03 to 3.03	5.36 to 6.1	6.27 to 7.46	4.2 to 5.59	np	np	5.97 to 7.03	4.84 to 5.2
All diabetes except where dialysis is the primary diagnosis	Number	2 848	642	4 539	3 242	1 163	np	np	3 203	15 834
	SHSR	3.91	3.34	6.40	8.41	5.76	np	np	7.90	5.46
	95% CI	3.77 to 4.06	3.08 to 3.6	6.21 to 6.58	8.12 to 8.7	5.42 to 6.09	np	np	7.63 to 8.18	5.38 to 5.55
All diabetes (g)	Number	3 571	1 199	5 426	15 294	1 164	np	np	3 205	30 214
	SHSR	4.60	7.70	7.55	26.15	5.76	np	np	7.90	9.45
	95% CI	4.45 to 4.76	7.27 to 8.14	7.35 to 7.75	25.74 to 26.57	5.43 to 6.09	np	np	7.63 to 8.18	9.34 to 9.55
Depressive disorder	Number	218	95	149	115	87	np	np	21	701
	SHSR	1.06	1.16	0.62	0.77	1.96	np	np	1.13	0.72
	95% CI	0.92 to 1.2	0.93 to 1.4	0.52 to 0.72	0.63 to 0.91	1.55 to 2.37	np	np	0.65 to 1.61	0.67 to 0.77
Anxiety disorder	Number	47	30	36	16	13	np	np	np	154
	SHSR	1.36	2.29	0.68	0.60	4.37	np	np	np	0.96
	95% CI	0.97 to 1.75	1.47 to 3.11	0.46 to 0.91	0.3 to 0.89	1.99 to 6.74	np	np	np	0.81 to 1.11
Substance use disorder	Number	272	23	68	54	24	np	np	np	446
	SHSR	2.75	0.97	0.81	2.23	6.75	np	np	np	1.58
	95% CI	2.42 to 3.07	0.58 to 1.37	0.62 to 1	1.64 to 2.83	4.05 to 9.45	np	np	np	1.43 to 1.72
Psychotic disorder	Number	638	221	440	419	219	np	np	213	2 177
	SHSR	2.84	3.24	2.20	3.90	4.74	np	np	4.58	2.51
	95% CI	2.62 to 3.06	2.81 to 3.66	2 to 2.41	3.52 to 4.27	4.11 to 5.36	np	np	3.96 to 5.19	2.4 to 2.61

Table 11A.14

**Table 11A.14 Ratio of separations for Indigenous females to all females, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<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>Total (b)</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	------------------

(a) Excludes separations with a care type of Newborn without qualified days, and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.

(b) The Total includes data only for NSW, Vic, QLD, WA, SA and NT (NT data are for public hospitals only), for which the quality of Indigenous identification is considered acceptable for the purposes of analysis. Caution should be used in the interpretation of these data because of jurisdictional differences in data quality. It should be noted that data for the five states and territory are not necessarily representative of the other jurisdictions.

(c) Data have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than five. The rate ratio and confidence interval have been suppressed if the number of separations was less than 20.

(d) The ratios are directly age standardised to the estimated resident population at 30 June 2001.

(e) Patients aged 75 years or over are excluded.

(f) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes.

(g) All diabetes refers to separations with either a principal or additional diagnosis of diabetes.

SHSR = Standardised Hospital Separation Ratio; CI = confidence interval.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Hospital Morbidity Database; 2010 Report, table 11A.47.

# Community health services programs

Table 11A.15

**Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>			
<i>General</i>			
Child Adolescent and Family Services	Covers services such as youth health, paediatric allied health (physiotherapy, occupation therapy, social work and counselling, speech pathology, psychology, audiology), specialist medical services, early childhood nursing, immunisation, post natal programs, early intervention and school surveillance services.	AHS receive block funding from the Department of Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
<i>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</i>			
Multicultural health services	Provides interpreter services, cultural competency training, direct services provision for refugees, planning of services to address or cater to the needs of culturally diverse communities.	AHS receive block funding from the Department of Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.

### Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs

Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Aboriginal Health Services	Covering services such as health information and education, counselling, pre and post natal programs, early childhood nursing, health promotion programs, specialised child sexual assault counselling services (primarily in rural and remote locations).	A mix of AHS, NSW Health (via grants to non-government organisations) and Australian Government Funding.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
Transport for Health	Provides financial assistance and transport arrangements of non-emergency transport health related issues. Includes the specific program Isolated Patients Transport and Accommodation Service.	AHSs receive block funding for this program.	Quarterly reporting on key indicators, annual reporting on the implementation of the program
Child Abuse and Sexual Assault Forensic and Medical services	This program area provides forensic and medical services for victims of sexual assault and child abuse and ensuring these services are culturally competent. Particular focus on improving access in rural and remote communities.	Combination of Department of Health allocation and AHS block funding.	AHS report on service provision via a payment determinations for a fee to be payable to non-salaried medical practitioners in rural Area Health Services conducting medical examinations for sexual assault victims.

### Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs

Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Other Sexual Assault Services	Providing crisis counselling and support for victims of assault, court preparation and community education programs.	AHS receive block funding from the Department of Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
Child Protection Counselling Services (also known as Physical Abuse and Neglect of Children Services)	Providing long-term and intensive counselling for families and a range of interventions where physical abuse or neglect of a child is occurring.	AHS receive block funding from the Department of Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
Palliative Care Services	Providing holistic care for people who are terminally ill or dying, including clinical care in the home, counselling and support services.	A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.

## Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs

Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Maternal health	<p>Maternity services include programs and initiatives directed toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workforce expansion and education to enhance access to locally provided clinical maternity education to improve the strength and capacity of the workforce. The increase in birth rate across NSW is up to 30% in some AHSs.</li> <li>- maternity service model of care reform, risk assessment, tiered networks and collaborative working arrangements that will allow women to easily transition from one level to another as required</li> <li>- strategies to promote normal birth in NSW, reduce unnecessary caesarean sections</li> <li>- enhanced services to improve early pregnancy care, including early pregnancy resources.</li> </ul>	<p>AHS block funding and some Department of Health funds allocated.</p>	<p>Varies by program. Some services measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. Other programs require regular reports on recruitment and expenditure.</p>



Table 11A.15

**Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Child health and wellbeing	<p>Services and programs cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Postnatal maternal, child and family services such as Aboriginal Maternal and Infant Health Service, and Universal Health Home Visiting</li> <li>- Child and Family nurses and Aboriginal Health workers working together to create linkages for Aboriginal babies and mothers from targeted maternity services into child health services under the Building Strong Foundations program for children 0-5 years.</li> <li>- Indigenous Early Childhood Development Strategy Lead implementation of indigenous child and family centres (element 1) and sexual health and antenatal care (element 2).</li> </ul>	A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding.	Varies by program. Some services measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. Other programs require regular reports on recruitment and expenditure.
Women's health and wellbeing	<p>Covers services and health promotion programs for women, including violence prevention and pregnancy services.</p>	A mix of AHS funding and Australian Government funding allocated under the Public Health Outcomes Funding agreement.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.

Table 11A.15

**Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Men's health and wellbeing	Covers education and health promotion programs for men, including information and referral services.	AHS receive block funding from the Department of Health to provide health services to their population. Each AHS determines how much money is allocated to this program.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
Youth health and wellbeing	Provides education and health promotion programs, clinical services and planning of youth friendly services. Also provides specific health services for homeless and at risk young people.	A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding.	These services are measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. The number of occasions on which one or more health care professional provides a services to a Non-admitted Patient and reported by the AHSs to the Department of Health on a quarterly basis.
Screening	Covers screening and assessment programs particularly directed towards children to identify problems early so treatment options are optimized. Program included the Statewide Eyesight Preschooler Screening (StEPS) program, Statewide Infant Screening Hearing (SWISH) program, universal health home visiting for mothers and babies.	A mix of AHS and Australian Government funding.	Varies by program. Some services measured as Non Admitted Patient Occasions of Service. Other programs require quarterly reports on tests offered and conducted.

Table 11A.15

### Table 11A.15 New South Wales, community health services programs

*Programs funded by the NSW Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Program of Appliances for Disabled People	Providing appropriate equipment, aids and appliances such as mobility and toileting aids to prevent inappropriate entry into institutional facilities.	The Department of Health allocates specific funding to the AHSs for this program. NSW and Australian Government funding provided.	The services are required to provide waiting list reports twice a year.
<i>Other</i>			
Dementia services planning	Provides state-wide dementia policy, planning, care services and workforce development.	The Department has been funded under the NSW Dementia Action Plan 2007–09.	Department of Health Annual report.
Carers services	Covers carers programs and support, in partnership with non-government organisations, and workforce development to enhance the lives of carers and the people they care for.	NSW Carers Action Plan 2007–2012.	Annual Reports on activities by AHSs to the Department of Health.
Child protection initiatives	Child protection initiatives such as the Joint Investigation Response Team (JIRT) program which is an interagency collaborative response to serious child abuse reports, where the concerns reported may constitute a criminal offence.	The Department of Health allocates specific funding to the AHSs for this program.	Annual report provided to the State Management Group and Justice and Human Services CEOs.

*Source* : NSW Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.53.

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>			
<i>General</i>			
Primary care Partnerships	<p>Cross government funded voluntary alliances of health and human services provider organisations known as Primary Care Partnerships (PCPs). There are 31 PCPs in Victoria. The PCPs deliver local service system reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improve access to services</li> <li>• improve the way health promotion is planned, delivered and evaluated</li> <li>• improve the management of chronic disease</li> </ul> <p>The strategy to improve access to services is supported by a range of enablers including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statewide policy and operational framework</li> <li>• Statewide practice standards and a continuous improvement manual</li> <li>• Tools for screening, referral and coordinated care planning</li> <li>• Data standards for sharing client health and care information embedded in agency client management software applications</li> <li>• E-referral systems to securely share client information with client consent.</li> </ul>	<p>Core funding provided the Victorian Department of Health. Additional funding provided by other government departments including the Victorian Department of Justice.</p> <p>Suite of reports as part of the PCP planning and reporting requirements. This includes a three year strategic plan and impact oriented reports against each area of the program logic.</p>	

Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<i>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</i>			
Primary care Partnerships	<p>The PCP program incorporates other statewide enablers to overcome cultural/language barriers which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Privacy information brochure and consent (for information disclosure) form available in over 40 community languages</li> </ul> <p>The strategic planning work of PCPs requires the identification of local health and well being priorities (which includes overcoming cultural and language barriers).</p>	As above	As above

Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Refugee health nurse program (RHNP)	<p>The Refugee Health Nurse Program (RHNP) supports the provision of a coordinated model for refugee health care with complementary and multiple entry points.</p> <p>The RHNP has three aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase refugee access to primary health services.</li> <li>• To improve the response of health services to refugees' needs.</li> <li>• To enable refugee individuals, families and communities to improve their health and wellbeing.</li> </ul> <p>The RHNP employs community health nurses specialising in refugee and migrant health issues. These nurses work directly with newly arrived refugee communities to improve their health and wellbeing and establish good relationships between these communities, community health services and local GPs.</p> <p>The nurses also work on building the capacity of community health services and GPs to respond appropriately and comprehensively to refugee people's health needs.</p> <p>The RHNP also funds a Refugee Health Nurse Facilitator who works with the funded agencies to build capacity and provide secondary consultations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Victorian Government funds the RHNP through the Department of Health.</li> <li>• The Primary Health Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for program area spending and is broadly responsible for overseeing program delivery.</li> <li>• Department of Health regional offices closely monitor program delivery.</li> <li>• Community health services are funded to deliver the RHNP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agencies funded under the RHNP report hours of service on a quarterly basis.</li> <li>• This information is provided to the Primary Health Branch.</li> <li>• This information is not available to the public.</li> </ul>

### Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Indigenous Australians	Aboriginal community health services are provided through a range of Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisations (ACCHOs) and mainstream services funded by the Department of Health (DOH), including community health centres, hospitals and non-Government organisations. The Victorian Aboriginal Health Service and other Aboriginal Medical Services provide a full range of medical and dental services. The Aboriginal Health Promotion and Chronic Care (AHPACC) Partnership supports community health services and ACCHOs to work collaboratively to improve health outcomes for Aboriginal people in Victoria with, or at risk of, chronic disease.	DOH operates in a complex funding environment. Aboriginal community controlled organisations are funded to provide direct services delivery by DOH and budgets are managed using three year service agreements. Funding can be provided either at the program level or via the eight regions.	Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic.

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
	<p>Drug and Alcohol treatment</p> <p>Alcohol and Drug treatment services are provided through both mainstream services and Aboriginal-specific services, located in ACCHOs. Mainstream alcohol and drug treatment services provide community based assessment, community and residential treatment and community rehabilitation programs. Agency based services include counselling, consultancy and continuing care service (outreach, day programs, post withdrawal linkages, supported accommodation, ante and post natal support, peer support, mobile overdose response, specialist pharmacology and education). Aboriginal-specific services include Koori Community Alcohol and Drug Resource Centres, Koori Community Alcohol and Drug Workers, the Koori Alcohol and Drug workforce development initiative and the Koori Youth Alcohol and Drug Healing Service.</p>	<p>Specific funding for Aboriginal programs has been allocated through the COAG Closing the Gap strategy.</p>	
	<p>Oral Health</p> <p>Public Oral health services are targeted towards Health Care and Pensioner concession card- holders. Priority access is given to preschool and primary school aged children and dependants of cardholders in year 7 and 8 or who have left formal schooling. There are several Aboriginal-specific initiatives, including dental clinics at the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service and Rumbalara Aboriginal Cooperative.</p>		



Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
Primary care Partnerships	<p>The strategic planning work of PCPs requires the identification of local health and well being priorities and ways to address these priorities. This may include overcoming geographical barriers.</p> <p>PCPs with Neighbourhood Renewal areas are encouraged to focus on these sites as a priority setting for their catchment planning, while being mindful of the need to include other communities and population groups that experience disadvantage. Other PCPs are encouraged to use similar 'place based' partnership approaches as a means of assessing and engaging with communities that experience significant disadvantage.</p>	As above	As above
NURSE-ON-CALL	<p>NURSE-ON-CALL (NOC) is a statewide health assistance line designed to provide residents of Victoria with timely access to health information, assistance and advice. The service operates 24 hours a day. In 2008-09 NOC answered 340 000 calls, 65 per cent of which were metropolitan and 35 per cent rural. Women comprised 76 per cent of callers, predominantly in the age group 30-34 years. Of the calls, 34 per cent were to do with concerns about children aged 4 years or less.</p>	<p>NOC is contracted to McKesson Asia Pacific Pty Ltd. The costs for contract are paid based on a formula that provides for an availability component and a variable component based on call volume.</p>	<p>McKesson provide the department with monthly reports. The data includes call numbers and patterns for contract management, call outcome and caller demographics</p>

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<i>Overcoming socioeconomic barriers</i>			
Dental health program	Public dental health care is available to children and disadvantaged adults. Children up the age of 12 have priority access to public dental care. Priority access is also provided to children aged 13–17 who are dependants or holders of health care or pensioner concession cards. The service is free for dependants or holders of a health care or pensioner concession card.	Dental services are output funded using a funding formula.	Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic.
<i>Overcoming social isolation barriers</i>			
Primary care Partnerships	Health care and pensioner concession cardholders and their dependants over the age of 18 are also eligible for public dental care. The strategic planning work of PCPs requires the identification of local health and well being priorities, and ways to address these. This may include overcoming social isolation barriers. PCPs with 'Neighbourhood Renewal' areas are encouraged to focus on these sites as a priority setting for their catchment planning, while being mindful of the need to include other communities and population groups that experience disadvantage. Other PCPs are encouraged to use similar 'place based' partnership approaches as a means of assessing and engaging with communities that experience significant disadvantage.	As above	As above

Table 11A.16 **Victoria, community health services programs***Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
IHSHY program	The Innovative Health Services for Homeless Youth (IHSHY) program aims to improve the health outcomes of homeless and otherwise at-risk youth aged 12–24 years and their dependents through the provision of specialized health services and improved access to mainstream health services.	IHSHY is funded under a Special Purpose Payment (SPP), with state and territory governments matching the Commonwealth's contribution.	Quantitative performance targets are set by the Department and monitored quarterly. IHSHY services are also required to complete an annual report containing qualitative and quantitative activities to the Commonwealth.
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Maternal and Child health	The <i>Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies</i> program aims to reduce the burden of chronic disease and reduce health inequity by addressing maternal risk behaviours and providing support during pregnancy. Services are targeted in areas of highest need that have high numbers of births, higher rates of relative socioeconomic disadvantage and lower service availability.	This program is funded by the State under the <i>Primary Health Funding Approach</i> which includes two components: (1) direct care and (2) health promotion.	Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic.

Table 11A.16

### Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Women's health and wellbeing	<p>The Victorian Women's Health Program aims to improve the health and well being of all Victorian women (with an emphasis on those most at risk), through the development and dissemination of health information and research and through the provision of community and professional education.</p> <p>These activities take place directly with women and in partnership with the health and community sectors. The dual strategy of delivering gender-specific health services whilst working to improve mainstream services remains a key aspect of women's health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2008-09, funding was provided through the Public Health Funding Outcomes Agreement.</li> <li>• From 2009-10, it will be provided under the National Healthcare Agreement.</li> <li>• The Primary Health Branch of the Department of Health is responsible for program area spending and is broadly responsible for overseeing program delivery.</li> <li>• Department of Health regional offices closely monitor program delivery.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's health services funded under the program report hours of service on a quarterly basis.</li> <li>• This information is provided to the Primary Health Branch.</li> <li>• Women's health services also develop, implement evaluation, and report on 1-year health promotion operational plans.</li> </ul>

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Youth health and wellbeing	The Innovative Health Services for Homeless Youth (IHSY) program is a Commonwealth/State program that promotes health care for homeless and at risk young people. Funds are provided for innovative health and related services for homeless and otherwise at-risk young people that respond to their complex health needs and improve their access to mainstream health services. IHSY provides a means of engaging young people who are homeless or marginalised and who may not otherwise access health services.	Up to 2008-09, IHSY was funded under a Special Purpose Payment, with state and territory governments matching the Commonwealth's contribution.  From 2009-10, IHSY will be provided under the National Healthcare Agreement with state and territory governments matching the Commonwealth's contribution.	Quantitative performance targets are set by the Department and monitored quarterly. IHSY services are also required to complete an annual report containing qualitative and quantitative activities to the Commonwealth.
Children's health and wellbeing	Multidisciplinary child health teams based in community health services which respond to developmental delays and other child health conditions.  The Kids Lifer! program aims to improve the health behaviours of families with an overweight primary school aged child/children and to reduce the degree of excess weight of participating children.	These services are funded by the State under the <i>Primary Health Funding Approach</i> which includes two components: (1) direct care and (2) health promotion.	Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic.

Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Immunisation	<p>Immunisation policy is a shared responsibility between the Commonwealth and State and Territory Governments. The Commonwealth sets the national immunisation agenda by developing, recommending and directing policy, research and evaluation activities on the advice of expert committees and research centres. States are responsible for program implementation which includes vaccine purchase and distribution, and ensuring adequate service provision, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>The new National Partnerships Agreement on Essential vaccines the Commonwealth continues to provide funding to State and Territory governments for the purchase of vaccines listed on the National Immunisation Program (NIP). States currently conduct their own procurement process to purchase vaccines and provide them free of charge to eligible persons.</p> <p>In Victoria, immunisation is carried out by general practitioners and local government. As at 30 June 2009, 55 per cent was undertaken by GPs and 45 per cent by local government.</p>	<p>The Commonwealth provides funding for the purchase of vaccines as well as some funding for service delivery. Victoria complements this by providing subsidies and incentive programs to local government. Public Health has responsibility for the Immunisation Program.</p>	<p>Under the AIA, Victoria reports annually against a range of performance measures such as coverage in a range of cohorts, and wastage and leakage. In addition, Victoria provides an annual acquittal of Commonwealth funds.</p> <p>Victoria is leading the country in immunisation by consistently achieving the highest coverage at each of the three key milestones (12 months, 2 years and 5 years). For example 94 per cent of two year olds are considered fully vaccinated.</p>

Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
----------------	--------------------	--------------------------	------------------

Screening

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
1. National Bowel Cancer Screening Program (NBCSP)	<p>The NBCSP is a Commonwealth initiative and works in partnership with state and territory governments. The NBCSP provides population screening for bowel cancer using faecal occult blood tests (FOBT) followed by referral for participants with a positive FOBT result to further clinical services, usually colonoscopy, through the 'usual care' system.</p> <p>As part of the usual model of care in the provision of colonoscopy services, State and Territory Governments manage colonoscopies and related histopathology and after care when provided through public hospitals.</p> <p>The Victorian government committed \$14 million over four years to implement the NBCSP in Victoria. The funding supports the Victorian implementation including funding for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 16 designated public health services to put systems in place to identify program participants and provide timely access to assessment colonoscopies generated by the NBCSP.</li> <li>• Colonoscopy Service Redesign projects to maximise future system capacity to respond to the NBCSP.</li> <li>• Cancer Council Victoria (CCV) to undertake targeted recruitment and awareness activities and to conduct a survey of bowel cancer knowledge, perceptions and screening behaviours in the Victorian community.</li> <li>• General Practice Victoria (GPV) was funded to provide a coordinated communication and education program to support GPs.</li> </ul>	<p>Program responsibility sits with Cancer Prevention and Screening Section in the Health Development Unit, Public Health.</p> <p>Funding sources are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ERC funding to support implementation in Victoria (see above)</li> <li>• Commonwealth funding for projects and to implement the participant follow-up function in Victoria</li> </ul>	<p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) produces annual monitoring reports for the Program. These reports are publically available at <a href="http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10665">http://www.aihw.gov.au/publications/index.cfm/title/10665</a></p> <p>Funded projects with the Commonwealth are evaluated and reported to the Commonwealth. These reports are not released publically.</p>



Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**
*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
	<p>Victoria is also undertaking a number of related projects that are funded by the Commonwealth. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project to develop and evaluate a community focused screening pathway for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (\$173,000)</li> <li>• Implement participant follow-up function in Victoria to improve local follow-up of participants (\$1,331,694 over three years to provide adequate staffing and associated resources to undertake the participant follow-up)</li> <li>• National project to develop a draft quality framework for the NBCSP (\$120,000)</li> <li>• Project to improve data return to the national registry by general practitioners, colonoscopists, pathologists and health services (\$20,000).</li> </ul>		

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
2. Improving cancer screening participation in under-screened population groups	<p>Victoria's Cancer Action Plan 2008 – 2011 identifies increasing participation rates in population-based cancer screening programs as a priority. VCAP targets include improving participation rates by 10 per cent in under-screened population groups, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) communities and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) groups.</p> <p>A four year under-screened/non-screened strategy has been developed to identify groups of people that are participating in cancer screening programs at a lower rate than the desired eligible screening program population, or not at all. The implementation of the strategy will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertaking data analysis to determine who is (and is not) participating in screening</li> <li>• Developing systems to measure baseline participation rates for ATSI and CALD community groups in cervical screening</li> <li>• Undertaking evidence informed interventions at a local level that build on work currently being undertaken by screening services</li> <li>• Developing, trialling and evaluating recruitment strategies in identified low-screening Local Government Areas and population subgroups, including CALD and ATSI.</li> </ul>	<p>ERC 2008-09, part of \$150 million VCAP</p> <p>Cancer Prevention and Screening Section, Health Development Unit, Public Health Branch is responsible for overseeing the program.</p>	Reporting to the VCAP Implementation Committee

Table 11A.16

## Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
3. Newborn Screening Written consent pilot project	<p>The Department of Health is undertaking a pilot project to trial a written informed consent model in newborn screening.</p> <p>Newborn screening involves a 'heel prick' test where a few drops of a newborn baby's blood are tested for a number of rare but serious conditions including phenylketonuria, cystic fibrosis and congenital hypothyroidism.</p> <p>The project aims to improve information provided to parents to support them to make a decision about screening and ensure they can make an informed choice about how their babies' health information may be used.</p> <p>A core component of this project has been the development of a comprehensive e-learning tool for midwives and students. This tool is designed to increase knowledge about the Program and expand the ability of midwives to discuss screening with parents. It also provides clinical information about techniques for collecting good samples.</p>	<p>Cancer Prevention and Screening Section, Health Development Unit, Public Health Branch is responsible for program oversight.</p>	
4. PapScreen Victoria: campaign and resources	<p>PapScreen Victoria, part of the Cancer Council Victoria, have been funded \$240,000 to develop a new media campaign and information resources aimed at increasing participation in cervical screening among under- and non-screened women</p>	<p>\$240 000 Public Health Branch budget</p>	
Other	<p>The Aboriginal Health Promotion and Chronic Care (AHPACC) aims to improve the health outcomes for Aboriginal Victorians with chronic disease, or at risk of developing chronic disease through health promotion, prevention, early intervention, and ongoing care.</p>		

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objectives:</b>			
	<b><i>Providing timely and high quality healthcare that meets individual needs throughout the lifespan</i></b>		
	<b><i>Ensuring continuity of care where more than one service type and/or ongoing services are required</i></b>		
Community Health Program	The Community Health Program is implemented through Community Health Services (CHSs) by over 100 agencies operating from more than 300 sites across Victoria. CHSs play an important role in preventive, rehabilitative, maintenance and support services for people at risk of, or with complex conditions and chronic illnesses. CHSs are also major providers of Home and Community Care Services, Dental, General Practice, Drugs Program, Disability and other State and Commonwealth programs.	These services are funded under the Primary Health Funding Approach. Currently, the Approach includes two components (1) direct care and (2) health promotion.	Performance targets are set by the Department and monitored through various reporting mechanisms to demonstrate program delivery. Targets are either quantitative or qualitative or both. Reporting intervals range from regular to periodic.

Table 11A.16

**Table 11A.16 Victoria, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Victorian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<b>Other</b>			
Alcohol and other drugs	Provides a range of drug treatment services including withdrawal, rehabilitation, counselling and supported accommodation for people with substance abuse problems. These treatment services are also provided to offenders referred to treatment from the criminal justice system through the Drug Diversion program. A range of health protection services including Primary Health and needle and syringe services targeting drug users are also provided. The Program also oversees Pharmacotherapy services and delivers a range of drug prevention programs including those targeted at use of alcohol as well as prescribed and illicit drugs. Support and information is also provided for drug users and their families.	Funding and reporting for these services is managed in accordance with the Output Budgeting framework. Budget and performance for Drugs Services is reported as a separate Output in the Victorian Government budget papers. Most Drug Services are funded on the basis of unit priced service models and service providers are required to report against targets linked to the activity. Different activities are funded at different unit prices and recognise the costs to services of producing the outputs. These prices are applied universally to all service providers delivering those activities.	Performance information is collected and reported at the State level through Expenditure Review Committee reporting against the Budget Paper targets, DOH Annual Report and Growing Victoria Together reports, at a Whole of Victorian Government (WVOG) level through WVOG reporting on specific target groups including Women, Youth and Koori, at a Departmental level through Executive Performance reporting, at a National level, performance reporting is provided through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement (PHOFA), Council of Australian Government (COAG) reporting for National Illicit Drug Strategy, Drug Diversion and Needle and Syringe Programs.

Source: Victorian Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.54.

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<p><b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>  <b>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</b>                      Multicultural Services</p>	<p>Multicultural Services are responsible for the leadership, planning, management and coordination of the <i>Strategic Plan for Multicultural Health 2007-12</i>. Key state-wide services developed, managed, implemented and monitored by Multicultural Services are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Queensland Health Interpreter Service (QHIS) is a statewide interpreter service to provide interpreters for all patients of low-English proficiency. QHIS is supported by Interpreter Services Information System (ISIS), an online interpreter coordination system, Interpreter Quality Officers and District coordinators.</li> </ul>	<p>The Queensland Health Interpreter Service is a wholly state-funded service.</p>	<p>The development and implementation of a multicultural action plan is a whole-of-government requirement. Multicultural Services reports annually to the Queensland Government. Internal reporting is conducted bi-annually.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Refugee Health Queensland is a statewide service with refugee health clinics established in South and North Brisbane, Logan, Toowoomba, Cairns and Townsville. The service provides standard initial assessments for all refugees and humanitarian entrants arriving in Queensland, including public health screening and catch-up vaccinations, GP referrals and coordination of ongoing care. Multicultural Services manages the contract and provides ongoing monitoring and support.</li> </ul>	<p>Mater Health Services has been contracted until 2011 for a statewide refugee health service.</p>	<p>Refugee Health Queensland submits quarterly and annual reports to Queensland Health (Multicultural Services).</p>	

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
Integrated Patient Transport Unit (IPTU)	The Integrated Patient Transport Unit (IPTU) provides leadership for the patient transport reform agenda which aims to improve access to and the quality of available transport resources for patient transport ranging from acute, urgent, high dependency care to non-urgent, low dependency care. The Unit works collaboratively with Retrieval Services Queensland, transport service providers and local health services to integrate all elements of the patient transport system including: the Patient Travel Subsidy Scheme; patient accommodation grants; road ambulance patient transport services; aeromedical transport and retrieval services under contract to Royal Flying Doctor Service (RFDS) and Careflight Medical Services and in partnership with Emergency Management Queensland, Department of Community Safety.	These services are funded by the State. In three rural bases Commonwealth funds support the delivery of primary health care services provided by the RFDS.	No reports are provided externally. Internally, activity reports are provided to the Health Service Districts to assist in the monitoring of utilisation of road ambulance and fixed-wing aeromedical transport at a district and facility level.

### Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
School Based Youth Health Nurse (SBYHN) Program	The School Based Youth Health Nurse (SBYHN) Program enables the health and education sectors to work collaboratively with state secondary school communities to promote health and support schools to implement health promotion initiatives that meet the school's specific requirements. It also provides an opportunity for students, parents and members of the school community to access a health professional for matters relating to youth health within the school setting. The SBYHN role encompasses: whole of school health promotion across a number of population health priority areas (including healthy eating, physical activity, mental health, sun safety, drug education and sexual health education); individual consultations with young people, assessment and referral to appropriate services; and advocacy.	The Program is funded from Queensland Health Corporate and Health Service District funds.	School Based Youth Health Nurses provide activity data each school term which is reviewed at a program level.



Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Immunisation	<p>The program is responsible for implementing the National Immunisation Program Schedule in Queensland to reduce the incidence of vaccine preventable disease in the community. This includes: strategy and policy development and oversight of implementation; maintaining quality controls over immunisation service delivery; coordinating storage and distribution of funded vaccines; coordinating the School Based Vaccination Program; provision of information and advice to service providers; monitoring adverse events following immunisation; collaboration with the Centre for Healthcare Related Infection Surveillance and Prevention (CHRISP) on the Queensland Health Care Worker vaccination program; resource development and dissemination; and maintaining and enhancing the state immunisation database.</p>	<p>Funding for immunisation services is provided through state funds, and through Australian Government funding via the National Partnership Agreement on Essential Vaccines.</p>	<p>Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in Queensland Health's Annual Report and Service Delivery Statement. Annual performance targets are also reported directly to the Australian Government according to set benchmarks in the National Partnership Agreement.</p>
Screening	<p>Cancer Screening Services Branch is responsible for the leadership, strategic planning, management and coordination of the state-wide population screening programs: BreastScreen Queensland Program (BSQ), Queensland Cervical Screening Program (QCSP) and Queensland Bowel Cancer Screening Program (QBCSP). Key functions of the Branch include state-wide strategic policy and protocols, coordination and planning, service development and support, quality assurance, performance monitoring, communication and education, workforce development and training, monitoring, evaluation and research and linkages with follow up management and treatment.</p>	<p>Funding for cancer screening services is provided through State funds and the Australian Healthcare Agreement.</p>	<p>Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in Queensland Health's Annual Report and Service Delivery Statement. Annual data is reported to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Performance reports to BSQ Services are undertaken three, six and twelve monthly. Statistical reports are produced biennially for BSQ, QCSP and QBCSP.</p>

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health	Queensland Health provides a range of primary and community health care services and activities, spanning the prevention, management and maintenance continuum that address particular needs of Indigenous communities. These include prevention, education and health promotion services for programs such as: men's and women's health programs including the Healthy Women's Initiative which focuses on increasing participation in cervical screening; child and adolescent health services; alcohol, tobacco and other drug services; sexual health services; allied health services; and patient transport provided to increase access to health care.	Funding for these services is provided through State funds.	Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in Queensland Health's Annual Report and Service Delivery Statement.

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Environmental Health Worker and Animal Management Worker Programs	<p>The programs are responsible for implementation of strategies for Commonwealth and State whole of government priority areas for Indigenous Health. They work at improving environmental health conditions to influence health outcomes.</p> <p>The programs provide funding to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments to employ local workers to implement environmental health programs. These programs monitor environmental health conditions and workers collaborate with the community and local governments to improve environmental health conditions. Queensland Health actively supports the Indigenous workers employed by local governments by organising training, mentoring and workshops.</p>	<p>State grant money funds the programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Environmental Health Worker funding is managed by the Department of Infrastructure and Planning.</li> <li>- The Animal Management Worker funding is managed by Queensland Health.</li> </ul> <p>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local governments are responsible for program delivery. Queensland Health is responsible for overseeing delivery of the Environmental Health Worker program and is jointly responsible with the Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation for overseeing delivery of the Animal Management program.</p>	<p>Reporting against Commonwealth and State reporting requirements for both programs in terms of both funding and performance targets.</p> <p>Reporting through Tridata, Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage, National Strategic Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health, Queensland Government Implementation Plan, Partnerships Qld and the Queensland Health Annual Report.</p> <p>Reporting for the Animal Management Program is also included in the Looking After Country Together whole of government project, led by the Department of Environment and Resource Management.</p>
<b>Other:</b>			
Oral Health Services	<p>Services are provided via Community and School Oral Health Services mobile and fixed clinics.</p>	<p>These services are funded from Queensland Health Corporate and Health Service District funds.</p>	<p>Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in Queensland Health's annual report and Service Delivery Statement.</p>

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Services	These services include a range of prevention, health promotion, assessment, counselling, early identification and intervention, treatment and educational services to minimise alcohol, tobacco and other drug related harm.	These services are funded through a range of programs or health services within the Queensland Health budget and Commonwealth funds.	Performance targets and overall financial reporting are published in Queensland Health's Annual Report and Service Delivery Statement.
HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C and Sexual Health (HAHCSH)	The program implements the whole of government <i>Queensland HIV, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmissible Infections Strategy 2005-2011</i> in the strategic priority areas of enabling environment; education and prevention; early detection, care management and treatment; training and professional development and research and surveillance. Programs are delivered through public, private and community based organisations, including 16 Queensland Health sexual health clinics and a range of prevention/education initiatives within Queensland Health coordinated across Queensland by six coordinators.	Funded through the Australian Healthcare Agreement and a combination of State and Commonwealth funding programs.	Annual Progress Report to Cabinet on the <i>Queensland HIV, Hepatitis C and Sexually Transmissible Infections Strategy 2005-2011</i> against strategy performance indicators. Commonwealth and State funding reporting requirements. Six monthly reports on activities by program coordinators. Six monthly funded NGO performance reports.
Offender Health Services	Offender Health Services is committed to delivering health and medical services to offenders in Queensland correctional centres that is consistent with services available in the community.  Services provided include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary health care medical services</li> <li>• Nursing interventions</li> <li>• Mental health</li> <li>• Dental</li> <li>• Optometry</li> <li>• Indigenous sexual health</li> <li>• Health promotion.</li> </ul>	Offender Health Services is State funded; however, a small amount of Commonwealth funding provides indigenous specific sexual health services.	Offender Health Services reports through standard Queensland Health processes only.

Table 11A.17

**Table 11A.17 Queensland, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Queensland Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Poisons Information	A 24 hour service is provided nationally through links between centres in various states, for the provision of information and advice to assist in the management of poisoning and suspected poisoning, education and promotion of poisoning prevention.	These services are funded from Queensland Health Corporate and Health Service District funds.	The Poisons Information centre is required to provide periodic reports on the extent and nature of calls, substances and caller type.

*Source* : Queensland Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.55.

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>			
<i>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</i>			
Aboriginal Health Promotion	Provision of health promotion initiatives that include community wide education and community development activities.	Funding is provided directly to individual Aboriginal Health Service providers by means of a Service Level Agreement with the Department of Health WA.	Regular reporting is required. Financial reporting each quarter and activity reporting twice per year. Various output measures are specified.
Aboriginal Primary Health Services	A range of primary health care services and programs are provided using a multidisciplinary approach in community settings focused on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Aboriginal health teams provide a strong linkage point with other mainstream providers for an integrated approach.	Funding is provided directly to individual Aboriginal Health Service providers by means of a Service Level Agreement with the Department of Health WA.	Regular reporting is required. Financial reporting each quarter and activity reporting twice per year. Various output measures are specified.
Community Drug Service Teams	WACHS is funded to provide the community drug service in the Midwest, Pilbara and Kimberley. These teams provide a free and confidential counselling and support service for those with alcohol and other drug issues.	Funding is allocated to WACHS from the Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO).	Reporting is based on 6-monthly activity and financial statements submitted to DAO.
Pilbara Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol (PADAP)	The WACHS Community Drug Service Team also incorporates the Pilbara Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Program (PADAP) which provides treatment and support services to Aboriginal people in the Pilbara with drug and alcohol problems, referred as part of the Department of Employment Workplace Relations (DEWR) work ready program. The Program staff consists of one coordinator and up to five Aboriginal Alcohol and Drug workers.	WACHS is contracted by the Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO) using funding from the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH).	Reporting is based on 6-monthly activity and financial statements submitted on behalf of WACHS by DAO to OATSIH.

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Aboriginal Child Health Interim Schedule	A comprehensive schedule of maternal and child contacts for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families with young children (0-5 years) in the Perth metropolitan area and some country regions. The approach builds on and strengthens the existing universal child health schedule by offering additional visits to families who do not wish to access mainstream child health services or those families who need additional support. A total of 20 contacts are offered during the first five years of life.	State funding is provided directly to individual area health services or regions.  Area health services or regions are responsible for delivering Aboriginal child health services.	Services are reported as Occasions of Service for non-admitted patients (HCARE).  Reports are produced for service planning and reviews.  Process and impact evaluation will be carried out in 2009.
Community Health 'at risk' Services (statewide)	Community health provides services for "at risk" populations that have a strong focus on collaboration and coordination between other parts of the health system, other government and non government agencies to improve access to services and address the social determinants of health.  "At-risk" services specifically focus on children, adolescents, young people and their families who are socially and economically disadvantaged and who are more likely to experience poor health outcomes because of their circumstances. Target groups include Aboriginal people, migrants, refugees and culturally and linguistically diverse groups. Services include; health surveillance, universal and targeted prevention, early identification and intervention, health promotion and education to improve health outcomes, disease control and immunisation, health care advice and specific family health programs.  An example of 'at risk' services include the Child and Adolescent Community Health Refugee and Migrant Health Team, who provide specialised services to meet the health and developmental needs of refugee children, adolescents and their families in the Perth metropolitan area.	State funding is provided directly to individual area health services or regions.  Area health services or regions are responsible for delivering 'at risk' services.	Services are reported as Occasions of Service for non-admitted patients (HCARE).  Reports are produced for service planning and reviews.

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
WA Country Health Service (WACHS) Health Promotion Program	<p>Health Promotion practitioners are based within regional public and/or primary health units coordinate health promotion programs. These practitioners work with internal and external stakeholders with a focus on enabling and building the capacity of individuals, communities and select populations to promote health. Key areas for programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobacco;</li> <li>- Mental health;</li> <li>- Alcohol;</li> <li>- Nutrition; and</li> <li>- Physical activity.</li> </ul>	<p>Funding for these services is mainly via core state health funding to Area Health Services.</p> <p>External funding (Commonwealth, - ABHI, and RHS) also funds some health promotion practitioners in WACHS.</p>	<p>The state program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service using a module in HCARE.</p>



## Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Subsidised Dental Care	<p>Dental care is provided to eligible financially disadvantaged people (pensioners and other recipients of benefit / allowance from Centrelink or Department of Veteran Affairs) via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Dental Clinics Metropolitan and Country;</li> <li>- Private practitioners participating in the Metropolitan and Country Patients' Dental Subsidy Schemes and the Private Orthodontic Subsidy scheme;</li> <li>- In addition, a Domiciliary Unit provides dental care for household patients. Dental care is also provided for special groups and institutionalised people; and</li> <li>- Aged Care Dental Program. This program provides dental care to residents of Registered Aged Care Facilities. Residents are eligible to receive free annual dental examinations and a care plan. Further treatment needs are advised and the patient is referred to an appropriate provider. Ongoing treatment is through one of the Government programs for eligible residents.</li> </ul>	<p>The Department of Health WA negotiates with Dental Health Services branch to provide funding directly to maintain the program.</p>	<p>Program measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to dental treatment for eligible people;</li> <li>• Average waiting times; and</li> <li>• Average cost of completed courses of adult dental care.</li> </ul>

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
WA Community Child Health Service (statewide)	<p>Child health services aim to promote improved health outcomes for babies, young children and their families across Western Australia through the provision of a range of universal and targeted programs. Services are delivered in child health centres, community based centres and in the home environment. Information and support is offered regarding parenting, child health and development, child behaviour, maternal health and wellbeing, child safety, immunisation, breast feeding and nutrition.</p> <p>WA offers a universal child health service that begins with a child health nurse visiting all mothers of new babies and a series of scheduled contacts for critical points in the child's development throughout the first four years. The service presents a unique opportunity to identify families experiencing difficulty in caring for their children and the early identification of children with developmental delays.</p>	<p>State funding is provided directly to individual area health services or regions.</p> <p>Area health services or regions are responsible for delivering child health services.</p>	<p>Services are reported as Occasions of Service for non-admitted patients (HCARE).</p> <p>Reports are produced as required for service planning and reviews</p> <p>Services are evaluated every three years.</p>
WA Country Health Service (WACHS) programs	<p>A range of women's health services are provided across WACHS in partnership with other government and non-government agencies which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sexual Transmitted Infection screening and treatment; and</li> <li>- Pap smear screening.</li> </ul>	<p>State funding is provided directly to area health service or regions.</p>	<p>Services are reported as Occasions of Services for non-admitted patients (HCARE).</p>

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Pit Stop Men's Health WACHS program	Pit Stop Men's Health program encourages men to have regular health checkups through attaching the concept of mechanical tune-ups for their cars to their own health. WACHS developed the package and distributes the package to a variety of government, non-government and community organisations across Australia who delivers the program. WACHS also delivers the program.	State funding was provided to set up the program.	Reporting provided on an annual basis.
Aboriginal Social and Emotional Wellbeing	Provide and refer to social and emotional well being services, including culturally secure information, support and advice services to Aboriginal communities, particularly those affected by family trauma, grief and loss, mental health problems, and those at risk of self harm, particularly youth.	Funding is provided directly to individual Aboriginal Health Service providers by means of a Service Level Agreement with the Department of Health WA.	Regular reporting is required. Financial reporting each quarter and activity reporting twice per year. Various output measures are specified.

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Innovation Health Services for Homeless Youth (IHSY) program	<p>IHSY is a program targeted to reach young people at high risk who are not accessing mainstream health services.</p> <p>IHSY services in WA target young people at high risk aged between 12 and 25, with flexibility at both ends of the age range in accordance with individual needs. They are delivered by a range of non-government and government agencies.</p> <p>There are currently 8 IHSY services in WA, examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Street Doctor: provides visible, accessible and non-judgmental mobile medical and related services to street present populations in the central Perth and Midland areas; and</li> <li>- Adolescent Mother Support Services: provides ante-natal and post-natal support to adolescent mothers aged 17 and under in the Perth metropolitan area.</li> </ul>	<p>IHSY program funds are jointly funded by State and Commonwealth, with funds allocated through service agreements with individual service providers.</p> <p>IHSY services are delivered by both non-government and government agencies.</p> <p>Child and Adolescent Community Health is responsible for overseeing delivery of services.</p>	<p>Annual reporting on IHSY service delivery and annual financial acquittals to Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.</p>
Child and Adolescent Community Health (CACH) Promotion Program (metropolitan)	<p>CACH health promotion practitioners work in partnership with clinicians within CACH, the local community and agencies to identify and implement group and community level responses to identified issues to deliver better health outcomes. The health promotion role provides a mechanism for interaction between health services, community members and other sectors, supporting and leading partnership development, health advocacy, policy development and review.</p>	<p>State funding is provided directly to CACH responsible for delivering the community health service within the metropolitan area.</p>	<p>Reports are produced for service planning and reviews.</p> <p>Annual reported to CACH Management.</p>

Table 11A.18

**Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
WA Community School Health Services (statewide)	<p>School Health Services aim to promote healthy development and wellbeing so students may reach their full potential.</p> <p>Services are delivered by community health nurses, allied health, Aboriginal health workers and health promotion staff. School Health Services have a strong prevention focus, with roles that can be categorised into three integrated areas: health promotion, early detection and specialist health expertise.</p> <p>School Health Services use surveillance activities and assessments to identify and monitor the health status of school-aged children throughout their school life. This system of early detection aims to ensure that children who may be at risk of developing health problems are detected as early as possible. Surveillance activities and screening programs are delivered at a population (universal), group or individual level (targeted).</p> <p>School health services have a strong presence in public secondary schools to provide primary health care for adolescents; health care planning for students with special issues; support for health -related curriculum; and, other school health promotion.</p> <p>Lifestyle Triple P is an example of an innovative program being piloted in WA School Health Services. The program provides lifestyle-specific parent training to families with overweight or obese children aged 5 to 10 years.</p>	<p>State funded program.</p> <p>Agreement between the Department of Education and Training and Department of Health which underpins the delivery of School Health Services. The Department of Education and Training part funds School Health Services in WA, as agreed in the MOU between the Departments.</p> <p>Area health services or regions are responsible for delivering school health services.</p>	<p>Services are reported as Occasions of Service for non-admitted patients (HCARE).</p> <p>Reports are produced as required for service planning and reviews.</p> <p>Narrative reports are also produced as required.</p>

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
WA Health Schools Project (WAHSP) (statewide)	<p>The WAHSP aims to promote and facilitate the implementation of best practice healthy eating and physical activity initiatives in schools. The project works with targeted schools to incorporate healthy eating and physical activity into school policies, facilitate community and school based initiatives, establish and strengthen existing partnerships, and support the development of healthy school environments to contribute to the prevention of obesity and chronic disease. Examples of WAHSP initiatives include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School kitchen gardens;</li> <li>• Encourage schools to become 'Crunch &amp; Sip' schools;</li> <li>• Promote and assist schools to support state wide media campaigns;</li> <li>• Parent education sessions;</li> <li>• Child education sessions;</li> <li>• Healthy school breakfast programs; and</li> <li>• Provide equipment to undertake physical activity during class and breaks.</li> </ul>	Australia Better Health Initiative (ABHI) funded til 2010.	Annual reporting to ABHI.

Table 11A.18

**Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
School Dental	<p>The School Dental Service provides free dental care to school children throughout the state ranging from pre-primary through to Year 11 and to Year 12 in remote localities. Care is provided by dental therapists under the supervision of dental officers from fixed and mobile dental clinics located at schools throughout WA.</p> <p>The program incorporates preventive strategies, which include oral health education for school children. Non-general and specialist services are referred to the private sector or where a child is eligible to attend, a Government clinic for subsidised care.</p>	<p>The Department of Health WA negotiates with Dental Health Services branch to provide funding directly to maintain the program.</p>	<p>Program measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of children enrolled and under care;</li> <li>• Dental Health status i.e. number of decayed / missing / filled teeth; and</li> <li>• Average cost of service per child.</li> </ul>

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
School Drug Education & Road Aware Program (SDERA)	<p>The Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO) funds the School Drug Education and Road Aware Program (SDERA) in Western Australia to offer a comprehensive program that emphasises professional development and community action.</p> <p>SDERA utilises a range of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the development and distribution of curriculum material to all schools in Western Australia;</li> <li>• teacher professional development;</li> <li>• support to schools in developing drug education programs and guidelines;</li> <li>• engagement of parents and communities at a local level;</li> <li>• evaluation and monitoring of outputs and regionally based consultancy support.</li> </ul> <p>The program also provides materials and support to implement the National Keeping in Touch Program for management of alcohol and drug problems within schools.</p>	<p>Funding is provided by the Prevention Branch of DAO to the Catholic Education Office that oversees the administration of the School Drug Education and Road Aware program.</p> <p>This program operates across all school sectors (government, independent and catholic).</p>	<p>Annual reporting to DAO as part of contract management. A DAO representative also sits on the Board of Management and receives regular financial and progress updates.</p> <p>Annual reporting to DAO as part of contract management.</p>
WA Country Health Service (WACHS) immunisation program	<p>WACHS is the primary provider of child and school immunisation schedules. They are also a significant provider in the adult program.</p>	<p>State and Commonwealth funding.</p>	<p>HCARe, AICR and year 7 database reporting occasions of service and coverage.</p>



### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
BreastScreen WA	<p>Responsible for the leadership, strategic planning, management, coordination and service delivery of the state-wide breast cancer screening program.</p> <p>BreastScreen WA provides free mammograms to asymptomatic women over 40 years of age. The primary target group for the service is women aged 50 to 69 years.</p> <p>Services are provided at eight metropolitan clinics and by four mobile screening vans that visit outer metropolitan areas and country towns every two years.</p>	<p>Funding for cancer screening services is provided through state funds and the joint State/Australian Government National Health Agreement (NHA).</p>	<p>Annual data reporting to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare for BreastScreen Australia, six monthly to WA Department of Health and regular published statistical reports.</p>
WA Community Health Child Development Services	<p>Child development services provide a range of assessment, early intervention and therapy services to children with, or at risk of developmental disorders and delay. Services are provided at various sites across the metropolitan area and within Western Australia Country Health Services by a range of professionals including speech pathologists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, clinical psychologists, social workers, nurses, podiatrists, child care assistants, therapy assistants, audiologists, paediatricians and medical officers, along with administrative staff.</p> <p>Services are delivered out of a range of settings including community based child development centres, day-care, school and the home environment.</p> <p>Child development services also play a key role in health prevention and promotion through the delivery of community education, professional development and programs aimed at preventing the occurrence of a delay/disorder, minimising the impact of a disorder/delay and/or preventing the progression of a disorder/delay.</p>	<p>State funding is provided directly to individual area health services or regions that are responsible for delivering the service.</p>	<p>From 2010 the Child Development Information System (CDIS) will enable routine management and performance reporting.</p>

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
WA Country Health Service (WACHS)	<p>A range of screening services are provided across WACHS in partnership with other government and non-government agencies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Trachoma and trichiasis;</li> <li>· Aboriginal ear program; and</li> <li>· Lifestyle risk factor (in some areas).</li> </ul>	State and Commonwealth funding.	<p>HCARe reporting occasions of service.</p> <p>Trachoma data base.</p>
Australian Better Health Initiative for the delivery of Indigenous healthy lifestyles	The delivery of various programs and activities that target the prevention and reduction of chronic disease conditions in the Aboriginal community.	Funding is provided direct to individual Aboriginal Health Service Providers by means of a Service Level Agreement. The original source of funding is the Council of Australian Governments.	<p>Regular reporting is required.</p> <p>Financial reporting each quarter and activity reporting twice per year.</p> <p>Various output measures are specified.</p>
Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme	The scholarship scheme promotes and fosters the development of Aboriginal people undertaking health education training.	Funding is provided to individual recipients by the Office of Aboriginal Health, Health Department WA.	Evidence of academic achievement.
Violence and Child Abuse Prevention	<p>Intergovernmental Summit on Violence and Child Abuse in Indigenous Communities (2006) resulted in funding to The Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO) in order to provide additional resources to regional Community Drug Service Teams (Wheatbelt, Goldfields, Midwest, and Kimberley).</p> <p>It also provides for Aboriginal workforce development activity at DAO.</p>	Funding is allocated to DAO from the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health (OATSIH).	Reporting is based on 6-monthly activity and financial statements submitted by DAO to OATSIH.

## Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objectives:</b>			
<b>Providing timely and high quality healthcare that meets individual needs throughout the lifespan</b>			
<b>Ensuring continuity of care where more than one service type and/or ongoing services are required</b>			
Chronic Disease Management	<p>A range of non-hospital care is provided across the spectrum of chronic disease management including diabetes management and asthma management. The South Metropolitan and North Metropolitan Area Health Services also run condition specific programs for patients with Chronic Pulmonary Disease (COPD), diabetes and Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) at high risk of hospitalisation.</p> <p>The program is multi-disciplinary and educates patients on symptom monitoring, action planning and self efficacy as well as supporting access to health and social care services in a timely manner to prevent deterioration of their condition and ultimately reduce hospitalisation. The multidisciplinary teams include nursing, dietetics, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, podiatry and social work. Aboriginal Health Liaison Officers facilitate and improve access to services and programs for the Indigenous population.</p> <p>The service provides care co-ordination and planning, individual and group education and physical rehabilitation, and action planning. Extensive collaboration and linkage with government community health services, non-government providers, Divisions of General Practice and GPs enables the team to integrate services to support ongoing patient self-management.</p>	<p>Funding for these services is mainly via core State Health funding to Area Health Services.</p>	<p>The state program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service using a module in HCARE.</p> <p>In some areas quantitative and qualitative data is collected including client questionnaires and clinical outcome measures.</p> <p>Program measures include numbers of clients and referrals. Area health services also require quarterly reporting of HR, OSH and quality measures.</p> <p>SMAHS is reporting hospital service utilisation before and after participation to the Area Health Service for consideration of effectiveness.</p>

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Disease Management Unit	A multidisciplinary model of care which provides community based medical stabilisation with a general physician to improve chronic conditions and access to services. The service reduces the need for outpatient and emergency department presentations for a complex group of patients with multiple co-morbidities.	The Department of Health WA negotiates with Area Health Services using service specifications. Funding is provided directly to the Area Health Service.	The program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service.
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) Linkage program	A tertiary-community based program providing community based specialist medical, nursing and physiotherapy services to patients with COPD. The program replaces traditional outpatient appointments in the hospital setting to improve patient attendance and experience as well as ongoing care and support.	Funded through a tertiary hospital with accommodation and support services provided through Area Health Service Arrangements.	Monthly and quarterly activity reports along with hospital admission comparisons of program patients against the COPD usual care patient group within WA Health.
Adult Allied Health – Peel and Rockingham Kwinana Health Service, SMAHS	Community based individual and group therapies for adults with diabetes and diabetes related co morbidities such as, chronic pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, chronic pain, falls risk, obesity, rheumatic disease, orthopaedic dysfunction and musculoskeletal pain and dysfunction. Services include physiotherapy, occupational therapy, podiatry, social work, diabetes education, continence services and dietetics.	The Department of Health WA negotiates with Area Health Services using service specifications. Funding is provided directly to the Area Health Service.	Individual services collect and report qualitative and quantitative program data including: number of new referrals, waiting time, occasions of service and numbers of discharges.
Sexual health services WA Country Health Service (WACHS)	Sexual health services are primarily the responsibility of community health staff with support and coordination from Public Health units in rural and remote WA. This includes small sexual health teams in the Kimberley, Pilbara and Goldfields regions of the WA Country Health Service, these being regions with endemic proportions of STIs within their populations.	Funding for these services is mainly via core state health funding to Area Health Services.	The state program measure for all non-admitted patient services is Occasions of Service using a module in HCARE.

Table 11A.18

### Table 11A.18 Western Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the WA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO)	<p>The Drug and Alcohol Office (DAO) provides or contracts a statewide network of services relating to prevention, treatment, professional education and training.</p> <p><b>Prevention</b> includes a range of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prevention and early intervention programs and services;</li> <li>• community based education programs; and</li> <li>• public health prevention campaigns and support for regional prevention networks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment</b> includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• outpatient and inpatient withdrawal;</li> <li>• assessment and counseling;</li> <li>• rehabilitation;</li> <li>• community-based pharmacotherapy;</li> <li>• supported accommodation; and</li> <li>• treatment for people engaged in a range of diversion programs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Workforce development</b> initiatives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education and training for a range of human service professionals in health, justice, child protection, community services and for specialist alcohol and drug workers;</li> <li>• clinical placements; and</li> <li>• Indigenous workforce development including nationally recognised certificate III programs for Aboriginal alcohol and drug workers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Information</b> services include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol and Drug Information Service (ADIS);</li> <li>• Parent Drug Information Service (PDIS); and</li> <li>• Library and Resource Centre.</li> </ul>	<p>Funding to DAO is allocated through WA Department of Health.</p> <p>Funds are allocated within DAO to three main service delivery areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• direct government treatment services;</li> <li>• prevention and workforce development; and</li> <li>• non-government funded service providers.</li> </ul>	<p>DAO reports financial, performance indicator and information on activity and outcomes related to State Government goals as a Statutory Authority (Western Australian Drug and Alcohol Authority) in its Annual Report to Parliament.</p> <p>Performance reporting at State level is through the Treasury budget statements and this is through WA Health as a service.</p> <p>At a National level, performance reporting is provided against the National Health Agreement (NHA) and the Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy (through the Department of Health and Ageing).</p>

Source: WA Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.56.

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>			
<i>General</i>			
GP Plus Health Care Centres	The Centres provide a focal point within the community where a range of primary health care service providers work together to enable improved coordination and delivery of care. The centres operate in collaboration with local general practitioners and make it easier for the local community to access a broader range of allied health, mental health, drug and alcohol, nurse practitioner, counselling and other support services closer to home.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Drug and Alcohol Services	Four metropolitan clinics which provide free, confidential services, including counselling, assessment and referral for people from any age group with alcohol and other drug related problems; counselling and support for family members and friends; specific services for Aboriginal and young people; and consultation, education and training for other professionals on alcohol and other drug issues. Services also provided across a number of locations in country South Australia. Includes a 24-hour telephone information, counselling, and referral service for the general public, concerned family and friends, students and health professionals.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Ambulance Services	South Australia has a total of 107 stations state wide which are staffed by both full-time paramedics and a network of volunteers. The services provided include: 000 emergency ambulances and paramedics; patient transport services to attend to non-emergency cases; education and training for salaried and voluntary staff; and community education.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Home nursing	A large non-government organisation receives Government funding towards providing a 24 hour, seven day nursing services to people in their homes or residential care facilities. The services provided include: post acute care; palliative care and bereavement support; wound care; medication management; continence management; cystic fibrosis care; and stomal therapy. A 24 hour telephone based advice, information and support service is also provided to clients.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Sexual Health	A large non-government organisation which receives government funding towards providing a broad range of sexual and reproductive health services within a primary / public health framework. Provides comprehensive and confidential sexual health care including: contraceptive advice, supply and prescription; gynaecological issues; sexual health assessment; safer sex information; sexually transmitted infection checks and treatment; sexual relationship problems; women's health, including Pap smears, breast checks and menstrual issues; pregnancy testing, ECP supply; unplanned pregnancy options and counselling; fertility issues; and abuse and violence issues.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial reporting data

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<i>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</i>			
Aboriginal Dental Liaison Project	A program to increase attendance of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in mainstream dental services.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Access Program	A range of primary and secondary health care services (including: transport, parenting programs, clinical services; and adult and child health checks) provided through general practice and allied health teams in rural areas through Kokotinna Tappangga and Purrunga Waingga in metropolitan areas.	Recurrent Australian Government funding provided to a non-government organisation	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting to non-government organisation
Aboriginal Primary Health Care Services	A range of primary health care services and programs provided by multidisciplinary teams from community settings that are aimed at prevention, early intervention and community capacity building to protect the health and wellbeing of the community.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	Across country areas services are managed through community health or community controlled Aboriginal Health Services. Programs have been implemented in line with the National Framework for Improving the Health and Well-being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, the SA Aboriginal Health Policy 2007 and Cultural Respect Framework for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Reporting requirements as per the National Strategic and SA Health's monthly activity and financial data reporting.



Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Aboriginal Programs – Drug and Alcohol Services	The Aboriginal Programs Unit is responsible for identifying, developing and evaluating state wide strategies and systems that effectively respond to the needs of Aboriginal people and communities affected by substance misuse, including tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, pharmaceuticals and volatile substances. Undertaken in partnership with Aboriginal organisations and communities.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Aboriginal Substance Misuse Connection Program	A dedicated alcohol and drug treatment service for Aboriginal people within the inner city of Adelaide with a focus on those who have complex needs and are homeless.	Recurrent State Government funding	Six monthly activity and financial data reporting
APY Lands Facility and Mobile Outreach Program	The facility provides a range of treatment and rehabilitation services for people on the APY Lands who are experiencing problems caused by substance misuse. Services aim to combat dependence and assist people to reintegrate into their communities.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting
Aboriginal health	Services provided include chronic disease, and child and maternal health programs for Aboriginal people in rural areas.	Recurrent Australian Government funding provided to a non-government organisation	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting to non-government organisation
Kinship Program	Strengthening families' initiative that holistically focuses on reducing the complexities and impacts of illicit drug use for Aboriginal families in metropolitan Adelaide.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding reviewed every two years	Monthly activity data reporting to State Government, six monthly activity data and yearly funding acquittal to Australian Government

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
New Arrival Refugees Program	Specialist services providing a range of early intervention, prevention and community capacity building initiatives to improve access to health services for new arrival refugees. Services provided by multi-disciplinary teams from specialist service and other primary health care centres. Services include: medical and nursing clinics; health information/education; immunisation; counselling; and capacity building for other health providers.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Drugs and young people	Designed to respond to drug use among young Aboriginal people in the Adelaide metropolitan area. Aim of the project is to work with at least twenty four young Aboriginal people aged ten to seventeen at any one time and collect data for research and evaluation to inform future planning and service delivery.	Funded for 18 months pending outcome of independent evaluation currently in progress.	Ongoing quarterly activity and financial data reporting to the Department of Premier and Cabinet Social Inclusion Unit and Steering Committee.
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
Community Nursing Services	A range of community nursing services are provided across country areas via home care nursing, palliative care, continence nursing, breast care and domiciliary care services.	Recurrent Australian and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Country Home Link	This service provides flexible packages of care to clients in country areas in their place of residence, including residential care facilities. There are two types of care packages: home supported discharge and hospital avoidance.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Family Home Visiting	A nurse led preventative parenting home visiting program for up to two years that focuses on ensuring the health and safety of infants, providing child development, enhancing the parent-infant relationship and connecting families to community supports.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Postnatal Home Visit	Offered to families by a child and family health nurse following the birth of a baby. The service enables family, child development and health issues to be identified early and to promote optimal development through early access to child health services, parenting information and support pathways for families.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
<i>Overcoming socioeconomic barriers</i>			
Community Dental Service	Emergency and general dental care (including dentures) for adult holders of a concession card and their dependents in public dental clinics and contracted through private providers.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Specialist Dental Service	Specialist dental services for concession card holders provided in association with students of the University of Adelaide.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
<i>Overcoming social isolation barriers</i>			
Street to Home Program	A primary health care service for people sleeping rough.	Funded by SA Health and Department of Families and Communities under a three year agreement. Current agreement runs from 2009 to 2012	State – monthly Australian Government – via Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) National Data Collection Agency

Table 11A.19

**Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Maternal and child health	<p>Primary health care centres provide a number of programs such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antenatal Shared Care Program, including Aboriginal specific antenatal, birthing and postnatal programs.</li> <li>• A community midwifery program provides antenatal, birthing (including home births) and postnatal services to vulnerable women in the northern Adelaide region</li> <li>• Pregnancy to parenting programs offer support and education to families where there are vulnerable infant risk factors, in the early pregnancy to early parenting period, including counselling antenatal education classes; postnatal reunion; young and pregnant; birth and babies; breastfeeding education; and postnatal support group.</li> </ul>	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A culturally appropriate Aboriginal birthing initiative is provided from Pt Augusta.</li> </ul>	Commonwealth and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Women's health and wellbeing	<p>A number of specific women's health centres in the metropolitan area provide a range of primary health care services and programs for women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services include: health education/promotion; sexual health clinics; well women clinics; mental health and therapeutic and lifestyle counselling interventions; chronic conditions self management group programs and multicultural women's support and advocacy.</li> <li>• Support is offered to some specific groups of women such as older women, same sex attracted women, indigenous women, women of newly arrived communities from countries which practice female genital mutilation)</li> <li>• Women's Health Statewide focuses on mental health and violence</li> </ul> <p>Primary health care services for women are provided through community health services across country areas.</p>	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Men's health and wellbeing	<p>A range of primary health care services and programs provided by multidisciplinary teams from community settings that are aimed at prevention, early intervention and community capacity building to protect the health and wellbeing of the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men's shed programs</li> <li>• Northern Violence Intervention Program provides services for men, women and children focussing on stopping men's use of violence and maximising safety of women.</li> </ul>	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Youth health and wellbeing	<p>Primary health care and sexual health services for youth are provided through community health services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Across country areas community health workers work in partnership with Youth Advisory Committees through Local Councils to meet the needs of rural youth</li> <li>• Child, Adolescent Mental Health Services and a network of community based teams provides mental health services to children and young people up to 18 years and their families who are experiencing emotional, behavioural or psychiatric problems. This includes: a therapeutic service; child and family specialists, individual or family counselling; and information, training and consultation to general practitioners, schools and other agencies.</li> </ul>	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	<p>The Second Story Youth Health Service provides health information, assessment and referral, sexual health, medical and nursing clinics, counselling and group programs. Clients are young people aged 12–25 years from key population groups, including ATSI; young people under Guardianship of the Minister, in care or involved in the justice system; young parents; newly arrived; at risk of harm, same-sex attracted, or risk of developing chronic disease.</p>	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

**Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Children's health and wellbeing	<p>The Early Intervention Pilot Program, in partnership with SAPOL, is a diversion program targeting young people aged under 18 who have been apprehended for offences related to alcohol and drugs. The program diverts the target group from the criminal justice system into the health system for attendance at a health assessment and alcohol information session with a qualified health professional.</p> <p>Headspace is a mental health counselling program for young people.</p> <p>Child development, rehabilitation and early intervention programs are provided from primary health care centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specialist paediatricians, rehabilitation specialists and allied health staff assess children with specific behavioural and cognitive issues. Referrals are made to appropriate specialists.</li> <li>• Multidisciplinary interventions for children 0–4 years of age with or at risk of developmental delays. Service models are 1:1; group and supported playgroups options for families. Children are prioritised according to levels of active adversity. Guardianship of the Minister and Aboriginal children are of the highest priority.</li> <li>• Early Intervention programs provide for early childhood intervention consultants work within their local community to assist parents access support services for their children 0–8 years with a disability and/or developmental delay.</li> </ul>	<p>Three year Commonwealth Government funding</p> <p>Commonwealth funding provided to a local Division of General Practice</p> <p>Recurrent State Government funding</p>	<p>Six monthly progress reports</p> <p>Division of General Practice reports activity and financial data direct to Commonwealth</p> <p>Monthly activity and financial data reporting</p>

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
	School dental services provide regular preventively focused general dental care for pre-school aged, primary and secondary school children under 18 years of age.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	Child protection and advocacy services assess and treat children from birth to 18 years and their families where there are suspicions of child abuse and neglect. Provide telephone consultations with Families SA, Police and health workers; undertakes interagency strategy discussions, provides forensic medical assessment and crisis psychosocial response; psychological and parenting assessments; therapy for children and families.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Immunisation	Vaccinations offered as part of the National Immunisation Program.	Commonwealth and State Government funding	Providers enter data onto the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register as registered providers
Screening	BreastScreen SA provides breast cancer screening for women over the age of 40 years with the primary target age group being women aged 50 to 69 through screening mammography. Services are provided across six fixed clinics and three mobile units.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting to State Government, and annual reporting to BreastScreen Australia
	Newborn Hearing Screening Program aims to screen all babies born in South Australia for significant hearing loss. Once diagnosed, the infant can be assessed for various treatments and interventions that will enable appropriate cognitive development.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting



Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Risk factor and lifestyle programs	The chronic disease community program aims to improve the quality of life for people living with chronic diseases. It provides targeted and tailored care packages with self managed support to assist people to better manage their health and well being, and integrated management plans are developed for all participants. The program has a demonstrated impact on decreasing acute exacerbations of the chronic illness and a reduction in episodes of unplanned hospitalisation.	Recurrent State Government Project Funding	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting
	Lifestyle and behavioural modification program which targets individuals identified at high risk of developing a preventable chronic disease.	Recurrent State Government Project Funding	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting
	A multi-strategy community-based childhood obesity prevention program involving community groups, schools and preschools, sporting clubs, retailers and others.	Commonwealth and State Government Project Funding over 5 years	Quarterly activity and financial data reporting

#### Objectives:

**Providing timely and high quality healthcare that meets individual needs throughout the lifespan**

**Ensuring continuity of care where more than one service type and/or ongoing services are required**

GP Plus Practice Practice nurses are placed in general practice to support general practitioners in the improved management of chronic conditions from early detection to complex co-morbidities.

State Government funding over 7 years

Monthly financial and activity data reporting

Table 11A.19

### Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs

Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Health Call Centre	Provides health advice and information to all South Australians via a free call service, available 24 hours a day, seven days per week, from everywhere in South Australia. Experienced, specially trained Registered Nurses provide triage; information; and advice. Nurses use a computerised decision support system that is based on clinical guidelines to advise callers on the best action to take, and when to take it. Callers are also able to find out about their local health services.	Commonwealth and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Hospital avoidance and early discharge	Provides flexible packages of care to clients in the metropolitan area in their place of residence (this includes residential care facilities). There are two types of care packages: home supported discharge; and hospital avoidance.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Transition from hospital to community	Provision of residential and community based care packages to transition hospital patients from an acute service back to the community resulting in decreased hospital length of stay and improved patient outcomes.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Support to Residential Facilities (SRFs)	Provision of allied health and nursing services to residents in SRFs who have complex health needs including disability, mental health and chronic conditions.	Tri annual State Government funding	Quarterly activity data reporting and yearly funding acquittal
HACC Services	Country Health SA provides services to the frail aged and younger disabled. Services include provision of equipment, in home support, transport, activity programs, day centres and community nursing.	Recurrent Commonwealth Funding	Quarterly financial and client activity.

Table 11A.19

**Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Regional Falls Prevention Program	Provides a regional approach to falls prevention and support for complex fallers with the aim of reducing disability and hospital presentations.	One off State Government Funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Parents of Children with Disabilities Support Group	Providing parent support groups in South Australia for parents of children with disabilities. These support groups are held in local community venues.	Commonwealth funding provided to a non-government organisation	Reporting from the non-government organisation back to the Commonwealth
<b>Other programs</b>			
Alcohol and other drugs	The Woolshed, is a therapeutic community for men and women aged 16 years or over with significant alcohol and/or other drug-related problems. The community operates as a drug-free environment and assists residents to develop living, work and interpersonal skills through a highly structured program involving group and individual counselling sessions, education, craft and recreation activities.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	City Watch House Nursing Program involves the assessment, treatment and referral of people held in police custody at the City Watch House and encourages people detained and referred by SAPOL to the DASSA nurse at the City Watch House to seek treatment.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	The Driver Assessment Clinic assesses drivers for alcohol and/or other drug dependency who have been referred by the Courts Administration Authority and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

Table 11A.19

**Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
	Drug and Alcohol Services SA, Tobacco Control Unit coordinates a range of tobacco control initiatives and community based programs such as Quit SA and the Tobacco Control Research and Evaluation Program.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
	The Good Sports Program works with community sporting clubs to assist them manage alcohol responsibly in their venues. The program challenges community and club culture around excessive alcohol consumption, underage drinking and drink driving.	Recurrent State Government funding and grant from Motor Accident Commission	Activity and financial reports to State Government, Australian Drug Foundation and Motor Accident Commission
	Day centres at Ceduna and Port Augusta provide a range of day care and non-residential rehabilitation and support services for people living in these communities to augment their sobering-up centres and mobile assistance patrols.	Recurrent Commonwealth Government funding	Six monthly activity and annual financial data reporting
	The Police Drug Diversion Initiative provides for people apprehended by police for minor drug offences to be diverted from the criminal justice system into education, assessment and treatment.	Annual Australian Government funding	Quarterly client activity and annual financial reports to the Commonwealth
	The Clean Needle Program aims to reduce the spread of blood borne viruses, including Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV, amongst injecting drug users and the broader community. Includes access to sterile injecting equipment.	Recurrent Commonwealth and State Government funding	Twelve monthly activity and financial data reporting to the Commonwealth

Table 11A.19

**Table 11A.19 South Australia, community health services programs**
*Programs funded by the SA Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Child Protection	Child Protection and Advocacy Service provide assessment and treats children from birth to 18 years and their families where there are suspicions of child abuse and neglect. Provide telephone consultations with Families SA, Police and health workers; undertakes interagency strategy discussions, provides forensic medical assessment and crisis psychosocial response; psychological and parenting assessments; therapy for children and families.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Oral Health	Various aged care oral health projects to improve the oral health of certain aged care populations, both in residential care and community living, by identification and referral to dental services.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting
Sexual health	Oral health program to develop and implement of a Lift the Lip referral tool for general practitioners, nurses and childcare workers. Rape and Sexual Assault Service provides 24 hour crisis response for recent sexual assault (age 16 or above) which can include crisis counselling; ongoing counselling and support; medical care and follow up medical care; collection of forensic evidence; group programmes; education, training and consultation for workers.	Recurrent State Government funding	Monthly activity and financial data reporting

*Source:* South Australian Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.57.

Table 11A.20

**Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09*

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>	<b>General</b>		
Primary Health	<p>Primary Health brings together a wide range of community and rural health services to meet both the needs of individuals and local communities.</p> <p><b>Community Health Centres</b> offer a variety of services including counselling and support, health promotion, medical, nursing, allied health services and accommodation and meeting spaces for visiting services including housing, disability, and family and child health services.</p> <p>Services vary from site to site based on community need and accessibility to similar services provided by government or a non-government provider.</p> <p>The size of sites also varies: Small sites provide a limited range of services generally based around community nursing.</p> <p><b>Rural Health Facilities</b> provide core primary health and community care services within a local community in addition to some inpatient sub acute beds. In addition some rural sites provide residential aged care and or accident and emergency services.</p>	<p>The majority of funding is allocated from the State budget.</p> <p>Area Health Services – North, South, N.West responsible for area spending and overseeing program delivery.</p> <p>Services are provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework.</p>	<p>Performance Information is collected and reported at the State level through Budget Papers, Annual Report, Key Activity and Performance Information reports and Tasmania Together.</p> <p>As required performance reporting is provided nationally through: National Minimum Data Sets, Reports on Government Services, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Healthcare Agreement, and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards</p>

Table 11A.20

### Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Primary Health contd.	<p><b>Palliative Care Services</b> – specialist palliative care clinicians work within a consultancy framework across the whole health sector to support primary health service providers in urban and rural areas to provide quality palliative care.</p> <p><b>Youth Health Services</b> offer young people aged 12 -24 years a flexible and confidential service including information, education, support, referral and counselling.</p> <p><b>Other Primary Health services</b> include Aged Care Assessment Teams, Community Equipment Scheme, Community Options Service, Community Rehabilitation Services, Community Therapy Services, (Physiotherapy, Speech Pathology, Occupational Therapy and Podiatry) Continence Services, Community Care, Day Centres, and Health Promotion Activities. These may be provided at a Community Health Centre, Rural Health Facility or as a visiting service across an entire region.</p> <p><b>Home and Community Care Services</b> provide a comprehensive range of community based services to frail older people and younger people with a disability and their carers to enhance independence of clients and avoid admission to inappropriate care settings.</p>	<p>Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.</p>	<p>As above</p> <p>As above</p> <p>As above</p>
		Jointly funded by the Australian and Tasmanian Governments	In accordance with HACC MDS requirements

Table 11A.20

### Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Primary Health contd.	<p><b>Regional Health Services</b> The Australian Government Rural Primary Health Program funds a number of rural health and well being programs in a number of rural communities. Programs include Multipurpose Services/Centres, Rural Health Services, More Allied Health Services (MAHS), Medical Specialist Outreach Assistance Program (MSOAP).</p>	Australian Government funds	Reporting in accordance with program specific requirements
<i>Overcoming cultural/language barriers</i>			
Interpreter Services	Tasmanian DHHS provides access to Interpreter Services for NESB clients in all health settings as required.	Services are purchased on an as needs basis	As per comments under general section
<i>Overcoming geographical barriers</i>			
Rural Health Facility Emergency Response	<p>Tasmania's Health Plan is based on explicit principles for sustainable service design. If services can be provided safely, effectively and efficiently then they should be delivered locally. Where centralization of services is necessary because of quality, cost and sustainability considerations access will be facilitated through patient and care support and service accountability arrangements.</p> <p>A range of services are provided on an outreach bases to rural communities from an urban hub such as Allied Health services, Aged Care Assessment Teams, Continence Services, MAHS, MSOAP.</p> <p>Accident and Emergency services provided at some rural sites and three sites also operate an ambulance service.</p>	As per comments under general section	As per comments under general section



Table 11A.20

### Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Telehealth services	Telehealth available at 140 facilities in Tasmania to facilitate clinical, administrative and professional education, supervision and development for State, Federal, NGO's and external organizations.		
Transport Services	A range of transport services to access health care is available to people who are transport disadvantaged either because of socio-economic circumstances or because health and disability preclude use or their own or public transport.		
<i>Overcoming socioeconomic barriers</i>			
	Any Primary Health Services that charge fees are means tested such that those in receipt of pensions and are health care card holders either pay a reduced fee or are exempt from fees.	As per comments under general section	As per comments under general section
<i>Overcoming social isolation barriers</i>			
Day Centres	Providing social support and activities for the frail, aged and people with a disability at DHHS Day Centre's around the State.	As per comments under general section	As per comments under general section
Emergency Management/Community Recovery Coordination	Emergency Management is responsible for whole of Agency coordination of DHHS diverse range of crisis and consequence management responsibilities and provides specialist advice as required.		
Other Residential Aged Care	Rural Health Facilities including multi-purpose services/centres provide residential aged care services where a viable non government provider is not available.	Australian Government funds that are supplemented by State government funding	

Table 11A.20

## Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Community Aged Care packages	Packages of low level care to assist clients to live independently in the community.	Australian Government funds	
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Youth health and wellbeing	Youth Health Services work with young people 12-24 yrs providing individual services targeted to young people who are vulnerable or 'at risk' and through group and community programs for young people.	State government funding Services delivered and managed within an Area Health Service framework	
Diabetes type 2 Demonstration Service	Type 2 Diabetes Primary Health Demonstration Service provides multi-disciplinary care for individuals referred by GP's in Northern Tasmania.		
Health Promotion Framework	Working in Health Promoting Ways: A Strategic Framework for DHHS establishes DHHS commitment to promoting safe, healthy individuals, workplaces and communities.		
<b>Objectives:</b>			
<b>Providing timely and high quality healthcare that meets individual needs throughout the lifespan</b>			
<b>Ensuring continuity of care where more than one service type and/or ongoing services are required</b>			
Palliative Care	Provides comprehensive assessment of the person seeking palliative care including pain and symptom management, emotional, social, spiritual, psychological and practical support.	As per comments under general section	As per comments under general section
Continence Services	Specialist assessment and prescribing of continence aids and appliances for clients over the age of 6 years.		
Orthotics & Prosthetics Service (OPST)	OPST provides inpatient and outpatient prosthetic and orthotic services for clients across hospital and community settings.		

Table 11A.20

### Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Community Equipment Scheme, Spinal Account and Contenance Aids	The CES and Spinal A/c provides standard and non-standard equipment and continence aids for clients to assist mobility and activities of daily living, surgical footwear, communication devices and minor home modifications for clients assessed and referred by an authorised clinician as part of their clinical management.		
Community Options Case Management Services (COS)	COS provides specialist case management services for complex, high needs clients from within the HACC target group. The model provides flexible, innovative and creative support to people with complex life situations.		
General Practice (GPs)	Provides funding to General Practice Workforce Tasmania to assist recruitment and retention of rural general practitioners. Provide support and contracts rural medical practitioners to provide services to rural health facilities around Tasmania.		
	Provide funding to GP Assist to support after hours medical support service for rural GPs.		
Aged Care Assessment Program	Aged Care Assessment Teams comprehensively assess the needs of frail older people and facilitate access to available care services appropriate to their care needs.	Jointly funded by Australian and State Governments	As per funding agreement requirements

Table 11A.20

**Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<b>Other programs</b>			
Oral health	Oral Health Services Tasmania provides emergency, general dental care, and dentures to eligible adults (holders of a Health Care or Pensioner Concession Card). Services are also provided to all children up to, but not including the age of 18. Oral Health Services Tasmania also engages in health promotion and prevention activities to promote oral health on a population basis.	The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.	Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers, the Annual Report, and Tasmania Together. Performance reporting is also provided nationally through the Report On Government Services, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (via the Australian Research Centre for Population Oral Health), and to the Australian Health Ministers' Conference via the National Oral Health Plan Monitoring Group.

Table 11A.20

**Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program area</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Alcohol and Drug Services	Alcohol and Drug Services, which provides a range of specialist alcohol and other drug interventions and treatments at both individual and population levels.	The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.	Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers, Annual Report and Key Activity and Performance Information reports. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania Together, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Healthcare Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards.
Population and Health Priorities	Population and Health Priorities focuses on population groups (including Indigenous health and women's and men's health) and implements programs aimed at preventing or reducing risk factors that lead to chronic conditions.	The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.	Performance Information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers, Annual Report and Key Activity and Performance Information reports. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania Together, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Healthcare Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards.

Table 11A.20

### Table 11A.20 Tasmania, community health services programs

Programs funded by the Tasmanian Government during 2008-09

Program area	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Public and Environmental Health Services	Public and Environmental Health Services monitors the health of the Tasmanian population, and implements programs to protect and promote health.	The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.	Performance information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers, Annual Report and Key Activity and Performance Information reports. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania Together, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, National Healthcare Agreement and Australian Council of Healthcare Standards.
Children and Family Services	Children and Family Services provides services for child protection, child health and parenting, psychological support and therapeutic services, family violence counselling and support, the community support program, which funds services provided by community sector organisations, and gambling support.  Work has commenced to establish Gateway and Integrated Family Support Services in each of the four service areas across the state. Gateway Services will provide a single well publicised access point to receive referrals from community members and professionals and connect children and families in need with Integrated Family Support Services.	The service is provided in accordance with the Tasmanian Government's Output Budgeting framework. Services are funded through identified outputs within the DHHS budget.	Performance information is collected and reported at the state level through Budget Papers, Annual Report and Key Activity and Performance Information reports. As required performance reporting is provided nationally through National Minimum Data Sets, Report On Government Services, Tasmania Together, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, and National Healthcare Agreement.

Source: Tasmanian Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.58.

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<b>Objective: Improving access to services</b>			
Remote Health	The role of the Remote Health Branch is to ensure that evidence-based, best practice primary health care services are delivered to the remote population throughout the Northern Territory from 54 remote health centres. Services include the provision of 24-hour emergency care, primary clinical care, population health programs, referral and access to retrieval, medical and allied health specialist services, provision of essential medications and management of chronic illness. Services are delivered by multidisciplinary health teams at remote health centres located throughout the NT. Around 90 per cent of all consultations and health contacts at remote health centres are with Aboriginal people. However, services are equally accessible to non-Aboriginal residents and non-residents, such as tourists.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. Some external funding is provided by the Department of Health and Ageing through the Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report. The Department of Health and Families has been working for some time with the Commonwealth Office of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health in the development of core primary health care indicators that will be collected by Government and non-Government remote primary health care providers across the NT beginning in 2009.

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Maternal/Child/ Youth Health Services	<p>The role of the Remote Outreach Midwives includes sharing evidence based information and providing education to Remote Area Nurses/Midwives and providing clinical expertise and services in the absence of a midwife. The Midwifery Group Practice is an urban based continuity of midwifery care model that will further enhance current maternity services to women residing in the Wadeye and Maningrida communities. Child health services such as growth promotion and monitoring, vaccination, general child health advice and support, are provided by registered nurses in town-based community care centres and by nurses and Aboriginal Health Workers in remote community health centres. Remote health staff are supported by visiting child health nurses, Aboriginal Health Workers and District Medical Officers and some communities have a resident community child health worker. Antenatal care is available in all remote health centres and enhanced by the Strong Women, Strong Babies, Strong Culture Program.</p>	<p>These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget.</p>	<p>Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.</p>
Oral Health Services	<p>Oral Health Services provide free assessment and treatment to all children up to school-leaving age and to adults holding a current Healthcare Concession Card or Pensioner Concession Card. Services are provided from community and school based clinics in urban areas and in clinics in health centres and mobile trucks in remote communities. Community level and individual oral health promotion activities are also conducted.</p>	<p>These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget.</p>	<p>Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.</p>



Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
<b>Objective: Promoting health and preventing illness, early detection</b>			
Preventable Chronic Disease Services	Preventable Chronic Disease Services provide policy and professional advice and support to health professionals in both government and non-government services across the NT. This involves providing direction about early detection and management of chronic diseases, including the development of clinical guidelines, health systems, registers and recall systems, and quality improvement processes. The program also provides direction and support for primary prevention and health promotion for chronic disease risk factors.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report. Chronic disease indicators included in the new Aboriginal health KPI's.
Public Health Nutrition and Physical Activity services	Public health nutritionists provide training and support to primary health care teams to assist in the promotion of good nutrition and physical activity to the community, and in management of people with nutrition related conditions. In urban areas, they offer individual and group consultations through community care centres. They also work with agencies outside the health sector to promote regular participation in physical activity and improved nutrition and better food supply, for example in remote community stores.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report.

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Health Promotion Strategy Unit	<p>The Health Promotion Strategy Unit (HPSU) is tasked with strengthening the capacity for effective health promotion across the Department of Health &amp; Families (DHF). This involves facilitating a uniform understanding of health promotion across the DHF; reducing divisions between program areas by providing strategic and policy support to key staff; and a renewed commitment to the planning and development of a sustainable health promotion workforce through greater investment into research, evaluation, education and training. A key focus has been to build relationships with educational institutions and research bodies. The HPSU has a key role in providing leadership in relation to Priority Area Action 1 in the DHF Corporate Plan, which relates to promoting and protecting good health and preventing injury.</p>	<p>These services are funded through an identified unit within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. Additional funding has been provided through the Expanding Health Service Delivery Initiative (2008-2010) for Senior Health Promotion Officers.</p>	<p>Regular reporting against the 2008-2009 HPSU Business Plan. Reporting against the Expanded Health Service Delivery Initiative (EHSDI). Performance targets against key aspects of Divisional and Corporate Plans. Financial reports are published in the Department of Health and Families Annual Report. We are also in the process of rolling-out a web-based health promotion Quality Improvement Program Planning System (QIPPS) across the Health Services Division, which supports a co-ordinated evidence-based approach to best-practice in health promotion. The application of QIPPS is now incorporated into the Corporate Plan.</p>

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Women's Health Strategy Unit	The Women's Health Strategy Unit (WHSU) develops strategic directions in partnership with government and community stakeholders. Ongoing focus in the past year has included implementation of the Department's Domestic and Family Violence Policy; recruitment of a Coordinator for the Women's Information Centre in Alice Springs; greater collaboration with Office of Women's Policy (OWP) regarding common work in the NT Women's Policy Framework, particularly with OWP moving to the Department; collaboration with OWP and the Health Promotion Strategy Unit regarding gender equity measures in line with the development of national men's and women's health policies.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Community Services budget.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report.
School Health Services	The aim of the school health service is to ensure school aged youth engage in their health and wellbeing to make informed choices that promote optimal future health and life outcomes. Health Promoting School Nurses support delivery of health education in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• smoking, alcohol and other drugs</li> <li>• nutrition</li> <li>• physical activity</li> <li>• health and well being</li> <li>• sexual health.</li> </ul> They also work with the school community to plan, develop, implement and evaluate school identified health promoting programs, policies and strategies.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.

Table 11A.21

### Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs

Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09

Program	Description	Budgetary context	Reporting
Well Women's Cancer Screening	Well Women's Cancer Screening incorporates two national programs both of which aim to detect cancers at an early stage to prevent mortality and morbidity: 1. BreastScreen NT, which is a free breast x-ray screening program targeted at women with no breast symptoms aged 50 to 69. Clinics are provided in Alice Springs, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Darwin, Palmerston and Nhulunbuy. 2. The NT Cervical Screening Program encourages women between the ages of 20 and 69 who have been sexually active to have a pap smear every two years. The NT Pap Smear Register is a backup reminder system, sending women and their doctors a letter if they are overdue for their next pap smear. Unless they choose not to be, women are automatically placed on the register when they have a pap smear. It also funds a network of women's health educators across the NT.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. Additionally, federal funding is provided for family planning services through the Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreement (PHOFA).	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report. Additionally the Community Health Branch reports against the Palmerston Regional Plan. WWCS prepares reports for PHOFA, National Aboriginal Health Performance Indicators, and annually the Productivity Commission, Safety Monitoring of the National Cervical Screening Guidelines, National accreditation standards, Australian Government National Public Health Expenditure Reports, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Monitoring report for cervical and breastscreen.
Australian Bat Lyssavirus Pre and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (and rabies post exposure) Service	CDC Darwin provides rabies vaccine for pre-exposure prophylaxis to Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABL) to persons at risk due to occupational exposure. Post-exposure rabies immunoglobulin and vaccine is administered in Darwin and regional centres to those potentially exposed to both rabies virus (overseas) and ABL. Education programs are provided to the community and to occupational groups.	The program is funded through an identified budget within the Department of Health and Families. DoHA refunds 50 per cent of the cost of rabies immunoglobulin administered to people who are bitten or scratched by bats	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Community Services Annual Report.

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Rheumatic Heart Disease	NT wide program aims to reduce the burden of rheumatic heart disease amongst the Indigenous population by reducing the occurrence of acute rheumatic fever. The program provides health professionals and community members with best practice support, education, resource development and supply and patient care.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. External funding is also provided via DoHA.	Performance measures against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.
<b>Objectives:</b>			
<b><i>Providing timely and high quality healthcare that meets individual needs throughout the lifespan</i></b>			
<b><i>Ensuring continuity of care where more than one service type and/or ongoing services are required</i></b>			
Urban Community Health Services	The Community Health Branch provides services in mainly urban centres throughout the NT including Darwin, Nhulunbuy, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. Services include Child Youth and Family Health Services, Community and Primary Care Services (including social work, palliative care, specialist nursing services and a community resource team), Hearing Services, School Health Services and Home Birth Services (Darwin and Alice Springs). The Branch participates in regional and national primary health care reforms and seeks to improve access and equity to services for urban communities. The Branch also funds a number of non-government organisations to provide services to achieve outcomes within the areas of Child and Family Health, and Community and Primary Care.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. Additionally, federal funding is provided for Home And Community Care services delivered through the Specialist Nursing program.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report. Additionally the Community Health Branch reports against the Palmerston Regional Plan.

Table 11A.21

**Table 11A.21 Northern Territory, community health services programs**

*Programs funded by the NT Government during 2008-09*

<i>Program</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Budgetary context</i>	<i>Reporting</i>
Hearing Services	Hearing Services are provided in remote communities and urban centres and include identification of ear and hearing problems related to health and education failure as well as referral and follow-up for ENT services. Additional services include comprehensive diagnostic audiological evaluations of adults and children, and in conjunction with other agencies, the management of hearing loss and educational sequelae. A Neonatal Screening Program for permanent hearing loss is also operating in urban centres.	Services are funded as an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families. Additional funding to support audiological and ENT services has been provided through the AG Intervention and Closing the Gap funding. Additional funding for remote visits and training is provided through OATSIH.	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.
Sexual Health and Blood Borne Viruses Program	NT wide program aimed at prevention, treatment, surveillance and control of sexually transmitted infections and blood borne viruses such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C. The program operates five sexual health clinics, known as Clinic 34, in the major towns which cover urban, rural and remote areas. The program funds community based organisations supporting sexual health work. Other community based organisations are funded to operate needle and syringe and provide harm reduction initiatives, community and peer support and education.	The program is funded through an identified budget within the Department of Health and Families. Some external funding is provided via OATSIH.	Reporting is against the business plan of the NT Sexual Health Advisory Group and the more detailed Sexual Health and Blood Borne Virus Unit business plan.
TB Control Unit	The TB Control Unit covers screening of high risk groups (contacts, refugees, prisoners, health workers, fisherpersons); monitoring and administration of directly observed treatment for active TB and leprosy; remote community visits to implement preventive and early diagnostic strategies (treatment of latent TB infection, community screening); and provision of information to the public, service providers and governments.	These services are funded through an identified program within the NT Department of Health and Families budget. Some external funding is provided via Customs and DIAC for the Illegal Foreign Fisherman (IFF).	Performance targets against key functions of Community Health and Public Health Services. Financial reports are published in Department of Health and Families Annual Report.

Source : NT Government unpublished; 2010 Report, table 11A.60.

# 12A Health management issues — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 12.7 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Health Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

### Breast cancer

**Table 12A.1** Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent)

### Mental health

**Table 12A.2** Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2006-07

**Table 12A.3** Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status



# Breast cancer

Table 12A.1

**Table 12A.1 Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<b>2003–2004</b>									
Aged 40–49 years	11.0	5.1	27.1	11.4	5.7	15.5	5.1	7.4	14.4
Aged 50–59 years	28.8	35.4	45.5	28.3	33.0	38.7	24.0	22.1	33.4
Aged 60–69 years	35.8	33.8	47.1	41.9	34.6	na	na	21.8	37.5
Aged 70–79 years	23.8	19.3	33.2	22.4	11.3	na	na	11.6	23.2
Aged 80+ years	7.3	1.3	2.6	5.2	1.2	na	na	6.0	4.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	21.8	20.3	34.8	22.6	18.8	na	na	14.5	24.3
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	31.5	34.8	46.2	33.7	33.7	na	na	22.0	35.1
<b>2004–2005</b>									
Aged 40–49 years	7.0	4.1	26.7	12.5	7.5	17.8	5.6	6.1	13.2
Aged 50–59 years	28.7	32.0	46.4	27.6	32.4	36.4	32.0	21.0	33.1
Aged 60–69 years	36.5	32.2	51.0	37.0	35.0	na	na	23.4	38.2
Aged 70–79 years	14.4	19.4	32.4	23.5	11.6	na	na	9.3	19.8
Aged 80+ years	5.3	1.9	4.3	6.8	2.3	na	na	2.5	4.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	19.1	18.8	35.6	22.2	19.5	na	na	13.5	23.4
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	31.7	32.1	48.2	31.3	33.4	na	na	22.0	35.2
<b>2005–2006</b>									
Aged 40–49 years	4.6	3.0	25.4	12.8	7.5	16.8	4.1	5.6	12.0
Aged 50–59 years	32.1	28.9	46.1	27.8	31.4	32.3	38.8	21.3	33.8
Aged 60–69 years	41.1	32.5	48.9	36.3	31.6	na	na	25.0	39.1
Aged 70–79 years	9.5	21.4	28.5	23.1	9.9	na	na	8.6	17.0
Aged 80+ years	2.1	1.3	4.7	6.6	2.1	na	na	1.7	3.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	19.2	17.8	34.3	22.1	18.3	na	na	13.5	22.9
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	35.6	30.3	47.2	31.1	31.5	na	na	22.7	35.9
<b>2006–2007</b>									
Aged 40–49 years	5.5	3.2	24.2	13.9	8.6	12.4	2.8	5.3	11.9
Aged 50–59 years	34.0	27.0	43.7	28.9	31.8	30.8	31.0	22.1	33.7
Aged 60–69 years	42.0	33.4	45.9	37.4	33.1	39.7	47.1	22.8	38.5
Aged 70–79 years	10.1	18.8	28.4	18.9	9.5	na	na	8.0	16.4
Aged 80+ years	1.8	–	4.5	8.2	4.1	na	na	1.6	3.4
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.2	17.1	32.6	22.5	19.2	na	na	13.2	22.7
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	37.1	29.5	44.5	32.2	32.3	34.3	37.4	22.4	35.6
<b>2007–2008</b>									
Aged 40–49 years	6.6	3.1	24.7	14.3	9.9	12.6	5.8	4.6	12.5
Aged 50–59 years	34.5	23.9	45.2	27.2	30.8	29.0	23.5	22.6	33.7
Aged 60–69 years	40.8	33.3	48.3	36.5	32.8	55.6	76.0	25.0	39.0
Aged 70–79 years	10.1	15.7	30.6	18.7	13.4	na	na	7.1	16.8
Aged 80+ years	1.8	0.6	5.4	7.8	3.1	na	na	1.6	3.6
Age 40+ years (ASR)	20.5	15.8	34.0	21.9	19.8	na	na	13.3	23.0
Age 50–69 years (ASR)	37.0	27.6	46.4	30.8	31.6	39.5	44.2	23.5	35.8

**Table 12A.1 Participation rates of Indigenous women screened by BreastScreen Australia (24 month period) (first and subsequent rounds) (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic (d)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	-----	---------	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

ASR = age standardised rate.

- (a) The participation rate is the number of women resident in the catchment area screened in the reference period, divided by the number of women resident in the catchment area in the reference period based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) ERP data. Where service boundaries cross State localised areas, calculation of resident women is made on a proportional basis. If a woman is screened more than once during the reference period then only the first screen is counted. Catchment area: a geographic region based on service size in relation to the population, accessibility and the location of other services. It is uniquely defined for each service based on postcode or Statistical Local Area (SLA). Reference period is 24 months.
- (b) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.
- (c) Indigenous is defined as women who have self-identified as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent.
- (d) Residents of Victorian postcodes allocated to the Albury/Wodonga catchment (NSW jurisdiction) are included in Victoria's population estimate, accounting for the slight decrease in participation rates compared to those published by BreastScreen Victoria.

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

*Source:* State and Territory governments unpublished; ABS unpublished, *Experimental Estimates And Projections, Aboriginal And Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0; 2010 Report, table 12A.11.

# Mental health

Table 12A.2

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2006-07

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
<i>Episodes of residential mental health care (a), (b)</i>										
Number										
Indigenous	no.	15	26	..	np	2	10	1	np	60
Non-Indigenous	no.	377	968	..	178	115	627	73	6	2 344
Not reported	no.	1	9	..	np	4	106	7	np	127
Total	no.	393	1 003	..	181	121	743	81	9	2 531
<i>Rate per 10 000 people (c)</i>										
Indigenous	per 10 000 people	1.8	10.3	..	np	0.8	15.4	1.6	np	1.8
Non-Indigenous	per 10 000 people	0.6	1.9	..	0.9	0.8	12.8	2.1	0.5	1.2
Rate ratio (d)		3.0	5.4	..	np	1.0	1.2	0.8	np	1.5
Total	per 10 000 people	0.6	2.0	..	0.9	0.8	14.7	2.3	0.5	1.2
<i>Community mental health service contacts (a)</i>										
Number										
Aboriginal	no.	114 468	25 636	65 117	23 967	14 042	2 598	3 710	10 897	260 435
Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 402	1 681	7 514	123	166	31	8	62	11 987
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	12 137	1 760	4 299	1 335	763	23	199	297	20 813
Indigenous (b)	no.	129 007	29 077	76 930	25 425	14 971	2 652	3 917	11 256	293 235
Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander	no.	1 288 558	1 789 065	970 751	489 271	333 057	77 479	177 633	24 799	5 150 613
Not reported	no.	410 903	12 136	3 279	21 113	34 276	13 055	25 937	1 730	522 429
Total		1 828 468	1 830 278	1 050 960	535 809	382 304	93 186	207 487	37 785	5 966 277
<i>Rate per 1000 people (c)</i>										
Indigenous	per 1 000 people	996.3	1 022.1	595.3	359.7	528.9	181.3	902.5	180.8	629.3
Non-Indigenous (e)	per 1 000 people	255.4	349.3	245.8	253.3	243.1	189.4	596.8	167.2	279.8

Table 12A.2

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2006-07

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Rate ratio (d)		3.9	2.9	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.2
Total	per 1 000 people	269.7	353.3	256.7	257.9	249.3	189.2	602.9	172.3	288.0
<i>Specialised psychiatric care (f), (g), (h), (i)</i>										
Indigenous										
Separations	no.	1 915	361	1 219	607	362	np	np	440	4 904
Separation rate (c)	per 1 000 people	15.1	12.6	10.1	8.4	13.5	np	np	7.0	11.3
Patient days	no.	37 458	6 008	40 405	14 216	6 833	np	np	5 369	110 289
Psychiatric care days	no.	36 981	5 997	40 265	14 134	6 833	np	np	5 339	109 549
Average length of stay (overnight)	no.	19.7	16.7	34.9	23.6	19.5	np	np	12.8	23.0
Non-Indigenous (e)										
Separations	no.	37 344	27 095	24 791	11 389	10 775	np	np	544	111 938
Separation rate (c)	per 1 000 people	5.6	5.2	6.2	5.6	6.8	np	np	3.3	5.7
Patient days	no.	808 262	536 843	481 912	226 377	207 442	np	np	5 957	2 266 793
Psychiatric care days	no.	782 915	536 176	477 831	223 946	207 442	np	np	5 886	2 234 196
Average length of stay (overnight)	no.	22.6	20.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	np	np	11.2	22.0
Rate ratio (d)		2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.0	np	np	2.1	1.8

(a) Data for episodes of community residential care should be interpreted with caution due to the varying quality and completeness of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. Of the jurisdictions for which data are available, only Tasmania and the ACT considered their Indigenous data to be of acceptable quality. Data for community mental health contacts should be interpreted with caution. Across jurisdictions, the data quality and completeness of Indigenous identification varies or is unknown. Data are considered of acceptable quality for Queensland, WA, Tasmania, the ACT and the NT.

(b) Queensland does not have any government-operated residential mental health services.

(c) The rates were directly aged standardised against the Australian Estimated Resident Population as at 30 June 2001.

Table 12A.2 Specialised mental health care reported, by Indigenous status, 2006-07

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total	
(d)	The rate ratio is equal to the service use (episodes, contacts or separations) rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the service use rate for other Australians.										
(e)	Includes data for people where Indigenous status was missing or not reported.										
(f)	Separations for which care type was reported as Newborn with no qualified days and records for Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement have been excluded. Comprises separations with and without mental health-related principal diagnoses but with specialised psychiatric care.										
(g)	Interpretation of differences between jurisdictions needs to be undertaken with care as they may reflect different service delivery and admission practices and/or differences in the types of establishments categorised as hospitals.										
(h)	Includes only public hospital separations for the NT.										
(i)	Indigenous status data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT public hospitals are considered to be of acceptable quality for analytical purposes. Indigenous identification is likely to be incomplete and to vary among jurisdictions. Total includes data for these jurisdictions only.										

np Not published. ... Not applicable.

Source: AIHW 2009, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2006-07*, Mental health series no. 11, Cat. no. HSE 74 (internet only tables), Canberra; 2010 Report, table 12A.42.

Table 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Number</i>								
1999–2003								
Non-Indigenous	3 637	np	2 368	1 177	943	np	np	114
Indigenous	82	np	156	59	26	np	np	102
<b>Total</b>	3 719	np	2 524	1 236	969	np	np	216
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
1999–2003	15.1	np	32.0	23.9	27.0	np	np	41.6
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
1999–2003	11.3	np	13.5	12.7	12.6	np	np	16.0
<i>Number</i>								
2000–2004								
Non-Indigenous	3 347	np	2 344	1 131	916	np	np	125
Indigenous	90	np	153	63	32	np	np	110
<b>Total</b>	3 437	np	2 497	1 194	948	np	np	235
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2000–2004	14.7	np	31.2	22.4	26.4	np	np	40.7
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2000–2004	11.2	np	13.2	12.6	12.5	np	np	15.9
<i>Number</i>								
2001–2005								
Non-Indigenous	3 165	np	2 260	1 087	936	np	np	120
Indigenous	88	np	155	49	44	np	np	118
<b>Total</b>	3 253	np	2 415	1 136	980	np	np	238
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2001–2005	16.2	np	30.6	24.0	31.2	np	np	43.9
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2001–2005	10.3	np	13.1	12.1	12.1	np	np	17.2
<i>Number</i>								
2002–2006								
Non-Indigenous	2 896	np	2 116	1 013	897	np	np	109
Indigenous	76	np	139	60	45	np	np	115
<b>Total</b>	2 972	np	2 255	1 073	942	np	np	224
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2002–2006	12.7	np	26.4	21.7	40.8	np	np	44.6
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2002–2006	8.8	np	11.2	10.6	11.8	np	np	14.9
<i>Number</i>								
2003–2007								
Non-Indigenous	2 712	np	1 852	938	929	np	np	113
Indigenous	62	np	127	54	45	np	np	109
<b>Total</b>	2 831	np	2 003	1 032	974	np	np	223



Table 12A.3

Table 12A.3 **Suicide deaths, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2003–2007	10.6	np	22.9	23.3	40.6	np	np	41.2
<i>Non-Indigenous suicide rate per 100 000</i>								
2003–2007	8.3	np	9.7	10.4	12.1	np	np	15.2

(a) Suicide deaths include ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide due to limitations of data.

(b) By year of registration. Year-to-year variation can be influenced by coronial workloads.

(c) Data on deaths of Indigenous Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(d) Non-Indigenous includes Indigenous status 'not stated'.

(e) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Calculations of rates for the non-Indigenous population are based on data derived by subtracting Indigenous population projections from total population estimates and should be used with care. Rates are calculated on an age standardised basis using the indirect method.

**np** Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; 2010 Report, table 12A.64.

# 13A Aged care services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 13.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Aged Care Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 13A.1</b>	Target population data, by location ('000)
<b>Table 13A.2</b>	Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June
<b>Table 13A.3</b>	Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June
<b>Table 13A.4</b>	Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2009 (per cent)
<b>Table 13A.5</b>	HACC client characteristics, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.6</b>	Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per cent)
<b>Table 13A.7</b>	Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.8</b>	Aged care assessments
<b>Table 13A.9</b>	Government expenditure on aged care services (2008-09 \$ million)
<b>Table 13A.10</b>	Australian Government (DOHA) expenditure on services provided in mixed delivery settings, 2008-09 (\$ million)
<b>Table 13A.11</b>	Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2008-09
<b>Table 13A.12</b>	Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia at 30 June 2009: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness

Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
All Australians aged 70 years or more ('000)									
June 2005									
Major Cities	445.7	344.5	173.2	118.9	125.2	..	21.6	..	1 229.2
Inner Regional	154.4	109.7	102.3	23.5	20.9	32.6	..	..	443.4
Outer Regional	56.8	31.0	50.1	15.2	19.8	16.1	..	3.1	192.0
Remote	3.3	0.8	5.6	4.6	4.7	0.8	..	1.1	20.9
Very Remote	0.5	..	3.1	1.8	0.9	0.2	..	0.8	7.3
<b>All areas</b>	<b>660.7</b>	<b>486.0</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>171.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1 892.8</b>
June 2006									
Major Cities	453.9	352.6	177.6	122.2	127.0	..	22.3	..	1 255.4
Inner Regional	158.1	112.2	106.1	24.5	21.5	33.1	..	..	455.5
Outer Regional	57.8	31.4	51.8	15.7	20.1	16.5	..	3.2	196.5
Remote	3.4	0.8	5.8	4.8	4.7	0.8	..	1.1	21.5
Very Remote	0.5	..	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.3	..	0.8	7.6
<b>All areas</b>	<b>673.7</b>	<b>497.0</b>	<b>344.4</b>	<b>169.1</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1 936.5</b>
June 2007									
Major Cities	462.1	360.4	182.5	125.5	128.8	..	23.0	..	1 282.4
Inner Regional	162.2	114.7	110.1	25.6	22.1	33.8	..	..	468.5
Outer Regional	59.2	31.9	53.6	16.2	20.5	16.9	..	3.3	201.6
Remote	3.5	0.8	6.1	5.0	4.8	0.8	..	1.1	22.2
Very Remote	0.6	..	3.1	2.1	1.0	0.3	..	0.9	7.8
<b>All areas</b>	<b>687.6</b>	<b>507.8</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>174.4</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>1 982.5</b>
June 2008									
Major Cities	464.2	366.2	217.4	129.1	129.6	..	23.3	..	1 329.9
Inner Regional	164.3	113.5	91.0	27.0	21.5	34.4	..	..	451.7
Outer Regional	54.1	32.1	47.3	16.4	21.1	17.1	..	3.9	192.0
Remote	3.1	0.7	5.5	4.4	4.7	0.7	..	1.3	20.4
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	..	0.9	6.6
<b>All areas</b>	<b>686.0</b>	<b>512.5</b>	<b>363.9</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2 000.6</b>
June 2009									
Major Cities	473.2	373.7	223.6	133.1	132.1	..	24.2	..	1 359.9
Inner Regional	169.2	117.7	94.6	28.7	22.2	35.0	–	..	467.5
Outer Regional	55.7	33.2	48.8	17.3	21.7	17.6	..	4.1	198.4
Remote	3.2	0.7	5.6	4.6	4.8	0.7	..	1.4	21.0
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.9	1.6	0.9	0.3	..	0.9	6.9
<b>All areas</b>	<b>701.6</b>	<b>525.4</b>	<b>375.5</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>181.7</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2 053.7</b>

Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
People born in a non-English speaking country aged 70 years or more ('000) (d)									
June 2005									
Major Cities	132.2	121.6	33.3	33.9	32.4	..	5.9	..	359.4
Inner Regional	18.9	17.1	13.2	4.1	3.1	5.1	..	..	61.6
Outer Regional	7.0	4.0	9.5	2.4	2.8	2.2	..	1.1	28.9
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.2
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.3
<b>All areas</b>	<b>158.7</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>454.4</b>
June 2006									
Major Cities	134.9	124.8	34.3	34.8	32.8	..	6.1	..	367.6
Inner Regional	19.4	17.5	13.8	4.3	3.2	5.2	..	..	63.3
Outer Regional	7.2	4.0	9.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	..	1.1	29.7
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.3
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.4
<b>All areas</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>465.3</b>
June 2007									
Major Cities	137.5	127.9	35.4	35.7	33.2	..	6.3	..	376.0
Inner Regional	19.9	18.0	14.3	4.5	3.3	5.3	..	..	65.2
Outer Regional	7.4	4.1	10.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	..	1.2	30.6
Remote	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	..	0.2	3.5
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.6	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.5
<b>All areas</b>	<b>165.4</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>476.8</b>
June 2008									
Major Cities	118.2	110.0	30.4	30.7	28.6	..	5.4	..	323.3
Inner Regional	17.1	15.4	12.3	3.9	2.9	4.5	..	..	56.1
Outer Regional	6.3	3.5	8.8	2.2	2.5	2.0	..	1.0	26.3
Remote	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.1	..	0.2	3.0
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.4	0.5	0.2	–	..	0.1	1.3
<b>All areas</b>	<b>142.1</b>	<b>129.0</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>409.9</b>
June 2009									
Major Cities	133.9	130.9	30.6	31.9	31.8	..	6.1	..	365.1
Inner Regional	11.0	11.3	5.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	–	..	36.2
Outer Regional	3.5	2.5	6.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	..	1.2	17.8
Remote	0.2	–	0.6	0.3	0.3	–	..	0.1	1.5
Very Remote	–	..	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	..	–	0.5
<b>All areas</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>421.1</b>

Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 50 years or more ('000) (e)									
June 2005									
Major Cities	6.5	1.6	3.3	2.0	1.2	..	0.3	..	15.0
Inner Regional	4.9	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.3
Outer Regional	3.3	0.5	4.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	..	1.1	12.1
Remote	0.9	–	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	..	1.1	5.1
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.5	2.6	0.5	–	..	3.9	9.9
<b>All areas</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>52.4</b>
June 2006									
Major Cities	6.7	1.7	3.4	2.1	1.2	..	0.4	..	15.4
Inner Regional	5.1	1.3	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.6
Outer Regional	3.4	0.5	4.7	1.0	0.6	1.0	..	1.2	12.4
Remote	0.9	–	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	..	1.2	5.3
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.6	2.8	0.5	–	..	4.1	10.4
<b>All areas</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>54.1</b>
June 2007									
Major Cities	6.9	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.3	..	0.4	..	15.8
Inner Regional	5.2	1.4	2.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	..	..	10.9
Outer Regional	3.4	0.5	4.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	..	1.2	12.7
Remote	0.9	–	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.1	..	1.2	5.5
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.7	2.9	0.6	–	..	4.2	10.7
<b>All areas</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>55.6</b>
June 2008									
Major Cities	8.4	2.2	4.1	2.5	1.5	..	0.4	..	19.1
Inner Regional	6.2	1.7	3.3	0.6	0.3	1.2	..	..	13.2
Outer Regional	4.0	0.7	5.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	..	1.5	14.4
Remote	1.0	–	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	..	1.9	6.2
Very Remote	0.2	..	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	..	4.0	9.9
<b>All areas</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>62.8</b>
June 2009									
Major Cities	8.6	2.3	4.2	2.6	1.6	..	0.4	..	19.6
Inner Regional	6.4	1.7	3.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	–	..	13.8
Outer Regional	4.0	0.6	5.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	..	1.7	14.8
Remote	1.0	–	1.6	2.0	0.2	0.1	..	2.0	6.8
Very Remote	0.2	..	2.8	2.4	0.5	0.1	..	4.2	10.2
<b>All areas</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>

Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 50–69 years ('000) (e)									
June 2005									
Major Cities	5.4	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.0	..	0.3	..	12.6
Inner Regional	4.1	1.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	..	..	8.7
Outer Regional	2.8	0.4	3.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	..	1.0	10.1
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.9	4.2
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.0	2.1	0.4	–	..	3.4	8.1
<b>All areas</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>
June 2006									
Major Cities	5.6	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.1	..	0.3	..	13.0
Inner Regional	4.2	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	..	..	8.9
Outer Regional	2.8	0.4	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	..	1.0	10.4
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	..	1.0	4.4
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.1	2.2	0.4	–	..	3.5	8.5
<b>All areas</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>
June 2007									
Major Cities	5.7	1.4	2.9	1.9	1.1	..	0.3	..	13.3
Inner Regional	4.3	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	..	..	9.1
Outer Regional	2.9	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	..	1.1	10.6
Remote	0.7	–	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	..	1.0	4.5
Very Remote	0.3	..	2.1	2.3	0.4	–	..	3.6	8.8
<b>All areas</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>
June 2008									
Major Cities	7.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	1.2	..	0.4	..	16.2
Inner Regional	5.3	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	..	..	11.2
Outer Regional	3.4	0.6	4.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	..	1.3	12.2
Remote	0.8	–	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	..	1.5	5.2
Very Remote	0.2	..	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.1	..	3.3	8.0
<b>All areas</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>52.9</b>
June 2009									
Major Cities	7.2	1.9	3.7	2.3	1.3	..	0.4	..	16.7
Inner Regional	5.5	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.3	1.0	–	..	11.7
Outer Regional	3.4	0.5	4.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	..	1.4	12.6
Remote	0.9	–	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.1	..	1.6	5.7
Very Remote	0.2	..	2.3	1.9	0.4	–	..	3.5	8.4
<b>All areas</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>

Table 13A.1

Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous Australians aged 70 years or more ('000) (e)									
June 2005									
Major Cities	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	..	–	..	2.4
Inner Regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	–	0.2	..	..	1.6
Outer Regional	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	2.0
Remote	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	..	0.2	0.9
Very Remote	–	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.5	1.8
<b>All areas</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>
June 2006									
Major Cities	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	..	–	..	2.5
Inner Regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.7
Outer Regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.0
Remote	0.2	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	..	0.2	0.9
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.1	–	..	0.6	1.9
<b>All areas</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
June 2007									
Major Cities	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	..	–	..	2.5
Inner Regional	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	1.8
Outer Regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.1
Remote	0.2	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	..	0.2	1.0
Very Remote	0.1	..	0.5	0.6	0.1	–	..	0.6	1.9
<b>All areas</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.3</b>
June 2008									
Major Cities	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	..	–	..	2.9
Inner Regional	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	2.0
Outer Regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.2
Remote	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	–	–	..	0.3	1.0
Very Remote	–	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.7	1.8
<b>All areas</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>
June 2009									
Major Cities	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	..	–	..	2.9
Inner Regional	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	–	..	2.1
Outer Regional	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	0.2	2.2
Remote	0.2	–	0.3	0.3	–	–	..	0.3	1.1
Very Remote	–	..	0.5	0.5	0.1	–	..	0.7	1.8
<b>All areas</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>



Table 13A.1 Target population data, by location ('000) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(a)	Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS census district based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). The proportions of population in each Statistical Local Area (SLA) were attributed to Remoteness Areas (RA) by DoHA, using ABS SLA to RA concordance.								
(b)	Data for years prior to 2008 are population projections by SLA for 2002-2022 based on 2001 Census prepared for DoHA by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by the DoHA. Data for June 2008 are preliminary population projections by SLA for 2006-2026 based on 2006 Census prepared by ABS for DoHA according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA. Data for June 2009 are population projections by SLA for 2007-2027 prepared by ABS for DoHA according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA.								
(c)	Data in this table are utilised to determine the target populations for the chapter.								
(d)	Data for people born in a non-English speaking country prior to 2008 are estimates based on ratios from ABS, CDATE 2001 Release 2 applied to ABS population projections by SLA 2002–2022 (unpublished), based on 2001 Census. Data for June 2008 are census count of persons 70 plus born overseas in countries other than main English-speaking countries increased by ratio (70 plus projected population 2009) / (70 plus census count 2006) and then distributed amongst states and remoteness areas in same proportions as corresponding data published in the 2009 Report. Data for June 2009 are based on ratios from ABS 2006 Census data applied to population projections by SLA 2007–2027 (unpublished, produced for DoHA by ABS). People born in a non-English speaking country refers to those born overseas in countries other than UK, Ireland, NZ, Canada, South Africa, and USA.								
(e)	Indigenous data prior to 2008 are Indigenous estimates are based on ratios from ABS Census 2001 data applied to population projections by SLA 2002-2022. Data for June 2009 are determined as follows: Observed average annual growth at state-level in ABS Experimental Indigenous Estimated Residential Populations (ERPs) between 2001 and 2006 for total Indigenous persons of all ages was applied to project 2006 ERPs forward to 2009. The increase from 2001 to 2006 contains unexplained population increase in addition to demographic population increase. Indigenous population estimates for June 2009 are based on ratios from ABS 2006 Experimental Indigenous ERP data applied to population projections by SLA 2007–2027 (unpublished, produced for DoHA by ABS).								
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.								
Source:	DoHA (unpublished); Population projections by SLA for 2007-2027 prepared for DoHA by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA (unpublished); Projections based on ABS experimental Indigenous ERPs by remoteness areas as at June 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001) (DoHA unpublished); <i>ABS experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , 1991 to 2009 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0); <i>Experimental estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , Jun 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); Census 2006 data; ABS unpublished data sourced by DoHA; 2010 Report, table 13A.2.								

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years and over										
High care residential										
2005	per 1000	7.6	12.0	14.0	23.5	28.3	3.4	5.8	28.7	15.4
2006	per 1000	7.3	13.4	14.2	23.6	29.0	7.6	2.8	27.5	15.5
2007	per 1000	7.2	13.0	13.9	22.7	28.4	7.5	2.8	26.7	15.1
2008	per 1000	7.6	10.9	12.8	25.0	35.0	9.8	4.9	25.6	15.2
2009	per 1000	8.2	13.2	13.4	25.1	35.4	9.8	4.9	23.4	15.5
Low care residential										
2005	per 1000	3.4	5.3	8.9	7.7	20.2	1.5	–	11.8	7.4
2006	per 1000	2.8	5.1	8.8	7.5	19.7	1.4	–	13.3	7.3
2007	per 1000	2.7	5.0	8.6	7.2	19.3	1.4	–	12.9	7.1
2008	per 1000	2.6	6.8	6.7	7.1	14.5	1.3	–	11.8	6.2
2009	per 1000	2.7	6.0	6.4	5.9	13.1	1.6	–	13.6	6.2
EACH										
2005	per 1000	0.4	0.3	0.5	–	0.4	–	–	0.6	0.4
2006	per 1000	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	1.1	0.4
2007	per 1000	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	1.1	0.4
2008	per 1000	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.9
2009	per 1000	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	4.8	1.3	0.9
EACH Dementia										
2009	per 1000	–	0.6	0.2	–	0.3	–	4.8	0.6	0.2
CACPs										
2005	per 1000	19.9	49.1	12.1	21.1	38.2	30.2	55.0	59.1	26.2
2006	per 1000	19.5	47.2	12.7	20.1	38.0	30.0	51.2	65.0	26.6
2007	per 1000	19.1	46.0	12.4	19.3	37.2	29.5	50.7	63.2	25.9
2008	per 1000	17.6	41.3	12.0	21.5	35.0	26.9	53.7	55.5	24.3
2009	per 1000	17.1	48.1	12.5	20.3	33.2	27.2	65.6	52.3	24.3
Total										
2005	per 1000	31.3	66.7	35.5	52.3	87.1	35.1	60.8	100.2	49.4
2006	per 1000	30.0	66.6	36.0	51.4	87.0	39.5	54.0	106.9	49.8
2007	per 1000	29.3	64.9	35.1	49.4	85.2	38.9	53.5	104.0	48.6
2008	per 1000	29.2	59.9	31.9	54.1	84.8	38.4	61.0	94.1	46.6
2009	per 1000	29.6	69.1	32.7	52.0	82.3	39.5	80.2	91.2	47.2
Residents from Indigenous backgrounds as a proportion of all residents (per cent)										
High care residential										
2005	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.2	0.2	58.7	0.8
2006	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	58.7	0.8
2007	%	0.3	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	58.8	0.8
2008	%	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	51.2	0.9
2009	%	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.2	51.1	0.9

Table 13A.2

Table 13A.2 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over and as a proportion of all recipients, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Low care residential										
2005	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.3	–	69.5	0.7
2006	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	–	75.4	0.8
2007	%	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	–	75.4	0.8
2008	%	0.3	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.3	–	52.7	0.8
2009	%	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	–	55.6	0.9
EACH										
2005	%	1.8	0.3	4.2	–	0.9	–	–	11.8	1.6
2006	%	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.0	–	16.7	1.1
2007	%	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	2.0	–	16.7	1.1
2008	%	2.1	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	13.6	1.4
2009	%	2.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	1.8	1.9	13.7	1.5
EACH Dementia										
2009	%	0.2	0.6	1.4	–	0.6	–	4.7	25.0	0.9
CACPs										
2005	%	3.1	2.3	3.8	6.9	4.0	7.4	4.7	71.8	4.8
2006	%	2.9	2.0	3.8	6.1	3.8	7.2	4.1	77.0	4.5
2007	%	2.9	2.0	3.8	6.1	3.8	7.2	4.1	77.0	4.5
2008	%	2.7	1.9	3.4	5.9	3.5	6.1	4.5	65.3	4.1
2009	%	2.6	2.2	3.5	5.6	3.3	6.3	5.3	64.5	4.1
Total										
2005	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	65.2	1.4
2006	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	68.8	1.4
2007	%	0.8	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.6	0.9	68.8	1.4
2008	%	0.8	0.5	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	56.6	1.4
2009	%	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.4	55.9	1.5

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages, EACH-D packages and CACPs. Data for EACH-D packages prior to 2009 are included in EACH packages.

(b) Unknown responses have been attributed *pro rata*.

(c) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

(d) Includes National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program places attributed as residents. Excludes multi-purpose services.

(e) See table 13A.1 for notes and sources of population data for Indigenous population estimates.

(f) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(g) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 13A.17.

Table 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major Cities									
High care residential									
2005	8.6	16.5	12.3	24.7	22.3	..	5.8	..	13.5
2006	9.3	19.0	11.3	23.4	23.5	..	2.8	..	13.7
2007	9.0	18.5	11.0	22.7	23.1	..	2.8	..	13.4
2008	9.1	13.2	8.8	20.3	31.3	..	4.9	..	12.6
2009	10.4	17.8	11.3	28.7	15.1	..	4.9	..	14.2
Low care residential									
2005	2.3	9.8	3.7	2.0	12.4	..	–	..	4.1
2006	1.6	8.9	3.6	4.3	12.1	..	–	..	4.0
2007	1.6	8.7	3.5	4.2	11.9	..	–	..	3.9
2008	2.3	9.1	3.4	4.1	10.0	..	–	..	4.1
2009	3.0	8.0	4.7	6.9	3.3	..	–	..	4.4
EACH									
2005	5.2	3.7	5.5	2.5	–	..	–	..	4.5
2006	4.2	3.6	5.7	1.4	0.8	..	–	..	4.4
2007	4.1	3.5	5.5	1.4	0.8	..	–	..	4.3
2008	1.0	1.4	0.2	–	0.7	..	2.4	..	0.7
2009	0.7	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	4.8	..	0.8
EACH Dementia									
2009	–	0.4	–	–	0.6	..	4.8	..	0.2
CACPs									
2005	2.8	42.8	0.9	2.0	5.0	..	–	..	6.8
2006	2.4	42.2	0.6	1.9	4.9	..	–	..	6.6
2007	2.3	41.1	0.6	1.9	4.8	..	–	..	6.5
2008	12.9	43.8	3.7	11.7	14.6	..	53.7	..	15.3
2009	12.9	51.4	5.5	13.5	11.6	..	65.6	..	16.8
Total									
2005	18.9	72.8	22.4	31.2	39.7	..	5.8	..	28.9
2006	17.5	73.7	21.2	31.0	41.3	..	2.8	..	28.7
2007	17.0	71.7	20.6	30.2	40.6	..	2.8	..	28.0
2008	25.3	67.5	16.1	36.0	56.6	..	61.0	..	32.8
2009	27.0	79.4	21.8	49.5	31.3	..	80.2	..	36.4
Inner Regional									
High care residential									
2005	6.9	4.7	7.8	9.8	–	5.1	..	..	6.6
2006	5.5	4.5	8.0	5.7	3.1	10.9	..	..	6.4
2007	5.4	4.4	7.8	5.5	3.0	10.7	..	..	6.2
2008	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.3	12.9	17.2	..	..	7.4

Table 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009	7.3	5.8	8.6	13.7	12.6	16.5	..	..	8.7
Low care residential									
2005	1.8	0.8	1.3	7.9	3.1	1.0	..	..	1.8
2006	1.4	1.5	0.8	7.6	3.1	3.0	..	..	1.8
2007	1.4	1.5	0.8	7.4	3.0	2.9	..	..	1.7
2008	1.8	5.3	1.5	1.8	–	2.6	..	..	2.2
2009	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.5	–	3.3	..	..	2.3
EACH									
2005	–	0.8	0.9	–	–	–	..	..	0.3
2006	–	2.3	0.4	–	–	1.0	..	..	0.5
2007	–	2.2	0.4	–	–	1.0	..	..	0.5
2008	1.8	0.6	–	–	–	0.9	..	..	1.0
2009	2.2	0.6	–	–	–	1.6	..	..	1.2
EACH Dementia									
2009	–	1.1	0.6	–	–	–	..	..	0.3
CACPs									
2005	21.9	50.5	13.0	25.6	25.1	45.7	..	..	26.0
2006	24.1	49.7	16.0	20.9	18.4	44.6	..	..	27.1
2007	23.6	48.4	15.5	20.2	17.9	43.9	..	..	26.4
2008	20.5	34.5	13.2	26.3	42.0	41.3	..	..	23.1
2009	19.4	52.5	12.5	24.1	46.2	33.8	..	..	24.0
Total									
2005	30.6	56.8	23.0	43.3	28.2	51.8	..	..	34.7
2006	31.0	58.0	25.2	34.2	24.6	59.5	..	..	35.8
2007	30.3	56.5	24.5	33.1	23.9	58.5	..	..	34.9
2008	30.0	46.7	21.6	33.4	55.0	61.9	..	..	33.6
2009	31.1	62.9	23.6	39.3	58.7	55.2	..	..	36.4
Outer Regional									
High care residential									
2005	8.7	16.6	17.7	29.3	44.4	2.1	..	35.9	17.9
2006	8.9	18.3	19.1	32.3	45.6	5.0	..	36.2	19.1
2007	8.7	18.0	18.5	31.5	45.2	4.9	..	34.9	18.7
2008	8.0	15.4	20.2	25.2	35.7	1.9	..	25.7	17.2
2009	6.1	16.0	18.8	46.0	11.5	1.8	..	21.8	16.2
Low care residential									
2005	8.4	2.1	11.6	4.0	32.5	2.1	..	4.4	9.3
2006	7.1	2.0	11.9	4.9	30.4	–	..	5.0	8.9
2007	7.0	2.0	11.5	4.8	30.1	–	..	4.9	8.7
2008	4.7	3.1	7.9	4.1	13.4	–	..	2.6	5.7
2009	3.0	6.4	6.6	6.9	2.3	–	..	4.3	4.6

Table 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
EACH									
2005	1.5	–	1.1	–	–	–	..	3.5	1.2
2006	0.9	–	0.6	–	–	–	..	5.9	1.0
2007	0.9	–	0.6	–	–	–	..	5.7	1.0
2008	2.0	–	1.2	1.6	–	–	..	4.6	1.6
2009	2.5	–	0.6	0.8	–	–	..	4.8	1.5
EACH Dementia									
2009	0.2	–	0.4	–	–	–	..	2.4	0.5
CACPs									
2005	34.9	22.8	17.5	11.1	61.5	4.1	..	27.1	23.9
2006	26.6	26.5	16.9	8.8	64.2	5.0	..	32.0	22.0
2007	26.1	26.0	16.5	8.6	63.6	4.9	..	30.8	21.5
2008	26.2	52.4	13.5	6.5	38.0	1.9	..	24.4	20.0
2009	24.5	25.5	12.9	14.6	31.7	11.4	..	19.6	18.5
Total									
2005	53.5	41.5	47.9	44.4	138.4	8.3	..	70.9	52.3
2006	43.5	46.8	48.5	46.0	140.2	10.0	..	79.1	51.0
2007	42.7	46.0	47.2	44.9	138.9	9.8	..	76.3	49.9
2008	40.9	70.9	42.8	37.4	87.1	3.7	..	57.4	44.5
2009	36.3	47.8	39.3	68.3	45.5	13.2	..	52.9	41.3
Remote									
High care residential									
2005	2.3	–	19.0	24.9	4.9	–	..	69.6	28.2
2006	–	–	19.2	24.2	4.7	–	..	67.4	27.2
2007	–	–	18.5	23.0	4.5	–	..	65.8	26.3
2008	–	–	19.6	29.3	20.1	–	..	45.8	26.8
2009	–	–	17.6	28.6	17.1	17.4	..	33.2	24.9
Low care residential									
2005	2.3	–	23.6	5.9	–	–	..	12.5	11.0
2006	3.4	–	22.9	5.6	4.7	–	..	19.9	12.6
2007	3.4	–	22.1	5.3	4.5	–	..	19.4	12.2
2008	–	–	17.6	12.5	–	–	..	11.3	11.0
2009	–	–	16.0	8.2	–	–	..	4.6	14.5
EACH									
2005	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2008	–	–	–	1.3	–	–	..	1.1	0.7
2009	–	–	–	2.0	–	–	..	1.0	0.9

Table 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
EACH Dementia									
2009	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	0.5	0.1
CACPs									
2005	–	–	6.9	50.4	63.3	–	..	58.0	32.1
2006	–	–	6.6	50.8	51.5	–	..	60.5	32.5
2007	–	–	6.4	48.4	49.9	–	..	59.1	31.4
2008	–	–	8.5	59.2	53.5	–	..	31.8	28.4
2009	–	–	10.3	51.4	45.2	–	..	35.9	33.4
Total									
2005	4.6	–	49.5	81.2	68.2	–	..	140.1	71.3
2006	3.4	–	48.7	80.6	60.9	–	..	147.8	72.3
2007	3.4	–	47.1	76.7	58.9	–	..	144.2	69.9
2008	–	–	45.7	102.2	73.6	–	..	90.0	66.8
2009	–	–	43.8	90.2	62.3	17.4	..	75.2	73.8
Very Remote areas									
High care residential									
2005	–	..	12.8	22.2	51.2	–	..	15.0	17.7
2006	–	..	12.4	23.5	49.2	–	..	13.8	17.4
2007	–	..	12.1	22.4	47.6	–	..	13.4	16.8
2008	24.8	..	8.3	21.7	47.6	–	..	14.4	16.6
2009	21.5	..	8.9	38.6	27.9	19.0	..	7.5	19.9
Low care residential									
2005	–	..	10.0	14.6	43.4	–	..	13.7	14.0
2006	–	..	10.0	11.9	41.6	–	..	13.8	13.3
2007	–	..	9.8	11.4	40.3	–	..	13.4	12.9
2008	14.9	..	9.2	9.6	43.1	–	..	15.6	13.7
2009	12.9	..	8.7	19.3	–	–	..	0.9	11.3
EACH									
2005	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2006	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2007	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2008	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
2009	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
EACH Dementia									
2009	–	..	–	–	–	–	..	–	–
CACPs									
2005	25.5	..	14.7	14.2	69.0	442.6	..	68.7	40.4
2006	21.9	..	17.8	11.9	66.2	436.5	..	75.9	43.1
2007	21.6	..	17.3	11.4	64.1	430.2	..	73.8	41.8

Table 13A.3

Table 13A.3 **Indigenous aged care recipients per 1000 Indigenous people aged 50 years or over by locality, 30 June (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008	39.7	..	22.5	12.9	80.3	270.3	..	78.4	47.3
2009	34.4	..	23.3	22.3	4.0	247.2	..	53.4	40.0
Total									
2005	25.5	..	37.5	51.0	163.6	442.6	..	97.4	72.1
2006	21.9	..	40.2	47.3	157.0	436.5	..	103.5	73.8
2007	21.6	..	39.2	45.2	152.0	430.2	..	100.7	71.5
2008	79.3	..	40.0	44.2	171.0	270.3	..	108.3	77.5
2009	68.7	..	40.9	80.2	31.8	266.2	..	61.9	71.2

(a) Data include high care residential, low care residential, EACH packages, EACH-D packages and CACPs. Data for EACH-D packages prior to 2009 are included in EACH packages.

(b) Unknown responses have been attributed *pro rata*.

(c) Reports only people who are recorded as Indigenous.

(d) Includes National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program places attributed as residents. Excludes multi-purpose services.

(e) Geographical data are based on the ABS standard geographical classification of remoteness areas (see table 13A.1 note (a)).

(f) See table 13A.1 for notes and sources of population data for Indigenous population estimates.

(g) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(h) The ACT has a very small Indigenous population aged over 50 years and a small number of CACP packages will result in a very high provision ratio.

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

Source: DoHA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 13A.18.



Table 13A.4

Table 13A.4 Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<b>Proportion of recipients from special needs groups</b>									
Indigenous people aged 50 years or over									
As percentage of target population (d)	2.8	0.9	4.4	4.6	1.9	4.4	1.7	60.5	3.1
Indigenous aged care residents as percentage of all aged care residents in the target population (e)	0.4	0.2	0.9	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	38.6	0.6
Indigenous CACP recipients as a percentage of all CACP recipients in the target population (e)	2.6	1.6	3.6	5.9	2.1	1.9	5.6	64.7	3.7
Indigenous HACC clients as a percentage of all HACC clients in the target population (e), (f), (g)	3.3	0.9	3.0	3.9	2.4	2.0	0.9	53.0	2.6
People born in a mainly non-English speaking country aged 70 years or over									
As a percentage of the total population aged 70 years or over	21.2	27.5	11.6	19.9	19.9	7.7	25.0	20.2	20.5
Residents from a non-English speaking country as percentage of all aged care residents in the target population	16.3	20.1	9.0	17.0	15.1	6.2	17.4	19.5	15.7
CACP recipients from a non-English speaking country as a percentage of all CACP recipients in the target population	22.4	29.0	14.9	24.6	20.9	14.0	22.1	9.8	22.6
HACC recipients from a non-English speaking country as a proportion of all HACC recipients in the target population (g), (h)	19.2	26.3	11.5	21.1	21.8	9.4	28.0	15.6	20.1
<b>Differences between target population proportions and special needs recipient proportions (per cent) (g)</b>									
Indigenous aged care residents	-85.7	-77.8	-79.5	-56.5	-84.2	-84.1	-94.1	-36.2	-80.6
Indigenous CACP recipients	-7.1	77.8	-18.2	28.3	10.5	-56.8	229.4	6.9	19.4
Indigenous HACC recipients	17.9	-	-31.8	-15.2	26.3	-54.5	-47.1	-12.4	-16.1
Residents from a non-English speaking country	-23.1	-26.9	-22.4	-14.6	-24.1	-19.5	-30.4	-3.5	-23.4
CACP recipients from a non-English speaking country	5.7	5.5	28.4	23.6	5.0	81.8	-11.6	-51.5	10.2
HACC recipients from a non-English speaking country	-9.4	-4.4	-0.9	6.0	9.5	22.1	12.0	-22.8	-2.0

Table 13A.4 Aged care recipients from special needs groups, June 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

- (a) See table 13A.1 for notes and sources of population data.
- (b) Reports provisional HACC data that has not been validated and may be subject to revision.
- (c) Excludes National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program recipients.
- (d) Indigenous people aged 50 and over as a percentage of the total population aged 70 and over plus the number of Indigenous people aged 50 to 69 years old.
- (e) Indigenous status based on self-identification.
- (f) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status was 9.7 per cent.
- (g) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 0.0 per cent to 1.4 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth was 0.5 per cent.
- (h) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Not stated' country of birth differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 3.6 per cent to 11.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Not stated' country of birth was 6.5 per cent.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) HACC Minimum Data Set 2008-09; 2010 Report, table 13A.19.

Table 13A.5

Table 13A.5 HACC client characteristics, 2008-09 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
HACC clients by age (b)										
Aged under 50 years	%	9.5	12.9	10.1	9.7	11.5	9.6	16.3	20.0	11.0
50 years and over	%	90.5	87.1	89.9	90.3	88.5	90.4	83.7	80.0	89.0
70 years and over	%	72.5	65.7	70.1	71.4	68.3	68.5	63.8	43.8	69.1
HACC clients by gender (c)										
Male	%	35.7	36.4	37.7	33.6	37.4	34.4	33.5	42.3	36.3
Female	%	64.3	63.6	62.3	66.4	62.6	65.6	66.5	57.7	63.7
Indigenous clients as a proportion of all clients (c), (d)										
Indigenous males	%	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	18.6	1.0
Indigenous females	%	2.4	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	27.8	1.7
Total Indigenous	%	3.7	0.9	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.1	46.4	2.7
Main language spoken at home (e)										
English	%	89.1	87.1	96.0	91.0	88.4	97.0	89.5	58.6	89.9
Other than English	%	10.9	12.9	4.0	9.0	11.6	3.0	10.5	41.4	10.1
Carer status (f)										
Does not have a carer	%	70.7	65.8	61.1	69.4	72.9	73.9	69.0	54.4	67.6
Has a carer	%	29.3	34.2	38.9	30.6	27.1	26.1	31.0	45.6	32.4
<b>Total HACC clients (g)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>233 069</b>	<b>264 783</b>	<b>163 534</b>	<b>66 422</b>	<b>93 174</b>	<b>26 607</b>	<b>11 292</b>	<b>3 607</b>	<b>862 488</b>

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth differed across jurisdictions and ranged from zero to 1.4 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth was 0.5 per cent.

(c) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' sex differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 0.1 per cent to 1.9 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' sex was 1.0 per cent.

(d) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status was 9.7 per cent.

Table 13A.5

**Table 13A.5 HACC client characteristics, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>							<i>Aust</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>
(e)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' main language spoken at home differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 5.5 per cent to 12.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' main language spoken at home was 7.1 per cent.							
(f)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' carer availability differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.2 per cent to 18.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' carer availability was 13.2 per cent.							
(g)	The proportion of HACC funded agencies that submitted HACC MDS data 2008-09 differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 89 per cent and 100 per cent. Actual service levels will be higher than those reported here.							

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set Collection 2008-09; 2010 Report, table 13A.33.

Table 13A.6

Table 13A.6 Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Distribution of HACC clients by Indigenous status									
Proportion of Indigenous HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	33.1	37.8	25.7	23.5	39.3	29.5	42.3	25.0	31.1
50 years to 69 years	38.8	42.2	38.4	48.5	38.6	28.2	44.3	47.6	40.6
70 years and over	28.2	20.1	35.9	28.1	22.2	42.3	13.4	27.5	28.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of non-Indigenous HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	8.5	12.1	10.0	8.4	10.2	9.1	15.7	15.8	10.2
50 years to 69 years	17.0	20.9	19.8	17.2	19.3	21.3	19.4	26.3	19.2
70 years and over	74.5	67.0	70.2	74.3	70.4	69.5	65.0	58.0	70.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of all HACC clients									
Aged under 50 years	9.5	12.9	10.1	9.7	11.4	9.6	15.6	20.0	11.0
50 years to 69 years	18.0	21.4	19.8	18.8	20.3	21.9	20.0	36.2	19.9
70 years and over	72.5	65.7	70.1	71.4	68.3	68.5	64.3	43.8	69.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Distribution of HACC clients by age group									
Proportion of HACC clients aged 50 years and under									
Indigenous clients	12.9	2.8	7.0	9.8	9.8	6.1	2.8	57.9	7.8
Non-Indigenous clients	87.1	97.2	93.0	90.2	90.2	93.9	97.2	42.1	92.2
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Proportion of HACC clients aged 50–70 years									
Indigenous clients	8.0	1.9	5.4	9.9	5.3	2.6	2.3	61.2	5.5
Non-Indigenous clients	92.0	98.1	94.6	90.1	94.7	97.4	97.7	38.8	94.5
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 13A.6

Table 13A.6 Distribution of HACC clients, by age and Indigenous status, 2008-09 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of HACC clients aged 70 years and over									
Indigenous clients	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	29.2	1.1
Non-Indigenous clients	98.6	99.7	98.5	98.5	99.1	98.8	99.8	70.8	98.9
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(b) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status was 9.7 per cent.

(c) The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth differed across jurisdictions and ranged from zero to 1.4 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth was 0.5 per cent.

(d) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

Source: DoHA (unpublished), HACC Minimum Data Set 2008-09; 2010 Report, table 13A.34.

Table 13A.7

Table 13A.7 Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous persons as a proportion of the Australian population										
Total (d)	%	2.2	0.6	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.7	1.3	29.6	2.5
Aged 50+ years	%	0.9	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.4	0.4	16.7	1.0
Aged 70+ years	%	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	–	19.6	0.5
Indigenous persons as a proportion of HACC clients										
Total	%	3.7	0.9	2.8	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	46.5	2.7
Aged 50+ years	%	2.7	0.7	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	43.7	2.1
Aged 70+ years	%	1.4	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.2	29.2	1.1
Characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over										
Female (e)	%	67.2	65.1	64.4	63.3	60.3	64.1	67.9	63.3	64.9
Speaks English at home (f)	%	94.3	97.6	86.7	66.3	78.9	99.7	100.0	20.2	81.9
Receives a pension (g)	%	97.2	96.5	97.6	99.2	95.7	96.6	95.1	99.6	97.6
Lives alone (h)	%	36.9	32.7	27.9	19.9	24.9	39.9	26.5	7.4	28.7
Has a carer (i)	%	17.9	32.9	35.1	33.1	27.2	32.0	35.4	36.1	27.5
Receives four or more service types	%	19.0	20.9	42.5	55.3	43.9	23.6	41.1	62.7	34.8
Monthly hours of service per client	hrs	5.7	7.3	8.5	7.7	5.4	3.4	9.2	7.7	6.7
Characteristics of non-Indigenous HACC clients aged 50 years and over										
Female (e)	%	65.6	65.6	64.6	68.4	65.2	67.0	68.3	58.0	65.6
Speaks English at home (f)	%	88.6	85.6	95.8	91.2	87.6	96.6	90.1	87.1	89.4
Receives a pension (g)	%	94.4	92.6	91.9	92.2	93.2	95.2	87.5	93.8	93.0
Lives alone (h)	%	46.4	45.3	44.1	52.3	47.8	51.4	50.3	50.3	46.5
Has a carer (i)	%	26.5	32.4	37.1	27.8	22.8	23.4	26.5	46.1	29.9
Receives four or more services	%	17.0	14.0	23.5	33.8	30.0	26.4	14.5	21.3	20.3
Monthly hours of service per client	hrs	3.7	3.8	4.0	5.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.8

(a) Reports provisional data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

Table 13A.7 Comparative characteristics of Indigenous HACC clients, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(b)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' Indigenous status was 9.7 per cent.								
(c)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth differed across jurisdictions and ranged from zero to 1.4 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' date of birth was 0.5 per cent.								
(d)	ABS Preliminary population projections by SLA 2007-2027 based on 2006 Census prepared for DoHA by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA; Indigenous estimates based on ratios from unpublished ABS data from the 2006 Census applied to ABS preliminary population projections by SLA 2007-2027 based on 2006 Census prepared for DoHA by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA.								
(e)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' sex differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 0.1 per cent to 1.9 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' sex was 1.0 per cent.								
(f)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' main language spoken at home differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 5.5 per cent to 12.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' main language spoken at home was 7.1 per cent.								
(g)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' pension benefit status differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 7.5 per cent to 31.6 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' pension benefit status was 17.5 per cent.								
(h)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' living arrangements differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.2 per cent to 26.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' living arrangements was 15.2 per cent.								
(i)	The proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' carer availability differed across jurisdictions and ranged from 6.2 per cent to 18.0 per cent. Nationally, the proportion of HACC clients with 'Nil' and 'Not stated' carer availability was 13.2 per cent.								

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: DoHA (unpublished) HACC Minimum Data Set 2008-09; 2010 Report, table 13A.35.



Table 13A.8

Table 13A.8 **Aged care assessments (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous aged care assessments per 1000 Indigenous persons aged 50 years or over									
2004-05	28.5	67.0	11.6	65.3	37.8	18.0	31.8	50.2	34.6
2005-06	34.1	48.4	20.7	59.9	44.6	16.7	19.9	51.8	37.2
2006-07	27.9	35.7	23.1	57.2	36.2	13.7	51.2	56.7	34.5
2007-08	32.8	60.6	23.9	50.7	33.1	16.2	38.7	53.2	36.8
Total number of aged care assessments of Indigenous persons aged 50 years and older									
2004-05	455	229	162	500	107	37	11	311	1 812
2005-06	557	170	298	481	129	35	7	335	2 012
2006-07	552	163	385	474	122	32	21	417	2 166
2007-08	666	282	411	453	114	40	16	417	2 399
Aged care assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years per 1000 persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years									
2004-05	90.1	95.8	74.4	89.4	76.4	82.7	120.6	63.6	87.5
2005-06	88.3	92.5	71.4	94.1	86.3	88.2	113.0	61.9	86.8
2006-07	86.7	89.7	72.8	88.8	80.8	88.7	87.5	70.0	84.5
2007-08	90.4	92.2	74.1	91.3	81.9	92.1	75.6	71.7	86.9
Total number of assessments of persons aged 70 years or over and Indigenous persons aged 50–69 years									
2004-05	60 751	46 821	25 734	15 228	13 273	4 257	2 640	650	169 354
2005-06	60 697	46 256	25 426	16 531	15 237	4 626	2 555	660	171 988
2006-07	60 937	46 320	27 514	16 473	14 585	4 822	2 077	858	173 586
2007-08	64 975	48 782	28 912	17 596	15 109	5 135	1 864	928	183 301

- (a) Data in this table includes complete assessments only for years after 2006-07. For previous years the following information applies: In May 2003 a new Minimum Data Set (MDSv2) was introduced for the Aged Care Assessment Program. With the exception of Queensland and about half of NSW, it had been adopted by states and territories when data shown in this table was collected. The data in this table has been selected to match MDSv1 and MDSv2 coding and to be comparable as closely as possible with previous reports containing MDSv1 data. Includes only assessments (completed and not completed) for the stated client group. (Some assessments are not completed because, for example, the client's circumstances may change or the client may withdraw mid-way through the assessment process. Separate counting of completed and not completed assessments has been introduced over time with the adoption of the MDSv2).
- (b) The number of Indigenous assessments is based on self-identification of Indigenous status. Therefore these figures may not accurately represent the assessment of Indigenous persons.
- (c) The total number of assessments for Queensland in 2005-06 is underestimated by approximately 2000 due to technical failure.

Source: Aged Care Assessment Program National Data Repository (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 13A.39.

Table 13A.9

Table 13A.9 Government expenditure on aged care services (2008-09 \$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other (a)	Aust
<b>Assessment and Information Services</b>										
Australian Government (DOHA) Expenditure										
Aged Care Assessment Programs (b)	24.4	17.1	12.3	7.0	6.4	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	70.9
Carers Information and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	1.5
Commonwealth Carelink Centres	3.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	4.3	17.4
Additional COAG funding for ACATs	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	3.6
<b>Total Assessment and Information Services (c)</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Residential Care Services</b>										
Australian Government (DOHA) Expenditure										
Residential Care including payroll tax supplement	1 914.0	1 397.2	940.9	463.2	584.5	138.9	51.1	17.8	6.6	5 514.3
Australian Government (DVA) Expenditure (d), (e)										
Residential aged care subsidy including payroll tax supplement	334.0	229.6	187.0	73.5	95.8	28.8	10.2	0.8	..	959.7
State and Territory Government Expenditure										
Adjusted subsidy reduction supplement	2.7	16.4	5.9	–	na	0.1	..	–	..	25.1
EBA supplement (f)	na	61.9	73.3	..	na	na	..	–	..	135.2
Rural Small nursing home supplement (g)	na	6.1	na	na	na	13.2	..	0.1	..	19.4
<b>Total Residential Care Services (c)</b>	<b>2 250.8</b>	<b>1 711.2</b>	<b>1 207.1</b>	<b>536.7</b>	<b>680.2</b>	<b>181.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6 653.7</b>
<b>Community Care Services</b>										
Australian Government (DOHA) Expenditure										
Community Aged Care Packages (CACPs) (h)	165.7	125.8	77.7	40.2	43.2	12.8	6.5	7.9	..	479.7
Extended Aged Care at Home (EACH) (i)	57.7	46.3	26.3	15.9	14.6	4.5	4.5	2.9	..	172.7
EACH Dementia (EACH-D)	28.2	22.1	13.3	6.9	7.7	2.5	2.0	0.9	..	83.6

Table 13A.9

Table 13A.9 Government expenditure on aged care services (2008-09 \$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other (a)	Aust
Community Care Grants	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	..	1.0
Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	..	4.3
National Respite for Carers (NRCP)	58.0	41.3	33.7	16.4	16.3	6.6	4.0	5.0	12.0	193.3
Home and Community Care (HACC) (j)	327.0	265.3	249.7	110.3	92.9	28.7	13.0	7.6	..	1 094.4
Australian Government (DVA) Expenditure										
DVA Community Nursing	52.0	15.6	14.7	6.1	10.9	4.8	1.6	0.1	..	106.0
Veterans' Home Care (VHC)	33.8	24.1	20.0	9.2	7.8	4.8	1.9	0.2	..	101.8
State and Territory Government Expenditure										
Home and Community Care (HACC) (j)	219.3	176.4	135.9	71.0	57.5	21.2	13.6	3.5	-	698.2
<b>Total Community Care Services (c)</b>	<b>943.3</b>	<b>717.9</b>	<b>572.0</b>	<b>276.7</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2 935.0</b>
<b>Services provided in mixed delivery settings</b>										
Australian Government (DOHA) Expenditure										
Long Stay Older Patient Initiative	12.8	8.1	6.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	37.5
Day Therapy Centres	5.0	6.1	6.4	3.5	11.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	-	34.8
Continence Aids Assistance Scheme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.6	31.6
National Continence Management Strategy	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	3.8
Multi-purpose Service Program	30.8	9.8	12.7	21.6	16.5	3.3	-	0.3	-	95.0
Transition Care Program	25.8	21.8	11.6	5.2	8.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	-	76.1
Dementia Education and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	1.6
Indigenous specific services (k)	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.9	6.1	0.6	-	7.2	2.0	23.0
Community Visitors Scheme	2.9	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	8.9
Innovative Care Pool	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	-	0.2	-	3.7
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse aged care	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	6.3

Table 13A.9

Table 13A.9 Government expenditure on aged care services (2008-09 \$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other (a)	Aust
State and Territory Government Expenditure										
Transition Care Program	22.5	26.6	10.6	3.6	7.1	2.6	1.2	0.6	–	74.8
<b>Total Services provided in mixed delivery settings (c)</b>	104.5	78.7	53.6	40.7	55.9	11.3	3.3	10.0	39.0	397.2
<b>Total Expenditure on Aged Care Services (c)</b>	3327.9	2528.5	1848.1	863.5	995.0	281.2	112.8	58.5	63.9	10079.3

(a) Australian Government expenditure that cannot be attributed to individual states or territories.

(b) The objective of Aged Care Assessment is to provide comprehensive multidisciplinary assessment of needs of frail older people, including delegated authority to approve people for Australian Government subsidised care through residential aged care, Community Aged Care Packages and flexible care. Funded through Australian Government grants to State and Territory governments that operate Aged Care Assessment Teams (ACATs) and evaluation units.

(c) Totals may not add due to rounding.

(d) These figures are sourced from the Department of Health and Ageing (DoHA). The figures are subject to lag and may therefore be subject to revision.

(e) Number of DVA Gold and White card holders residents as at June 2009. In previous years DVA client status was defined by DoHA using pension status. DoHA has now revised this definition so that only DVA Gold/White card holders are included. Consequently, client figures for 30 June 2005 through to 30 June 2008 have been revised.

(f) EBA expenditure includes all additional funding including depreciation provided for operations of State owned and operated Residential Aged Care Facilities in Queensland. Rural Small Nursing Home Supplement expenditure is included with EBA supplement.

(g) NT Rural small nursing home supplement expenditure incurred due to non-funding of two services.

(h) The objective of Community Aged Care Packages are to assist people with complex care needs who otherwise are eligible for low level residential care to remain in the community. Australian Government only funded.

(i) The objective of Extended Aged Care at Home is to provide high level care at home as an alternative to high level residential care. Australian Government only funded.

(j) Reports provisional HACC data that have not been validated and may be subject to revision.

(k) Data relate to expenditure administered under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program which is aimed at providing quality, flexible, culturally appropriate aged care to older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people close to their home and community.

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

Source: DoHA (unpublished); DVA (unpublished); State and Territory governments (unpublished); table AA.11; 2010 Report, table 13A.43.

Table 13A.10

Table 13A.10 Australian Government (DOHA) expenditure on services provided in mixed delivery settings, 2008-09 (\$ million)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Other	Aust
Long Stay Older Patient Initiative (a)	12.8	8.1	6.5	4.0	4.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	..	37.5
Day Therapy Centres (b)	5.0	6.1	6.4	3.5	11.7	1.3	0.2	0.8	–	34.8
Confidence Aids Assistance Scheme	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	31.6	31.6
National Continence Management Strategy (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.8	3.8
Multi-purpose Service Program	30.8	9.8	12.7	21.6	16.5	3.3	–	0.3	–	95.0
Transition Care Program	25.8	21.8	11.6	5.2	8.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	..	76.1
Dementia Education and Support	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	1.6
Indigenous specific services (d)	0.8	1.7	3.6	0.9	6.1	0.6	–	7.2	2.0	23.0
Community Visitors Scheme	2.9	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	8.9
Innovative Care Pool	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	–	0.2	–	3.7
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse aged care	1.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	–	6.3
<b>Total expenditure on services provided in mixed delivery settings</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>322.4</b>

(a) The Long Stay Older Patient Initiative is a four year program established by COAG. More details on the program are at 2010 Report, box 13.5 of the Aged care services chapter.

(b) The objective of Day Therapy Centres is to assist older people to maintain or recover functional independence, through the provision of therapy services to allow them to remain in the community or in low level residential care. Funding is Commonwealth only.

(c) The objective of the National Continence Management Strategy is to improve continence awareness, management and treatment so that more Australians can live and participate in their community with confidence and dignity.

(d) Data relate to expenditure administered under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program which is aimed at providing quality, flexible, culturally appropriate aged care to older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people close to their home and community.

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

Source: DoHA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 13A.50.

Table 13A.11

Table 13A.11 Access to Commonwealth Carelink Centres, 2008-09 (a)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous contacts (b)	501	52	1 094	86	139	19	7	246	2 144
Indigenous target population (c)	20 336	4 652	17 201	8 926	3 441	2 464	413	7 836	65 268
Indigenous contacts per 1000 Indigenous people in the target population	24.6	11.2	63.6	9.6	40.4	7.7	16.9	31.4	32.8
All contacts (d)	62 338	24 101	66 652	25 754	16 132	7 088	3 694	7 14	206 473
All target population (e)	718 766	529 196	390 220	192 825	184 506	55 737	24 642	12 947	2 108 840
All contacts per 1000 target population	86.7	45.5	170.8	133.6	87.4	127.2	149.9	55.1	97.9

(a) Contacts include phone calls, emails, visits and facsimiles.

(b) People making contact self identify as Indigenous. Therefore, there is likely to be substantial under reporting of Indigenous status.

(c) Indigenous people aged 50 years and over. See footnotes to table 13A.1 for details of population calculations.

(d) Number of instances of assistance not carers.

(e) All people aged 70 years and older plus Indigenous people aged 50-69. See footnotes to table 13A.1 for details of population calculations.

Source: DoHA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 13A.60.

Table 13A.12

**Table 13A.12 Indigenous permanent residents classified as high or low care and Indigenous CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia at 30 June 2009: age-sex specific usage rates per 1000 people by remoteness (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>All regions</i>
All Permanent residents, CACP, EACH and EACH Dementia recipients at 30 June 2009						
Females						
under 50	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
50–54	5.3	9.2	6.2	6.1	12.7	7.5
55–64	16.1	24.2	22.4	29.9	24.3	21.9
65–74	47.4	66.8	58.3	94.4	81.8	65.2
75+	175.5	166.2	170.1	304.3	184.1	187.1
Males						
under 50	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
50–54	3.9	8.1	7.6	8.9	4.4	6.9
55–64	14.7	15.6	17.6	30.6	18.2	18.0
65–74	37.7	44.4	60.5	72.5	65.1	58.8
75+	108.7	112.7	107.5	192.8	198.6	150.3
Persons						
under 50	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
50–54	4.7	8.6	6.9	7.5	8.6	6.9
55–64	17.7	20.0	20.1	30.2	21.3	19.2
65–74	43.1	63.8	59.3	85.3	74.9	60.0
75+	151.9	144.2	146.8	258.9	189.9	167.7

- (a) Geographical data are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographic Classification of Remoteness Areas. Data are classified according to an index of remoteness which rates each ABS census district based on the number and size of towns, the distance to major towns and urban centres. For more information refer to the Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ABS Publication 1216.0). See notes to table 13A.1.
- (b) These figures exclude places funded by multi-purpose services and those provided by funding under the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Flexible Aged Care Program.
- (c) All permanent residents are included.
- (d) Indigenous population estimates for June 2009 are based on ratios from ABS 2006 Experimental Indigenous ERP data applied to Population Projections by SLA 2007–2027 based on 2006 Census prepared for DoHA by ABS according to assumptions agreed to by DoHA.

*Source:* DoHA (unpublished); ABS Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0); *Experimental Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, June 2006 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0.55.001); 2010 Report, table 13A.68.

# 14A Services for people with disability — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 14.7 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this chapter are examined by the Disability Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. A peer review process is also undertaken by the Disability Services Working Group in the development of the data definitions. Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).



## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 14A.1</b>	Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 14A.2</b>	Users of CSTDA community support services, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 14A.3</b>	Users of CSTDA community access services, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 14A.4</b>	Users of CSTDA respite services, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 14A.5</b>	Users of CSTDA employment services, by Indigenous status
<b>Table 14A.6</b>	Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent)
<b>Table 14A.7</b>	Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent)

Table 14A.1

Table 14A.1 **Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.2	10.4	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.7	np	1.8	2.2
2004-05	1.1	8.5	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.7	np	1.8	2.1
2005-06	1.3	11.0	1.7	2.4	3.5	1.5	np	1.9	2.4
2006-07	1.3	10.6	2.0	4.0	5.0	1.5	np	2.3	2.8
2007-08	1.4	9.4	2.0	3.1	8.2	1.4	np	2.3	2.8
Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	14.6	111.2	33.5	61.5	75.4	22.2	np	42.3	39.1
2007-08	15.9	104.6	35.1	46.8	121.5	20.1	np	43.6	39.9
Non-Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.5
2004-05	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	0.6	1.5
2005-06	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.6
2006-07	1.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.6
2007-08	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	1.1	0.8	1.6
Non-Indigenous people using accommodation support services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	31.7	41.5	38.1	50.3	84.3	66.9	27.6	27.9	42.0
2007-08	30.5	41.3	36.9	46.1	82.0	68.2	20.3	25.1	40.5
All people using accommodation services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6
2004-05	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.5
2005-06	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.7
2006-07	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.7
2007-08	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.1	1.3	1.6

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 954 service users in 2003-04, 2436 service users in 2004-05, 687 service users in 2005-06, 868 service users in 2006-07 and 686 service users in 2007-08 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus accommodation support service users per 1000 total population aged under 65 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded accommodation support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.
- (d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.

**Table 14A.1 Users of CSTDA accommodation support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.								
(f)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(g)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								
(h)	ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people/potential population are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.								

**np** Not published.

*Source:* AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra, ABS 2005 (and previous issue), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2004, 2005*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, ABS *2006 Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007 (and previous issue), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra, and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW 2009, *Disability Support Services 2007-08 National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 56, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 14A.30.

Table 14A.2

**Table 14A.2 Users of CSTDA community support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</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 people using community support services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	5.6	15.2	4.6	13.7	18.9	1.9	7.0	5.0	7.6
2005-06	6.6	29.3	5.0	10.2	18.1	2.3	7.3	1.9	8.0
2006-07	8.1	35.8	5.5	16.1	18.1	3.3	9.7	2.5	9.9
2007-08	8.9	30.1	6.7	13.4	23.9	3.1	12.7	11.8	11.2
Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	91.2	375.0	91.2	246.3	271.3	46.8	126.1	47.3	138.7
2007-08	104.1	336.9	114.4	199.0	354.8	43.3	161.9	228.6	159.9
Non-Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	3.1	2.6	2.4	6.7	7.2	4.8	8.4	4.5	3.6
2005-06	3.4	5.5	2.6	6.4	8.4	5.3	6.7	2.2	4.5
2006-07	3.3	7.0	2.7	7.0	8.6	5.3	10.0	2.0	5.0
2007-08	3.4	7.0	3.1	5.9	10.1	5.9	10.4	5.0	5.2
Non-Indigenous people using community support services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	86.1	177.4	69.6	178.4	215.3	131.2	260.6	62.8	128.6
2007-08	87.5	177.7	79.0	150.7	250.7	147.7	191.8	154.5	131.0
All people using community support services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	3.2	2.7	2.5	6.9	7.5	4.7	8.4	4.7	3.7
2005-06	3.5	5.7	2.7	6.5	8.6	5.2	6.7	2.1	4.6
2006-07	3.5	7.2	2.8	7.3	8.8	5.2	10.0	2.2	5.2
2007-08	3.5	7.2	3.2	6.2	10.4	5.8	10.5	7.1	5.3

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 27 356 service users in 2004-05, 15 013 service users in 2005-06, 5451 service users in 2006-07 and 5788 service users in 2007-08 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community support service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded community support services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.
- (d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.
- (e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.

**Table 14A.2 Users of CSTDA community support services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</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>
(f)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(g)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								

*Source:* AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra, ABS 2005 (and previous issues), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2003, 2004, 2005*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007 (and previous issue), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238, Canberra; AIHW 2009, *Disability Support Services 2007-08 National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 56, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 14A.31.

Table 14A.3

**Table 14A.3 Users of CSTDA community access services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (h)	NT	Aust
Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.4	10.8	1.7	3.9	3.0	2.0	np	1.6	2.6
2004-05	1.5	9.2	1.8	2.4	4.0	2.1	np	1.5	2.3
2005-06	1.7	10.9	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.4	np	2.0	2.5
2006-07	2.2	11.8	2.5	2.6	3.6	1.8	np	2.3	3.0
2007-08	2.4	11.3	2.7	2.9	4.5	2.3	np	1.7	3.1
Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	25.2	123.7	42.2	39.0	53.4	26.2	np	43.2	42.1
2007-08	28.3	126.0	46.1	42.7	66.7	32.5	np	33.3	44.9
Non-Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	2.5	1.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	1.0	1.1	2.0
2004-05	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.3	0.9	1.2	1.8
2005-06	1.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.1	2.0
2006-07	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.3
2007-08	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	2.3
Non-Indigenous people using community access services per 1000 non-Indigenous potential population									
2006-07	46.4	73.2	50.7	55.9	88.3	79.0	25.3	42.0	58.6
2007-08	49.3	67.7	50.0	51.0	90.6	83.7	24.0	29.6	57.4
All people using community access services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2003-04	1.1	2.6	1.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	1.0	1.3	2.0
2004-05	1.1	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.2	0.9	1.2	1.8
2005-06	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.0	1.4	2.1
2006-07	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.5	3.1	1.0	1.6	2.3
2007-08	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.7	3.3	1.3	1.2	2.3

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 7283 service users in 2003-04, 5222 service users in 2004-05, 3057 service users in 2005-06, 3218 service users in 2006-07 and 3499 service users in 2007-08 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus community access service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. This 'not reported' total includes recreation/holiday programs (service type 3.02) who were not required to complete the item on Indigenous status; however those who did provide a response are included in the data. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded community access services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.
- (d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.

**Table 14A.3 Users of CSTDA community access services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.								
(f)	Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.								
(g)	NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.								
(h)	ACT data for service users per 1000 Indigenous people/potential population are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.								

**np** Not published

**Source:** AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra, ABS 2005 (and previous issues), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2003, 2004, 2005*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007 (and previous issue), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; AIHW 2009, *Disability Support Services 2007-08 National Data on Services Provided under the CSTDA*, Cat. no. DIS 56, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 14A.32.

Table 14A.4

**Table 14A.4 Users of CSTDA respite services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW (g)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	1.4	8.2	1.5	2.6	2.2	np	np	0.9	1.9
2005-06	1.6	16.2	2.0	3.8	2.1	0.4	1.4	1.2	2.9
2006-07	2.3	16.0	2.2	4.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.8	3.3
2007-08	2.6	15.0	2.3	4.8	1.7	0.5	2.5	1.4	3.3
Non-Indigenous people using respite services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
2005-06	0.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.3
2006-07	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.4
2007-08	1.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.5
All people using respite services per 1000 total population aged under 65 years									
2004-05	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
2005-06	0.8	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3
2006-07	0.9	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
2007-08	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory. Where Indigenous status was inconsistently recorded for the same user, the user was counted as an Indigenous Australian.
- (b) Data for all service users exclude 3667 service users in 2004-05, 1791 service users in 2005-06, 1879 service users in 2006-07 and 1885 service users in 2007-08 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus respite service users per 1000 total population may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (c) Data for users of CSTDA funded respite services exclude specialist psychiatric disability services identified by the jurisdiction.
- (d) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged under 65 years, multiplied by 1000.
- (e) Data quality continues to improve following the implementation of the CSTDA NMDS. However, this indicator needs to be interpreted with care due to a number of factors affecting data quality. Differences in service type outlet and service user response rates between jurisdictions and across years, for example, should be taken into account when interpreting these data.
- (f) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.
- (g) NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.
- (h) WA data for 2005-06 have been corrected for miscoding of data and, therefore, vary from the data reported in the AIHW report on Disability Support Services in 2005-06.
- (i) Tasmanian and ACT data for 2004-05 for service users per 1000 Indigenous people are not published as they are based on a small number of service users.



Table 14A.4 **Users of CSTDA respite services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW (g)	Vic	Qld	WA (h)	SA	Tas (i)	ACT (i)	NT	Aust
--	---------	-----	-----	--------	----	---------	---------	----	------

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra, ABS 2005 (and previous issue), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2004, 2005, 2006*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, ABS 2007, *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 14A.33.

Table 14A.5

Table 14A.5 **Users of CSTDA employment services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</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 people using employment services per 1000 Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	6.6	15.2	5.2	5.3	6.6	6.7	5.6	2.4	6.0
2004-05	7.3	10.9	5.2	5.1	6.5	8.5	6.6	2.4	6.0
2005-06	6.5	12.6	6.1	4.6	6.7	8.2	2.3	1.8	5.9
2006-07	7.9	13.9	6.5	4.9	7.7	7.5	5.2	2.9	6.8
2007-08	13.3	17.0	10.4	9.0	10.9	11.0	8.8	4.0	10.6
Indigenous potential population using employment services per 1000 Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2006-07	113.5	182.7	127.4	84.2	138.1	144.8	72.9	59.7	114.3
2007-08	194.2	228.4	203.8	146.7	192.6	211.0	119.8	82.9	179.3
Non-Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	4.1	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	3.1	4.6
2004-05	4.0	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.2	3.3	2.9	4.6
2005-06	4.7	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.4	3.8	3.2	5.2
2006-07	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	7.0	6.6	4.2	3.5	5.7
2007-08	6.1	6.6	6.0	5.4	7.7	7.0	4.4	4.4	6.2
Non-Indigenous people using employment services per 1000 non-Indigenous population aged 15–64 years									
2006-07	188.0	208.5	192.0	180.0	235.5	225.6	139.1	168.2	196.3
2007-08	214.4	222.7	201.8	179.9	262.0	243.2	101.0	203.7	210.9
All people using employment services per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years									
2003-04	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.6	5.5	5.0	3.9	2.9	4.6
2004-05	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	2.8	4.6
2005-06	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.2	6.2	6.5	3.8	2.9	5.3
2006-07	5.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	7.0	6.6	4.2	3.4	5.7
2007-08	6.3	6.6	6.2	5.5	7.8	7.1	4.4	4.3	6.3

- (a) Service user data are estimates after a statistical linkage key is used to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during each period. Individuals might have accessed services from more than one State or Territory.
- (b) Data for users per 1000 people are derived by dividing the number of service users by the number of people aged 15–64 years, multiplied by 1000. Data for users per 1000 potential population are derived by dividing the number of service users by the potential population, multiplied by 1000. The potential populations for 2006-07 have been revised, therefore data for service users per 1000 potential population can differ from those in the 2009 Report.
- (c) Data for all service users exclude 4498 service users in 2003-04, 2665 service users in 2004-05, 1288 service users in 2005-06, 91 service users in 2006-07 and 126 service users in 2007-08 whose Indigenous status was not reported, thus employment service users per 1000 total population aged 15–64 years may differ from other tables. Due to the relatively high missing rate of data, care should be taken when interpreting this indicator.
- (d) Comparisons of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations' access to services per 1000 people should be undertaken with care. The need for services is likely to be greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people due to the higher prevalence of disability. The AIHW estimated that the proportion of Indigenous people aged over 18 years who had a profound or severe core activity limitation is approximately 2.4 times that of non-Indigenous people.

**Table 14A.5 Users of CSTDA employment services, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</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>
--	----------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(e) NSW has experienced low and varied data response rates. This led to underreporting of service user numbers for all years and affected the comparability of the data across the years and with other jurisdictions.

*Source:* AIHW unpublished, *CSTDA NMDS*; AIHW unpublished, derived from ABS 2004, *Experimental Projections of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population 30 June 2001 to 30 June 2009*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra, ABS 2004, *2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*, Cat. no. 4430.0, Canberra, ABS 2005 (and previous issues), *Australian Demographic Statistics June 2003, 2004, 2005*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra, ABS 2006 *Census of Population and Housing (CDATA Online)*, ABS 2007 (and previous issue), *Labour Force Australia, Detailed Electronic Delivery, June 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 6291.0.55.001, Canberra, ABS 2007 (and previous issue), *Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, Jun 2007, 2006*, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra and ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 14A.34.

Table 14A.6

Table 14A.6 Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2006 (per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Labour force participation rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	18.0	17.1	18.4	22.8	20.2	16.2	30.9	..	18.6
People in outer regional and remote areas	15.9	18.2	17.4	21.5	17.5	14.4	..	21.5	17.5
People born in an English speaking country	19.5	19.9	19.0	24.0	21.2	15.8	33.8	23.3	20.1
People born in a non-English speaking country	12.0	9.4	12.9	15.6	10.6	13.7	20.4	17.8	11.5
Non-Indigenous people	18.0	17.1	18.5	23.0	20.0	15.5	31.8	29.5	18.6
Indigenous people	14.7	18.3	16.4	17.8	13.2	15.4	26.3	13.4	15.7
Employment rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	85.0	86.0	85.7	90.4	88.8	86.8	90.4	..	86.4
People in outer regional and remote areas	85.9	86.1	86.9	90.1	87.6	87.9	..	91.4	87.5
People born in an English speaking country	86.1	86.6	85.9	90.4	89.0	87.6	91.4	91.4	87.1
People born in a non-English speaking country	79.3	82.7	84.0	90.2	84.6	78.3	83.5	85.7	82.3
Non-Indigenous people	85.5	86.3	86.3	90.4	88.6	87.3	90.5	93.9	86.9
Indigenous people	76.4	77.6	76.1	87.9	84.8	82.4	88.5	83.2	79.3

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) The ABS 2006 Census module, used to source these data, was designed to measure 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' (ASSNP). In previous years, the data were sourced from the SDAC and the ABS disability module. The ASSNP is conceptually comparable with the SDAC and ABS disability module population of people who have a profound or severe core activity limitation, but due to the different collection methodology and shortening of the question set used, the population identified is smaller (but displays very similar characteristics). It is likely that the reduction is at the less severe end of the profound or severe core activity limitation population. As such, these data will differ from those of previous years.

(c) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS unpublished, 2006 *Census of Population and Housing*; 2010 Report, table 14A.61.

Table 14A.7

Table 14A.7 Labour force participation and employment of people with a profound or severe core activity limitation, by special needs groups, 2005 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Labour force participation rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	33.6 ± 6.8	31.4 ± 7.8	35.2 ± 7.5	30.2 ± 9.8	35.9 ± 11.7	18.2* ± 10.4	54.8 ± 18.0	..	33.1 ± 3.6
People in outer regional and remote areas	32.7* ± 22.1	np	31.7 ± 13.2	40.8* ± 21.1	np	24.6* ± 20.3	..	np	30.1 ± 7.0
People born in an English speaking country	35.0 ± 7.5	36.2 ± 8.7	34.6 ± 6.8	32.8 ± 11.1	32.7 ± 9.5	20.4 ± 9.6	55.5 ± 20.6	np	34.5 ± 3.5
People born in a non-English speaking country	25.1* ± 14.8	17.8* ± 12.1	31.4* ± 26.7	29.1* ± 21.3	np	np	np	–	23.6 ± 7.1
Non-Indigenous people	34.6 ± 7.1	30.7 ± 7.7	34.0 ± 6.7	31.4 ± 9.8	33.3 ± 10.2	20.7* ± 10.2	60.2 ± 17.9	np	33.0 ± 3.4
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	–	np	–	np	23.0* ± 16.5
Employment rate									
People in major cities and inner regional areas	90.1 ± 8.7	73.1 ± 16.0	87.6 ± 9.4	95.7 ± 8.6	83.4 ± 13.1	81.3 ± 28.5	100.0	..	85.3 ± 5.2
People in outer regional and remote areas	100.0	np	91.4 ± 17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	np	96.9 ± 6.3
People born in an English speaking country	91.6 ± 8.6	73.2 ± 17.9	89.2 ± 8.2	96.3 ± 7.5	85.1 ± 13.3	96.0 ± 8.5	100.0	np	87.3 ± 9.2
People born in a non-English speaking country	88.1 ± 25.2	74.9 ± 35.7	75.5* ± 55.9	100.0	78.8* ± 45.6	–	np	–	81.9 ± 23.8
Non-Indigenous people	91.1 ± 7.9	73.1 ± 16.0	88.0 ± 8.3	96.6 ± 6.8	84.3 ± 12.6	92.5 ± 15.4	100.0	np	86.5 ± 4.7
Indigenous people	np	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	96.0 ± 9.0

(a) For people aged 15–64 years.

(b) Profound/severe core activity limitation refers to always or sometimes needing assistance with one or more of the core activities. Core activities comprise communication, mobility and self-care.

(c) A \*\* indicates a relative standard error (RSE) of between 25 per cent and 50 per cent. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25 per cent should be used with care. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. These estimates are not published.

(d) The labour force participation and employment rates reported in this table include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, X per cent ± X per cent).

(e) Due to differences in collection methodology, the data collected by the ABS Disability Module (used in the Survey of Education and Training Experience) relate to a broader 'disability and long-term health condition' population than the 'disability' population obtained from the much more detailed Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers — however, the characteristics of the populations are similar. The data are suitable for population comparisons, but not for prevalence updates between Disability, Ageing and Carers surveys.

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

Source: ABS unpublished, *Survey of Education and Training Experience, Australia 2005*, Cat. no. 6278.0; 2010 Report, table 14A.62.

# 15A Protection and support services — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 15.13 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Unsourced information was obtained from the Australian, State and Territory governments.

Data in this Report are examined by the Protection and Support Services Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat.

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last report.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

<b>Table 15A.1</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.2</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number)
<b>Table 15A.3</b>	Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.4</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.5</b>	Children in out-of-home care: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.6</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.7</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.8</b>	Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2009 (number)
<b>Table 15A.9</b>	Children who exited care during the year 2008-09 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number)
<b>Table 15A.10</b>	Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June
<b>Table 15A.11</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2009
<b>Table 15A.12</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009
<b>Table 15A.13</b>	Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender
<b>Table 15A.14</b>	Target population data used for annual data, December ('000)
<b>Table 15A.15</b>	Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000)
<b>Single jurisdiction data NSW</b>	
<b>Table 15A.16</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.17</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.18</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.19</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.20</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.21</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, New South Wales (number)

## Attachment contents

<b>Table 15A.22</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.23</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.24</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number)
<b>Table 15A.25</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.26</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales
<b>Table 15A.27</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, New South Wales

### Single jurisdiction data Vic

<b>Table 15A.28</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.29</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.30</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.31</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.32</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.33</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.34</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.35</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.36</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Victoria (number)
<b>Table 15A.37</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.38</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria
<b>Table 15A.39</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria

### Single jurisdiction data Qld

<b>Table 15A.40</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland
<b>Table 15A.41</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number)



## Attachment contents

<b>Table 15A.42</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number)
<b>Table 15A.43</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland
<b>Table 15A.44</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland
<b>Table 15A.45</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number)
<b>Table 15A.46</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number)
<b>Table 15A.47</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number)
<b>Table 15A.48</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number)
<b>Table 15A.49</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland
<b>Table 15A.50</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland
<b>Table 15A.51</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland

### Single jurisdiction data WA

<b>Table 15A.52</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.53</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.54</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.55</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.56</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia
<b>Table 15A.57</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.58</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.59</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.60</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Western Australia (number)
<b>Table 15A.61</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

## Attachment contents

**Table 15A.62** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Western Australia

**Table 15A.63** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Western Australia

### Single jurisdiction data SA

**Table 15A.64** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.65** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.66** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.67** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.68** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.69** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.70** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.71** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.72** Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, South Australia (number)

**Table 15A.73** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, South Australia

**Table 15A.74** Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, South Australia

**Table 15A.75** Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, South Australia

### Single jurisdiction data Tas

**Table 15A.76** Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.77** Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.78** Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)

**Table 15A.79** Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.80** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

**Table 15A.81** Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number)

## Attachment contents

<b>Table 15A.82</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.83</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.84</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Tasmania (number)
<b>Table 15A.85</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.86</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Tasmania
<b>Table 15A.87</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Tasmania

### Single jurisdiction data ACT

<b>Table 15A.88</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.89</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.90</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.91</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.92</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.93</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.94</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.95</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.96</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Australian Capital Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.97</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.98</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Australian Capital Territory
<b>Table 15A.99</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory

### Single jurisdiction data NT

<b>Table 15A.100</b>	Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.101</b>	Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)

## Attachment contents

---

<b>Table 15A.102</b>	Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.103</b>	Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.104</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.105</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.106</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.107</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.108</b>	Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Northern Territory (number)
<b>Table 15A.109</b>	Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.110</b>	Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory
<b>Table 15A.111</b>	Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory

### Juvenile Justice data

<b>Table 15A.112</b>	Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number)
<b>Table 15A.113</b>	Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10-17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people
<b>Table 15A.114</b>	Custody nights, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.115</b>	Proportion of pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.116</b>	Deaths in custody, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.117</b>	Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.118</b>	Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.119</b>	Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status, 2008-09
<b>Table 15A.120</b>	Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status, 2008-09

### SAAP data

<b>Table 15A.121</b>	Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet
<b>Table 15A.122</b>	Closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients
<b>Table 15A.123</b>	Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet
<b>Table 15A.124</b>	Closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure

## Attachment contents

- 
- Table 15A.125** Closed support periods: Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support
- Table 15A.126** Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year
- Table 15A.127** Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit

Table 15A.1

Table 15A.1 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Indigenous children									
Number of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	no.	9 663	720	1 979	574	816	108	146	694
Not substantiated	no.	18 140	389	2 203	719	956	60	134	533
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>27 803</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>4 182</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1 227</b>
Investigations in process (c)	no.	1 148	150	1 142	111	11	27	–	428
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	no.	5 532	–	151	55	–	4	38	367
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>34 483</b>	<b>1 259</b>	<b>5 475</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>2 022</b>
Dealt with by other means (e)	no.	7 482	1 861	..	2 112	3 212	497	721	2 161
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>41 965</b>	<b>3 120</b>	<b>5 475</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>4 995</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1 039</b>	<b>4 183</b>
Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	%	23.0	23.1	36.1	16.1	16.3	15.5	14.1	16.6
Not substantiated	%	43.2	12.5	40.2	20.1	19.1	8.6	12.9	12.7
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Investigations in process (c)	%	2.7	4.8	20.9	3.1	–	3.9	–	10.2
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	%	13.2	–	2.8	1.5	–	0.6	3.7	8.8
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>48.3</b>
Dealt with by other means	%	17.8	59.6	..	59.1	64.3	71.4	69.4	51.7
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (f)									
Number of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	no.	24 415	5 624	5 336	949	1 603	1 080	750	164
Not substantiated	no.	66 292	3 567	8 937	1 475	2 511	807	747	294
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>90 707</b>	<b>9 191</b>	<b>14 273</b>	<b>2 424</b>	<b>4 114</b>	<b>1 887</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>458</b>
Investigations in process (c)	no.	4 170	767	3 118	182	23	201	–	228
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	no.	21 899	–	542	97	–	168	170	111
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>116 776</b>	<b>9 958</b>	<b>17 933</b>	<b>2 703</b>	<b>4 137</b>	<b>2 256</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>797</b>
Dealt with by other means (e)	no.	54 945	29 773	..	3 885	14 089	7 393	6 889	1 209
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>171 721</b>	<b>39 731</b>	<b>17 933</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>18 226</b>	<b>9 649</b>	<b>8 556</b>	<b>2 006</b>
Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	%	14.2	14.2	29.8	14.4	8.8	11.2	8.8	8.2
Not substantiated	%	38.6	9.0	49.8	22.4	13.8	8.4	8.7	14.7
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>

Table 15A.1

Table 15A.1 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Investigations in process (c)	%	2.4	1.9	17.4	2.8	0.1	2.1	–	11.4
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	%	12.8	–	3.0	1.5	–	1.7	2.0	5.5
<b>Total investigations</b>	%	<b>68.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (e)	%	32.0	74.9	..	59.0	77.3	76.6	80.5	60.3
<b>Total notifications</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children									
Number of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	no.	34 078	6 344	7 315	1 523	2 419	1 188	896	858
Not substantiated	no.	84 432	3 956	11 140	2 194	3 467	867	881	827
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>118 510</b>	<b>10 300</b>	<b>18 455</b>	<b>3 717</b>	<b>5 886</b>	<b>2 055</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>1 685</b>
Investigations in process (c)	no.	5 318	917	4 260	293	34	228	–	656
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	no.	27 431	–	693	152	–	172	208	478
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>151 259</b>	<b>11 217</b>	<b>23 408</b>	<b>4 162</b>	<b>5 920</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>2 819</b>
Dealt with by other means (e)	no.	62 427	31 634	..	5 997	17 301	7 890	7 610	3 370
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>213 686</b>	<b>42 851</b>	<b>23 408</b>	<b>10 159</b>	<b>23 221</b>	<b>10 345</b>	<b>9 595</b>	<b>6 189</b>
Proportion of notification, investigations and substantiations									
Investigations finalised by 31 August									
Substantiated	%	15.9	14.8	31.3	15.0	10.4	11.5	9.3	13.9
Not substantiated	%	39.5	9.2	47.6	21.6	14.9	8.4	9.2	13.4
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Investigations in process (c)	%	2.5	2.1	18.2	2.9	0.1	2.2	–	10.6
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (d)	%	12.8	–	3.0	1.5	–	1.7	2.2	7.7
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Dealt with by other means (e)	%	29.2	73.8	..	59.0	74.5	76.3	79.3	54.5
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) A number of changes have been made since the 2008 Report. See footnotes (c) - (e).

(c) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.

(d) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons. Prior to 2006-07, these cases may previously have been recorded as 'Dealt with by other means'.

(e) 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. Dealt with by other means also includes cases that were previously reported as 'no investigation possible/no action'.

Table 15A.1 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------

(f) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: Tables 15A.16, 15A.28, 15A.40, 15A.52, 15A.64, 15A.76, 15A.88 and 15A.100; 2010 Report, table 15A.5.



Table 15A.2

Table 15A.2 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (number) (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>
Indigenous								
Children admitted to orders								
Admitted for the first time	850	258	677	307	166	23	41	179
Had prior admissions to orders	280	175	1 040	276	136	64	40	75
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>1 717</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>254</b>
Children discharged from orders	533	252	682	172	155	29	39	220
Non-Indigenous (b)								
Children admitted to orders								
Admitted for the first time	2 252	1 659	1 291	401	454	266	147	78
Had prior admissions to orders	445	1 149	1 639	371	331	274	153	12
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>2 697</b>	<b>2 808</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>90</b>
Children discharged from orders	1 581	1 525	1 586	375	384	245	136	113
All children								
Children admitted to orders								
Admitted for the first time	3 102	1 917	1 968	708	620	289	188	257
Had prior admissions to orders	725	1 324	2 679	647	467	338	193	87
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>3 827</b>	<b>3 241</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>1 355</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>344</b>
Children discharged from orders	2 114	1 777	2 268	547	539	274	175	333

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how data were defined and collected.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: Tables 15A.17, 15A.29, 15A.41, 15A.53, 15A.65, 15A.77, 15A.89 and 15A.101; 2010 Report, table 15A.6.

Table 15A.3

**Table 15A.3 Children on care and protection orders by type of order and Indigenous status, at 30 June 2009 (number) (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA (c)	Tas	ACT	NT
Number of Indigenous children on orders								
Guardianship or custody orders	2 555	593	2 021	1 154	512	125	85	376
Third party parental responsibility orders	814	–	177	46	9	na	4	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	–	208	114	52	–	1	6	–
Interim and temporary orders	582	24	408	213	29	25	30	24
Administrative/voluntary arrangements	28	–	na	–	23	–	5	28
Other/not stated	na	na	–	na	na	..	na	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>3 979</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>2 720</b>	<b>1 465</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>428</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders								
Guardianship or custody orders	6 521	3 781	3 801	1 461	1 602	659	350	130
Third party parental responsibility orders	1 661	–	486	58	29	na	13	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	–	1 341	355	92	7	25	36	–
Interim and temporary orders	1 221	153	580	261	90	150	63	11
Administrative/voluntary arrangements	109	–	na	–	60	6	18	8
Other/not stated	na	na	–	na	na	..	na	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>9 512</b>	<b>5 275</b>	<b>5 222</b>	<b>1 872</b>	<b>1 788</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>149</b>
Number of all children on orders								
Guardianship or custody orders	9 076	4 374	5 822	2 615	2 114	784	435	506
Third party parental responsibility orders	2 475	–	663	104	38	na	17	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	–	1 549	469	144	7	26	42	–
Interim and temporary orders	1 803	177	988	474	119	175	93	35
Administrative/voluntary arrangements	137	–	na	–	83	6	23	36
Other/not stated	na	na	–	na	na	..	na	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>13 491</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>7 942</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>577</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) Supervisory, third party parental responsibility and administrative/voluntary arrangements are reported under guardianship or custody orders/arrangements.

(c) From 2008 data for the category third party parental responsibility orders are reported separately. Previously these were counted as a subset of guardianship or custody orders.

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

Source: Tables 15A.18, 15A.30, 15A.42, 15A.54, 15A.66, 15A.78, 15A.90 and 15A.102; 2010 Report, table 15A.7.

Table 15A.4

**Table 15A.4 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications (b)									
Number of children									
Indigenous	17 206	2 264	4 650	2 999	2 767	445	407	2 874	33 612
Non-Indigenous	93 133	31 299	16 105	5 792	11 923	6 682	4 546	1 371	170 851
<b>All children</b>	<b>110 339</b>	<b>33 563</b>	<b>20 755</b>	<b>8 791</b>	<b>14 690</b>	<b>7 127</b>	<b>4 953</b>	<b>4 245</b>	<b>204 463</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years									
Indigenous	260.9	159.7	71.8	102.7	235.5	57.6	227.2	112.4	152.2
Non-Indigenous	63.7	27.7	17.2	12.5	37.1	64.5	63.5	40.9	37.8
All children	72.2	29.4	20.8	17.8	44.1	64.1	67.5	71.8	43.1
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations									
Number of children									
Indigenous	12 227	1 017	3 555	1 177	1 154	152	181	1 295	20 758
Non-Indigenous	49 868	8 767	12 922	2 239	3 118	1 635	1 071	486	80 106
<b>All children</b>	<b>62 095</b>	<b>9 784</b>	<b>16 477</b>	<b>3 416</b>	<b>4 272</b>	<b>1 787</b>	<b>1 252</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>100 864</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years									
Indigenous	185.4	71.8	54.9	40.3	98.2	19.7	101.1	50.7	94.0
Non-Indigenous	34.1	7.8	13.8	4.8	9.7	15.8	15.0	14.5	17.7
All children	40.6	8.6	16.5	6.9	12.8	16.1	17.1	30.1	21.3
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations									
Number of children									
Indigenous	3 749	684	1 747	545	598	98	97	617	8 135
Non-Indigenous	10 208	5 445	4 849	909	1 303	976	508	145	24 343
<b>All children</b>	<b>13 957</b>	<b>6 129</b>	<b>6 596</b>	<b>1 454</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>1 074</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>32 478</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years									
Indigenous	56.8	48.3	27.0	18.7	50.9	12.7	54.2	24.1	36.8
Non-Indigenous	7.0	4.8	5.2	2.0	4.1	9.4	7.1	4.3	5.4
All children	9.1	5.4	6.6	2.9	5.7	9.7	8.2	12.9	6.9
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders at 30 June 2009									
Number of children									
Indigenous	3 979	825	2 720	1 465	573	151	130	428	10 271
Non-Indigenous	9 512	5 275	5 222	1 872	1 788	840	480	149	25 138
<b>All children</b>	<b>13 491</b>	<b>6 100</b>	<b>7 942</b>	<b>3 337</b>	<b>2 361</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>35 409</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years									
Indigenous	56.9	54.7	39.5	47.4	45.8	18.4	68.2	15.8	43.8
Non-Indigenous	6.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	5.2	7.6	6.3	4.2	5.2
All children	8.3	5.0	7.4	6.3	6.7	8.4	7.8	9.2	7.0

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

**Table 15A.4 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(b) Data on the number of notifications by Indigenous status should be interpreted with care. These data are collected very early in the child protection process and often before the agency has full knowledge of the child's family circumstances. As a result of this lack of full knowledge and the other inherent difficulties in identifying Indigenous status, these data are not considered to have a high level of reliability.

*Source:* Tables 15A.14, 15A.15, 15A.19, 15A.31, 15A.43, 15A.55, 15A.67, 15A.79, 15A.91 and 15A.102; 2010 Report, table 15A.8.

Table 15A.5

Table 15A.5 **Children in out-of-home care: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June									
Number of children in care									
Indigenous	4 991	734	2 481	1 197	521	130	100	358	10 512
Non-Indigenous	10 220	4 549	4 612	1 485	1 495	678	394	124	23 557
<b>All children</b>	<b>15 211</b>	<b>5 283</b>	<b>7 093</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>34 069</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population									
Indigenous	71.3	48.7	36.0	38.8	41.7	15.8	52.4	13.2	44.8
Non-Indigenous	6.6	3.8	4.6	3.0	4.4	6.2	5.1	3.5	4.9
All children	9.4	4.3	6.7	5.1	5.7	6.8	6.3	7.7	6.7
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year									
Number of children in care									
Indigenous	5 798	1 073	3 136	1 491	656	152	175	543	13 024
Non-Indigenous	12 200	6 753	6 391	1 965	1 863	859	717	204	30 952
<b>All children</b>	<b>17 998</b>	<b>7 826</b>	<b>9 527</b>	<b>3 456</b>	<b>2 519</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>43 976</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population									
Indigenous	83.2	71.5	45.9	48.4	52.8	18.5	92.5	20.1	55.8
Non-Indigenous	7.9	5.6	6.4	4.0	5.5	7.8	9.4	5.8	6.4
All children	11.1	6.4	9.0	6.6	7.1	8.5	11.4	12.0	8.7

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be low.

Source: Tables 15A.14, 15A.15, 15A.20, 15A.32, 15A.44, 15A.56, 15A.68, 15A.80, 15A.92 and 15A.104; 2010 Report, table 15A.16.

Table 15A.6

Table 15A.6 **Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2009 (number) (a) (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<b>Indigenous</b>								
Residential care	76	73	135	42	33	5	16	9
Family group homes	..	..	..	57	–	8	–	11
<b>Home based care</b>								
Foster care	1 584	278	1 491	400	199	75	38	231
Relative/kinship care	3 303	343	855	693	265	33	46	79
Other home based care	–	38	..	–	–	9	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>1 093</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>310</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	27	2	..	2	4	–	–	3
Other (incl. unknown)	1	–	..	3	20	–	–	25
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 991</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2 481</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>								
Residential care	266	405	309	56	140	26	37	–
Family group homes	..	..	..	34	–	21	–	1
<b>Home based care</b>								
Foster care	4 577	2 112	2 779	885	778	363	175	78
Relative/kinship care	5 317	1 620	1 524	494	502	196	181	28
Other home based care	–	377	..	–	3	62	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>9 894</b>	<b>4 109</b>	<b>4 303</b>	<b>1 379</b>	<b>1 283</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>106</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	60	35	..	15	16	1	–	–
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	..	1	56	9	1	17
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>10 220</b>	<b>4 549</b>	<b>4 612</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>All children</b>								
Residential care	342	478	444	98	173	31	53	9
Family group homes	..	..	..	91	–	29	–	12
<b>Home based care</b>								
Foster care	6 161	2 390	4 270	1 285	977	438	213	309
Relative/kinship care	8 620	1 963	2 379	1 187	767	229	227	107
Other home based care	–	415	..	–	3	71	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>14 781</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>6 649</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>1 747</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>416</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	87	37	..	17	20	1	–	3
Other (incl. unknown)	1	–	..	4	76	9	1	42
<b>Total children</b>	<b>15 211</b>	<b>5 283</b>	<b>7 093</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>482</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) Family group homes are included as part of residential care. However in this table they have been disaggregated.

(c) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be low.

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

**Table 15A.6 Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and placement type, 30 June 2009 (number) (a) (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
<i>Source:</i>	Tables 15A.21, 15A.33, 15A.45, 15A.57, 15A.69, 15A.81, 15A.93 and 15A.105; 2010 Report, table 15A.17.							

Table 15A.7

Table 15A.7 **Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, 30 June 2009 (number) (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>
Indigenous								
Care and protection order	3 694	578	2 330	1 184	462	130	99	358
Another type of order	..	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Not on an order	1 297	156	151	13	46	–	1	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 991</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2 481</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>358</b>
Non-Indigenous								
Care and protection order	8 651	3 610	4 318	1 460	1 441	675	384	124
Another type of order	..	–	–	–	32	1	5	–
Not on an order	1 569	939	294	25	22	2	5	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>10 220</b>	<b>4 549</b>	<b>4 612</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>124</b>
All children								
Care and protection order	12 345	4 188	6 648	2 644	1 903	805	483	482
Another type of order	..	–	–	–	45	1	5	–
Not on an order	2 866	1 095	445	38	68	2	6	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>15 211</b>	<b>5 283</b>	<b>7 093</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>482</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

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

Source: Tables 15A.22, 15A.34, 15A.46, 15A.58, 15A.70, 15A.82, 15A.94 and 15A.106; 2010 Report, table 15A.18.



Table 15A.8

Table 15A.8 **Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2009 (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Indigenous								
Respite	21	–	na	na	3	na	–	–
Non-respite								
Less than 1 month	96	17	89	21	2	4	2	17
1 to less than 6 months	471	84	292	101	45	15	20	53
6 months to less than 1 year	610	109	306	118	52	22	10	56
1 to less than 2 years	814	133	443	210	60	16	16	56
2 to less than 5 years	1 469	208	772	424	46	50	19	99
5 years or more	1 510	183	579	323	313	23	33	77
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	4 970	734	2 481	1 197	518	130	100	358
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 991</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2 481</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>358</b>
Non-Indigenous								
Respite	46	5	na	na	2	na	1	–
Non-respite								
Less than 1 month	183	137	123	38	3	11	6	9
1 to less than 6 months	938	459	411	138	111	89	37	17
6 months to less than 1 year	1 079	521	486	113	114	92	57	14
1 to less than 2 years	1 733	684	830	234	181	99	69	24
2 to less than 5 years	2 838	1 237	1 369	448	167	216	122	33
5 years or more	3 403	1 506	1 393	514	917	171	102	27
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	10 174	4 544	4 612	1 485	1 493	678	393	124
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>10 220</b>	<b>4 549</b>	<b>4 612</b>	<b>1 485</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>124</b>
All children								
Respite	67	5	na	na	5	na	1	–
Non-respite								
Less than 1 month	279	154	212	59	5	15	8	26
1 to less than 6 months	1 409	543	703	239	156	104	57	70
6 months to less than 1 year	1 689	630	792	231	166	114	67	70
1 to less than 2 years	2 547	817	1 273	444	241	115	85	80
2 to less than 5 years	4 307	1 445	2 141	872	213	266	141	132
5 years or more	4 913	1 689	1 972	837	1 230	194	135	104
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	15 144	5 278	7 093	2 682	2 011	808	493	482
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>15 211</b>	<b>5 283</b>	<b>7 093</b>	<b>2 682</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>482</b>

**Table 15A.8 Children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, 30 June 2009 (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	----------------	------------	-----------

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) Tasmania is not able to distinguish between respite care and non-respite care.

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

*Source:* Tables 15A.23, 15A.35, 15A.47, 15A.59, 15A.71, 15A.83, 15A.95 and 15A.107; 2010 Report, table 15A.19.

Table 15A.9

Table 15A.9 **Children who exited care during the year 2008-09 by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care (number) (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>
Indigenous								
1 to less than 6 months	173	67	173	20	36	4	21	na
6 months to less than 1 year	106	35	81	10	11	2	4	na
1 to less than 2 years	154	34	98	30	35	6	–	na
2 to less than 5 years	143	39	93	46	14	6	2	na
5 years or more	163	12	55	37	11	2	1	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>na</b>
Non-Indigenous								
1 to less than 6 months	382	418	431	57	77	58	39	na
6 months to less than 1 year	234	213	188	46	34	16	12	na
1 to less than 2 years	303	196	248	47	41	19	8	na
2 to less than 5 years	248	228	252	94	65	21	11	na
5 years or more	341	93	131	57	50	16	12	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>1 250</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>na</b>
All children								
1 to less than 6 months	555	485	604	77	113	62	60	na
6 months to less than 1 year	340	248	269	56	45	18	16	na
1 to less than 2 years	457	230	346	77	76	25	8	na
2 to less than 5 years	391	267	345	140	79	27	13	na
5 years or more	504	105	186	94	61	18	13	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>2 247</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>na</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tables 15A.24, 15A.36, 15A.48, 15A.60, 15A.72, 15A.84, 15A.96 and 15A.108; 2010 Report, table 15A.20.

Table 15A.10

Table 15A.10 **Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009										
Number of children at 30 June										
Indigenous	no.	3 303	343	855	693	265	33	46	79	5 617
Non-Indigenous	no.	5 317	1 620	1 524	494	502	196	181	28	9 862
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 620</b>	<b>1 963</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>15 479</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June										
Indigenous	%	66.2	46.7	34.5	57.9	50.9	25.4	46.0	22.1	53.4
Non-Indigenous	%	52.0	35.6	33.0	33.3	33.6	28.9	45.9	22.6	41.9
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>45.4</b>
2008										
Number of children at 30 June										
Indigenous	no.	2 926	279	767	651	229	30	35	52	4 969
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 797	1 548	1 479	485	434	150	133	20	9 046
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>14 015</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June										
Indigenous	%	67.8	42.3	36.8	60.4	49.0	29.4	43.2	18.5	54.8
Non-Indigenous	%	51.9	35.2	32.3	33.0	31.6	26.7	38.7	17.1	40.9
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>
2007										
Number of children at 30 June										
Indigenous	no.	2 526	260	705	573	180	27	43	45	4 359
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 254	1 521	1 379	444	373	128	107	13	8 219
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 780</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12 578</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June										
Indigenous	%	68.5	41.5	40.3	58.6	44.4	23.9	48.3	16.8	55.1
Non-Indigenous	%	52.2	34.4	32.7	31.9	29.3	23.1	34.5	10.1	40.2
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>44.3</b>
2006										
Number of children at 30 June										
Indigenous	no.	1 951	233	521	452	137	20	39	44	3 397
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 585	1 383	1 129	356	222	128	103	13	6 919
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 536</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10 316</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June										
Indigenous	%	67.3	42.2	34.8	59.0	38.2	20.4	47.6	17.8	52.3
Non-Indigenous	%	51.2	32.6	25.8	29.6	19.5	21.9	33.7	12.4	36.5
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>40.5</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be low.

**Table 15A.10 Children in out-of-home care placed with relatives/kin by Indigenous status, 30 June (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i>	Tables 15A.25, 15A.37, 15A.49, 15A.61, 15A.73, 15A.85, 15A.97 and 15A.109; 2010 Report, table 15A.16; 2010 Report, table 15A.21.								

Table 15A.11

Table 15A.11 Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2009 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June										
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care										
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	2 759	181	590	607	204	13	40	116	4 510
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	544	162	265	96	61	20	6	–	1 154
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 303</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>5 664</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	843	75	566	169	112	3	9	52	1 829
Indigenous residential care	no.	23	13	24	26	18	–	3	–	107
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1 936</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 169</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1 445</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>7 600</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care										
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	741	233	925	221	87	89	29	186	2 511
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	53	60	111	73	35	5	13	–	350
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>2 861</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	28	10	..	5	4	–	–	4	51
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 991</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>2 481</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>10 512</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June										
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care										
Indigenous relative/kin	%	55.6	25.0	23.8	50.9	39.5	10.0	40.0	32.8	43.1
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	11.0	22.4	10.7	8.1	11.8	15.4	6.0	–	11.0
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>54.1</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	17.0	10.4	22.8	14.2	21.7	2.3	9.0	14.7	17.5
Indigenous residential care	%	0.5	1.8	1.0	2.2	3.5	–	3.0	–	1.0
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>72.7</b>

Table 15A.11

Table 15A.11 Indigenous children in out-of-home care by relationship of caregiver, 30 June 2009 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care										
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	14.9	32.2	37.3	18.5	16.8	68.5	29.0	52.5	24.0
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	1.1	8.3	4.5	6.1	6.8	3.8	13.0	–	3.3
<b>Total children</b>	%	<b>16.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

(b) The denominator for calculating the proportion of children excludes Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(c) Residential care includes family group homes.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Tables 15A.26, 15A.38, 15A.50, 15A.62, 15A.74, 15A.86, 15A.98 and 15A.110; 2010 Report, table 15A.22.

Table 15A.12

Table 15A.12 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care and in a home-based placement by Indigenous status, 30 June 2009 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of children										
Indigenous	no.	3 424	467	1 862	907	343	97	60	250	7 410
Non-Indigenous	no.	6 749	2 575	3 048	994	892	463	242	66	15 029
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 173</b>	<b>3 042</b>	<b>4 910</b>	<b>1 901</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>22 439</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care										
Indigenous	%	99.8	96.5	97.9	91.4	91.7	95.1	95.2	94.0	97.3
Non-Indigenous	%	99.7	97.5	98.5	97.0	91.5	96.3	100.0	91.7	98.3
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>94.2</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>

(a) See notes to source tables for a description of how the data were defined and collected.

Source: Tables 15A.27, 15A.39, 15A.51, 15A.63, 15A.75, 15A.87, 15A.99 and 15A.111; 2010 Report, table 15A.23.



Table 15A.13

**Table 15A.13 Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
Number of children aged 0–17 years in intensive family support service by Indigenous status								
2004-05								
Indigenous	55	148	20	188	23	15	12	na
Non-Indigenous	96	839	79	258	66	30	116	na
<b>All children</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>na</b>
2005-06								
Indigenous	123	661	195	163	6	2	na	35
Non-Indigenous	106	1 347	93	286	93	50	na	22
<b>All children (e)</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2 008</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>57</b>
2006-07								
Indigenous	165	210	888	175	21	3	82	29
Non-Indigenous	100	1 531	352	323	39	50	336	32
<b>All children</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>61</b>
2007-08								
Indigenous	178	152	806	104	26	4	91	75
Non-Indigenous	107	3 864	1 038	267	22	59	348	29
<b>All children</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>1 844</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>104</b>
2008-09								
Indigenous	1 623	338	715	208	na	53	122	57
Non-Indigenous	4 688	4 729	1 484	281	na	715	357	16
<b>All children (e)</b>	<b>6 311</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>73</b>
Number of children aged 0–17 years in intensive family support services by sex								
2004-05								
Male	84	552	57	249	35	29	17	na
Female	67	433	42	197	54	16	15	na
Unknown	–	517	–	–	–	–	96	na
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>na</b>
2005-06								
Male	122	444	150	230	54	25	na	32
Female	107	387	138	217	45	27	na	25
Unknown	–	1 177	–	2	–	–	na	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>2 008</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>57</b>
2006-07								
Male	131	704	535	245	36	23	227	32
Female	134	610	620	246	24	30	191	29
Unknown	–	427	85	7	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1 741</b>	<b>1 240</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>61</b>

Table 15A.13

**Table 15A.13 Intensive family support services: number of children aged 0–17 years commencing intensive family support services by Indigenous status and gender (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>
2007-08								
Male	141	232	890	190	24	44	236	46
Female	144	247	758	152	24	19	203	58
Unknown	–	3 537	196	29	–	–	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>4 016</b>	<b>1 844</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>104</b>
2008-09								
Male	3 236	2 115	1 106	252	na	414	242	43
Female	2 926	1 848	1 056	235	na	344	214	25
Unknown	149	1 104	37	2	na	10	23	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 311</b>	<b>5 067</b>	<b>2 199</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>73</b>

- (a) The service must average at least 4 hours of service provision per week for a specified short-term period (usually less than six months).
- (b) In 2008-09, the total number of children commencing an IFSS service includes the number of children entering the Brighter Futures, early intervention program.
- (c) Over the past four years significant additional funding has been provided to Victorian 'Family Services'. Client data relating to the clients that received intensive support from these services has previously not been able to be provided but is included.
- (d) The count of 'children commencing IFSS' represents the count of all children who were provided with a service during the year. In 2008-09, a new IFSS program was extended to the entire state of Tasmania and a centrally managed information system was established.
- (e) Includes children for whom Indigenous status is recorded as unknown.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), *Intensive Family Support Services Australia* data collection (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.27.

Table 15A.14

Table 15A.14 Target population data used for annual data, December ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous children					
NSW	60.7	61.1	61.2	61.5	66.0
Vic	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	14.2
Qld	58.0	58.4	59.1	59.7	64.8
WA	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.2
SA	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.7
Tas	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7
ACT	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
NT	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	25.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>203.7</b>	<b>204.8</b>	<b>206.2</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>220.9</b>
Non-Indigenous children					
NSW	1 446.0	1 441.0	1 458.6	1 459.2	1 461.7
Vic	1 080.9	1 081.8	1 104.4	1 114.7	1 129.1
Qld	854.0	864.7	895.5	914.4	933.8
WA	428.5	430.0	443.1	450.3	464.8
SA	314.0	312.8	317.8	319.1	321.0
Tas	102.7	102.5	102.6	102.8	103.6
ACT	69.8	69.4	69.9	70.5	71.6
NT	33.1	33.4	34.7	35.1	33.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 329.0</b>	<b>4 335.7</b>	<b>4 426.6</b>	<b>4 466.1</b>	<b>4 519.2</b>
All children					
NSW	1 506.6	1 502.0	1 519.8	1 520.8	1 527.7
Vic	1 093.2	1 094.1	1 116.7	1 127.1	1 143.2
Qld	912.0	923.1	954.6	974.1	998.6
WA	457.4	459.1	472.4	479.7	494.0
SA	325.2	323.9	329.1	330.4	332.7
Tas	110.4	110.3	110.3	110.5	111.3
ACT	71.6	71.2	71.7	72.3	73.4
NT	56.3	56.8	58.2	58.6	59.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 532.7</b>	<b>4 540.5</b>	<b>4 632.8</b>	<b>4 673.5</b>	<b>4 740.1</b>
Children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous children					
NSW	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	69.7
Vic	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	15.0
Qld	60.9	61.2	62.3	62.9	68.3
WA	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.1	30.8
SA	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.4
Tas	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
ACT	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
NT	24.5	24.6	24.8	24.9	27.0
<b>Australia</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>217.6</b>	<b>219.1</b>	<b>233.3</b>

Table 15A.14

Table 15A.14 Target population data used for annual data, December ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Non-Indigenous children					
NSW	1 533.0	1 528.6	1 548.0	1 550.5	1 553.5
Vic	1 146.8	1 148.1	1 173.6	1 185.1	1 199.9
Qld	905.4	917.4	949.8	971.1	991.7
WA	455.9	457.5	471.2	478.9	493.8
SA	333.9	332.7	338.3	343.0	341.8
Tas	109.1	108.9	108.9	109.3	110.1
ACT	74.3	73.9	74.6	75.1	76.3
NT	34.8	35.1	36.6	37.1	35.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 593.2</b>	<b>4 602.1</b>	<b>4 700.9</b>	<b>4 750.1</b>	<b>4 802.4</b>
All children					
NSW	1 596.8	1 592.8	1 612.6	1 615.4	1 623.2
Vic	1 159.7	1 161.0	1 186.6	1 198.2	1 214.9
Qld	966.3	978.6	1 012.1	1 034.0	1 060.0
WA	486.4	488.1	502.1	510.0	524.7
SA	345.6	344.4	350.2	355.0	354.2
Tas	117.3	117.1	117.1	117.5	118.3
ACT	76.2	75.7	76.5	77.0	78.1
NT	59.3	59.7	61.4	62.0	62.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 807.6</b>	<b>4 817.6</b>	<b>4 918.5</b>	<b>4 969.2</b>	<b>5 035.7</b>

(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous data were supplied by AIHW derived from ABS data sources.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian demographic statistics 31 December; ABS (unpublished) Australian population projections; 2010 Report, table 15A.30.

Table 15A.15

Table 15A.15 Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(b)
Children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous children					
NSW	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	66.2
Vic	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	14.2
Qld	58.3	59.3	59.4	59.9	65.2
WA	29.0	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.2
SA	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.8
Tas	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
ACT	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
NT	23.3	23.5	23.5	23.5	25.7
<b>Australia</b>	<b>204.5</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>221.9</b>
Non-Indigenous children					
NSW	1 441.0	1 433.2	1 458.4	1 455.2	1 463.9
Vic	1 079.4	1 083.5	1 104.8	1 117.9	1 133.1
Qld	856.8	869.8	903.6	916.4	939.0
WA	427.5	432.3	445.1	454.1	468.0
SA	313.4	313.4	318.2	319.7	321.3
Tas	102.7	102.6	102.7	103.0	103.7
ACT	69.8	69.5	70.1	70.7	71.9
NT	33.0	33.4	34.9	35.2	33.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 323.7</b>	<b>4 337.6</b>	<b>4 437.8</b>	<b>4 472.4</b>	<b>4 534.5</b>
All children					
NSW	1 501.9	1 494.7	1 519.8	1 516.9	1 530.0
Vic	1 091.6	1 095.9	1 117.2	1 130.3	1 147.3
Qld	915.1	929.1	963.0	976.3	1 004.3
WA	456.5	461.5	474.4	483.6	497.3
SA	324.6	324.6	329.4	331.0	333.1
Tas	110.4	110.4	110.5	110.8	111.4
ACT	71.6	71.3	71.9	72.6	73.7
NT	56.3	56.9	58.3	58.8	59.2
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 528.0</b>	<b>4 544.4</b>	<b>4 644.6</b>	<b>4 680.3</b>	<b>4 756.4</b>
Children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous children					
NSW	64.0	64.8	64.7	65.1	70.0
Vic	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	15.1
Qld	61.3	62.4	62.6	63.3	68.8
WA	30.6	30.9	31.0	31.2	30.9
SA	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.5
Tas	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
ACT	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

Table 15A.15

Table 15A.15 Target population data used for end of financial year data, March ('000) (a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(b)
NT	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	27.1
<b>Australia</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>218.0</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>219.8</b>	<b>234.5</b>
Non-Indigenous children					
NSW	1 527.8	1 521.1	1 548.4	1 546.8	1 555.9
Vic	1 145.2	1 150.0	1 174.6	1 188.7	1 204.2
Qld	908.3	922.8	958.7	973.5	997.3
WA	454.7	459.8	473.4	482.9	497.2
SA	333.2	333.3	338.8	340.5	342.2
Tas	109.0	109.1	109.1	109.6	110.2
ACT	74.2	74.0	74.8	75.4	76.5
NT	34.7	35.0	36.8	37.2	35.4
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 587.0</b>	<b>4 605.2</b>	<b>4 714.5</b>	<b>4 754.6</b>	<b>4 818.9</b>
All children					
NSW	1 591.8	1 585.9	1 613.1	1 611.9	1 625.8
Vic	1 158.1	1 163.1	1 187.7	1 201.9	1 219.3
Qld	969.6	985.2	1 021.3	1 036.8	1 066.1
WA	485.3	490.7	504.4	514.1	528.1
SA	345.0	345.2	350.7	352.5	354.7
Tas	117.2	117.3	117.3	117.9	118.4
ACT	76.1	75.9	76.7	77.3	78.5
NT	59.3	59.8	61.6	62.1	62.5
<b>Australia</b>	<b>4 802.3</b>	<b>4 823.2</b>	<b>4 932.9</b>	<b>4 974.4</b>	<b>5 053.3</b>

(a) Indigenous and non-Indigenous data were supplied by AIHW derived from ABS data sources.

(b) Indigenous rates for 2008-09 were calculated using June data from 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian demographic statistics 31 March; ABS (unpublished) Australian population projections; 2010 Report, table 15A.31.

# Single jurisdiction data — NSW

Table 15A.16

Table 15A.16 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
<b>Indigenous children</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	3 140	6 868	9 401	8 860	9 663
Carer/family issues	no.	na	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	3 871	7 110	11 200	16 007	18 140
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>7 011</b>	<b>13 978</b>	<b>20 601</b>	<b>24 867</b>	<b>27 803</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	3 759	1 480	593	702	1 148
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	3 470	4 927	5 532
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 770</b>	<b>15 458</b>	<b>24 664</b>	<b>30 496</b>	<b>34 483</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	no.	..	..	8 612	6 959	7 482
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	9 560	9 531	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>20 330</b>	<b>24 989</b>	<b>33 276</b>	<b>37 455</b>	<b>41 965</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	15.4	27.5	28.3	23.7	23.0
Carer/family issues	%	na	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	19.0	28.5	33.7	42.7	43.2
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>66.3</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	18.5	5.9	1.8	1.9	2.7
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	10.4	13.2	13.2
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	25.9	18.6	17.8
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	47.0	38.1	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous children (h)</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	12 353	22 941	27 693	25 275	24 415
Carer/family issues	no.	na	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	21 620	32 415	44 435	56 801	66 292
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>33 973</b>	<b>55 356</b>	<b>72 128</b>	<b>82 076</b>	<b>90 707</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	13 829	5 166	2 653	3 295	4 170



Table 15A.16

Table 15A.16 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	14 809	21 711	21 899
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>47 802</b>	<b>60 522</b>	<b>89 590</b>	<b>107 082</b>	<b>116 776</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)		..	..	67 062	51 062	54 945
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	65 504	67 295	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>113 306</b>	<b>127 817</b>	<b>156 652</b>	<b>158 144</b>	<b>171 721</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	10.9	17.9	17.7	16.0	14.2
Carer/family issues	%	na	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	19.1	25.4	28.4	35.9	38.6
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>52.8</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	12.2	4.0	1.7	2.1	2.4
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	9.5	13.7	12.8
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	42.8	32.3	32.0
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	57.8	52.6	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	15 493	29 809	37 094	34 135	34 078
Carer/family issues	no.	na	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	25 491	39 525	55 635	72 808	84 432
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>40 984</b>	<b>69 334</b>	<b>92 729</b>	<b>106 943</b>	<b>118 510</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	17 588	6 646	3 246	3 997	5 318
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	18 279	26 638	27 431
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>58 572</b>	<b>75 980</b>	<b>114 254</b>	<b>137 578</b>	<b>151 259</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	no.	..	..	75 674	58 021	62 427
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	75 064	76 826	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>133 636</b>	<b>152 806</b>	<b>189 928</b>	<b>195 599</b>	<b>213 686</b>

Table 15A.16

Table 15A.16 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	11.6	19.5	19.5	17.5	15.9
Carer/family issues	%	na	..	..	–	..
Not substantiated	%	19.1	25.9	29.3	37.2	39.5
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	13.2	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.5
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	9.6	13.6	12.8
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>70.8</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	39.8	29.7	29.2
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	56.2	50.3	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	–	–	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting the child where practicable.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.
- (c) Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.
- (d) 'Carer/family issues' includes children where no actual harm is determined but carer/family issues were involved.
- (e) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (f) The category 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' was introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (g) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.
- (h) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.33.

Table 15A.17

Table 15A.17 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, New South Wales (number)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	391	521	556	674	850
Had prior admissions to orders	231	302	357	236	280
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>1 130</b>
Children discharged from orders	505	545	458	459	533
Non-Indigenous (a)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	1 327	1 556	1 870	2 104	2 252
Had prior admissions to orders	588	598	712	600	445
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>2 154</b>	<b>2 582</b>	<b>2 704</b>	<b>2 697</b>
Children discharged from orders	1 720	1 589	1 509	1 586	1 581
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	1 718	2 077	2 426	2 778	3 102
Had prior admissions to orders	819	900	1 069	836	725
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>2 537</b>	<b>2 977</b>	<b>3 495</b>	<b>3 614</b>	<b>3 827</b>
Children discharged from orders	2 225	2 134	1 967	2 045	2 114

(a) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.34.

Table 15A.18

Table 15A.18 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, New South Wales (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	1 914	2 114	2 505	2 917	2 555
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	..	..	..	na	814
Supervisory and other finalised orders	na	na	na	na	–
Interim and temporary orders	199	295	375	463	582
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	28
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>2 113</b>	<b>2 409</b>	<b>2 880</b>	<b>3 380</b>	<b>3 979</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (c)					
Guardianship or custody orders	5 836	5 949	6 614	7 330	6 521
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	..	..	..	na	1 661
Supervisory and other finalised orders	na	na	na	na	–
Interim and temporary orders	671	855	1 145	1 376	1 221
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	109
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>6 507</b>	<b>6 804</b>	<b>7 759</b>	<b>8 706</b>	<b>9 512</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	7 750	8 063	9 119	10 247	9 076
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	..	..	..	na	2 475
Supervisory and other finalised orders	na	na	na	na	–
Interim and temporary orders	870	1 150	1 520	1 839	1 803
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	137
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>8 620</b>	<b>9 213</b>	<b>10 639</b>	<b>12 086</b>	<b>13 491</b>

(a) Data exclude children on 'finalised supervisory orders'.

(b) This category was included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.35.

Table 15A.19

**Table 15A.19 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	9 310	11 063	13 534	15 756	17 206
Non-Indigenous	67 952	73 293	85 128	86 172	93 133
<b>All children</b>	<b>77 262</b>	<b>84 356</b>	<b>98 662</b>	<b>101 928</b>	<b>110 339</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	153.5	181.2	221.0	256.2	260.9
Non-Indigenous	47.0	50.9	58.4	59.1	63.7
All children	51.3	56.2	64.9	67.0	72.2
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	3 946	6 326	8 568	11 032	12 227
Non-Indigenous	22 963	30 880	37 659	44 907	49 868
<b>All children</b>	<b>26 909</b>	<b>37 206</b>	<b>46 227</b>	<b>55 939</b>	<b>62 095</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	65.1	103.6	139.9	179.4	185.4
Non-Indigenous	15.9	21.4	25.8	30.8	34.1
All children	17.9	24.8	30.4	36.8	40.6
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 642	2 696	3 276	3 263	3 749
Non-Indigenous	7 556	9 931	10 414	9 856	10 208
<b>All children</b>	<b>9 198</b>	<b>12 627</b>	<b>13 690</b>	<b>13 119</b>	<b>13 957</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	27.1	44.2	53.5	53.0	56.8
Non-Indigenous	5.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	7.0
All children	6.1	8.4	9.0	8.6	9.1
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	2 113	2 409	2 880	3 380	3 979
Non-Indigenous	6 507	6 804	7 759	8 706	9 512
<b>All children</b>	<b>8 620</b>	<b>9 213</b>	<b>10 639</b>	<b>12 086</b>	<b>13 491</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	33.0	37.2	44.5	51.9	56.9
Non-Indigenous	4.3	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.1
All children	5.4	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.3

**Table 15A.19 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated. na Not available.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.36.

Table 15A.20

**Table 15A.20 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	2 543	2 897	3 689	4 316	4 991
Non-Indigenous	6 687	6 999	8 154	9 250	10 220
<b>All children</b>	<b>9 230</b>	<b>9 896</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>13 566</b>	<b>15 211</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d)					
Indigenous	39.7	44.7	57.0	66.3	71.3
Non-Indigenous	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.6
All children	5.8	6.2	7.3	8.4	9.4
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	3 134	3 496	4 234	4 926	5 798
Non-Indigenous	8 530	8 707	9 832	11 082	12 200
<b>All children</b>	<b>11 664</b>	<b>12 203</b>	<b>14 066</b>	<b>16 008</b>	<b>17 998</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	49.1	54.5	65.6	75.9	83.2
Non-Indigenous	5.6	5.7	6.4	7.1	7.9
All children	7.3	7.7	8.7	9.9	11.1

- (a) Data prior to 2004 on children in out-of-home care include the following categories of children even if they do not meet the definition of 'out-of-home care': wards, children under a guardianship order, protected persons (including overseas adoptees) and pre-adoption placements.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.
- (d) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (e) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out of home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.40.

Table 15A.21

**Table 15A.21 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, New South Wales (number)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (a)	2009
Indigenous					
Residential care	49	52	43	61	76
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	734	886	1 107	1 315	1 584
Relative/kinship care	1 751	1 951	2 526	2 926	3 303
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>2 837</b>	<b>3 633</b>	<b>4 241</b>	<b>4 887</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	9	8	13	13	27
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	1	1
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 991</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Residential care	219	206	220	255	266
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	2 886	3 173	3 634	4 133	4 577
Relative/kinship care	3 541	3 585	4 254	4 797	5 317
Other home based care	–	–	–	3	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>6 427</b>	<b>6 758</b>	<b>7 888</b>	<b>8 933</b>	<b>9 894</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	41	35	46	57	60
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	5	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>6 687</b>	<b>6 999</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>9 250</b>	<b>10 220</b>
All children					
Residential care	268	258	263	316	342
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	3 620	4 059	4 741	5 448	6 161
Relative/kinship care	5 292	5 536	6 780	7 723	8 620
Other home based care	–	–	–	3	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>8 912</b>	<b>9 595</b>	<b>11 521</b>	<b>13 174</b>	<b>14 781</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	50	43	59	70	87
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	6	1
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>9 230</b>	<b>9 896</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>13 566</b>	<b>15 211</b>

(a) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.41.



Table 15A.22

Table 15A.22 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, New South Wales (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	2 008	2 289	2 719	3 143	3 694
Another type of order	–	–	–	–	..
Not on an order	535	608	970	1 173	1 297
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 991</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Care and protection order	5 929	6 264	7 100	7 909	8 651
Another type of order	–	–	–	–	..
Not on an order	758	735	1 054	1 341	1 569
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>6 687</b>	<b>6 999</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>9 250</b>	<b>10 220</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	7 937	8 553	9 819	11 052	12 345
Another type of order	–	–	–	–	..
Not on an order	1 293	1 343	2 024	2 514	2 866
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>9 230</b>	<b>9 896</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>13 566</b>	<b>15 211</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.42.

Table 15A.23

**Table 15A.23 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	75	38	44	25	21
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	36	21	81	92	96
1 to less than 6 months	234	848	444	411	471
6 months to less than 1 year	214	168	445	496	610
1 to less than 2 years	345	312	584	787	814
2 to less than 5 years	769	706	921	1 143	1 469
5 years or more	866	804	1 170	1 362	1 510
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	2 464	2 859	3 645	4 291	4 970
Not stated/unknown	4	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 991</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Respite	105	88	71	52	46
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	118	85	206	217	183
1 to less than 6 months	586	1 793	890	960	938
6 months to less than 1 year	600	435	944	1 003	1 079
1 to less than 2 years	819	668	1 077	1 605	1 733
2 to less than 5 years	2 056	1 810	1 987	2 197	2 838
5 years or more	2 358	2 120	2 979	3 216	3 403
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	6 537	6 911	8 083	9 198	10 174
Not stated/unknown	45	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>6 687</b>	<b>6 999</b>	<b>8 154</b>	<b>9 250</b>	<b>10 220</b>
All children					
Respite	180	126	115	77	67
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	154	106	287	309	279
1 to less than 6 months	820	2 641	1 334	1 371	1 409
6 months to less than 1 year	814	603	1 389	1 499	1 689
1 to less than 2 years	1 164	980	1 661	2 392	2 547
2 to less than 5 years	2 825	2 516	2 908	3 340	4 307
5 years or more	3 224	2 924	4 149	4 578	4 913
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	9 001	9 770	11 728	13 489	15 144
Not stated/unknown	49	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>9 230</b>	<b>9 896</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>13 566</b>	<b>15 211</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

**Table 15A.23 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, New South Wales (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.43.

Table 15A.24

Table 15A.24 **Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, New South Wales (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	141	143	159	136	173
6 months to less than 1 year	64	50	57	112	106
1 to less than 2 years	67	58	38	122	154
2 to less than 5 years	107	69	66	78	143
5 years or more	84	105	69	91	163
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	443	395	424	444	382
6 months to less than 1 year	221	220	187	232	234
1 to less than 2 years	218	176	171	229	303
2 to less than 5 years	257	188	176	159	248
5 years or more	206	224	207	264	341
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>1 328</b>	<b>1 508</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	584	538	583	580	555
6 months to less than 1 year	285	270	244	344	340
1 to less than 2 years	285	234	209	351	457
2 to less than 5 years	364	257	242	237	391
5 years or more	290	329	276	355	504
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 808</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>1 554</b>	<b>1 867</b>	<b>2 247</b>

(a) Prior to 2004-05, separate data on children who exited care provided by non government organisations (NGOs) was not available. Estimated figures were provided for these children exiting care.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
**na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.44.

**Table 15A.25 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008 (c)</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	1 751	1 951	2 526	2 926	3 303
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 541	3 585	4 254	4 797	5 317
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 292</b>	<b>5 536</b>	<b>6 780</b>	<b>7 723</b>	<b>8 620</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	68.9	67.3	68.5	67.8	66.2
Non-Indigenous	%	53.0	51.2	52.2	51.9	52.0
<b>All children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>56.7</b>

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where the placement type was known.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.45.

Table 15A.26

Table 15A.26 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, New South Wales**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	1 485	1 669	2 233	2 517	2 759
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	266	282	293	409	544
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>2 526</b>	<b>2 926</b>	<b>3 303</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	443	512	637	700	843
Indigenous residential care	no.	7	9	12	8	23
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>866</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 201</b>	<b>2 472</b>	<b>3 175</b>	<b>3 634</b>	<b>4 169</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carers	no.	291	374	470	615	741
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	42	43	31	53	53
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>794</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	9	8	13	14	28
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 543</b>	<b>2 897</b>	<b>3 689</b>	<b>4 316</b>	<b>4 991</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	58.6	57.8	60.7	58.5	55.6
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	10.5	9.8	8.0	9.5	11.0
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>66.6</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	17.5	17.7	17.3	16.3	17.0
Indigenous residential care	%	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>84.0</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	11.5	12.9	12.8	14.3	14.9
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.46.

Table 15A.27

**Table 15A.27 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, New South Wales (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	1 794	2 042	2 563	2 948	3 424
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 515	4 723	5 373	6 058	6 749
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 309</b>	<b>6 765</b>	<b>7 936</b>	<b>9 006</b>	<b>10 173</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	99.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.8
Non-Indigenous	%	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7
All children	%	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.8

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.47.

# Single jurisdiction data — Vic



Table 15A.28

Table 15A.28 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Indigenous children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	816	859	730	706	720
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	396	338	365	335	389
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 212</b>	<b>1 197</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 109</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	39	20	82	154	150
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 251</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 259</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	1 709	1 723	1 861
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	1 246	1 484	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>2 701</b>	<b>2 886</b>	<b>2 918</b>	<b>3 120</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	32.7	31.8	25.3	24.2	23.1
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	15.9	12.5	12.6	11.5	12.5
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	1.6	0.7	2.8	5.3	4.8
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	59.2	59.0	59.6
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	49.9	55.0	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (i)						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	6 582	6 704	6 098	5 659	5 624
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	3 692	3 429	3 344	3 380	3 567
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 274</b>	<b>10 133</b>	<b>9 442</b>	<b>9 039</b>	<b>9 191</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	363	544	684	933	767

Table 15A.28

Table 15A.28 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 637</b>	<b>10 678</b>	<b>10 126</b>	<b>9 972</b>	<b>9 958</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)		..	..	25 663	28 717	29 773
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	24 389	24 608	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>35 026</b>	<b>35 286</b>	<b>35 789</b>	<b>38 689</b>	<b>39 731</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	18.8	19.0	17.0	14.6	14.2
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	10.5	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.0
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.9
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	71.7	74.2	74.9
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	69.6	69.7	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	7 398	7 563	6 828	6 365	6 344
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	4 088	3 767	3 709	3 715	3 956
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 486</b>	<b>11 330</b>	<b>10 537</b>	<b>10 080</b>	<b>10 300</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	402	564	763	1 087	917
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>11 888</b>	<b>11 894</b>	<b>11 300</b>	<b>11 167</b>	<b>11 217</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	27 375	30 440	31 634
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	25 635	26 093	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>37 523</b>	<b>37 987</b>	<b>38 675</b>	<b>41 607</b>	<b>42 851</b>

Table 15A.28

Table 15A.28 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	19.7	19.9	17.7	15.3	14.8
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	10.9	9.9	9.6	8.9	9.2
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.1
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	—	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.2</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	70.8	73.2	73.8
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	68.3	68.7	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting the child where practicable.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.
- (c) In Victoria if a case is open following the first notification, no further notifications concerning the child are counted.
- (d) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.
- (e) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which was progressively rolled out across the State. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.
- (f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.
- (i) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

**Table 15A.28 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.50.

Table 15A.29

Table 15A.29 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	213	196	236	227	258
Had prior admissions to orders	197	201	121	163	175
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>433</b>
Children discharged from orders	226	257	283	285	252
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	1 516	1 458	1 651	1 718	1 659
Had prior admissions to orders	1 154	1 203	926	1 181	1 149
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>2 670</b>	<b>2 661</b>	<b>2 577</b>	<b>2 899</b>	<b>2 808</b>
Children discharged from orders	1 806	1 846	2 227	1 901	1 525
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	1 729	1 654	1 887	1 945	1 917
Had prior admissions to orders	1 351	1 404	1 047	1 344	1 324
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>3 058</b>	<b>2 934</b>	<b>3 289</b>	<b>3 241</b>
Children discharged from orders	2 032	2 103	2 510	2 186	1 777

(a) Admissions to orders in other jurisdictions could not be counted.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(c) Data for 2006-07 are based on an extract from the new child protection system which only contains information relating to open cases and/or cases commenced after 1 July 2000. As the earliest history that can be traced back for a client is to 1 July 2000, if a child had been admitted to an order prior to 1 July 2000 they may be counted as admitted for the first time in 2006-07.

(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.51.

Table 15A.30

Table 15A.30 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Victoria (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	452	480	507	571	593
Third party parental responsibility orders (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	115	117	155	183	208
Interim and temporary orders	20	35	26	21	24
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Other/not stated	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>825</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (d)					
Guardianship or custody orders	3 061	3 327	3 521	3 281	3 781
Third party parental responsibility orders (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	839	976	1 092	1 483	1 341
Interim and temporary orders	181	176	191	160	153
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Other/not stated	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 081</b>	<b>4 379</b>	<b>4 804</b>	<b>5 464</b>	<b>5 275</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	3 513	3 807	4 028	4 932	4 374
Third party parental responsibility orders (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	954	993	1 247	1 666	1 549
Interim and temporary orders	201	211	217	181	177
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	–	–	–	–	–
Other/not stated	na	na	na	na	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>4 668</b>	<b>5 011</b>	<b>5 492</b>	<b>6 239</b>	<b>6 100</b>

(a) Permanent care orders are included in the category 'guardianship or custody orders'.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(c) This category was included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.52.

Table 15A.31

**Table 15A.31 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 855	2 007	2 058	2 180	2 264
Non-Indigenous	26 651	27 623	28 183	30 119	31 299
<b>All children</b>	<b>28 506</b>	<b>29 630</b>	<b>30 241</b>	<b>32 299</b>	<b>33 563</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	151.8	163.0	167.1	176.0	159.7
Non-Indigenous	24.7	25.5	25.5	27.0	27.7
All children	26.1	27.1	27.1	28.7	29.4
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 090	1 107	1 012	964	1 017
Non-Indigenous	9 463	9 447	8 927	8 595	8 767
<b>All children</b>	<b>10 553</b>	<b>10 554</b>	<b>9 939</b>	<b>9 559</b>	<b>9 784</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	89.2	89.9	82.1	77.8	71.8
Non-Indigenous	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.7	7.8
All children	9.7	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.6
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	770	834	697	681	684
Non-Indigenous	6 244	6 453	5 891	5 481	5 445
<b>All children</b>	<b>7 014</b>	<b>7 287</b>	<b>6 588</b>	<b>6 162</b>	<b>6 129</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	63.0	67.7	56.6	55.0	48.3
Non-Indigenous	5.8	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.8
All children	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.4
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	587	632	688	775	825
Non-Indigenous	4 081	4 379	4 804	5 464	5 275
<b>All children</b>	<b>4 668</b>	<b>5 011</b>	<b>5 492</b>	<b>6 239</b>	<b>6 100</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	45.4	48.2	52.5	58.8	54.7
Non-Indigenous	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.4
All children	4.0	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.0

**Table 15A.31 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a)	Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.				
(b)	Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).				
(c)	During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, <i>the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005</i> which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.				
(d)	Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.				

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.53.



Table 15A.32

Table 15A.32 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	526	552	626	660	734
Non-Indigenous	3 882	4 242	4 426	4 396	4 549
<b>All children</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>4 794</b>	<b>5 052</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>5 283</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d)					
Indigenous	40.7	42.1	47.8	50.1	48.7
Non-Indigenous	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
All children	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	1 035	1 103	988	1 021	1 073
Non-Indigenous	6 442	6 692	6 797	6 877	6 753
<b>All children</b>	<b>7 477</b>	<b>7 795</b>	<b>7 785</b>	<b>7 898</b>	<b>7 826</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	80.4	85.2	75.8	77.7	71.5
Non-Indigenous	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6
All children	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4

- (a) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.
- (d) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (e) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.57.

Table 15A.33

**Table 15A.33 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (e)	2009
Indigenous					
Residential care	35	48	42	41	73
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	247	252	296	309	278
Relative/kinship care	214	233	260	279	343
Other home based care	29	18	26	30	38
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>659</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	1	1	2	1	2
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>734</b>
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Residential care	330	299	295	385	405
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	2 201	2 269	2 301	2 163	2 112
Relative/kinship care	1 121	1 383	1 521	1 548	1 620
Other home based care	209	262	270	278	377
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>3 531</b>	<b>3 914</b>	<b>4 092</b>	<b>3 989</b>	<b>4 109</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	21	29	39	22	35
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>3 882</b>	<b>4 242</b>	<b>4 426</b>	<b>4 396</b>	<b>4 549</b>
All children					
Residential care	365	347	337	426	478
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	2 448	2 521	2 597	2 472	2 390
Relative/kinship care	1 335	1 616	1 781	1 827	1 963
Other home based care	238	280	296	308	415
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>4 021</b>	<b>4 417</b>	<b>4 674</b>	<b>4 607</b>	<b>4 768</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	22	30	41	23	37
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>4 794</b>	<b>5 052</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>5 283</b>

(a) Foster care category for Victoria includes children on permanent care orders where carers are in receipt of foster care payment and children in individually tailored home-based arrangements.

(b) In 2002-03, the category 'Family group homes' was separated from the category 'Residential care'.

**Table 15A.33 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Victoria (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (e)	2009
(c) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, <i>the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005</i> which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.					
(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					
(e) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.					
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.58.

Table 15A.34

Table 15A.34 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Victoria (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	422	409	475	492	578
Another type of order	5	6	7	–	–
Not on an order	99	137	144	168	156
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>734</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Care and protection order	3 133	3 389	3 322	3 356	3 610
Another type of order	117	119	219	–	–
Not on an order	618	734	885	1 040	939
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>3 868</b>	<b>4 242</b>	<b>4 426</b>	<b>4 396</b>	<b>4 549</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	3 555	3 798	3 797	3 848	4 188
Another type of order	122	125	226	–	–
Not on an order	717	871	1 029	1 208	1 095
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>4 394</b>	<b>4 794</b>	<b>5 052</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>5 283</b>

- (a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.
- (b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.59.

Table 15A.35

**Table 15A.35 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	5	3	15	–	–
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	10	13	17	14	17
1 to less than 6 months	70	86	65	89	84
6 months to less than 1 year	66	82	112	94	109
1 to less than 2 years	107	94	130	110	133
2 to less than 5 years	125	147	171	198	208
5 years or more	142	126	116	155	183
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	520	548	611	660	734
Not stated/unknown	1	1	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>734</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Respite	9	9	68	11	5
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	97	68	92	139	137
1 to less than 6 months	483	499	379	470	459
6 months to less than 1 year	418	535	647	460	521
1 to less than 2 years	637	700	903	627	684
2 to less than 5 years	1 037	1 113	1 141	1 287	1 237
5 years or more	1 174	1 308	1 196	1 402	1 506
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	3 846	4 223	4 358	4 385	4 544
Not stated/unknown	27	10	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>3 882</b>	<b>4 242</b>	<b>4 426</b>	<b>4 396</b>	<b>4 549</b>
All children					
Respite	14	12	83	11	5
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	107	81	109	153	154
1 to less than 6 months	553	585	444	559	543
6 months to less than 1 year	484	617	759	554	630
1 to less than 2 years	744	794	1 033	737	817
2 to less than 5 years	1 162	1 260	1 312	1 485	1 445
5 years or more	1 316	1 434	1 312	1 557	1 689
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	4 366	4 771	4 969	5 045	5 278
Not stated/unknown	28	11	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>4 408</b>	<b>4 794</b>	<b>5 052</b>	<b>5 056</b>	<b>5 283</b>

**Table 15A.35 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Victoria (number)**  
**(a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(a) Indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.60.

Table 15A.36

**Table 15A.36 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Victoria (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
1 to less than 6 months	157	158	181	72	67
6 months to less than 1 year	56	47	57	29	35
1 to less than 2 years	45	43	53	32	34
2 to less than 5 years	43	40	44	20	39
5 years or more	17	10	18	20	12
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>187</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
1 to less than 6 months	891	777	748	505	418
6 months to less than 1 year	351	323	329	193	213
1 to less than 2 years	271	277	296	234	196
2 to less than 5 years	255	213	250	210	228
5 years or more	101	143	116	133	93
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 869</b>	<b>1 733</b>	<b>1 739</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 148</b>
All children					
1 to less than 6 months	1 048	935	929	577	485
6 months to less than 1 year	407	370	386	222	248
1 to less than 2 years	316	320	349	266	230
2 to less than 5 years	298	253	294	230	267
5 years or more	118	153	134	153	105
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>2 187</b>	<b>2 031</b>	<b>2 092</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 335</b>

(a) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.61.

Table 15A.37

Table 15A.37 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008 (d)</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	214	233	260	279	343
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 121	1 383	1 521	1 548	1 620
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>1 781</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>1 963</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	40.7	42.2	41.5	42.3	46.7
Non-Indigenous	%	28.9	32.6	34.4	35.2	35.6
All children	%	30.3	33.7	35.3	36.1	37.2

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which will be rolled out across the State by mid 2008. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.62.



Table 15A.38

Table 15A.38 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	133	152	125	103	181
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	71	80	102	176	162
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>343</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	77	102	103	144	75
Indigenous residential care	no.	11	21	19	15	13
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>431</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carers	no.	181	166	199	182	233
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	24	27	16	25	60
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>293</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	29	4	62	15	10
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>734</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	26.8	27.7	22.2	16.0	25.0
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	14.3	14.6	18.1	27.3	22.4
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	15.5	18.6	18.3	22.3	10.4
Indigenous residential care	%	2.2	3.8	3.4	2.3	1.8
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	36.4	30.3	35.3	28.2	32.2
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	4.8	4.9	2.8	3.9	8.3
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Prior to 2002 the percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated using the total number of Indigenous children in out-of-home care as the denominator. From 2002 the denominator excluded Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown.

(b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which was progressively rolled out across the State. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

**Table 15A.38 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	-------------	------	------	------	------	------

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.63.

Table 15A.39

Table 15A.39 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Victoria (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	343	335	403	416	467
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 196	2 454	2 571	2 479	2 575
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 539</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>2 974</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>3 042</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	96.9	94.6	97.1	97.4	96.5
Non-Indigenous	%	97.5	98.0	97.7	96.4	97.5
All children	%	97.4	97.6	97.6	96.6	97.4

- (a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) During 2006-07, Victoria introduced a major new data system, which was progressively rolled out across the State. In parallel, *the Children, Youth and Family's Act 2005* which commenced in April 2007, introduced new service pathways and processes in Victorian Child Protection and Family Services to support earlier intervention and prevention for vulnerable children and their families. Due to these new service and data reporting arrangements, the Victorian child protection data may not be fully comparable with previous years data.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.64.

# Single jurisdiction data — Qld

Table 15A.40

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Indigenous children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	1 707	1 839	2 096	1 804	1 979
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	462	810	1 713	1 592	2 203
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 169</b>	<b>2 649</b>	<b>3 809</b>	<b>3 396</b>	<b>4 182</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	1 352	1 582	1 196	1 352	1 142
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	no.	124	81	152	148	151
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 645</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>5 157</b>	<b>4 896</b>	<b>5 475</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	no.	291	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	291	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>5 157</b>	<b>4 896</b>	<b>5 475</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	43.4	42.6	40.6	36.8	36.1
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	11.7	18.8	33.2	32.5	40.2
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	34.3	36.7	23.2	27.6	20.9
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	%	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.8
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	7.4	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	7.4	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (g)						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	15 600	11 345	8 012	6 224	5 336
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	5 632	7 564	9 021	8 429	8 937
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>21 232</b>	<b>18 909</b>	<b>17 033</b>	<b>14 653</b>	<b>14 273</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	10 005	9 466	5 322	4 797	3 118

Table 15A.40

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	no.	1 268	925	999	657	542
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>32 505</b>	<b>29 300</b>	<b>23 354</b>	<b>20 107</b>	<b>17 933</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)		4 388	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	4 388	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>36 893</b>	<b>29 300</b>	<b>23 354</b>	<b>20 107</b>	<b>17 933</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	42.3	38.7	34.3	31.0	29.8
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	15.3	25.8	38.6	41.9	49.8
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>79.6</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	27.1	32.3	22.8	23.9	17.4
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	%	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.3	3.0
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	11.9	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	11.9	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	17 307	13 184	10 108	8 028	7 315
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	6 094	8 374	10 734	10 021	11 140
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>23 401</b>	<b>21 558</b>	<b>20 842</b>	<b>18 049</b>	<b>18 455</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	11 357	11 048	6 518	6 149	4 260
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	no.	1 392	1 006	1 151	805	693
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>36 150</b>	<b>33 612</b>	<b>28 511</b>	<b>25 003</b>	<b>23 408</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	no.	4 679	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	4 679	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>40 829</b>	<b>33 612</b>	<b>28 511</b>	<b>25 003</b>	<b>23 408</b>

Table 15A.40

Table 15A.40 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	42.4	39.2	35.5	32.1	31.3
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	14.9	24.9	37.6	40.1	47.6
<b>Total finalised (d)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	27.8	32.9	22.9	24.6	18.2
Investigation closed - no outcome possible	%	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	11.5	..	..	..	..
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	11.5	..	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting the child where practicable.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.
- (c) From 2006-07 notification figures for Queensland are affected by a change in recording practice. With the introduction of the Integrated Client Management System in March 2007, any new child protection concerns received by the department that relate to an open notification or investigation and assessment are recorded as an additional concern and linked to the open notification/investigation and assessment. Previously, any new child protection concerns received by the department were recorded as an additional notification.
- (d) This figure excludes those finalised investigations with an assessment outcome of 'No investigation and Assessment Outcome'. This is instead reported in the category 'Investigation closed – no outcome possible' introduced in 2006-07. It includes notifications where there was insufficient information to enable an assessment outcome of substantiated or not substantiated to be determined. This may occur in circumstances where a family was unable to be identified, located or has moved overseas and the investigation is therefore finalised and closed.
- (e) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (f) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice.
- (g) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.67.

Table 15A.41

Table 15A.41 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Queensland (number) (a), (b)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	431	474	na	567	677
Had prior admissions to orders	331	615	na	819	1 040
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>1 717</b>
Children discharged from orders	454	640	na	na	682
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	1 851	1 651	na	1 360	1 291
Had prior admissions to orders	1 092	1 332	na	1 566	1 639
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>2 943</b>	<b>2 983</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>2 926</b>	<b>2 930</b>
Children discharged from orders	1 664	1 863	na	na	1 586
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	2 282	2 125	na	1 927	1 968
Had prior admissions to orders	1 423	1 947	na	2 385	2 679
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>3 705</b>	<b>4 072</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>4 312</b>	<b>4 647</b>
Children discharged from orders	2 118	2 503	na	na	2 268

(a) Previous admissions to care and protection orders in other jurisdictions could not be counted.

(b) Data for 2006-07 was not available due to the transition to a new information management system.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.68.



Table 15A.42

Table 15A.42 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Queensland (number)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	1 188	1 439	1 589	1 619	2 021
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	131	177
Supervisory and other finalised orders	65	85	65	114	114
Interim and temporary orders	89	143	261	352	408
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	na
Other/not stated	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 342</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>1 915</b>	<b>2 216</b>	<b>2 720</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (c)					
Guardianship or custody orders	3 909	4 145	3 706	3 463	3 801
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	432	486
Supervisory and other finalised orders	220	265	288	290	355
Interim and temporary orders	386	369	482	639	580
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	na
Other/not stated	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 515</b>	<b>4 779</b>	<b>4 476</b>	<b>4 824</b>	<b>5 222</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	5 097	5 584	5 295	5 082	5 822
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	563	663
Supervisory and other finalised orders	285	350	353	404	469
Interim and temporary orders	475	512	743	991	988
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	na	na
Other/not stated	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>5 857</b>	<b>6 446</b>	<b>6 391</b>	<b>7 040</b>	<b>7 942</b>

(a) From 2008, data for the category 'third party parental responsibility orders' are reported separately. Previously these were counted as a subset of 'guardianship or custody orders'.

(b) Data on Administrative arrangements is not available for Queensland.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.69.

Table 15A.43

**Table 15A.43 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	2 451	2 936	4 003	4 265	4 650
Non-Indigenous	26 847	22 468	19 817	17 836	16 105
<b>All children</b>	<b>29 298</b>	<b>25 404</b>	<b>23 820</b>	<b>22 101</b>	<b>20 755</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	42.3	50.3	67.7	71.5	71.8
Non-Indigenous	31.4	26.0	22.1	19.5	17.2
All children	32.1	27.5	25.0	22.7	20.8
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations (d)					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 499	1 925	2 957	2 991	3 555
Non-Indigenous	16 242	14 867	14 490	13 084	12 922
<b>All children</b>	<b>17 741</b>	<b>16 792</b>	<b>17 447</b>	<b>16 075</b>	<b>16 477</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	25.8	33.0	50.0	50.1	54.9
Non-Indigenous	19.0	17.2	16.2	14.3	13.8
All children	19.5	18.2	18.3	16.5	16.5
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 186	1 340	1 725	1 617	1 747
Non-Indigenous	11 700	8 737	7 053	5 660	4 849
<b>All children</b>	<b>12 886</b>	<b>10 077</b>	<b>8 778</b>	<b>7 277</b>	<b>6 596</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	20.4	23.0	29.2	27.1	27.0
Non-Indigenous	13.7	10.1	7.9	6.2	5.2
All children	14.1	10.9	9.2	7.5	6.6
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 342	1 667	1 915	2 216	2 720
Non-Indigenous	4 515	4 779	4 476	4 824	5 222
<b>All children</b>	<b>5 857</b>	<b>6 446</b>	<b>6 391</b>	<b>7 040</b>	<b>7 942</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	21.9	26.7	30.6	35.0	39.5
Non-Indigenous	5.0	5.2	4.7	5.0	5.2
<b>All children</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>

**Table 15A.43 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					
(d) This figure excludes those children with a finalised investigation and assessment outcome of 'No investigation and assessment outcome'. In these cases there was insufficient information to enable an assessment outcome of substantiated or not substantiated to be determined. This may occur in circumstances where a family was unable to be identified, located or has moved overseas and the investigation is therefore finalised and closed. These finalised investigations have been included in the category 'Investigation closed – no outcome possible' introduced in 2007.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.70.

Table 15A.44

Table 15A.44 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (b)	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	1 275	1 496	1 749	2 085	2 481
Non-Indigenous	4 382	4 380	4 223	4 585	4 612
<b>All children</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>5 876</b>	<b>5 972</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>7 093</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c)					
Indigenous	20.8	24.0	27.9	33.0	36.0
Non-Indigenous	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.6
All children	5.8	6.0	5.8	6.4	6.7
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	1 484	1 790	2 244	2 730	3 136
Non-Indigenous	5 248	5 417	5 836	6 259	6 391
<b>All children</b>	<b>6 732</b>	<b>7 207</b>	<b>8 080</b>	<b>8 989</b>	<b>9 527</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d)					
Indigenous	24.4	29.2	36.0	43.4	45.9
Non-Indigenous	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.4
All children	7.0	7.4	8.0	8.7	9.0

- (a) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (b) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.
- (c) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out of home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.74.

Table 15A.45

**Table 15A.45 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Queensland (number)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (a)	2009
<b>Indigenous</b>					
Residential care	7	37	58	83	135
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	810	938	986	1 235	1 491
Relative/kinship care	458	521	705	767	855
Other home based care	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 459</b>	<b>1 691</b>	<b>2 002</b>	<b>2 346</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	..	..	..	..	..
Other (incl. unknown)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 481</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
Residential care	54	188	287	303	309
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	3 275	3 063	2 557	2 803	2 779
Relative/kinship care	1 053	1 129	1 379	1 479	1 524
Other home based care	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 192</b>	<b>3 936</b>	<b>4 282</b>	<b>4 303</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	..	..	..	..	..
Other (incl. unknown)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 382</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 612</b>
<b>All children</b>					
Residential care	61	225	345	386	444
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	..
Home based care					
Foster care	4 085	4 001	3 543	4 038	4 270
Relative/kinship care	1 511	1 650	2 084	2 246	2 379
Other home based care	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>5 596</b>	<b>5 651</b>	<b>5 627</b>	<b>6 284</b>	<b>6 649</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	..	..	..	..	..
Other (incl. unknown)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>5 876</b>	<b>5 972</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>7 093</b>

(a) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.75.

Table 15A.46

**Table 15A.46 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Queensland (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	1 149	1 414	1 545	1 847	2 330
Another type of order	2	–	–	–	–
Not on an order	124	82	204	238	151
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 481</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Care and protection order	3 869	3 909	3 651	3 970	4 318
Another type of order	–	2	–	–	–
Not on an order	513	469	572	615	294
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 382</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 612</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	5 018	5 323	5 196	5 817	6 648
Another type of order	2	2	–	–	–
Not on an order	637	551	776	853	445
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>5 876</b>	<b>5 972</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>7 093</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders and those on interim orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.76.

Table 15A.47

**Table 15A.47 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	269	325	na	61	89
1 to less than 6 months	297	317	na	279	292
6 months to less than 1 year	171	213	na	267	306
1 to less than 2 years	197	252	na	324	443
2 to less than 5 years	216	257	na	700	772
5 years or more	125	132	na	454	579
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
Total non-respite	1 275	1 496	na	2 085	2 481
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 481</b>
Non-Indigenous					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	929	847	na	176	123
1 to less than 6 months	889	874	na	576	411
6 months to less than 1 year	616	548	na	513	486
1 to less than 2 years	695	773	na	787	830
2 to less than 5 years	791	853	na	1 315	1 369
5 years or more	462	485	na	1 218	1 393
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
Total non-respite	4 382	4 380	na	4 585	4 612
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>4 382</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>4 223</b>	<b>4 585</b>	<b>4 612</b>
All children					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	1 198	1 172	na	237	212
1 to less than 6 months	1 186	1 191	na	855	703
6 months to less than 1 year	787	761	na	780	792
1 to less than 2 years	892	1 025	na	1 111	1 273
2 to less than 5 years	1 007	1 110	na	2 015	2 141
5 years or more	587	617	na	1 672	1 972
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
Total non-respite	5 657	5 876	na	6 670	7 093
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>5 657</b>	<b>5 876</b>	<b>5 972</b>	<b>6 670</b>	<b>7 093</b>

**Table 15A.47 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Queensland (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(a) Prior to 2008, QLD was not able to report on the length of time in continuous out-of-home care placement, instead reporting on the length of time in the current out-of-home care placement. From 2008 data refer to the length of time in continuous out-of-home care and is therefore not comparable with previous years.

(b) Data for 2006-07 have not been provided due to the transition to a new information management system.

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.77.



Table 15A.48

**Table 15A.48 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Queensland (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	100	126	180	176	173
6 months to less than 1 year	29	45	59	52	81
1 to less than 2 years	31	84	77	61	98
2 to less than 5 years	44	53	92	99	93
5 years or more	30	49	46	46	55
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	399	361	449	440	431
6 months to less than 1 year	168	178	149	173	188
1 to less than 2 years	174	228	170	189	248
2 to less than 5 years	135	210	203	167	252
5 years or more	98	112	106	141	131
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1 089</b>	<b>1 077</b>	<b>1 110</b>	<b>1 250</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	499	487	629	616	604
6 months to less than 1 year	197	223	208	225	269
1 to less than 2 years	205	312	247	250	346
2 to less than 5 years	179	263	295	266	345
5 years or more	128	161	152	187	186
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 208</b>	<b>1 446</b>	<b>1 531</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>1 750</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.78.

**Table 15A.49 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008 (c)</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	458	521	705	767	855
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 053	1 129	1 379	1 479	1 524
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 511</b>	<b>1 650</b>	<b>2 084</b>	<b>2 246</b>	<b>2 379</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	35.9	34.8	40.3	36.8	34.5
Non-Indigenous	%	24.0	25.8	32.7	32.3	33.0
All children	%	26.7	28.1	34.9	33.7	33.5

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.79.

Table 15A.50

Table 15A.50 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Queensland (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	343	379	401	399	590
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	115	142	167	164	265
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>855</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	366	400	449	610	566
Indigenous residential care	no.	2	9	6	9	24
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>590</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1 023</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 445</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	444	538	674	829	925
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	5	28	52	74	111
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1 036</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 749</b>	<b>2 085</b>	<b>2 481</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	26.9	25.3	22.9	19.1	23.8
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	9.0	9.5	9.5	7.9	10.7
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	28.7	26.7	25.7	29.3	22.8
Indigenous residential care	%	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>58.2</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	34.8	36.0	38.5	39.8	37.3
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	0.4	1.9	3.0	3.5	4.5
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) There may be some children in the category residential care/independent living who had Indigenous caregivers in facility-based care.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.80.

Table 15A.51

Table 15A.51 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Queensland (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	923	1 105	1 326	1 568	1 862
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 072	2 979	2 768	3 030	3 048
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 995</b>	<b>4 084</b>	<b>4 094</b>	<b>4 598</b>	<b>4 910</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.7	97.9
Non-Indigenous	%	99.6	98.6	97.5	98.4	98.5
All children	%	99.7	98.9	98.0	98.5	98.3

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based care was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home care, by Indigenous status, at 30 June.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.81.

# Single jurisdiction data — WA

Table 15A.52

Table 15A.52 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
<b>Indigenous children</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	385	332	479	546	574
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	365	396	447	604	719
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 293</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	316	353	379	293	111
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	48	52	55
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 066</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>1 353</b>	<b>1 495</b>	<b>1 459</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	no.	..	..	1 246	1 591	2 112
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	21	41	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>1 122</b>	<b>2 599</b>	<b>3 086</b>	<b>3 571</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	35.4	29.6	18.4	17.7	16.1
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	33.6	35.3	17.2	19.6	20.1
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	29.1	31.5	14.6	9.5	3.1
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	1.8	1.7	1.5
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	47.9	51.6	59.1
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	1.9	3.7	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous children (h)</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	719	628	754	918	949
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	922	994	1 252	1 424	1 475
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 641</b>	<b>1 622</b>	<b>2 006</b>	<b>2 342</b>	<b>2 424</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	455	487	441	415	182

Table 15A.52

Table 15A.52 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	102	131	97
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 096</b>	<b>2 109</b>	<b>2 549</b>	<b>2 888</b>	<b>2 703</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)		..	..	2 552	3 003	3 885
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	23	84	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 119</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>5 101</b>	<b>5 891</b>	<b>6 588</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	33.9	28.6	14.8	15.6	14.4
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	43.5	45.3	24.5	24.2	22.4
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	21.5	22.2	8.6	7.0	2.8
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	2.0	2.2	1.5
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	50.0	51.0	59.0
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	1.1	3.8	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	1 104	960	1 233	1 464	1 523
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	1 287	1 390	1 699	2 028	2 194
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 391</b>	<b>2 350</b>	<b>2 932</b>	<b>3 492</b>	<b>3 717</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	771	840	820	708	293
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	150	183	152
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 162</b>	<b>3 190</b>	<b>3 902</b>	<b>4 383</b>	<b>4 162</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	no.	..	..	3 798	4 594	5 997
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	44	125	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 206</b>	<b>3 315</b>	<b>7 700</b>	<b>8 977</b>	<b>10 159</b>

Table 15A.52

Table 15A.52 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	34.4	29.0	16.0	16.3	15.0
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	–	..
Not substantiated	%	40.1	41.9	22.1	22.6	21.6
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	24.0	25.3	10.6	7.9	2.9
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	1.9	2.0	1.5
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	49.3	51.2	59.0
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	1.4	3.8	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these was counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting the child where practicable. For WA however, investigations may include some situations where the child was not sighted.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised.
- (c) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.
- (d) The number of notifications increased between 2005-06 and 2006-07 as all Concern for Child Wellbeing reports are now classified as a notification. Previously, only those that were followed by an investigation were counted as a notification.
- (e) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (f) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (g) 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action' and from 2008-09 cases where there was no suitable caregiver. Cases where there was no suitable caregiver are not counted as investigations.
- (h) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.84.



Table 15A.53

Table 15A.53 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Western Australia (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(b)
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	188	281	502	498	307
Had prior admissions to orders	4	45	80	126	276
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>583</b>
Children discharged from orders	63	63	157	170	172
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	299	363	661	744	401
Had prior admissions to orders	22	64	119	200	371
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>772</b>
Children discharged from orders	192	180	265	272	375
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	487	644	1 163	1 242	708
Had prior admissions to orders	26	109	199	326	647
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 568</b>	<b>1 355</b>
Children discharged from orders	255	243	422	442	547

(a) Includes children admitted to and discharged from care applications.

(b) In 2008-09, the number of 'children admitted to orders for the first time' might be lower than previous years due to a change in counting processes.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.85.

Table 15A.54

Table 15A.54 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Western Australia (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	556	659	818	1 012	1 154
Third party parental responsibility orders (e)	..	..	..	24	46
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	1	23	39	52
Interim and temporary orders	104	138	250	204	213
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (e)	..	..	..	..	–
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>1 091</b>	<b>1 279</b>	<b>1 465</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (f)					
Guardianship or custody orders	961	1 032	1 206	1 367	1 461
Third party parental responsibility orders (e)	..	..	..	24	58
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	2	42	81	92
Interim and temporary orders	162	214	290	329	261
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (e)	..	..	..	..	–
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 123</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>1 538</b>	<b>1 815</b>	<b>1 872</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	1 517	1 691	2 024	2 379	2 615
Third party parental responsibility orders (e)	..	..	..	24	104
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	3	65	120	144
Interim and temporary orders	266	352	540	533	474
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (e)	..	..	..	..	–
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>2 629</b>	<b>3 094</b>	<b>3 337</b>

- (a) Children on care applications are included in the category 'interim and temporary orders'.
- (b) Data include for the first time children in care applications adjourned at 30 June where no subsequent court appearance had occurred by the end of August. Data from 2001-02 and 2002-03 do not include these children.
- (c) Implementation of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004* in March 2006 required the legal status of children in care to be reviewed and Protection Orders were sought for a number of children already in care but not under care and protection orders, for 2006 onwards.
- (d) In 2006-07, the number of children on orders included 24 children who were placed on Enduring Parental Responsibility orders.
- (e) This category is included for the first time in this Report.
- (f) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated  
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.86.

Table 15A.55

**Table 15A.55 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications (d)					
Number of children					
Indigenous	968	1 017	2 262	2 657	2 999
Non-Indigenous	1 960	2 032	4 654	5 222	5 792
<b>All children</b>	<b>2 928</b>	<b>3 049</b>	<b>6 916</b>	<b>7 879</b>	<b>8 791</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	33.5	35.0	77.3	90.3	102.7
Non-Indigenous	4.6	4.7	10.5	11.6	12.5
All children	6.4	6.6	14.6	16.4	17.8
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	677	676	828	1 047	1 177
Non-Indigenous	1 537	1 516	1 873	2 167	2 239
<b>All children</b>	<b>2 214</b>	<b>2 192</b>	<b>2 701</b>	<b>3 214</b>	<b>3 416</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	23.4	23.3	28.3	35.6	40.3
Non-Indigenous	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.8	4.8
All children	4.8	4.8	5.7	6.7	6.9
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	353	316	438	520	545
Non-Indigenous	682	603	716	863	909
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>1 154</b>	<b>1 383</b>	<b>1 454</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	12.2	10.9	15.0	17.7	18.7
Non-Indigenous	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0
All children	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.9
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders (e)					
Number of children					
Indigenous	660	798	1 091	1 279	1 465
Non-Indigenous	1 123	1 248	1 538	1 815	1 872
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 783</b>	<b>2 046</b>	<b>2 629</b>	<b>3 094</b>	<b>3 337</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	21.6	25.8	35.2	41.0	47.4
Non-Indigenous	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.8
All children	3.7	4.2	5.2	6.0	6.3

**Table 15A.55 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a)	Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.				
(b)	Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).				
(c)	Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.				
(d)	The number of notifications increased between 2005-06 and 2006-07 as all Concern for Child Wellbeing reports are now classified as a notification. Previously, only those that were followed by an investigation were counted as a notification.				
(e)	Implementation of the <i>Children and Community Services Act 2004</i> in March 2006 required the legal status of children in care to be reviewed and Protection Orders were sought for a number of children already in care but not under care and protection orders.				

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.87.

Table 15A.56

**Table 15A.56 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (f)	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	692	766	978	1 078	1 197
Non-Indigenous	1 137	1 202	1 393	1 468	1 485
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 682</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d)					
Indigenous	22.6	24.8	31.6	34.6	38.8
Non-Indigenous	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.0
All children	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.1
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	925	988	1 226	1 347	1 491
Non-Indigenous	1 564	1 556	1 765	1 915	1 965
<b>All children</b>	<b>2 489</b>	<b>2 544</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>3 262</b>	<b>3 456</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	30.3	32.2	39.7	43.3	48.4
Non-Indigenous	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.0
All children	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.4	6.6

- (a) Data may include a small number of children placed with relatives who were not reimbursed.
- (b) A child is only counted once, regardless of the number of placements during the year.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (e) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.
- (f) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.91.

Table 15A.57

Table 15A.57 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
<b>Indigenous</b>					
Residential care	39	38	50	41	42
Family group homes	24	25	33	44	57
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	217	238	304	334	400
Relative/kinship care	400	452	573	651	693
Other home based care	–	–	–	..	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1 093</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	5	4	5	7	2
Other (incl. unknown)	7	9	13	1	3
<b>Total indigenous children</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>1 197</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (d)</b>					
Residential care	85	74	89	104	56
Family group homes	19	17	14	7	34
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	665	728	822	847	885
Relative/kinship care	337	356	444	485	494
Other home based care	–	–	–	..	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>1 084</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 332</b>	<b>1 379</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	21	17	12	16	15
Other (incl. unknown)	10	10	12	9	1
<b>Total non-indigenous children</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 485</b>
<b>All children</b>					
Residential care	124	112	139	145	98
Family group homes	43	42	47	51	91
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	882	966	1 126	1 181	1 285
Relative/kinship care	737	808	1 017	1 136	1 187
Other home based care	–	–	–	..	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>1 619</b>	<b>1 774</b>	<b>2 143</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>2 472</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	26	21	17	23	17
Other (incl. unknown)	17	19	25	10	4
<b>Total children</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 682</b>

- (a) Western Australia reported children in Family group homes separately to residential care for the first time in 2005.
- (b) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category in 2007.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.
- (d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

**Table 15A.57 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
--	------	------	------	----------	------

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.92.

Table 15A.58

Table 15A.58 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Western Australia (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	601	713	935	1 049	1 184
Another type of order	–	–	–	..	–
Not on an order	91	53	43	29	13
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>1 197</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Care and protection order	975	1 105	1 327	1 421	1 460
Another type of order	–	–	–	..	–
Not on an order	162	97	66	47	25
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 485</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	1 576	1 818	2 262	2 470	2 644
Another type of order	–	–	–	..	–
Not on an order	253	150	109	76	38
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 682</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.93.



Table 15A.59

Table 15A.59 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	16	9	23	14	21
1 to less than 6 months	82	108	136	81	101
6 months to less than 1 year	77	65	125	146	118
1 to less than 2 years	90	124	154	249	210
2 to less than 5 years	203	220	256	306	424
5 years or more	224	240	284	282	323
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	692	766	978	1 078	1 197
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>1 197</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	24	37	33	20	38
1 to less than 6 months	93	100	174	151	138
6 months to less than 1 year	134	112	146	176	113
1 to less than 2 years	142	166	197	243	234
2 to less than 5 years	332	344	374	392	448
5 years or more	412	437	469	486	514
Not stated/unknown	–	6	–	–	–
Total non-respite	1 137	1 202	1 393	1 468	1 485
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 137</b>	<b>1 202</b>	<b>1 393</b>	<b>1 468</b>	<b>1 485</b>
All children					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	40	46	56	34	59
1 to less than 6 months	175	208	310	232	239
6 months to less than 1 year	211	177	271	322	231
1 to less than 2 years	232	291	351	492	444
2 to less than 5 years	535	572	630	698	872
5 years or more	636	674	753	768	837
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	1 829	1 968	2 371	2 546	2 682
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>1 968</b>	<b>2 371</b>	<b>2 546</b>	<b>2 682</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

**Table 15A.59 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(b) WA is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result, both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.94.

Table 15A.60

Table 15A.60 **Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Western Australia (number) (a), (b)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
1 to less than 6 months	27	32	20	27	20
6 months to less than 1 year	16	12	23	16	10
1 to less than 2 years	5	17	9	11	30
2 to less than 5 years	29	20	20	45	46
5 years or more	32	24	35	47	37
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>143</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
1 to less than 6 months	70	52	39	47	57
6 months to less than 1 year	27	40	31	36	46
1 to less than 2 years	40	37	23	17	47
2 to less than 5 years	71	50	50	61	94
5 years or more	61	67	68	83	57
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>301</b>
All children					
1 to less than 6 months	97	84	59	74	77
6 months to less than 1 year	43	52	54	52	56
1 to less than 2 years	45	54	32	28	77
2 to less than 5 years	100	70	70	106	140
5 years or more	93	91	103	130	94
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>444</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) A placement at home for more than 2 months is not considered a break in the length of time spent in care.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.95.

Table 15A.61

Table 15A.61 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008 (d)</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	400	452	573	651	693
Non-Indigenous	no.	337	356	444	485	494
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 187</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	57.8	59.0	58.6	60.4	57.9
Non-Indigenous	%	29.6	29.6	31.9	33.0	33.3
All children	%	40.3	41.1	42.9	44.6	44.3

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category in 2007.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.96.

Table 15A.62

Table 15A.62 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Western Australia (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	345	394	512	566	607
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	55	64	82	94	96
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>703</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	143	143	156	155	169
Indigenous residential care	no.	25	18	21	25	26
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>898</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	77	92	133	170	221
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	38	45	62	60	73
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>294</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	9	10	12	8	5
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1 078</b>	<b>1 197</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	50.5	52.1	53.0	52.9	50.9
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.1
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>59.0</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	20.9	18.9	16.1	14.5	14.2
Indigenous residential care	%	3.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>75.3</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	11.3	12.2	13.8	15.9	18.5
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	5.6	6.0	6.4	5.6	6.1
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Children in residential care with Indigenous caregivers were included in the category 'other Indigenous carer'.

(b) A small number of children are placed with externally managed foster carers who are also their relative and have been recorded in the foster care category.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.97.

**Table 15A.63 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Western Australia (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	480	541	709	805	907
Non-Indigenous	no.	700	773	900	973	994
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 314</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>1 778</b>	<b>1 901</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	91.8	92.8	92.4	92.5	91.4
Non-Indigenous	%	93.0	94.8	94.9	94.9	97.0
All children	%	92.5	94.0	93.8	93.8	94.2

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.98.

# Single jurisdiction data — SA

Table 15A.64

Table 15A.64 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Indigenous children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	736	464	625	737	816
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	977	675	965	807	956
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 713</b>	<b>1 139</b>	<b>1 590</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>1 772</b>
Investigations in process (d)	no.	3	19	13	2	11
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	no.	..	..	..	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 716</b>	<b>1 158</b>	<b>1 603</b>	<b>1 546</b>	<b>1 783</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	no.	..	..	2 457	2 631	3 212
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	1 864	1 838	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 580</b>	<b>2 996</b>	<b>4 060</b>	<b>4 177</b>	<b>4 995</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	20.6	15.5	15.4	17.6	16.3
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	27.3	22.5	23.8	19.3	19.1
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>35.5</b>
Investigations in process (d)	%	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	%	..	..	..	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	..	..	60.5	63.0	64.3
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	52.1	61.3	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (g)						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	1 648	1 391	1 617	1 594	1 603
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	2 889	2 249	2 524	2 299	2 511
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 537</b>	<b>3 640</b>	<b>4 141</b>	<b>3 893</b>	<b>4 114</b>
Investigations in process (d)	no.	26	44	62	14	23



Table 15A.64

Table 15A.64 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	no.	..	..	..	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 563</b>	<b>3 684</b>	<b>4 203</b>	<b>3 907</b>	<b>4 137</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)		..	..	10 171	12 763	14 089
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	9 330	8 389	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>13 893</b>	<b>12 073</b>	<b>14 374</b>	<b>16 670</b>	<b>18 226</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	11.9	11.5	11.2	9.6	8.8
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	20.8	18.6	17.6	13.8	13.8
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Investigations in process (d)	%	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	%	..	..	..	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	..	..	70.8	76.6	77.3
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	67.2	69.5	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	2 384	1 855	2 242	2 331	2 419
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	3 866	2 924	3 489	3 106	3 467
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 250</b>	<b>4 779</b>	<b>5 731</b>	<b>5 437</b>	<b>5 886</b>
Investigations in process (d)	no.	29	63	75	16	34
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	no.	..	..	..	..	—
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 279</b>	<b>4 842</b>	<b>5 806</b>	<b>5 453</b>	<b>5 920</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	no.	..	..	12 628	15 394	17 301
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	11 194	10 227	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	—	—	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>17 473</b>	<b>15 069</b>	<b>18 434</b>	<b>20 847</b>	<b>23 221</b>

Table 15A.64

Table 15A.64 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	13.6	12.3	12.2	11.2	10.4
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	–	..
Not substantiated	%	22.1	19.4	18.9	14.9	14.9
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Investigations in process (d)	%	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (e)	%	..	..	..	..	–
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Dealt with by other means (f)	%	..	..	68.5	73.8	74.5
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	64.1	67.9	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	–	–	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these was counted.
- (b) 'Notifier concern reports' are excluded from the count of total notifications because concern reports are not reported.
- (c) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting the child where practicable.
- (d) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (e) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (f) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. Prior to 2006-07, some of the cases recorded as 'dealt with by other means' may have been cases where the investigation was closed with no outcome possible. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.
- (g) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.101.

Table 15A.65

Table 15A.65 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, South Australia (number)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	87	88	125	164	166
Had prior admissions to orders	77	111	100	151	136
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>302</b>
Children discharged from orders	186	58	72	93	155
Non-Indigenous (a)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	292	244	307	475	454
Had prior admissions to orders	290	347	356	372	331
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>785</b>
Children discharged from orders	698	251	214	401	384
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	379	332	432	639	620
Had prior admissions to orders	367	458	456	523	467
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>1 087</b>
Children discharged from orders	884	309	286	494	539

(a) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.102.

Table 15A.66

Table 15A.66 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, South Australia (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	296	354	416	475	512
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	na	na	na	9	9
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	..	..	–	–
Interim and temporary orders	26	24	24	26	29
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	na	na	na	30	23
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>573</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (c)					
Guardianship or custody orders	1 150	1 202	1 379	1 472	1 602
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	na	na	na	9	29
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	..	..	4	7
Interim and temporary orders	81	91	62	98	90
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	na	na	na	53	60
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 293</b>	<b>1 441</b>	<b>1 657</b>	<b>1 788</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	1 446	1 556	1 795	1 947	2 114
Third party parental responsibility orders (b)	na	na	na	9	38
Supervisory and other finalised orders	..	..	..	4	7
Interim and temporary orders	107	115	86	124	119
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	na	na	na	83	83
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>2 361</b>

(a) Third party parental responsibility orders and administrative/voluntary arrangements used to be reported under guardianship or custody orders.

(b) This category included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.103.

Table 15A.67

**Table 15A.67 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 904	1 814	2 222	2 397	2 767
Non-Indigenous	9 151	8 337	9 773	11 200	11 923
<b>All children</b>	<b>11 055</b>	<b>10 151</b>	<b>11 995</b>	<b>13 597</b>	<b>14 690</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	170.9	162.6	197.6	212.3	235.5
Non-Indigenous	29.1	26.7	30.7	35.1	37.1
All children	34.0	31.3	36.4	41.2	44.1
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	980	793	1 036	1 024	1 154
Non-Indigenous	3 300	2 752	3 201	2 938	3 118
<b>All children</b>	<b>4 280</b>	<b>3 545</b>	<b>4 237</b>	<b>3 962</b>	<b>4 272</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	87.9	71.1	92.1	90.7	98.2
Non-Indigenous	10.5	8.8	10.1	9.2	9.7
All children	13.2	10.9	12.9	12.0	12.8
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	481	360	439	547	598
Non-Indigenous	1 317	1 101	1 314	1 272	1 303
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>1 461</b>	<b>1 753</b>	<b>1 819</b>	<b>1 901</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	43.2	32.3	39.0	48.4	50.9
Non-Indigenous	4.2	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.1
All children	5.5	4.5	5.3	5.5	5.7
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	322	378	440	540	573
Non-Indigenous	1 231	1 293	1 441	1 657	1 788
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 553</b>	<b>1 671</b>	<b>1 881</b>	<b>2 197</b>	<b>2 361</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	27.3	31.8	36.9	45.2	45.8
Non-Indigenous	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.2
All children	4.5	4.8	5.4	6.2	6.7

**Table 15A.67 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) SA includes in 'notifications' only those reports which have met the criteria for a reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect.					
(d) 2006-07 figures for all children subject to substantiations only relates to children who were the subject of a substantiation for notifications made during 2006-07.					
(e) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.104.

Table 15A.68

Table 15A.68 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, South Australia (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (b)	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	286	359	405	467	521
Non-Indigenous	1 043	1 138	1 273	1 374	1 495
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>2 016</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (c)					
Indigenous	24.3	30.2	34.0	39.1	41.7
Non-Indigenous	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.4
All children	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.7
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	457	497	600	603	656
Non-Indigenous	1 486	1 517	1 669	1 776	1 863
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>2 014</b>	<b>2 269</b>	<b>2 379</b>	<b>2 519</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (d)					
Indigenous	38.9	42.2	50.5	50.3	52.8
Non-Indigenous	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.5
All children	5.6	5.8	6.5	6.7	7.1

- (a) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (b) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.
- (c) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (d) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.108.

Table 15A.69

**Table 15A.69 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number)**

	2005	2006	2007 (a)	2008 (b)	2009
Indigenous					
Residential care	4	4	18	25	33
Family group homes	9	18	–	–	–
Home based care					
Foster care	191	200	199	201	199
Relative/kinship care	82	137	180	229	265
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>464</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	–	–	4	5	4
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	4	7	20
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>521</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Residential care	36	46	123	141	140
Family group homes	45	57	–	–	–
Home based care					
Foster care	776	810	711	710	778
Relative/kinship care	182	222	373	434	502
Other home based care	4	3	3	4	3
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1 035</b>	<b>1 087</b>	<b>1 148</b>	<b>1 283</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	–	–	5	20	16
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	58	65	56
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 495</b>
All children					
Residential care	40	50	141	166	173
Family group homes	54	75	–	–	–
Home based care					
Foster care	967	1 010	910	911	977
Relative/kinship care	264	359	553	663	767
Other home based care	4	3	3	4	3
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>1 235</b>	<b>1 372</b>	<b>1 466</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 747</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	–	–	9	25	20
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	62	72	76
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>2 016</b>

(a) In 2005-06 children who in fact were in residential care had been incorrectly categorised as being in Family Group Homes.

(b) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero



**Table 15A.69 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, South Australia (number)**

	2005	2006	2007 (a)	2008 (b)	2009
Source:	AIHW (unpublished), derived from <i>Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia</i> data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.109.				

Table 15A.70

**Table 15A.70 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, South Australia (number)**  
**(a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	230	292	354	416	462
Another type of order	14	14	15	17	13
Not on an order	42	53	36	34	46
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>521</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Care and protection order	941	994	1 109	1 341	1 441
Another type of order	46	66	83	17	32
Not on an order	56	78	81	16	22
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 495</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	1 171	1 286	1 463	1 757	1 903
Another type of order	60	80	98	34	45
Not on an order	98	131	117	50	68
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>2 016</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.110.

Table 15A.71

**Table 15A.71 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	–	3	1	–	3
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	10	13	24	–	2
1 to less than 6 months	60	72	63	24	45
6 months to less than 1 year	33	40	60	33	52
1 to less than 2 years	45	68	71	67	60
2 to less than 5 years	70	86	103	50	46
5 years or more	68	77	83	293	313
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	286	356	404	467	518
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>521</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Respite	1	4	7	–	2
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	44	62	73	1	3
1 to less than 6 months	160	208	224	95	111
6 months to less than 1 year	160	147	192	68	114
1 to less than 2 years	201	208	214	188	181
2 to less than 5 years	248	283	313	144	167
5 years or more	229	226	250	878	917
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	1 042	1 134	1 266	1 374	1 493
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>1 043</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 495</b>
All children					
Respite	1	7	8	–	5
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	54	75	97	1	5
1 to less than 6 months	220	280	287	119	156
6 months to less than 1 year	193	187	252	101	166
1 to less than 2 years	246	276	285	255	241
2 to less than 5 years	318	369	416	194	213
5 years or more	297	303	333	1 171	1 230
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	1 328	1 490	1 670	1 841	2 011
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>1 329</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>1 841</b>	<b>2 016</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

**Table 15A.71 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, South Australia (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.111.

Table 15A.72

**Table 15A.72 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, South Australia (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	35	23	56	24	36
6 months to less than 1 year	8	5	21	13	11
1 to less than 2 years	11	7	10	12	35
2 to less than 5 years	5	8	16	11	14
5 years or more	9	9	12	15	11
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	56	54	101	80	77
6 months to less than 1 year	29	28	39	50	34
1 to less than 2 years	38	49	36	42	41
2 to less than 5 years	35	41	37	29	65
5 years or more	35	47	37	43	50
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	91	77	157	104	113
6 months to less than 1 year	37	33	60	63	45
1 to less than 2 years	49	56	46	54	76
2 to less than 5 years	40	49	53	40	79
5 years or more	44	56	49	58	61
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>374</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.112.

Table 15A.73

Table 15A.73 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	82	137	180	229	265
Non-Indigenous	no.	182	222	373	434	502
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>767</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	28.7	38.2	44.4	49.0	50.9
Non-Indigenous	%	17.4	19.5	29.3	31.6	33.6
All children	%	19.9	24.0	33.0	36.0	38.0

(a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.113.

Table 15A.74

Table 15A.74 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, South Australia**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	70	109	140	182	204
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	12	28	40	47	61
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>265</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	136	138	136	124	112
Indigenous residential care	no.	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>377</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	64	62	63	77	87
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	4	22	18	25	33
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>120</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	–	–	8	12	24
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>521</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	24.5	30.4	35.3	40.0	41.0
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	4.2	7.8	10.1	10.3	12.3
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>53.3</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	47.6	38.4	34.3	27.3	22.5
Indigenous residential care	%	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>75.9</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	22.4	17.3	15.9	16.9	17.5
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	1.4	6.1	4.5	5.5	6.6
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.114.

Table 15A.75

Table 15A.75 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, South Australia (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	189	242	271	320	343
Non-Indigenous	no.	629	708	749	818	892
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 235</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	98.4	96.8	96.4	94.7	91.7
Non-Indigenous	%	97.8	96.2	89.8	91.7	91.5
All children	%	98.0	96.3	91.5	92.5	91.5

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.115.



# Single jurisdiction data — Tas

Table 15A.76

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous children (e)</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	43	45	47	47	108
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	19	35	19	19	60
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>168</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	12	46	61	28	27
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	26	30	4
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>199</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)	no.	..	..	292	251	497
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	131	271	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	25	7	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>696</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	18.7	11.1	10.6	12.5	15.5
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	8.3	8.7	4.3	5.1	8.6
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	5.2	11.4	13.7	7.5	3.9
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	5.8	8.0	0.6
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)	%	..	..	65.6	66.9	71.4
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	57.0	67.1	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	10.9	1.7	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous children (k)</b>						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	739	748	1 205	1 167	1 080
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	532	590	566	853	807
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 338</b>	<b>1 771</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>1 887</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	488	2 360	1 742	210	201

Table 15A.76

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	911	903	168
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 759</b>	<b>3 698</b>	<b>4 424</b>	<b>3 133</b>	<b>2 256</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)		..	..	9 629	9 355	7 393
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	6 661	7 863	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	2 138	1 064	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 558</b>	<b>12 625</b>	<b>14 053</b>	<b>12 488</b>	<b>9 649</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	7.0	5.9	8.6	9.3	11.2
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	5.0	4.7	4.0	6.8	8.4
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	4.6	18.7	12.4	1.7	2.1
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	6.5	7.2	1.7
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)	%	..	..	68.5	74.9	76.6
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	63.1	62.3	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	20.3	8.4	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	782	793	1 252	1 214	1 188
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	551	625	585	872	867
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>2 086</b>	<b>2 055</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	500	2 406	1 803	238	228
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	937	933	172
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>3 824</b>	<b>4 577</b>	<b>3 257</b>	<b>2 455</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)	no.	..	..	9 921	9 606	7 890
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	6 792	8 134	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	2 163	1 071	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>10 788</b>	<b>13 029</b>	<b>14 498</b>	<b>12 863</b>	<b>10 345</b>

Table 15A.76

Table 15A.76 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	7.2	6.1	8.6	9.4	11.5
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	%	5.1	4.8	4.0	6.8	8.4
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>19.9</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	4.6	18.5	12.4	1.9	2.2
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	6.5	7.3	1.7
<b>Total investigations (h)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (i)	%	..	..	68.4	74.7	76.3
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	63.0	62.4	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	20.1	8.2	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications (j)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiation, then each one of these were counted.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.
- (c) Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.
- (d) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.
- (e) The high proportion of children with an unknown Indigenous status significantly impacts the reliability of this data.
- (f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (h) The high proportion of children with an unknown Indigenous status at notification and investigation, and the inclusion of these cases in the non-Indigenous category, significantly impacts the reliability of these data.
- (i) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.
- (j) In Tasmania, a change was made to the business processes for recording notifications in February 2008. New contacts made about similar concerns during an open notification/investigation period, within 6 weeks of the first contact, were added to the notification as a 'case note'. Case notes are not included in the count of notifications and hence comparison between values from 2007-08 to 2008-09 should be made with caution.

**Table 15A.76 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
--	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

(k) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.118.

Table 15A.77

Table 15A.77 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	5	48	33	29	23
Had prior admissions to orders	27	46	75	71	64
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>
Children discharged from orders	19	27	28	57	29
Non-Indigenous (a)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	214	295	266	231	266
Had prior admissions to orders	115	184	208	242	274
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>540</b>
Children discharged from orders	137	206	268	224	245
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	219	343	299	260	289
Had prior admissions to orders	142	230	283	313	338
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>627</b>
Children discharged from orders	156	233	296	281	274

(a) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.119.

Table 15A.78

Table 15A.79 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Tasmania (number)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	82	107	134	122	125
Third party parental responsibility orders (a), (b)	na	na	na	na	na
Supervisory and other finalised orders	–	6	6	5	1
Interim and temporary orders	12	12	24	12	25
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	–	–
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>151</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (c)					
Guardianship or custody orders	509	586	620	657	659
Third party parental responsibility orders (a), (b)	na	na	na	na	na
Supervisory and other finalised orders	30	26	26	19	25
Interim and temporary orders	83	96	87	84	150
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	15	6
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>840</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	591	693	754	779	784
Third party parental responsibility orders (a), (b)	na	na	na	na	na
Supervisory and other finalised orders	30	32	32	24	26
Interim and temporary orders	95	108	111	96	175
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (b)	..	..	..	15	6
Other/not stated	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>991</b>

(a) Data included for the first time in the 2009 Report. Tasmania is not able to identify children under 'Third party parental responsibility' arrangements. These children are included under the 'Guardianship or custody orders' category.

(b) This category was included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.120.

Table 15A.79

**Table 15A.79 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	87	119	146	196	445
Non-Indigenous	5 678	6 466	7 180	7 314	6 682
<b>All children</b>	<b>5 765</b>	<b>6 585</b>	<b>7 326</b>	<b>7 510</b>	<b>7 127</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	11.3	15.4	18.8	25.2	57.6
Non-Indigenous	55.3	63.1	70.0	71.2	64.5
All children	52.2	59.7	66.4	67.9	64.1
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	50	52	42	55	152
Non-Indigenous	1 004	1 086	1 123	1 517	1 635
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>1 138</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>1 572</b>	<b>1 787</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	6.5	6.7	5.4	7.1	19.7
Non-Indigenous	9.8	10.6	11.0	14.8	15.8
All children	9.5	10.3	10.6	14.2	16.1
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	37	34	31	39	98
Non-Indigenous	599	616	768	881	976
<b>All children</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1 074</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	4.8	4.4	4.0	5.0	12.7
Non-Indigenous	5.8	6.0	7.5	8.6	9.4
All children	5.8	5.9	7.2	8.3	9.7
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	94	125	164	139	151
Non-Indigenous	622	708	733	775	840
<b>All children</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>991</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	11.5	15.2	19.9	16.9	18.4
Non-Indigenous	5.7	6.5	6.7	7.1	7.6
All children	6.1	7.1	7.6	7.8	8.4



**Table 15A.79 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) Care should be taken in interpreting the rates for Indigenous children due to the relatively small size of the Indigenous population.					
(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.121.

Table 15A.80

**Table 15A.80 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	78	98	113	102	130
Non-Indigenous	498	585	554	562	678
<b>All children</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>808</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	9.5	11.9	13.7	12.4	15.8
Non-Indigenous	4.6	5.4	5.1	5.1	6.2
All children	4.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.8
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	74	134	158	150	152
Non-Indigenous	587	846	806	818	859
<b>All children</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1 011</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (f)					
Indigenous	9.1	16.3	19.2	18.2	18.5
Non-Indigenous	5.4	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.8
All children	5.6	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.5

- (a) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the new AIHW definition of OOHHC for 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be low.
- (d) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.
- (e) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (f) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.125.

Table 15A.81

Table 15A.81 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
Indigenous					
Residential care	–	7	10	4	5
Family group homes	10	11	4	6	8
Home based care					
Foster care	29	54	69	55	75
Relative/kinship care	19	20	27	30	33
Other home based care	14	1	2	7	9
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>117</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	4	3	–	–	–
Other (incl. unknown)	2	2	1	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>130</b>
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Residential care	–	23	25	16	26
Family group homes	48	30	26	30	21
Home based care					
Foster care	249	305	328	322	363
Relative/kinship care	107	128	128	150	196
Other home based care	56	48	43	34	62
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>621</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	21	35	–	2	1
Other (incl. unknown)	17	16	4	8	9
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>678</b>
All children					
Residential care	–	30	35	20	31
Family group homes	58	41	30	36	29
Home based care					
Foster care	278	359	397	377	438
Relative/kinship care	126	148	155	180	229
Other home based care	70	49	45	41	71
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>738</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	25	38	–	2	1
Other (incl. unknown)	19	18	5	8	9
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>808</b>

(a) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

(b) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be very low.

(c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.

**Table 15A.81 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Tasmania (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
--	------	------	------	----------	------

(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.126.

Table 15A.82

Table 15A.82 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Tasmania (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	76	97	111	102	130
Another type of order	1	–	–	–	–
Not on an order	1	1	2	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>130</b>
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Care and protection order	490	549	547	562	675
Another type of order	–	1	2	–	1
Not on an order	8	35	5	–	2
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>678</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	566	646	658	664	805
Another type of order	1	1	2	–	1
Not on an order	9	36	7	–	2
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>808</b>

- (a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.
- (b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.
- (c) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be very low.
- (d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.127.

Table 15A.83

**Table 15A.83 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number) (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	13	–	6	1	4
1 to less than 6 months	29	22	13	11	15
6 months to less than 1 year	11	18	14	10	22
1 to less than 2 years	16	16	32	17	16
2 to less than 5 years	6	29	30	43	50
5 years or more	3	13	18	20	23
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	78	98	113	102	130
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>130</b>
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	54	30	21	13	11
1 to less than 6 months	183	84	50	46	89
6 months to less than 1 year	101	88	83	77	92
1 to less than 2 years	78	101	104	101	99
2 to less than 5 years	43	158	183	175	216
5 years or more	36	124	113	150	171
Not stated/unknown	3	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	498	585	554	562	678
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>678</b>
All children					
Respite	na	na	na	na	na
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	67	30	27	14	15
1 to less than 6 months	212	106	63	57	104
6 months to less than 1 year	112	106	97	87	114
1 to less than 2 years	94	117	136	118	115
2 to less than 5 years	49	187	213	218	266
5 years or more	39	137	131	170	194
Not stated/unknown	3	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	576	683	667	664	808
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>808</b>

**Table 15A.83 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Tasmania (number)**  
**(a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out of home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Tasmania was unable to distinguish between respite and non-respite care. Both types of placement are included if they satisfy the general definition of out of home care.

(c) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.128.

Table 15A.84

**Table 15A.84 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Tasmania (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	na	15	12	20	4
6 months to less than 1 year	na	6	10	1	2
1 to less than 2 years	na	1	5	7	6
2 to less than 5 years	na	4	4	5	6
5 years or more	na	2	1	6	2
Not stated/unknown	na	–	–	–	–
<b>Total children</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	na	88	79	55	58
6 months to less than 1 year	na	15	25	39	16
1 to less than 2 years	na	34	24	33	19
2 to less than 5 years	na	19	17	42	21
5 years or more	na	14	12	16	16
Not stated/unknown	na	–	–	–	–
<b>Total children</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	na	103	91	75	62
6 months to less than 1 year	na	21	35	40	18
1 to less than 2 years	na	35	29	40	25
2 to less than 5 years	na	23	21	47	27
5 years or more	na	16	13	22	18
Not stated/unknown	na	–	–	–	–
<b>Total children</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>150</b>

(a) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.129.



Table 15A.85

Table 15A.85 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	19	20	27	30	33
Non-Indigenous	no.	107	128	128	150	196
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>229</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	24.4	20.4	23.9	29.4	25.4
Non-Indigenous	%	21.5	21.9	23.1	26.7	28.9
All children	%	21.9	21.7	23.2	27.1	28.3

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) Tasmania is not able to adhere to the definition of OOHC introduced in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer. However, the number of carers declining a financial payment is likely to be very low.
- (e) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.130.

Table 15A.86

Table 15A.86 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Tasmania (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	8	10	9	14	13
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	11	8	15	16	20
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>
Other Indigenous caregiver	no.	1	13	16	6	3
Indigenous residential care	no.	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	54	55	58	62	89
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	–	7	10	4	5
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>94</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	4	5	5	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>130</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	10.8	10.8	8.3	13.7	10.0
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	14.9	8.6	13.9	15.7	15.4
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	1.4	14.0	14.8	5.9	2.3
Indigenous residential care	%	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	73.0	59.1	53.7	60.8	68.5
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	–	7.5	9.3	3.9	3.8
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated excluding Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown from the denominator.

(b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.131.

Table 15A.87

Table 15A.87 **Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Tasmania (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	43	59	79	73	97
Non-Indigenous	no.	296	370	376	384	463
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>560</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	87.8	85.5	97.5	96.1	95.1
Non-Indigenous	%	90.8	94.1	94.7	96.7	96.3
All children	%	90.4	92.9	95.2	96.6	96.1

- (a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) The number of children in out-of-home care as at 30 June 2007 is not comparable to that reported for previous years for Tasmania because of exclusion of a cohort of children who did not meet the definition of out-of-home care.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.132.

# Single jurisdiction data — ACT

Table 15A.88

Table 15A.88 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Indigenous children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated (d)	no.	136	163	151	136	146
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	152	136	164	79	134
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>280</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	49	103	28	–	–
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	26	18	38
<b>Total investigations (g)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>318</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	566	771	721
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	no.	33	304	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	no.	428	129	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>1 039</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	17.0	19.5	16.1	13.5	14.1
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	19.0	16.3	17.5	7.9	12.9
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>26.9</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	6.1	12.3	3.0	–	–
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	2.8	1.8	3.7
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	60.5	76.8	69.4
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	%	4.1	36.4	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	%	53.6	15.4	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (j)						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated (d)	no.	1 077	1 114	701	691	750
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	1 164	1 084	1 400	556	747
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 241</b>	<b>2 198</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>1 247</b>	<b>1 497</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	439	692	240	–	–

Table 15A.88

Table 15A.88 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	50	86	170
<b>Total investigations (g)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>2 890</b>	<b>2 391</b>	<b>1 333</b>	<b>1 667</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)		..	..	5 384	6 633	6 889
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	no.	170	2 681	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	no.	3 627	1 658	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 477</b>	<b>7 229</b>	<b>7 775</b>	<b>7 966</b>	<b>8 556</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	16.6	15.4	9.0	8.7	8.8
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	18.0	15.0	18.0	7.0	8.7
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	6.8	9.6	3.1	—	—
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	0.6	1.1	2.0
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	69.2	83.3	80.5
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	%	2.6	37.1	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	%	56.0	22.9	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated (d)	no.	1 213	1 277	852	827	896
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	1 316	1 220	1 564	635	881
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 529</b>	<b>2 497</b>	<b>2 416</b>	<b>1 462</b>	<b>1 777</b>
Investigations in process (e)	no.	488	795	268	—	—
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	no.	..	..	76	104	208
<b>Total investigations (g)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>3 017</b>	<b>3 292</b>	<b>2 760</b>	<b>1 566</b>	<b>1 985</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	5 950	7 404	7 610
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	no.	203	2 985	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	no.	4 055	1 787	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>7 275</b>	<b>8 064</b>	<b>8 710</b>	<b>8 970</b>	<b>9 595</b>

Table 15A.88

Table 15A.88 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	16.7	15.8	9.8	9.2	9.3
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	–	..
Not substantiated	%	18.1	15.1	18.0	7.1	9.2
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Investigations in process (e)	%	6.7	9.9	3.1	–	–
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (f)	%	..	..	0.9	1.2	2.2
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (g)	%	..	..	68.3	82.5	79.3
Notifications dealt with by other means (i)	%	2.8	37.0	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action (i)	%	55.7	22.2	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these were counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.
- (b) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes 'non-abuse' notifications relating to serious incompatibility or self damaging behaviour where advice and/or referrals were followed up.
- (c) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.
- (d) The decrease in the number of substantiated investigations reflects a requirement of staff to substantiate emotional abuse or neglect only if there was, or is likely to be, significant harm and there was no-one with parental responsibility willing and able to protect the child/young person.
- (e) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (f) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons. Previously these cases were recorded in 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (g) The decrease in investigations reflects the introduction of an assessment phase between the receipt of the notification and the decision to investigate where families may be assisted without investigation.
- (h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'. In 2006-07, this figure reflects the inclusion of an assessment phase.
- (i) Fluctuations in numbers and proportions from 2004-05 to 2005-06 are due to changes in coding to distinguish between notifications not investigated and notifications dealt with by other means.

**Table 15A.88 Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
--	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	----------------

(j) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.135.



Table 15A.89

**Table 15A.89 Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	15	20	23	24	41
Had prior admissions to orders	12	17	30	18	40
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>81</b>
Children discharged from orders	17	15	24	16	39
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	122	146	98	103	147
Had prior admissions to orders	45	73	110	96	153
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>300</b>
Children discharged from orders	105	139	129	144	136
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	137	166	121	127	188
Had prior admissions to orders	57	90	140	114	193
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>381</b>
Children discharged from orders	122	154	153	160	175

(a) The introduction of the new *Children and Young People Act 1999* provided for short term orders which has impacted on the number of children admitted to orders.

(b) Children who had previously been on orders interstate, but not continuously, may be counted from 2005-06 as children on orders for the first time.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.136.

Table 15A.90

Table 15A.90 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (number)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	49	79	98	90	85
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	–	4
Supervisory and other finalised orders	2	7	6	7	6
Interim and temporary orders	19	14	9	13	30
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (a)	..	..	..	7	5
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>130</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (b)					
Guardianship or custody orders	284	330	337	334	350
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	–	13
Supervisory and other finalised orders	49	60	53	26	36
Interim and temporary orders	61	68	71	52	63
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (a)	..	..	..	14	18
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>480</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	333	409	435	424	435
Third party parental responsibility orders (a)	..	..	..	–	17
Supervisory and other finalised orders	51	67	59	33	42
Interim and temporary orders	80	82	80	65	93
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (a)	..	..	..	21	23
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>610</b>

(a) This category is included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.137.

Table 15A.91

**Table 15A.91 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	273	319	382	394	407
Non-Indigenous	3 157	3 780	4 185	4 135	4 546
<b>All children</b>	<b>3 430</b>	<b>4 099</b>	<b>4 567</b>	<b>4 529</b>	<b>4 953</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	154.6	183.0	210.4	214.4	227.2
Non-Indigenous	45.2	54.4	59.9	58.7	63.5
All children	47.9	57.6	63.7	62.6	67.5
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	166	171	159	137	181
Non-Indigenous	1 486	1 407	1 296	769	1 071
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 652</b>	<b>1 578</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1 252</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	94.0	98.1	87.6	74.5	101.1
Non-Indigenous	21.3	20.3	18.5	10.9	15.0
All children	23.1	22.2	20.3	12.5	17.1
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	99	99	75	88	97
Non-Indigenous	758	754	483	447	508
<b>All children</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>605</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	56.1	56.8	41.3	47.9	54.2
Non-Indigenous	10.9	10.9	6.9	6.3	7.1
All children	12.0	12.0	7.8	7.4	8.2
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	70	100	113	117	130
Non-Indigenous	394	458	461	435	480
<b>All children</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>610</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	37.4	53.3	58.9	60.2	68.2
Non-Indigenous	5.3	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.3
All children	6.1	7.4	7.5	7.1	7.8

**Table 15A.91 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.138.

Table 15A.92

**Table 15A.92 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	60	82	89	81	100
Non-Indigenous	282	306	310	344	394
<b>All children</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>494</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	32.0	43.7	46.4	41.6	52.4
Non-Indigenous	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.1
All children	4.5	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.3
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	101	115	121	126	175
Non-Indigenous	534	528	551	550	717
<b>All children</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>892</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (f)					
Indigenous	54.3	62.6	63.4	65.2	92.5
Non-Indigenous	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.3	9.4
All children	8.3	8.5	8.8	8.8	11.4

- (a) A child is only counted once, regardless of the number of placements during the year.
- (b) SAAP placements were counted as out-of-home care placements where Family Services made a financial payment.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.
- (e) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (f) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.142.

Table 15A.93

Table 15A.93 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
Indigenous					
Residential care	10	7	10	14	16
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	–
Home based care					
Foster care	29	35	36	31	38
Relative/kinship care	21	39	43	35	46
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	–	1	–	1	–
Other (incl. unknown)	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Residential care	46	36	34	33	37
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	–
Home based care					
Foster care	141	162	164	173	175
Relative/kinship care	92	103	107	133	181
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>356</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	1	–	4	4	–
Other (incl. unknown)	2	5	1	1	1
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>394</b>
All children					
Residential care	56	43	44	47	53
Family group homes	..	..	..	..	–
Home based care					
Foster care	170	197	200	204	213
Relative/kinship care	113	142	150	168	227
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>440</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	1	1	4	5	–
Other (incl. unknown)	2	5	1	1	1
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>494</b>

(a) The number of children in relative/kinship care may be understated as the relationship to a child of foster carers from non-government organisations is unknown.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

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

**Table 15A.93 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (c)	2009
Source:	AIHW (unpublished), derived from <i>Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia</i> data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.143.				

Table 15A.94

**Table 15A.94 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	60	81	86	81	99
Another type of order	–	–	–	–	–
Not on an order	–	1	3	–	1
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-Indigenous (b)					
Care and protection order	279	285	292	338	384
Another type of order	1	–	4	1	5
Not on an order	2	21	14	5	5
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>394</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	339	366	378	419	483
Another type of order	1	–	4	1	5
Not on an order	2	22	17	5	6
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>494</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders. 'On another type of order' includes offence orders or other orders that are not care and protection orders.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.144.



Table 15A.95

**Table 15A.95 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Indigenous					
Respite	–	3	3	–	–
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	–	–	2	–	2
1 to less than 6 months	3	8	6	10	20
6 months to less than 1 year	9	15	12	7	10
1 to less than 2 years	14	14	18	11	16
2 to less than 5 years	21	25	27	24	19
5 years or more	13	17	21	29	33
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	60	79	86	81	100
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Respite	–	14	6	2	1
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	8	3	4	14	6
1 to less than 6 months	35	41	45	28	37
6 months to less than 1 year	32	34	32	41	57
1 to less than 2 years	50	58	45	59	69
2 to less than 5 years	85	86	94	103	122
5 years or more	72	70	84	97	102
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	282	292	304	342	393
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>394</b>
All children					
Respite	–	17	9	2	1
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	8	3	6	14	8
1 to less than 6 months	38	49	51	38	57
6 months to less than 1 year	41	49	44	48	67
1 to less than 2 years	64	72	63	70	85
2 to less than 5 years	106	111	121	127	141
5 years or more	85	87	105	126	135
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	342	371	390	423	493
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>494</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

**Table 15A.95 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
--	------	------	------	------	------

(b) Respite care includes children who were in emergency or planned respite from the home for non-child protection reasons, such as where the parents were ill or unable to care for the child. Non-respite includes children in care for child protection reasons.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.145.

Table 15A.96

**Table 15A.96 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Australian Capital Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	9	5	2	6	21
6 months to less than 1 year	–	2	1	1	4
1 to less than 2 years	2	4	3	7	–
2 to less than 5 years	–	–	4	8	2
5 years or more	2	–	1	2	1
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (c)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	74	53	35	27	39
6 months to less than 1 year	8	18	6	14	12
1 to less than 2 years	15	25	24	14	8
2 to less than 5 years	19	18	18	21	11
5 years or more	5	8	14	12	12
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	83	58	37	33	60
6 months to less than 1 year	8	20	7	15	16
1 to less than 2 years	17	29	27	21	8
2 to less than 5 years	19	18	22	29	13
5 years or more	7	8	15	14	13
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>110</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Children in respite care or temporary placements were not included.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.146.

Table 15A.97

Table 15A.97 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	21	39	43	35	46
Non-Indigenous	no.	92	103	107	133	181
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>227</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	35.0	47.6	48.3	43.2	46.0
Non-Indigenous	%	32.6	33.7	34.5	38.7	45.9
All children	%	33.0	36.6	37.6	39.5	46.0

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) The number children in relative/kinship care may be understated as the relationship to a child of foster carers from non-government organisations is unknown.
- (c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (d) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment was offered but was declined by the carer.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.147.

Table 15A.98

Table 15A.98 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	19	28	29	21	40
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	3	11	14	14	6
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	14	17	16	14	9
Indigenous residential care	no.	2	1	2	4	3
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	14	18	20	17	29
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	6	6	8	10	13
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	2	1	–	1	–
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	32.8	34.6	32.6	26.3	40.0
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	5.2	13.6	15.7	17.5	6.0
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>46.0</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	24.1	21.0	18.0	17.5	9.0
Indigenous residential care	%	3.4	1.2	2.2	5.0	3.0
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	24.1	22.2	22.5	21.3	29.0
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	10.3	7.4	9.0	12.5	13.0
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) The percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated excluding Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown from the denominator.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.148.

Table 15A.99

**Table 15A.99 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Australian Capital Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	36	49	57	46	60
Non-Indigenous	no.	161	171	186	215	242
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>302</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	95.2
Non-Indigenous	%	98.2	96.6	97.4	100.0	100.0
All children	%	98.5	97.3	98.0	99.6	99.0

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.149.

# Single jurisdiction data — NT

Table 15A.100

Table 15A.100 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Indigenous children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	337	363	454	600	694
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	308	330	287	341	533
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1 227</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	108	132	181	231	428
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	95	272	367
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>1 017</b>	<b>1 444</b>	<b>2 022</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	851	967	2 161
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	466	929	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 219</b>	<b>1 754</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>2 411</b>	<b>4 183</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	27.6	20.7	24.3	24.9	16.6
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	25.3	18.8	15.4	14.1	12.7
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	8.9	7.5	9.7	9.6	10.2
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	5.1	11.3	8.8
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>48.3</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	45.6	40.1	51.7
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	38.2	53.0	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Non-Indigenous children (i)						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	136	117	167	156	164
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	no.	222	201	197	178	294
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>458</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	69	52	69	121	228



Table 15A.100

Table 15A.100 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2004-05</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	58	117	111
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>797</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)		..	..	633	677	1 209
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	no.	455	739	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 249</b>	<b>2 006</b>
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	15.4	10.6	14.9	12.5	8.2
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	..	..
Not substantiated	%	25.2	18.1	17.5	14.3	14.7
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	7.8	4.7	6.1	9.7	11.4
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	5.2	9.4	5.5
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	56.3	54.2	60.3
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible/no action	%	51.6	66.6	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
All children						
Number of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	no.	473	480	621	756	858
Carer/family issues	no.	..	..	..	—	..
Not substantiated	no.	530	531	484	519	827
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 003</b>	<b>1 011</b>	<b>1 105</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>1 685</b>
Investigations in process (f)	no.	177	184	250	352	656
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	no.	..	..	153	389	478
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 180</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 508</b>	<b>2 016</b>	<b>2 819</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	no.	..	..	1 484	1 644	3 370
Notifications dealt with by other means	no.	—	—	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	no.	921	1 668	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>2 863</b>	<b>2 992</b>	<b>3 660</b>	<b>6 189</b>

Table 15A.100

Table 15A.100 **Child protection notifications, investigations and substantiations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Proportion of notifications, investigations and substantiations						
Investigations finalised by 31 August						
Substantiated	%	22.5	16.8	20.8	20.7	13.9
Carer/family issues	%	..	..	..	–	..
Not substantiated	%	25.2	18.5	16.2	14.2	13.4
<b>Total finalised</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Investigations in process (f)	%	8.4	6.4	8.4	9.6	10.6
Investigation closed - no outcome possible (g)	%	..	..	5.1	10.6	7.7
<b>Total investigations</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>
Dealt with by other means (h)	%	..	..	49.6	44.9	54.5
Notifications dealt with by other means	%	–	–	..	..	..
No investigation possible / no action	%	43.8	58.3	..	..	..
<b>Total notifications</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) The NT includes child concern reports in child protection notifications.
- (b) If a child was the subject of more than one notification, investigation or substantiations, then each one of these were counted. The definition of an investigation includes interviewing or sighting of the child where practicable.
- (c) Investigations relate to notifications received during the financial year. If the investigation was completed by 31 August it is classified as finalised. If the investigation was not completed by 31 August it is classified as not finalised. Notifications 'dealt with by other means' includes the provision of advice, referral to support services or referral to the police.
- (d) The NT cannot reliably count notifications dealt with by other means and such matters are included under 'notifications not investigated/dealt with by other means'.
- (e) 'No investigation possible/no action' includes notifications where there were no grounds for an investigation or insufficient information was available to undertake an investigation. It also includes those cases that could not be undertaken, such as the family has relocated. It may also include some cases that were referred on or where advice was given which could not be disaggregated from cases with insufficient reason to investigate.
- (f) Prior to 2006-07, the category 'Investigations in process' was called 'Investigations not finalised'.
- (g) 'Investigation closed - no outcome possible' is a new category introduced in 2006-07. It includes cases where an outcome of substantiated or not substantiated could not be reached, but where the file may be closed for administrative reasons.
- (h) The category 'Dealt with by other means' includes notifications that were responded to by means other than an investigation, such as referral to family services or provision of advice. 'Dealt with by other means' also includes cases that were previously reported as 'No investigation possible/no action'.
- (i) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.152.

Table 15A.101

Table 15A.101 **Children admitted to and discharged from care and protection orders by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (b)	2007-08	2008-09
Indigenous					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	171	125	147	195	179
Had prior admissions to orders	70	103	44	40	75
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>254</b>
Children discharged from orders	196	145	172	181	220
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	63	60	76	83	78
Had prior admissions to orders	52	43	37	3	12
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>
Children discharged from orders	105	66	88	98	113
All children					
Children admitted to orders					
Admitted for the first time	234	185	223	278	257
Had prior admissions to orders	122	146	81	43	87
<b>Total children admitted</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>344</b>
Children discharged from orders	301	211	260	279	333

(a) Includes all children admitted to care and protection orders for the first time since October 1998 (when client information system was commissioned) and excludes those children with a current care and protection order at that time.

(b) Due to a misinterpretation at the NT electronic case management system interface, the figure provided is likely to be an underestimation of the true number of clients admitted to orders in 2006-07, and should be treated with caution.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.153.

Table 15A.102 **Children on care and protection orders at 30 June by type of order and Indigenous status, Northern Territory (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of Indigenous children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	187	276	274	322	376
Third party parental responsibility orders (b), (c)	na	na	na	na	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	2	1	–	–	–
Interim and temporary orders	92	26	26	17	24
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	..	..	..	24	28
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>428</b>
Number of non-Indigenous children on orders (d)					
Guardianship or custody orders	86	122	134	143	130
Third party parental responsibility orders (b), (c)	na	na	na	na	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	3	–	–	2	–
Interim and temporary orders	44	12	17	8	11
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	..	..	..	4	8
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>149</b>
Number of all children on orders					
Guardianship or custody orders	273	398	408	465	506
Third party parental responsibility orders (b), (c)	na	na	na	na	–
Supervisory and other finalised orders	5	1	–	2	–
Interim and temporary orders	136	38	43	25	35
Administrative/voluntary arrangements (c)	..	..	..	28	36
Other/not stated	–	–	–	..	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>577</b>

(a) From 2005, Temporary Custody Agreements and Holding Orders are included in the 'Interim and Temporary' category due to the Interim and Temporary nature of the order/agreement. 'Finalised Guardianship or Finalised Custody' orders include finalised arrangements of a more permanent nature.

(b) Third party parental responsibility data are not captured for NT.

(c) This category is included for the first time in the 2009 Report.

(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on care and protection orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.154.

Table 15A.103

**Table 15A.103 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Children aged 0–16 years in notifications					
Number of children					
Indigenous	1 032	1 396	1 632	1 978	2 874
Non-Indigenous	745	916	948	983	1 371
<b>All children</b>	<b>1 777</b>	<b>2 312</b>	<b>2 580</b>	<b>2 961</b>	<b>4 245</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	44.4	59.9	69.6	84.1	112.4
Non-Indigenous	22.5	27.4	27.3	28.0	40.9
All children	31.5	40.7	44.3	50.5	71.8
Children aged 0–16 years in finalised investigations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	611	653	782	1 089	1 295
Non-Indigenous	341	305	391	404	486
<b>All children</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>1 781</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	26.3	28.0	33.4	46.3	50.7
Non-Indigenous	10.3	9.1	11.3	11.5	14.5
All children	16.9	16.9	20.2	25.5	30.1
Children aged 0–16 years in substantiations					
Number of children					
Indigenous	319	354	395	558	617
Non-Indigenous	128	108	145	142	145
<b>All children</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>762</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–16 years					
Indigenous	13.7	15.2	16.8	23.7	24.1
Non-Indigenous	3.9	3.2	4.2	4.0	4.3
All children	7.9	8.1	9.3	11.9	12.9
Children aged 0–17 years on care and protection orders					
Number of children					
Indigenous	281	303	300	363	428
Non-Indigenous	133	134	151	157	149
<b>All children</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>577</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years					
Indigenous	11.4	12.2	12.1	14.6	15.8
Non-Indigenous	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.2
All children	7.0	7.3	7.3	8.4	9.2

**Table 15A.103 Children in notifications, investigations and substantiations and children on care and protection orders: Number and rate per 1000 children in the target populations by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
(a) Rates of children in notifications, investigations and substantiations were calculated as the number of children aged 0–16 years in each category (including those whose age was not stated) divided by the estimated population of children aged 0–16 years at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.					
(b) Rates of non-Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates of Indigenous children on care and protection orders were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) who were on a care and protection order at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).					
(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Child Protection Notifications, Investigations and Substantiations Australia* data collection; AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children on Care and Protection Orders, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.155.

Table 15A.104

**Table 15A.104 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June: number and rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (d)
Children in out-of-home care at 30 June					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	218	247	268	281	358
Non-Indigenous	106	105	129	117	124
<b>All children</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>482</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (e)					
Indigenous	8.9	10.0	10.8	11.3	13.2
Non-Indigenous	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.5
All children	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.4	7.7
Children aged 0–17 years in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year					
Number of children in care					
Indigenous	346	371	452	464	543
Non-Indigenous	175	170	228	190	204
<b>All children</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>747</b>
Rate per 1000 children aged 0–17 years in population (f)					
Indigenous	14.1	15.1	18.2	18.7	20.1
Non-Indigenous	5.0	4.8	6.2	5.1	5.8
All children	8.8	9.1	11.1	10.6	12.0

- (a) The data does not include children placed with parents or relatives who were not reimbursed.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.
- (d) Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.
- (e) Rates for non-Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 March, multiplied by 1000. Rates for Indigenous children were calculated as the number of children aged 0-17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in out-of-home care at 30 June, divided by the estimated population aged 0-17 at 30 June using 'Series B', Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021 (cat. no. 3238.0).
- (f) Rates were calculated as the number of children aged 0–17 years (including those whose age was not stated) in at least one out-of-home care placement during the year, divided by the estimated population aged 0–17 at 31 December, multiplied by 1000. For Indigenous children, the June projections for two years were averaged to obtain a population figure for December of the relevant year.

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.159.

**Table 15A.105 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (c)
<b>Indigenous</b>					
Residential care	17	23	9	4	9
Family group homes	..	..	17	14	11
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	152	176	169	180	231
Relative/kinship care	45	44	45	52	79
Other home based care	–	1	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>310</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	–	1	1	2	3
Other (incl. unknown)	4	2	27	29	25
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (c)</b>					
Residential care	8	9	–	–	–
Family group homes	..	..	4	–	1
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	78	79	87	67	78
Relative/kinship care	12	13	13	20	28
Other home based care	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>106</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	1	4	3	1	–
Other (incl. unknown)	7	–	22	29	17
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>All children</b>					
Residential care	25	32	9	4	9
Family group homes	..	..	21	14	12
<b>Home based care</b>					
Foster care	230	255	256	247	309
Relative/kinship care	57	57	58	72	107
Other home based care	–	1	–	–	–
<b>Total home based</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>416</b>
Independent living (incl. private board)	1	5	4	3	3
Other (incl. unknown)	11	2	49	58	42
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>482</b>

- (a) Numbers for 'residential care' and 'family group homes' have been revised for 2003-2004.
- (b) The scope for out-of-home was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.
- (c) Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.
- (d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.



**Table 15A.105 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and placement type, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (c)
Source:	AIHW (unpublished), derived from <i>Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia</i> data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.160.				

**Table 15A.106 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and whether on a care and protection order, Northern Territory (number) (a)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (b)
Indigenous					
Care and protection order	218	247	268	281	358
Another type of order	..	..	..	..	–
Not on an order	..	..	..	..	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>358</b>
Non-Indigenous (c)					
Care and protection order	106	105	129	117	124
Another type of order	..	..	..	..	–
Not on an order	..	..	..	..	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>124</b>
All children					
Care and protection order	324	352	397	398	482
Another type of order	..	..	..	..	–
Not on an order	..	..	..	..	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>482</b>

(a) 'On a care and protection order' includes children on guardianship or custody orders or arrangements; and those on interim or temporary orders.

(b) Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.

(c) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.161.

Table 15A.107

Table 15A.107 **Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (c)
Indigenous					
Respite	na	na	na	na	–
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	20	22	89	179	17
1 to less than 6 months	47	46	30	12	53
6 months to less than 1 year	45	46	34	12	56
1 to less than 2 years	38	53	35	26	56
2 to less than 5 years	57	59	55	35	99
5 years or more	11	21	25	17	77
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	218	247	268	281	358
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>358</b>
Non-Indigenous (d)					
Respite	na	na	na	na	–
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	16	8	59	83	9
1 to less than 6 months	38	42	18	4	17
6 months to less than 1 year	18	16	29	14	14
1 to less than 2 years	14	17	10	6	24
2 to less than 5 years	14	15	7	4	33
5 years or more	6	7	6	6	27
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	106	105	129	117	124
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>124</b>
All children					
Respite	na	na	na	na	–
Non-respite					
Less than 1 month	36	30	148	262	26
1 to less than 6 months	85	88	48	16	70
6 months to less than 1 year	63	62	63	26	70
1 to less than 2 years	52	70	45	32	80
2 to less than 5 years	71	74	62	39	132
5 years or more	17	28	31	23	104
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total non-respite	324	352	397	398	482
Not stated/unknown	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>482</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child has been in out-of-home placement on a continuous basis at 30 June. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

**Table 15A.107 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June, by Indigenous status and length of time in continuous out-of-home care, Northern Territory (number) (a), (b)**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (c)
(b) The NT is unable to reliably distinguish between respite and non-respite care. As a result both types of placement were included if they satisfy the definition of out-of-home care.					
(c) A change in the counting algorithm for 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate distribution in the length of time in Out of Home Care compared with 2007-08. In addition, improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.					
(d) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					
<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.162.

**Table 15A.108 Children who exited care during the year by Indigenous status and length of time spent in care, Northern Territory (number) (a)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
<b>Indigenous</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	14	20	na	na	na
6 months to less than 1 year	5	12	na	na	na
1 to less than 2 years	9	7	na	na	na
2 to less than 5 years	4	2	na	na	na
5 years or more	2	–	na	na	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	na	na
<b>Total Indigenous children</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous (b)</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	7	6	na	na	na
6 months to less than 1 year	2	8	na	na	na
1 to less than 2 years	6	4	na	na	na
2 to less than 5 years	5	1	na	na	na
5 years or more	3	–	na	na	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	na	na
<b>Total non-Indigenous children</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>
<b>All children</b>					
1 to less than 6 months	21	26	na	na	na
6 months to less than 1 year	7	20	na	na	na
1 to less than 2 years	15	11	na	na	na
2 to less than 5 years	9	3	na	na	na
5 years or more	5	–	na	na	na
Not stated/unknown	–	–	na	na	na
<b>Total all children</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>

(a) This indicates the length of time a child had been in out of home placement on a continuous basis for those children who exited care during the year. A return home of less than 7 days is not counted as a break in the continuity of placement.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.163.

**Table 15A.109 Children in out-of-home care at 30 June placed with relatives/kin, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children at 30 June						
Indigenous	no.	45	44	45	52	79
Non-Indigenous	no.	12	13	13	20	28
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>107</b>
As a proportion of all children in out-of-home care by Indigenous status at 30 June						
Indigenous	%	20.6	17.8	16.8	18.5	22.1
Non-Indigenous	%	11.3	12.4	10.1	17.1	22.6
All children	%	17.6	16.2	14.6	18.1	22.2

- (a) The percentage of children in out-of-home care placed with relatives or kin was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children in out-of-home care placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.
- (b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.
- (c) The scope for out-of-home care was expanded in 2007-08 to include children in care where a financial payment has been offered but has been declined by the carer.
- (d) Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.164.

Table 15A.110

Table 15A.110 **Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of Indigenous children at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	no.	79	90	89	87	116
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	no.	na	na	na	na	–
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>116</b>
Other Indigenous carer	no.	71	67	61	48	52
Indigenous residential care	no.	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>168</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	no.	68	87	118	146	186
In non-Indigenous residential care	no.	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>186</b>
Independent living/unknown	no.	–	3	–	–	4
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>358</b>
As a proportion of all Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June						
Placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Indigenous relative/kin	%	36.2	36.9	33.2	31.0	32.8
Non-Indigenous relative/kin	%	na	na	na	na	–
<b>Total placed with relative/kin</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>
Other Indigenous carer	%	32.6	27.5	22.8	17.1	14.7
Indigenous residential care	%	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total placed with other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>47.5</b>
Not placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care						
Other non-Indigenous carer	%	31.2	35.7	44.0	52.0	52.5
In non-Indigenous residential care	%	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total children</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>52.5</b>
<b>Total Indigenous children in care</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

- (a) The percentage of Indigenous children placed with Indigenous relative/kin or other Indigenous carer or Indigenous residential care was calculated excluding Indigenous children living independently and those whose living arrangements were unknown from the denominator.
- (b) The definition of 'relative/kin' used in this table is broader than the definition used in other tables because it includes kin relationships based on customary law.
- (c) Data on the relationship of the caregiver to children placed with non-Indigenous carers could not be provided and these children were included in the category 'other non-Indigenous carer'.
- (d) In the NT, children placed with family members have been included in the 'Indigenous relative/kin' category.

**Table 15A.110 Indigenous children in out-of-home care at 30 June by Indigenous status and relationship of caregiver, Northern Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
(e)	Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.					
(f)	Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.					
	<b>na</b> Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.					

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.165.



**Table 15A.111 Children aged under 12 years in out-of-home care in a home based placement at 30 June, by Indigenous status, Northern Territory (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Number of children						
Indigenous	no.	160	183	178	195	250
Non-Indigenous	no.	69	67	79	63	66
<b>All children</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>316</b>
As a proportion of all children under 12 years in out-of-home care						
Indigenous	%	95.2	94.8	89.4	90.7	94.0
Non-Indigenous	%	93.2	97.1	84.0	80.8	91.7
All children	%	94.6	95.4	87.7	88.1	93.5

(a) The percentage of children under 12 years in home-based placements was calculated using as the denominator the total number of children under 12 years old in out-of-home placement, by Indigenous status, at 30 June where placement type was known.

(b) Non-Indigenous status includes children whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

(c) Improvement in data quality in 2008-09 resulted in a more accurate count of children in out of home care. The number of children in out of home care reported in 2007-08 was likely to be undercounted.

*Source:* AIHW (unpublished), derived from *Children in Out-of-Home Care, Australia* data collection; 2010 Report, table 15A.166.

# Juvenile Justice data

Table 15A.112

**Table 15A.112 Daily average population of Indigenous people aged 10–17 years in juvenile detention (number) (a)**

	<i>NSW (b)</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>
2003-04	98	14	54	92	18	6	4	12	298
2004-05	111	12	53	87	28	7	6	19	322
2005-06	127	11	73	82	14	6	5	16	334
2006-07	147	10	93	97	19	6	5	24	400
2007-08	183	13	88	119	25	11	8	22	469

(a) Average based on population of juvenile detention centres on the last day of each quarter of the financial year (30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June).

(b) NSW data from 31 March 2005 include Kariiong Juvenile Correction Centre detainees, sourced from the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Numbers for NSW in the quarters commencing from 31 March 2005 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services.

Source: AIHW JJNMDs (unpublished); AIC Juveniles in detention (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.173.

**Table 15A.113 Average rates of detention and Indigenous rate ratio, young people aged 10-17 years in juvenile detention, per 100 000 people (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW (d)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (e)	NT	Aust
Indigenous									
2003-04	339.3	231.0	202.6	671.8	333.2	158.7	503.2	108.6	310.1
2004-05	368.5	179.4	189.0	616.3	508.3	181.9	696.8	174.9	322.8
2005-06	405.9	168.0	246.5	570.9	256.1	148.3	594.8	146.3	324.1
2006-07	455.0	138.5	298.9	661.8	338.7	161.1	494.8	207.6	376.9
2007-08	585.4	195.3	296.0	880.6	442.3	288.6	946.8	196.0	456.1
Non-Indigenous									
2003-04	15.9	9.1	8.9	13.8	20.3	39.6	39.4	12.2	13.9
2004-05	15.4	7.8	8.6	10.8	19.2	49.8	25.4	17.4	13.0
2005-06	16.7	7.8	12.7	15.4	15.8	40.6	22.0	6.9	14.1
2006-07	18.5	7.1	10.3	15.7	14.1	25.4	27.8	18.1	13.7
2007-08	21.3	7.9	13.2	15.6	19.2	26.1	15.5	9.8	15.3
Indigenous/non-Indigenous rate ratio (f)									
2003-04	21.4	25.4	22.9	48.6	16.5	4.0	12.8	8.9	22.4
2004-05	24.0	23.0	22.0	57.2	26.5	3.7	27.4	10.1	24.9
2005-06	24.3	21.5	19.4	37.1	16.2	3.7	27.1	21.2	23.0
2006-07	24.6	19.5	29.0	42.1	24.0	6.3	17.8	11.5	27.5
2007-08	27.4	24.9	22.5	56.4	23.0	11.1	61.3	20.1	29.8

(a) Detention rates are based on average population of juvenile detention centres on the last day of each quarter of the financial year (30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June).

(b) Indigenous rates for 2007-08 were calculated using 'Series B' from *Experimental estimates and projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021* (cat. no. 3238.0). Rates prior to 2007-08 were calculated using 'Low series' Indigenous population estimates from *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2009* (cat. no. 3238.0). Any variation in derived rates may be due to the assumptions and limitations of the base population data.

(c) Jurisdictional comparisons need to be treated with caution, especially for those states and territories with low Indigenous populations, where small number effects can introduce statistical variations that do not accurately represent trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

(d) NSW data from 31 March 2005 include Kariiong Juvenile Correction Centre detainees, sourced from the NSW Department of Corrective Services. Numbers for NSW in the quarters commencing from 31 March 2005 include young people in the care of both the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice and the Department of Corrective Services

(e) The rate for Indigenous young people should be treated with caution due to the small Indigenous population in the ACT. The rate ratio should also be taken into account.

(f) The Indigenous rate ratio has been derived by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision and is calculated by dividing the average Indigenous rate of detention with the average non-Indigenous rate of detention.

Source: AIHW JJNMDS (unpublished); AIC Juveniles in detention (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.174.

Table 15A.114

Table 15A.114 Custody nights, by Indigenous status, 2008-09

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Number of nights in custody in detention centres									
Indigenous	75 109.0	7 869.0	27 570.0	41 258.0	10 778.0	3 752.0	2 236.0	9 157.0	177 729.0
Non-Indigenous	77 254.0	41 165.0	18 615.0	15 619.0	15 039.0	6 589.0	3 122.0	789.0	178 192.0
Unknown	3 582.0	55.0	-	na	238.0	-	-	-	3 875.0
Total	155 945.0	49 089.0	46 185.0	na	26 055.0	10 341.0	5 358.0	9 946.0	302 919.0
Number of nights in custody outside detention centres									
Indigenous	na	-	-	na	-	130.0	-	-	130.0
Non-Indigenous	na	-	-	na	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	na	-	-	na	-	-	-	-	-
Total	na	-	-	na	-	130.0	-	-	130.0
Total number of custody nights									
Indigenous	na	7 869.0	27 570.0	na	10 778.0	3 882.0	2 236.0	9 157.0	61 492.0
Non-Indigenous	na	41 165.0	18 615.0	na	15 039.0	6 589.0	3 122.0	789.0	85 319.0
Unknown	na	55.0	-	na	238.0	-	-	-	293.0
Total	na	49 089.0	46 185.0	na	26 055.0	10 471.0	5 358.0	9 946.0	147 104.0
Average nightly population in detention centres									
Indigenous	205.8	21.6	75.5	113.0	29.5	10.3	6.1	25.1	486.9
Non-Indigenous	211.7	112.8	51.0	42.8	41.2	18.1	8.6	2.2	488.2
Unknown	9.8	0.2	-	na	0.7	-	-	-	10.6
Total	427.2	134.5	126.5	na	71.4	28.3	14.7	27.2	829.9
Average nightly population in custody									
Indigenous	na	21.6	75.5	na	29.5	10.6	6.1	25.1	168.5
Non-Indigenous	na	112.8	51.0	na	41.2	18.1	8.6	2.2	233.8
Unknown	na	0.2	-	na	0.7	-	-	-	0.8
Total	na	134.5	126.5	na	71.4	28.7	14.7	27.2	403.0

Table 15A.114

**Table 15A.114 Custody nights, by Indigenous status, 2008-09**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
--	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.175.

Table 15A.115

Table 15A.115 **Proportion of pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of court requests for written pre-sentence reports									
Indigenous	1 838.0	na	218.0	1 916.0	na	91.0	50.0	na	4 113.0
Non-Indigenous	2 703.0	na	139.0	1 185.0	na	337.0	159.0	na	4 523.0
Unknown	412.0	na	1.0	79.0	na	99.0	..	na	591.0
Total	4 953.0	na	358.0	3 180.0	na	527.0	209.0	na	9 227.0
Number of written pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies									
Indigenous	1 804.0	na	218.0	1 872.0	na	91.0	49.0	na	4 034.0
Non-Indigenous	2 618.0	na	139.0	1 167.0	na	337.0	149.0	na	4 410.0
Unknown	393.0	na	1.0	77.0	na	99.0	..	na	570.0
Total	4 815.0	na	358.0	3 116.0	na	527.0	198.0	na	9 014.0
Proportion of pre-sentence reports completed by juvenile justice agencies									
Indigenous	98.2	na	100.0	97.7	na	100.0	98.0	na	98.1
Non-Indigenous	96.9	na	100.0	98.5	na	100.0	93.7	na	97.5
Unknown	95.4	na	100.0	97.5	na	100.0	na	na	96.4
Total	97.2	99.0	100.0	98.0	na	100.0	94.7	na	97.7

(a) Data were unavailable for SA and the NT.

(b) Victoria was unable to provide (1) the number of court requests for pre-sentence reports during 2008-09 and (2) the number of reports provided by the juvenile justice agency. These data will be available for future Reports. For 2008-09, a total percentage was collected by surveying staff.

(c) Queensland data is for the period October 2008 to June 2009.

(d) Of the 11 reports that were ordered but not submitted, 7 were still being prepared at 30 June 2009. The remaining 4 were no longer required due to the young people being breached and returning to court and/or the magistrate requesting an alternate report in place of the original request, making the original request invalid.

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

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.176.

**Table 15A.116 Deaths in custody, by Indigenous status, 2008-09**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of young people who died in custody									
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.177.



Table 15A.117

**Table 15A.117 Young people in detention attending education and training, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course									
Indigenous	109.0	2.0	25.0	91.0	135.0	–	15.0	5.0	382.0
Non-Indigenous	45.0	7.0	6.0	18.0	221.0	–	17.0	–	314.0
Unknown	1.0	–	–	–	–	15.6	..	–	16.6
Total	155.0	9.0	31.0	109.0	356.0	15.6	32.0	5.0	712.6
Number of young people in detention of compulsory school age who are eligible to attend an education course									
Indigenous	109.0	2.0	25.0	91.0	135.0	–	15.0	5.0	382.0
Non-Indigenous	45.0	7.0	6.0	18.0	221.0	–	17.0	–	314.0
Unknown	1.0	–	–	–	–	15.6	–	–	16.6
Total	155.0	9.0	31.0	109.0	356.0	15.6	32.0	5.0	712.6
Proportion of young people in detention of compulsory school age attending an education course (%)									
Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	..	100.0
Unknown	100.0	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training									
Indigenous	537.0	13.0	85.0	39.0	71.0	–	5.0	18.0	768.0
Non-Indigenous	496.0	63.0	62.0	15.0	128.0	–	2.0	2.0	768.0
Unknown	16.0	–	–	–	–	9.7	..	–	25.7
Total	1 049.0	76.0	147.0	54.0	199.0	9.7	7.0	20.0	1 561.7
Number of young people in detention not of compulsory school age eligible to attend education or training									
Indigenous	563.0	14.0	85.0	72.0	71.0	–	5.0	19.0	829.0
Non-Indigenous	523.0	72.0	62.0	17.0	128.0	–	2.0	2.0	806.0
Unknown	17.0	–	–	–	–	9.7	–	–	26.7
Total	1 103.0	86.0	147.0	89.0	199.0	9.7	7.0	21.0	1 661.7
Proportion of young people in detention not of compulsory school age attending education or training (%)									
Indigenous	95.4	92.9	100.0	54.2	100.0	..	100.0	94.7	92.6
Non-Indigenous	94.8	87.5	100.0	88.2	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	95.3
Unknown	94.1	..	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	96.2
Total	95.1	88.4	100.0	60.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	94.0

(a) Data are based on averaged quarterly attendance counts.

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

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.178.

Table 15A.118

## Table 15A.118 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (a)	NT (b)	Aust
Number of escapes from a juvenile justice detention centre									
Indigenous	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Non-Indigenous	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0
Number of custody nights in detention centres									
Indigenous	75 109.0	7 869.0	27 570.0	41 258.0	10 778.0	3 752.0	2 236.0	9 157.0	177 729.0
Non-Indigenous	77 254.0	41 165.0	18 615.0	15 619.0	15 039.0	6 589.0	3 122.0	789.0	178 192.0
Unknown	3 582.0	55.0	-	na	238.0	-	-	-	3 875.0
Total	155 945.0	49 089.0	46 185.0	na	26 055.0	10 341.0	5 358.0	9 946.0	302 919.0
Rate of escapes from detention per 10 000 detainees									
Indigenous	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Non-Indigenous	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Number of escapes during periods of escorted movements									
Indigenous	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	na	1.0
Non-Indigenous	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	na	4.0
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.0	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	-	-	5.0
Number of periods of escorted movements									
Indigenous	2 627.0	238.0	111.0	2 501.0	979.0	-	na	na	6 456.0
Non-Indigenous	3 751.0	1 602.0	460.0	1 204.0	1 774.0	na	na	na	8 791.0
Unknown	225.0	-	-	-	-	713.0	na	477.0	1 415.0
Total	6 603.0	1 840.0	571.0	3 705.0	2 753.0	713.0	na	477.0	16 662.0

Table 15A.118

Table 15A.118 Escapes from detention and escorted movement, by Indigenous status, 2008-09

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (a)	NT (b)	Aust
Rate of escapes from escorted movements per 10 000 escorted movements									
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	10.2	–	–	na	1.5
Non-Indigenous	5.3	–	–	–	–	na	–	na	4.6
Unknown	–	..	..	..	..	–	–	–	–
Total	3.0	–	–	–	3.6	28.1	–	–	3.0

(a) The ACT was unable to provide the number of escorted movements undertaken during 2008-09.

(b) Escorted movements were not reliably recorded by Indigenous status in the NT during 2008-09. Therefore, all escorted movements data are recorded as unknown Indigenous status.

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

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.179.

Table 15A.119

**Table 15A.119 Absconds from unescorted leave, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (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>
Number of absconds from unescorted leave									
Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number of periods of unescorted leave undertaken									
Indigenous	673.0	20.0	–	–	6.0	–	na	na	699.0
Non-Indigenous	763.0	434.0	–	–	9.0	–	na	na	1 206.0
Unknown	67.0	–	–	–	–	91.0	na	na	158.0
Total	1 503.0	454.0	–	–	15.0	91.0	na	na	2 063.0
Rate of absconds per 1000 periods of unescorted leave									
Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	..	na	na	–
Non-Indigenous	–	–	..	..	–	..	na	na	–
Unknown	–	..	..	..	..	–	na	na	–
Total	–	–	..	..	–	–	na	na	–

(a) Data for the number of unescorted leaves undertaken were not available from the ACT and the NT. No periods of unescorted leave were undertaken in Qld and WA.

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

Source: Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.180.

Table 15A.120

**Table 15A.120 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced community-based order									
Indigenous	777.0	103.0	890.0	na	na	na	12.0	na	1 782.0
Non-Indigenous	1 132.0	818.0	914.0	na	na	na	34.0	na	2 898.0
Unknown	177.0	20.0	–	na	na	na	–	na	197.0
Total	2 086.0	941.0	1 804.0	na	na	na	46.0	na	4 877.0
Number of sentenced community-based orders commenced									
Indigenous	799.0	104.0	1 130.0	na	na	na	13.0	na	2 046.0
Non-Indigenous	1 178.0	850.0	1 031.0	na	na	na	51.0	na	3 110.0
Unknown	195.0	24.0	–	na	na	na	–	na	219.0
Total	2 172.0	978.0	2 161.0	na	na	na	64.0	na	5 375.0
Proportion									
Indigenous	97.2	99.0	78.8	na	na	na	92.3	na	87.1
Non-Indigenous	96.1	96.2	88.7	na	na	na	66.7	na	93.2
Unknown	90.8	83.3	..	na	na	na	..	na	90.0
Total	96.0	96.2	83.5	na	na	na	71.9	na	90.7
Number of case plans prepared/reviewed within six weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order									
Indigenous	229.0	21.0	196.0	168.0	na	–	2.0	42.0	658.0
Non-Indigenous	223.0	103.0	92.0	51.0	na	–	1.0	3.0	473.0
Unknown	14.0	–	–	na	na	89.0	–	–	103.0
Total	466.0	124.0	288.0	219.0	na	89.0	3.0	45.0	1 234.0
Number of sentenced detention orders commenced									
Indigenous	229.0	22.0	206.0	168.0	na	–	4.0	42.0	671.0
Non-Indigenous	223.0	111.0	93.0	51.0	na	–	1.0	3.0	482.0
Unknown	14.0	–	–	na	na	89.0	–	–	103.0
Total	466.0	133.0	299.0	219.0	na	89.0	5.0	45.0	1 256.0
Proportion									
Indigenous	100.0	95.5	95.1	100.0	na	..	50.0	100.0	98.1
Non-Indigenous	100.0	92.8	98.9	100.0	na	..	100.0	100.0	98.1
Unknown	100.0	..	..	na	na	100.0	..	..	100.0
Total	100.0	93.2	96.3	100.0	na	100.0	60.0	100.0	98.2

(a) Data for case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a community-based order were not available for WA, SA, Tasmania and the NT.

(b) Data for case plans prepared within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced detention order were not available for SA.

(c) A number of clients did not comply with their order within the first 6 weeks of the order being made. Non-compliance either resulted in the client being breached and returning to court, returning to court on fresh charges or not attending supervision or specified programs as directed. In these cases, Youth Justice staff took appropriate follow up action but were unsuccessful in contacting or engaging the client, preventing them from preparing a case plan. Count includes clients transferred from interstate.

**Table 15A.120 Case plans prepared/reviewed within 6 weeks of commencing a sentenced order, by Indigenous status, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	---------------	------------	----------------	-----------	-------------

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

*Source:* Australian State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.181.

# SAAP data

**Table 15A.121 Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Representation among all SAAP clients										
2003-04	%	17.4	4.5	22.7	38.7	16.4	9.4	12.9	57.3	16.5
2004-05	%	16.2	6.0	23.2	39.9	16.6	11.7	12.1	61.3	20.4
Representation among people unable to be provided with a SAAP service										
2003-04	%	20.8	7.0	19.2	47.6	21.9	7.4	10.5	57.1	18.7
2004-05	%	20.2	6.8	24.7	44.0	17.5	7.7	4.8	59.1	20.1
Representation among accommodated SAAP clients										
2005-06	%	17.1	7.0	23.5	42.7	18.0	10.9	9.5	64.6	21.4
2006-07 (f)	%	18.5	6.8	22.3	40.9	23.3	12.2	13.8	66.4	22.1
2007-08 (g)	%	18.2	7.2	21.7	41.0	21.4	11.6	12.3	65.2	21.7
Representation among people unable to be provided with SAAP accommodation										
2005-06	%	22.1	7.9	26.8	57.7	26.8	8.0	18.8	65.2	25.6
2006-07	%	32.2	7.6	30.2	63.9	25.9	12.5	7.7	71.4	29.7
2007-08	%	26.3	7.2	35.8	56.5	23.7	3.3	12.5	84.6	28.2

- (a) Client figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent; figures on number of valid unmet requests have been rounded by 10 and based on valid unmet requests only. Since a client may have support periods in more than one state or territory, state and territory figures do not sum to the national figure.
- (b) Unmet requests exclude requests where the person or group refused an offer of accommodation; where the person or group was inappropriate for the agency; and where the request was not met because there was no fee-free accommodation available. People may make more than one request for accommodation in a day. Data are based on the first valid unmet request for accommodation made.
- (c) Caution should be applied when interpreting numbers of people with valid unmet requests, for several reasons. First, person(s) can make requests on more than one occasion and to more than one SAAP agency. While double counting has been limited by estimating the first valid unmet request, this information may not have been available to record. Second, a number of people may receive ongoing support or accommodation from a SAAP agency at a later time, quite possibly soon after their initial request. Third, a number of people have their needs met by other means and do not return to a SAAP agency. Finally, there are also shortfalls in pro-rating from a two-week collection period to the full year. Many factors influence the capacity of individual SAAP agencies to meet day-to-day demand for their services and it is not possible to identify a two-week period which is 'typical' for all SAAP agencies.
- (d) Figures for SAAP clients exclude accompanying children, while figures for people with unmet requests include accompanying children. The client collection data is not comparable with the unmet demand data.
- (e) Until 2004-05, this measure compared the proportion of people from these two groups who could not be accommodated with their representation among all SAAP clients (including accommodated and not accommodated). Data from 2005-06 onwards provide a direct comparison focusing on accommodation, and therefore are not comparable with earlier data.
- (f) Number of records excluded due to errors and omissions: 2184 from the Client collection, 159.2 (daily average) from the Demand for Accommodation collection.
- (g) Number of records excluded due to errors and omissions: 2033.



**Table 15A.121 Proportion of Indigenous people among all accommodated SAAP clients and among people whose valid requests for accommodation were unmet (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>	SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); AIHW (2004), <i>Demand for SAAP Assistance by Homeless People 2003-04: A Report from the SAAP National Data Collection</i> , Cat. No. HOU 110, Canberra; AIHW (2006), <i>Demand for SAAP assistance by Homeless People 2004-05: A report from the SAAP National Data Collection, SAAP NDCA report</i> , Cat. No. HOU 151, Canberra; AIHW (2007), <i>Demand for SAAP accommodation by Homeless People 2005-06: A report from the SAAP National Data Collection. SAAP NDCA report</i> , Cat. No. HOU 169, Canberra; AIHW (2008), <i>Demand for SAAP accommodation by Homeless People 2006-07: A report from the SAAP national data collection. SAAP NDCA report</i> , Cat. No. HOU 186, Canberra; AIHW (2009), <i>Demand for SAAP Assistance by Homeless People 2007-08: A Report from the SAAP National Data Collection</i> , Cat. No. HOU 211, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 15A.190.									

Table 15A.122

Table 15A.122 **Closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04 (e)										
Support plan	%	59.4	55.4	60.9	42.4	70.3	71.5	82.4	67.7	57.7
No support plan	%	17.4	23.6	20.8	36.1	12.8	11.8	5.3	15.0	22.2
Support plan not appropriate	%	23.2	21.0	18.2	21.5	16.9	16.7	12.3	17.3	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 300</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>5 300</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>23 000</b>
2004-05 (f)										
Support plan	%	62.7	57.0	59.5	39.5	65.7	74.7	76.2	76.8	58.6
No support plan	%	16.3	21.5	22.6	38.4	12.2	12.0	5.1	11.7	21.8
Support plan not appropriate	%	21.0	21.4	18.0	22.1	22.1	13.3	18.7	11.5	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 800</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>24 500</b>
2005-06 (g)										
Support plan	%	60.7	63.2	53.5	36.6	76.1	65.3	64.2	69.1	57.2
No support plan										
Client did not agree to support plan	%	10.3	10.3	11.2	16.1	5.1	7.9	6.3	5.0	10.5
Support period too short	%	26.9	24.6	33.7	47.1	18.2	26.0	28.1	26.0	31.2
Other	%	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	–	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 200</b>	<b>2 500</b>	<b>4 100</b>	<b>4 700</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>22 100</b>
2006-07 (h)										
Support plan	%	60.5	58.8	53.7	40.1	72.0	63.2	66.3	64.4	57.0
No support plan										
Client did not agree to support plan	%	8.3	6.5	16.6	19.6	6.8	5.7	9.3	7.2	11.4
Support period too short	%	30.4	32.9	29.3	39.2	20.8	28.6	23.5	28.4	30.8
Other	%	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.1	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>7 300</b>	<b>3 000</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 700</b>	<b>26 600</b>
2007-08										
Support plan	%	65.8	56.4	57.5	37.3	73.0	59.2	67.5	54.2	58.2
No support plan										
Client did not agree to support plan	%	10.3	8.6	11.6	16.5	4.4	7.0	13.3	9.6	10.6
Support period too short	%	23.2	33.9	30.3	45.6	22.0	32.9	18.7	36.0	30.6
Other	%	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6

**Table 15A.122 Closed support periods, by the existence of a support plan, Indigenous clients (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>8 500</b>	<b>2 900</b>	<b>5 400</b>	<b>4 900</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>28 300</b>

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Data prior to 2004-05 exclude high volume agencies (those accommodating 50 or more clients per night, telephone referral agencies, day centres, and information and referral centres) because these data items were often not collected by these agencies.
- (c) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.
- (d) Data for 2005-06 and 2006-07 include analysis of closed support periods only. Data for years prior to 2005-06 included all support periods. Therefore data for 2005-06 and 2006-07 are not comparable with earlier data. Some categories have also changed for 2005-06 and subsequent data.
- (e) Data exclude 3 499 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (f) Data exclude 3 129 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (g) Data exclude 2 523 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (h) Data exclude 3 387 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (i) Data exclude 3339 support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Homeless People in SAAP: SAAP National Data Collection annual report 2007-08, Australia*. SAAP NDCA Report series 13; 2010 Report, table 15A.193.

Table 15A.123

Table 15A.123 **Support needs of Indigenous clients, met and unmet (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2003-04										
Provided only	%	84.3	72.3	84.7	91.7	81.4	84.9	73.6	86.9	84.7
Referred only	%	4.9	10.2	4.4	2.1	6.0	6.2	5.4	3.2	4.6
Provided & referred	%	7.9	12.6	4.8	3.4	7.3	4.2	11.5	8.1	6.8
Unmet	%	2.9	4.9	6.1	2.7	5.3	4.7	9.5	1.8	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>168.5</b>
2004-05										
Provided only	%	82.2	73.4	86.6	88.5	82.4	85.1	70.4	81.1	83.3
Referred only	%	5.5	8.1	3.8	2.3	7.2	5.3	6.1	6.9	5.1
Provided & referred	%	9.0	13.6	5.3	5.3	7.6	7.6	19.0	11.3	8.3
Unmet	%	3.3	4.9	4.3	3.9	2.9	1.9	4.4	0.8	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>158.9</b>
2005-06										
Provided only	%	81.8	72.0	86.5	90.2	75.6	82.8	72.8	77.8	82.1
Referred only	%	6.5	9.5	3.8	3.1	8.5	6.2	10.3	8.6	6.2
Provided & referred	%	7.2	11.3	5.9	2.9	9.6	7.5	12.5	11.8	7.5
Unmet	%	4.4	7.2	3.8	3.7	6.3	3.5	4.3	1.8	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>152.6</b>
2006-07										
Provided only	%	77.6	75.0	85.3	91.1	82.6	82.0	76.0	79.1	81.8
Referred only	%	6.7	9.9	4.4	2.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	3.2	5.2
Provided & referred	%	10.6	8.2	6.4	4.4	8.8	8.1	13.9	16.2	9.0
Unmet	%	5.1	7.0	3.9	2.0	3.5	5.1	4.7	1.4	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>175.9</b>
2007-08										
Provided only	%	79.2	71.1	83.2	92.1	74.6	82.4	63.0	89.4	81.6
Referred only	%	5.0	11.1	4.5	2.6	6.1	4.9	7.2	2.8	5.1
Provided & referred	%	11.8	9.7	8.7	3.7	13.3	6.6	26.1	5.4	9.3
Unmet	%	3.9	8.1	3.6	1.6	6.0	6.0	3.8	2.4	4.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>180.9</b>

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(c) Proportions are of distinct services needed.

Source: SAAP NDCA Client collection (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.195.

Table 15A.124

**Table 15A.124 Closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006-07										
Type of tenure immediately before support period (d), (e)										
Independent housing										
Purchasing/purchased own home	%	1.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.2	–	0.3	0.9
Private rental	%	27.5	18.6	29.6	14.6	13.5	22.4	9.4	10.2	22.2
Public housing rental	%	13.0	18.5	10.0	29.9	22.0	10.1	16.2	21.3	16.4
Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional)	%	2.7	2.6	4.1	4.1	1.6	1.6	1.1	24.9	4.6
Rent free accommodation	%	6.1	10.6	8.9	5.3	5.5	6.7	14.3	16.5	8.2
Boarding	%	25.3	22.7	17.9	28.1	25.0	16.4	10.0	14.6	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>
Non-independent housing										
SAAP/CAP crisis	%	8.3	9.9	7.9	4.6	4.8	16.2	24.7	3.2	8.1
SAAP/CAP medium/long term	%	1.3	3.9	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.8	3.8	1.8	2.0
Other SAAP/CAP	%	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.9	4.5	0.9	2.0
Institutional setting	%	3.4	2.9	1.4	2.9	8.1	1.2	6.3	2.0	3.1
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	%	6.0	5.0	12.6	5.3	11.2	14.4	8.7	4.1	7.4
Other (no tenure)	%	3.4	2.4	2.9	1.2	3.3	5.1	1.1	0.3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>5 600</b>

Type of tenure immediately after support period (f) (g)

Independent housing

Purchasing/purchased own home	%	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	2.9	–	0.4	0.6
Private rental	%	39.5	20.3	40.4	14.7	15.1	32.0	9.2	11.5	29.4
Public housing rental	%	18.0	34.3	17.4	36.4	39.3	27.2	33.8	30.7	25.5
Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional)	%	5.9	3.2	10.5	4.2	5.9	0.8	4.7	24.4	7.1
Rent free accommodation	%	3.6	5.3	2.6	3.2	1.8	2.7	12.9	13.2	4.4
Boarding	%	17.6	17.1	13.4	29.4	13.8	13.9	6.8	10.5	16.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>

Non-Independent housing

Table 15A.124

**Table 15A.124 Closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
SAAP/CAP crisis	%	4.6	9.0	4.3	3.6	7.3	4.7	17.3	1.2	5.4
SAAP/CAP medium/long term	%	3.3	5.1	4.2	2.0	7.8	4.5	9.6	3.4	4.1
Other SAAP/CAP	%	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.6
Institutional setting	%	2.3	1.2	0.6	1.7	3.3	1.7	2.7	1.1	1.7
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	%	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.4	5.8	1.3	2.2	1.7
Other (no tenure)	%	2.2	0.5	1.7	1.1	2.4	3.1	–	0.4	1.6
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>15.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	no.	<b>1 700</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>4 400</b>
2007-08										
Type of tenure immediately before support period (h), (i)										
Independent housing										
Purchasing/purchased own home	%	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.3	–	0.5	0.9
Private rental	%	25.1	14.8	29.6	15.3	10.4	17.2	11.0	7.3	21.0
Public housing rental	%	16.2	24.5	13.3	34.8	19.5	14.6	18.7	15.3	18.7
Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional)	%	3.7	3.3	4.8	3.9	5.0	–	1.0	11.5	4.1
Rent free accommodation	%	7.0	5.8	6.8	5.0	8.1	5.9	16.8	14.3	7.2
Boarding	%	24.7	28.0	20.3	17.9	30.3	24.2	14.8	29.2	24.3
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>77.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>76.2</b>
Non-independent housing										
SAAP/CAP crisis	%	7.6	10.3	6.0	7.2	3.9	20.3	16.6	3.9	7.8
SAAP/CAP medium/long term	%	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	–	5.4	1.3	2.0
Other SAAP/CAP	%	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	0.8	2.4	1.7	1.4
Institutional setting	%	4.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	8.6	5.2	4.5	2.1	3.4
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	%	5.3	4.2	10.4	8.6	8.8	5.9	8.7	7.1	6.8
Other (no tenure)	%	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.4	0.7	4.6	–	5.8	2.3
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	%	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	no.	<b>2 400</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>6 100</b>
Type of tenure immediately after support period (j), (k)										
Independent housing										

Table 15A.124

**Table 15A.124 Closed support periods in which Indigenous clients needed assistance to obtain/maintain independent housing, by type of tenure (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Purchasing/purchased own home	%	1.2	0.3	0.3	–	1.0	1.7	–	0.6	0.7
Private rental	%	38.7	16.7	40.5	19.0	18.1	24.7	10.2	11.7	29.9
Public housing rental	%	21.4	36.6	17.0	42.6	28.8	30.3	40.7	30.1	26.5
Community housing rental (incl. THM transitional)	%	5.9	3.5	7.5	5.5	9.5	3.3	1.2	9.3	6.0
Rent free accommodation	%	4.5	3.5	2.6	3.6	2.9	0.7	7.5	8.4	3.9
Boarding	%	16.2	20.4	15.8	16.4	20.8	15.7	9.6	23.7	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>84.4</b>
Non-Independent housing										
SAAP/CAP crisis	%	3.9	8.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	8.9	11.6	1.1	4.9
SAAP/CAP medium/long term	%	2.1	5.0	5.1	4.2	4.9	6.4	15.3	5.4	4.1
Other SAAP/CAP	%	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	–	–	1.1	1.5
Institutional setting	%	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.8	4.5	3.2	–	2.4	1.9
Improvised dwelling/sleeping rough	%	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.6	3.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	1.9
Other (no tenure)	%	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	2.2	–	3.9	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4 700</b>

- (a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.
- (b) Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.
- (c) From 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.
- (d) Data exclude 71 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (e) Data exclude 456 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' response.
- (f) Data exclude 94 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (g) Data exclude 1570 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.
- (h) Data exclude 172 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (i) Data exclude 514 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' response.
- (j) Data exclude 197 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.
- (k) Data exclude 1848 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't Know' response.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.203.

**Table 15A.125 Closed support periods: Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support (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>
2006-07										
Before SAAP Support (c), (d)										
Employed full time	%	2.3	2.0	2.1	8.0	1.4	–	5.9	–	2.7
Employed part time	%	3.4	2.1	5.2	8.8	4.8	–	8.2	6.5	4.3
Unemployed	%	29.0	38.5	43.9	28.8	41.5	44.5	25.6	36.7	34.1
Not in labour force	%	65.3	57.4	48.8	54.4	52.3	55.5	60.3	56.9	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1 400</b>
After SAAP Support (e), (f)										
Employed full time	%	5.0	5.1	9.9	10.8	5.5	16.0	20.3	–	6.7
Employed part time	%	9.1	6.0	9.9	14.4	3.8	6.7	9.3	13.2	9.0
Unemployed	%	28.0	37.0	38.5	25.4	35.9	30.7	18.1	30.6	31.0
Not in labour force	%	58.0	51.9	41.6	49.4	54.7	46.6	52.3	56.2	53.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 200</b>
2007-08										
Before SAAP Support (g), (h)										
Employed full time	%	3.1	2.3	3.7	0.9	1.0	–	6.7	2.6	2.8
Employed part time	%	4.3	3.7	5.4	8.2	4.7	10.6	3.0	2.8	4.7
Unemployed	%	27.3	40.0	40.5	35.2	30.9	38.2	12.7	42.0	32.1
Not in labour force	%	65.3	54.0	50.5	55.8	63.4	51.2	77.6	52.7	60.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 600</b>
After SAAP Support (i), (j)										
Employed full time	%	5.5	4.7	6.5	5.6	1.1	–	13.5	3.1	5.2
Employed part time	%	7.0	6.4	11.4	10.1	6.3	15.5	6.5	18.8	8.0
Unemployed	%	26.0	42.5	35.6	33.7	37.4	39.5	12.8	34.9	31.3
Not in labour force	%	61.5	46.3	46.5	50.5	55.2	45.0	67.2	43.1	55.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1 500</b>

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding.

(b) From 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.

(c) Data exclude 13 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(d) Data exclude 56 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't know' response.

(e) Data exclude 17 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(f) Data exclude 217 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.

(g) Data exclude 3 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.



**Table 15A.125 Closed support periods: Labour force status of Indigenous clients who needed employment and training assistance, before and after SAAP support (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>
--	-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(h) Data exclude 24 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't know' response.

(i) Data exclude 5 closed support periods (weighted) due to errors and omissions.

(j) Data exclude 181 closed support periods (weighted) due to 'Don't know' response.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

*Source:* SAAP NDCA Client Collection (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.205.

Table 15A.126

Table 15A.126 Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year (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>
2003-04										
Total number of support periods										
1	%	76.6	74.1	76.3	68.0	68.1	73.2	72.8	74.0	71.4
2	%	12.8	13.8	14.0	15.5	17.7	14.3	9.3	14.5	14.7
3	%	4.2	4.4	5.0	8.5	7.2	7.2	11.2	5.4	6.1
4	%	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.0	3.4	3.1	5.0	3.1	2.9
5	%	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6
6+	%	3.1	3.0	2.0	3.4	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.8	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>3 900</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>1 500</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>15 900</b>
2004-05										
Total number of support periods										
1	%	74.1	75.7	78.5	67.8	67.6	73.8	81.5	73.7	70.8
2	%	14.4	13.9	13.3	16.5	17.9	16.9	10.2	15.7	15.6
3	%	4.7	4.7	3.7	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.3	5.4	6.2
4	%	2.0	2.7	1.7	3.0	3.6	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.8
5	%	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7
6+	%	3.0	2.0	1.7	3.1	2.7	1.1	–	1.6	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 000</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>3 700</b>	<b>3 300</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>15 900</b>
2005-06										
Total number of support periods										
1	%	79.8	75.0	80.2	70.2	70.1	70.1	82.5	77.3	75.4
2	%	11.5	13.3	12.0	16.2	16.4	17.2	7.1	14.9	13.7
3	%	4.8	4.1	4.2	7.3	6.5	7.9	5.2	4.3	5.5
4	%	1.4	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
5	%	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2
6+	%	1.6	3.6	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.4	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>3 700</b>	<b>3 200</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>17 100</b>
2006-07										
Total number of support periods										
1	%	75.6	70.8	76.4	69.8	64.8	76.0	81.9	73.2	72.1
2	%	13.7	14.5	15.4	17.0	15.7	13.5	11.7	15.1	15.1
3	%	4.9	6.3	4.3	6.4	7.0	5.2	4.3	6.4	5.9
4	%	2.2	2.5	1.6	3.3	3.8	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.5
5	%	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.5
6+	%	2.5	4.3	1.1	2.1	5.7	2.0	–	1.5	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>5 600</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>4 200</b>	<b>3 600</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>20 100</b>

Table 15A.126

**Table 15A.126 Indigenous SAAP clients who exited from the service and who returned to SAAP agencies before the end of that year (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>
2007-08										
Total number of support periods										
1	%	75.9	71.0	76.7	62.2	68.9	75.5	73.4	74.1	71.6
2	%	13.6	15.0	13.6	21.7	16.1	13.9	18.1	16.4	15.8
3	%	4.6	5.8	4.9	6.6	5.6	6.7	5.2	5.4	5.5
4	%	2.1	2.9	2.1	4.1	3.3	1.9	0.9	2.5	2.8
5	%	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.4
6+	%	2.6	3.5	1.9	3.5	3.9	1.6	1.0	0.9	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>6 400</b>	<b>2 200</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>2 400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1 900</b>	<b>21 300</b>
Proportion of SAAP clients who return to SAAP within 12 months that is, clients having two or more support periods in 12 months										
2003-04	%	23.4	25.9	23.7	32.1	31.9	26.8	27.1	26.1	28.5
2004-05	%	25.8	24.4	21.4	32.2	32.4	26.3	18.5	26.2	29.2
2005-06	%	20.3	25.0	19.7	29.7	29.9	30.0	17.4	22.8	24.7
2006-07	%	24.4	29.2	23.5	30.1	35.1	24.1	18.0	26.8	27.8
2007-08	%	24.1	29.0	23.4	37.9	31.1	24.6	26.6	25.9	28.4

(a) Totals may not add up to 100 per cent as a result of rounding. A client may have support periods in more than one state or territory. Therefore state and territory figures may not sum to the national figure.

(b) Client figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.

(c) Excludes 6686 clients who did not answer the question about Indigenous identification.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.207.

Table 15A.127

Table 15A.127 **Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit (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>
Source of income before SAAP support										
2006-07 (c), (d)										
No income	%	21.7	15.1	14.0	10.6	14.6	10.0	34.4	12.1	16.2
Awaiting benefit	%	2.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	8.3	14.3	3.6	2.3
Government pension/benefit	%	73.0	81.5	78.3	83.2	81.2	74.6	48.5	83.0	78.0
Other	%	2.8	2.4	6.1	4.6	3.1	7.0	2.9	1.2	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2 600</b>
Source of income after SAAP support										
2006-07 (e), (f)										
No income	%	5.7	2.5	5.9	4.0	7.0	-	19.5	4.0	5.1
Awaiting benefit	%	3.9	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.7	12.6	12.5	4.0	3.0
Government pension/benefit	%	86.7	93.6	87.7	91.8	90.9	84.1	60.5	90.6	88.8
Other	%	3.8	2.5	3.8	2.6	1.4	3.2	7.6	1.3	3.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2 400</b>
Source of income before SAAP support										
2007-08 (g), (h)										
No income	%	18.0	10.5	16.4	7.5	19.4	12.8	22.4	15.9	15.2
No income, awaiting benefit	%	3.2	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.5	15.5	-	4.7	3.2
Government pension/benefit	%	74.3	84.1	75.4	86.5	75.7	59.5	64.7	72.0	77.1
Other	%	4.6	3.3	4.6	3.7	2.3	12.1	12.9	7.4	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 700</b>
Source of income after SAAP support										
2007-08 (i), (j)										
No income	%	4.2	3.7	8.7	3.0	10.1	-	14.6	7.1	5.6
No income, awaiting benefit	%	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.4	3.1	-	3.6	2.4
Government pension/benefit	%	87.2	91.0	85.7	93.7	86.4	83.6	63.1	83.8	87.7
Other	%	5.4	3.5	3.7	1.4	2.1	13.3	22.2	5.4	4.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2 500</b>

**Table 15A.127 Source of income immediately before and after SAAP support of Indigenous clients who needed assistance to obtain/maintain a pension or benefit (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>
(a)	Figures have been weighted to adjust for agency non-participation and client non-consent.									
(b)	From 2005-06, some data categories have changed from previous years. Historical data prior to 2005-06 are available in previous Reports.									
(c)	32 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.									
(d)	30 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' response.									
(e)	51 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.									
(f)	242 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' and 'Client left without providing any information' response.									
(g)	29 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.									
(h)	74 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' response.									
(i)	43 cases (weighted) were excluded due to errors and omissions.									
(j)	255 cases (weighted) were excluded due to 'Don't know' response.									
	– Nil or rounded to zero.									

Source: SAAP NDCA *Client Collection* (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 15A.210.

## 16A Housing — attachment

Definitions for the indicators and descriptors in this attachment are in section 16.6 of the chapter in the *Report on Government Services 2010* (2010 Report). Data in this Report are examined by the Housing Working Group, but have not been formally audited by the Secretariat. Unsourced information was obtained from Australian, State and Territory governments.

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp/](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp/)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (see details on the inside front cover of the Report).

Data reported in the attachment tables are the most accurate available at the time of data collection. Historical data may have been updated since the last report.

## Attachment contents

---

### Public housing

**Table 16A.1** Descriptive data - public housing

### SOMIH

**Table 16A.2** Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing

**Table 16A.3** New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent)

**Table 16A.4** Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent)

**Table 16A.5** Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent)

**Table 16A.6** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars)

**Table 16A.7** Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent)

**Table 16A.8** Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days)

**Table 16A.9** Rent collection rate (per cent)

**Table 16A.10** State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007

**Table 16A.11** Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent

**Table 16A.12** Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)

### Community housing

**Table 16A.13** Descriptive data - community housing

### Indigenous community housing

**Table 16A.14** Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing

**Table 16A.15** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.16** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.17** Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)

**Table 16A.18** Dwelling condition, (per cent)

**Table 16A.19** Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)

**Table 16A.20** Occupancy rates (per cent)

**Table 16A.21** Rent collection rate (per cent)

**Table 16A.22** Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent)

**Table 16A.23** Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)

### CRA

**Table 16A.24** Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2009 (no.)

**Table 16A.25** Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (per cent)

**Table 16A.26** Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009

**Table 16A.27** Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent)

## Attachment contents

---

**Table 16A.28** Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent)

### Descriptive Information

**Table 16A.29** Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent)

**Table 16A.30** Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent)

**Table 16A.31** State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded

**Table 16A.32** SOMIH housing policy context, 2009



# Public housing

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total households paying less than market rent, at 30 June										
2005	no.	108 341	55 325	41 159	25 906	37 894	8 916	9 154	4 595	291 290
2006	no.	109 630	54 923	43 065	25 779	37 207	9 691	9 124	4 394	293 813
2007	no.	107 959	52 997	44 196	24 972	36 242	9 113	8 824	4 383	288 686
2008	no.	106 732	53 029	46 281	26 513	36 026	9 148	9 157	4 251	291 137
2009	no.	105 524	50 186	48 126	26 327	36 351	9 331	9 373	4 211	289 429
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	8 829	5 691	4 090	3 472	3 175	1 103	637	779	27 776
2005-06	no.	8 733	5 465	4 623	3 148	2 933	1 073	840	729	27 544
2006-07	no.	8 631	5 168	4 452	3 127	2 948	1 159	695	644	26 824
2007-08	no.	7 801	4 337	4 258	2 871	2 199	1 028	718	519	23 731
2008-09	no.	6 185	3 752	4 122	2 687	2 083	886	614	424	20 753
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	934	263	582	888	295	132	25	381	3 500
2005-06	no.	1 027	267	713	854	264	136	28	372	3 661
2006-07	no.	1 091	298	751	716	321	142	24	363	3 706
2007-08	no.	1 075	219	719	815	266	137	44	281	3 556
2008-09	no.	901	188	747	817	296	110	53	234	3 346
Households relocating from one public housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	3 497	2 435	1 122	1 552	1 558	307	301	322	11 094
2005-06	no.	3 692	2 182	1 141	1 389	1 535	354	250	243	10 786
2006-07	no.	3 642	1 918	1 156	1 240	1 441	305	276	179	10 157
2007-08	no.	3 555	2 047	1 207	1 235	1 219	279	240	156	9 938
2008-09	no.	3 287	2 004	1 033	1 379	1 028	282	219	208	9 440

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	\$'000	545 422	277 135	206 984	120 919	202 549	43 277	61 302	24 870	1 482 458
2005-06	\$'000	576 267	287 659	232 590	125 012	211 880	43 382	60 229	25 525	1 562 544
2006-07	\$'000	616 391	303 349	249 638	131 515	205 349	47 634	63 483	42 435	1 659 794
2007-08	\$'000	622 259	317 346	263 554	144 456	212 385	55 228	67 441	32 477	1 715 146
2008-09	\$'000	647 528	325 457	278 548	152 751	219 860	58 944	71 927	29 019	1 784 034
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
2005	no.	8 700	1 163	2 736	4 383	1 172	565	184	1 578	20 481
2006	no.	8 700	1 233	3 122	4 399	1 210	639	191	1 647	21 141
2007	no.	9 800	1 349	3 421	4 508	1 328	711	204	1 781	23 102
2008	no.	9 800	1 379	3 742	4 751	1 421	750	260	1 850	23 953
2009	no.	9 800	1 396	4 089	5 254	1 519	762	363	1 932	25 115
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
2005	no.	1 397	4 725	309	228	896	2 059	1 993	101	11 708
2006	no.	1 445	4 331	449	291	1 176	1 757	1 651	124	11 224
2007	no.	2 002	4 495	724	476	1 261	1 693	911	138	11 700
2008	no.	2 214	5 401	1 295	1 497	1 427	1 730	877	197	14 638
2009	no.	3 221	7 247	11 124	2 769	1 612	2 174	1 278	236	29 661
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer, at 30 June										
2005	no.	73 734	41 296	38 298	12 733	28 430	3 116	4 119	2 179	203 905
2006	no.	58 172	41 114	37 215	13 130	27 925	3 387	3 600	2 391	186 934
2007	no.	50 316	40 911	36 815	14 571	26 201	3 055	1 870	2 582	176 321
2008	no.	49 950	43 467	34 696	16 352	24 804	3 171	1 859	3 353	177 652
2009	no.	47 413	47 731	22 504	21 239	24 706	3 542	2 564	3 757	173 456

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total tenable dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	124 081	63 392	48 643	30 391	44 750	11 506	10 731	5 340	338 834
2006	no.	123 124	63 561	49 163	30 017	43 912	11 567	10 755	5 256	337 355
2007	no.	121 634	63 591	49 827	30 393	43 169	11 588	10 714	5 217	336 133
2008	no.	119 876	63 274	50 389	30 505	42 151	11 526	10 722	5 146	333 589
2009	no.	118 806	62 975	50 751	30 838	41 365	11 391	10 672	5 026	331 824
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	166	1 335	494	1 119	898	138	115	202	4 467
2006	no.	104	1 154	343	413	67	85	97	136	2 399
2007	no.	169	582	274	634	147	81	-	101	2 054
2008	no.	143	790	287	734	421	89	75	92	2 631
2009	no.	79	1 340	338	341	276	109	117	133	2 733
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June										
2005	no.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2006	no.	61	61	64	576	838	24	-	51	1 675
2007	no.	69	676	36	263	502	4	66	34	1 718
2008	no.	27	656	33	275	617	3	-	35	1 646
2009	no.	22	426	42	489	807	85	-	36	1 907
Total dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	124 247	64 727	49 137	31 510	45 648	11 644	10 846	5 542	343 301
2006	no.	123 289	64 776	49 570	31 006	44 817	11 676	10 852	5 392	341 378
2007	no.	121 872	64 849	50 137	31 290	43 818	11 673	10 780	5 352	339 771
2008	no.	120 046	64 720	50 709	31 514	43 189	11 618	10 797	5 273	337 866
2009	no.	118 907	64 741	51 131	31 668	42 448	11 585	10 789	5 195	336 464

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June										
2005	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 111	43 889	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 259
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 818	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 967
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 197	42 527	11 526	10 626	5 121	333 139
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
2009	no.	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 613	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 922	328 679
Total rents charged for week of 30 June										
2005	\$'000	7 815	4 541	3 962	2 258	3 554	785	719	409	24 042
2006	\$'000	11 123	5 656	4 659	2 426	3 736	967	1 193	486	30 245
2007	\$'000	11 577	6 021	4 849	2 607	3 860	971	1 307	502	31 694
2008	\$'000	12 004	6 181	5 283	2 855	3 974	1 034	1 365	529	33 225
2009	\$'000	12 443	6 521	5 452	2 978	4 055	1 104	1 425	541	34 519
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged for week of 30 June										
2005	\$'000	17 722	8 780	7 273	3 834	6 207	1 632	1 959	810	48 217
2006	\$'000	24 074	10 115	8 238	4 055	6 357	1 726	2 508	970	58 044
2007	\$'000	24 616	10 322	9 622	4 104	6 580	1 501	2 700	993	60 437
2008	\$'000	25 854	10 508	10 902	4 927	6 951	1 639	3 009	1 066	64 856
2009	\$'000	27 969	10 483	12 256	4 994	7 436	1 818	3 358	1 139	69 454
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June										
2005	no.	100 019	46 619	30 255	22 182	35 189	-	10 823	-	245 087
2006	no.	99 587	46 689	30 509	21 850	34 711	-	10 844	-	244 191
2007	no.	98 766	46 755	30 893	22 114	33 928	-	10 772	-	243 229
2008	no.	98 327	46 807	34 182	22 279	33 447	-	10 788	-	245 830
2009	no.	97 614	46 845	34 467	22 275	32 805	..	10 779	..	244 785

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	19 040	14 526	9 569	3 034	3 103	8 466	23	-	57 762
2006	no.	18 695	14 528	9 691	2 983	3 071	8 501	8	-	57 477
2007	no.	18 265	14 566	9 789	3 022	3 046	8 517	8	-	57 214
2008	no.	17 416	14 499	8 247	2 971	2 883	8 517	9	-	54 542
2009	no.	17 149	14 537	8 370	3 029	2 851	8 493	10	..	54 439
Total of dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	4 748	3 554	8 145	3 020	6 479	3 078	-	3 807	32 831
2006	no.	4 584	3 530	8 196	2 967	6 175	3 076	-	3 729	32 259
2007	no.	4 436	3 500	8 252	2 942	5 992	3 058	-	3 693	31 872
2008	no.	3 931	3 396	7 158	3 039	6 020	3 004	-	3 710	30 257
2009	no.	3 768	3 342	7 163	3 097	5 970	2 998	..	3 647	29 985
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	364	27	880	2 229	809	69	-	1 505	5 883
2006	no.	350	28	880	2 182	792	68	-	1 451	5 752
2007	no.	335	27	889	2 184	785	67	-	1 454	5 740
2008	no.	334	19	847	2 274	764	66	-	1 345	5 649
2009	no.	325	18	852	2 282	750	63	..	1 354	5 644
Total of dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	76	-	289	1 045	68	31	-	230	1 738
2006	no.	73	-	293	1 023	68	31	-	212	1 700
2007	no.	71	-	314	1 028	66	31	-	205	1 716
2008	no.	38	-	275	951	75	31	-	218	1 588
2009	no.	36	..	279	985	72	31	..	194	1 597

Table 16A.1

## Public housing

Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW (c)	Vic (d)	Qld (e)	WA (f)	SA (g), (h)	Tas	ACT (h), (i)	NT	Aust
Total number of all households, at 30 June										
2005	no.	122 570	62 961	48 455	30 123	43 882	11 414	10 642	5 217	335 264
2006	no.	121 529	63 159	49 011	29 819	43 096	11 487	10 712	5 155	333 968
2007	no.	120 187	63 278	49 677	30 142	42 527	11 526	10 627	5 121	333 085
2008	no.	118 839	62 964	50 243	30 299	41 625	11 492	10 642	5 032	331 136
2009	no.	117 242	62 565	50 579	30 616	40 774	11 364	10 620	4 976	328 736

(a) The Public Housing Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged] and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of Public Housing Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.

(b) Due to rounding the national total may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged.

(c) Total Indigenous households are not comparable with other jurisdictions' data as they are not calculated via the data repository but are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, adjusted for Census undercounting of public housing households.

(d) The number of households in public housing decreased in 2008-09, compared with 2007-08, due to upgrade and redevelopment activity and policy decisions to focus social housing growth on the community housing sector. Decreasing exits from public housing due to limited exit points into private rental have resulted in fewer vacancies in public housing, and lower allocations. Total applicants on waitlist excludes 1293 applications eligible for both Indigenous and public rental housing as they are counted under the State owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH) data collection. The number of tenable dwellings decreased in 2008-09 due to the large number of properties being held for upgrade, redevelopment, and disposal. Total occupied dwellings and total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. Excludes vacant moveable units awaiting relocation.

(e) Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous status is self-identified. The total applicants on the waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Approximately 30 per cent of Indigenous applicants will be housed in SOMIH.

(f) Total tenable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to other organisations.

(g) Total rebated households includes 1222 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared, due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy. New applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need' should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

Table 16A.1

**Public housing****Table 16A.1 Descriptive data - public housing (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA (g), (h)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (h), (i)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	--------------------	------------	---------------------	-----------	-------------

(h) Total new Indigenous households and total Indigenous households should be interpreted with caution as Indigenous information is self-identified and not mandatory.

(i) Total tenatable dwellings excludes dwellings leased to community/other organisations.

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

**Source:** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *Public rental housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.1.



# State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

<b>Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)</b>		NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)	Total
<i>Unit</i>								
Total households paying less than market								
at 30 June 2005	no.	3 401	1 084	1 889	1 850	1 592	264	10 080
at 30 June 2006	no.	3 359	1 093	2 382	1 801	1 530	270	10 435
at 30 June 2007	no.	3 352	1 049	2 264	1 703	1 569	266	10 203
at 30 June 2008	no.	3 379	816	2 417	1 780	1 599	270	10 261
at 30 June 2009	no.	3 304	139	2 627	1 690	1 649	270	9 679
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June								
2004-05	no.	390	153	279	374	247	54	1 497
2005-06	no.	383	138	269	310	223	53	1 376
2006-07	no.	433	140	345	323	195	32	1 468
2007-08	no.	400	47	314	302	189	42	1 294
2008-09	no.	303	-	331	298	139	36	1 107
Households relocating from one State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwelling to another, for year ending 30 June								
2004-05	no.	125	75	81	147	102	16	546
2005-06	no.	184	78	92	131	121	11	617
2006-07	no.	153	57	99	114	87	4	514
2007-08	no.	133	14	103	113	66	11	440
2008-09	no.	121	np	93	108	48	5	375
Total rent charged, for year ending 30 June								
2004-05	\$'000	19 187	5 945	13 364	9 879	8 415	1 305	58 095
2005-06	\$'000	22 111	6 232	14 435	10 309	9 010	1 308	63 406
2006-07	\$'000	24 726	6 791	16 325	10 870	9 472	1 566	69 750
2007-08	\$'000	26 423	6 794	19 312	11 860	9 938	1 725	76 052
2008-09	\$'000	28 058	na	20 604	12 503	10 439	1 670	73 274

Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total greatest need applicants on waiting list, including applicants for transfer							
2004-05	no.	39	196	12	59	269	575
2005-06	no.	47	170	50	91	295	653
2006-07	no.	72	177	111	165	192	717
2007-08	no.	64	212	212	380	97	965
2008-09	no.	125	294	1 685	531	95	2 730
Total applicants on waiting list including applicants for transfer							
2004-05	no.	2 086	1 271	3 977	1 732	1 937	11 174
2005-06	no.	1 737	1 178	2 710	2 007	2 001	9 815
2006-07	no.	1 628	1 085	3 849	2 135	1 950	10 835
2007-08	no.	1 685	1 060	3 862	2 205	1 771	10 726
2008-09	no.	1 707	1 293	2 903	2 645	1 830	10 528
Total tenatable dwellings, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	4 111	1 240	2 771	2 223	1 861	12 553
2005-06	no.	4 119	1 258	2 834	2 178	1 883	12 621
2006-07	no.	4 224	1 290	2 927	2 193	1 879	12 855
2007-08	no.	4 163	1 007	2 994	2 209	1 858	12 573
2008-09	no.	4 169	198	3 069	2 164	1 828	11 772

Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing**

Table 16A.2		Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)							Total
Unit	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)			
Total untenable dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	37	37	95	92	42	4		307	
2005-06	28	31	63	62	-	3		187	
2006-07	8	29	57	63	-	7		164	
2007-08	6	11	54	60	-	5		136	
2008-09	-	-	119	49	21	2		191	
Total number of dwellings undergoing major redevelopment, at 30 June									
2004-05	na	na	na	na	na	na		na	
2005-06	-	2	19	32	32	-		85	
2006-07	2	9	13	31	24	-		79	
2007-08	-	6	3	39	21	-		69	
2008-09	-	-	5	62	24	2		93	
Total dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	4 148	1 277	2 866	2 315	1 903	351		12 860	
2005-06	4 147	1 291	2 916	2 272	1 915	352		12 893	
2006-07	4 234	1 328	2 997	2 287	1 903	349		13 098	
2007-08	4 169	1 024	3 051	2 308	1 879	347		12 778	
2008-09	4 169	198	3 193	2 275	1 873	348		12 056	
Total occupied dwellings, at 30 June									
2004-05	4 039	1 223	2 754	2 180	1 747	343		12 286	
2005-06	4 041	1 248	2 822	2 138	1 791	346		12 386	
2006-07	4 135	1 280	2 914	2 162	1 790	341		12 622	
2007-08	4 104	1 002	2 980	2 171	1 778	339		12 374	
2008-09	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343		11 582	

Table 16A.2

## State owned and managed Indigenous housing

Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)

Unit	NSW	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA	SA (g)	Tas (h)	Total
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June							
2004-05	\$'000	242	90	264	173	151	946
2005-06	\$'000	424	125	277	201	173	1 233
2006-07	\$'000	454	140	353	218	185	1 381
2007-08	\$'000	477	112	387	234	191	1 437
2008-09	\$'000	505	26	409	244	196	1 417
Total market rent value of all dwellings for which rent was charged in week ending 30 June							
2004-05	\$'000	488	183	418	317	274	1 733
2005-06	\$'000	787	234	515	349	303	2 246
2006-07	\$'000	808	244	611	351	324	2 389
2007-08	\$'000	879	191	705	408	346	2 584
2008-09	\$'000	920	39	804	406	376	2 607
Total dwellings in major cities, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	1 683	489	363	667	1 148	4 349
2005-06	no.	1 700	494	382	649	1 163	4 389
2006-07	no.	1 714	502	416	649	1 158	4 439
2007-08	no.	1 711	302	452	644	1 140	4 247
2008-09	no.	1 721	68	458	635	1 139	4 021
Total dwellings in inner regional areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	1 316	472	411	180	149	2 818
2005-06	no.	1 329	478	434	179	148	2 858
2006-07	no.	1 361	496	458	181	149	2 931
2007-08	no.	1 379	421	592	177	140	2 999
2008-09	no.	1 369	59	610	177	140	2 645

Table 16A.2

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total dwellings in outer regional areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	847	311	1 295	510	343	3 368
2005-06	no.	832	314	1 302	499	340	3 350
2006-07	no.	873	326	1 327	487	336	3 411
2007-08	no.	844	296	1 215	477	337	3 226
2008-09	no.	844	71	1 258	478	337	3 046
Total dwellings in remote areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	231	5	300	467	114	1 117
2005-06	no.	215	5	300	457	114	1 092
2006-07	no.	216	5	298	466	113	1 099
2007-08	no.	206	5	302	466	101	1 080
2008-09	no.	205	-	338	461	98	1 102
Total dwellings in very remote areas, at 30 June							
2004-05	no.	66	-	497	490	148	1 202
2005-06	no.	64	-	498	487	150	1 198
2006-07	no.	64	-	498	504	147	1 212
2007-08	no.	31	-	490	545	161	1 227
2008-09	no.	31	..	529	525	159	1 244

(a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.2 Descriptive data - State owned and managed Indigenous housing (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
-------------	------------	----------------	----------------	-----------	---------------	----------------	--------------

(d) Due to rounding the national total for (1) total dwellings in major cities, inner and outer regional, remote and very remote Australia and migratory areas and opening and closing rent debtors and (2) total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged, may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.

(e) As a part of a transition to independence process to achieve self-determination for Aboriginal Housing Victoria (AHV), Victoria has transferred tenancy management functions of Indigenous specific housing stock to AHV. By 30 June 2009, tenancy management for 1,102 properties had been transferred, with the remainder in the process of transferring program. These dwellings are no longer classified as SOMIH but as state owned Indigenous Community Housing, and will be reported separately in the Indigenous Housing Indicators publication. For this reason, data is not comparable with previous years. Indigenous applicants on waiting list are eligible to be allocated to either Indigenous Community housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria or mainstream public rental housing. Total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data.

(f) Total applicants on waiting list is an overestimate, as Queensland has a single waiting list for public housing and SOMIH. Approximately 70 per cent of these applicants will be housed in public housing. Total occupied dwellings includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant dwellings.

(g) Total rebated households includes 183 households reported as receiving a rebated rent without recent income details being declared due to provisions of the Rent Assessments policy. New applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need' should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.

(h) For new applicants on waiting list who have a 'greatest need', assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data are reported.

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

**Source:** AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.14.

Table 16A.3

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	94.2	87.7	76.1	92.9	86.0	86.0	88.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.5	12.3	19.0	6.8	10.9	8.0	10.2
2005-06							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.9	88.2	89.2	88.6	86.5	93.3	90.4
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	4.1	11.8	10.0	10.1	12.1	6.7	8.9
2006-07							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.5	89.9	76.5	87.9	88.7	100.0	87.7
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	3.7	10.1	22.0	11.8	10.3	–	11.5
2007-08							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	95.0	82.4	75.4	88.3	85.5	82.4	86.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	5.0	17.6	24.6	10.9	12.2	17.6	13.4
2008-09							
New low income A households as a proportion of all new households	91.5	na	81.4	85.0	88.8	82.1	86.0
New low income B households as a proportion of all new households	8.5	na	18.6	14.2	10.4	17.9	13.7

(a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.

(b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.

(c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.

(d) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as jurisdictions exclude various types of households in new households with low income A, new households with low income B, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income A and B as shown in the table 16A.90.

(e) New households with low income A, new households where income and tenancy composition details are known and new low income households as a proportion of all new households: Low income A include households where assessable income was zero.



**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.3 New low income households as a proportion of all new households (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	---------------	------------	--------------

(f) Comparisons with other jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as SA uses assessable income as a proxy for gross income.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.15.

Table 16A.4

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.4 Proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i> (d)	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (e)	<i>Tas</i> (f)	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	51.5	45.4	45.2	49.2	42.1	66.7	48.1
2005-06	48.8	42.8	46.8	53.2	45.3	62.3	48.8
2006-07	47.6	52.9	47.0	44.6	45.6	65.6	47.4
2007-08	46.0	44.7	50.6	46.4	42.9	61.9	47.2
2008-09	53.5	na	51.4	39.6	41.7	75.0	48.3

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. the NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) The number of new special needs households has been undercounted in previous years, because the number of disability households was undercounted. From 2008-09, NSW has defined disability households to be households where at least one household member receives the Disability Support Pension or the Carer Payment. Under the new counting method, the revised proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs for the previous four years is 49.4 per cent (2007-08), 45.0 per cent (2006-07), 46.1 per cent (2005-06) and 43.5 per cent (2004-05).
- (e) New households with special needs and proportion of new tenancies allocated to households with special needs should be interpreted with caution as special needs information is self-identified and not mandatory.
- (f) Disability information is self-identified and is not mandatory.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.16.

Table 16A.5

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2005							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
< 3 months	20.5	26.6	10.6	36.3	77.3	na	38.7
3 months to < 6 months	21.7	23.1	9.5	55.3	97.3	na	47.0
6 months to < 1 year	3.0	32.1	3.7	11.1	97.0	na	24.0
1 year to < 2 years	3.9	11.5	9.8	–	93.1	na	19.0
2+ years	1.8	–	5.3	–	56.3	na	5.4
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>27.5</b>
Total for year ending 30 June 2006							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	17.5	28.6	22.6	37.9	71.7	na	36.8
3 < 6 months	11.9	35.7	40.0	72.5	100.0	na	41.7
6 months to < 1 year	1.6	27.3	14.8	23.7	85.7	na	25.1
1 < 2 years	5.2	31.3	4.8	–	88.6	na	20.7
2+ years	–	–	3.3	–	72.2	na	5.5
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>26.3</b>
Total for year ending 30 June 2007							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	17.5	34.4	32.1	32.2	78.8	na	33.3
3 < 6 months	15.5	50.0	56.3	50.0	88.2	na	40.2
6 months to < 1 year	10.2	14.3	37.3	41.3	89.7	na	36.4
1 < 2 years	3.1	11.1	14.3	15.9	66.7	na	19.2
2+ years	–	2.1	4.1	–	59.6	na	8.8
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>25.8</b>
Total for year ending 30 June 2008							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	23.6	35.7	50.0	32.5	83.0	na	42.0
3 < 6 months	11.7	11.1	50.0	68.4	70.0	na	37.0
6 months to < 1 year	12.7	50.0	53.8	62.7	66.7	na	37.6
1 < 2 years	–	12.5	18.8	20.0	70.4	na	22.0
2+ years	–	–	5.4	–	39.5	na	7.7
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>30.2</b>

Table 16A.5

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.5 Greatest need allocations as a proportion of all new allocations (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (g)</i>	<i>Tas (h)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total for year ending 30 June 2009							
Proportion of new allocations to those in greatest need in:							
Under 3 months	32.9	na	85.8	20.0	80.0	na	55.6
3 < 6 months	20.6	na	87.8	67.4	100.0	na	55.9
6 months to < 1 year	11.8	na	80.4	65.9	80.0	na	51.4
1 < 2 years	5.6	na	85.0	56.0	61.1	na	50.7
2+ years	–	na	94.7	8.5	18.5	na	27.9
<b>Overall total</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>48.6</b>

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Households for which allocation could not be determined are excluded from total number of all new greatest need households allocated housing and total number of all new households allocated housing.
- (e) Greatest need data are not directly comparable with other jurisdictions' data as households with 'very high rental housing costs' are excluded, and hence the 'greatest need' data represent an undercount. Most applicants in NSW face high private rental costs, particularly in Sydney, and if this were deemed a reason for 'priority' housing nearly all applicants would be classified as 'greatest need'.
- (f) Greatest need data are not comparable to previous years, with a new housing needs assessment commencing on 22 September 2008.
- (g) Greatest need data should be interpreted with caution as some priority applicants may bypass the priority process in low wait time areas.
- (h) For SOMIH applicants, assessment against greatest need criteria are not currently recorded on the Tasmanian Housing Information System, therefore no data are reported.

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

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.17.

Table 16A.6

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.6 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2008-09 dollars) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (f)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Net recurrent cost of providing assistance (excluding the cost of capital) per dwelling							
2004-05	6078	5762	7373	8242	4947	5873	6552
2005-06	6158	7127	7557	8713	7958	6373	7295
2006-07	6379	4471	8192	8362	7318	7050	7101
2007-08	6543	5177	8550	11267	9993	6832	8418
2008-09	7052	4436	9019	8981	10620	7141	8484

- (a) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (b) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (c) Total net recurrent costs are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions.
- (d) Due to rounding the national total of net recurrent costs may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (e) Calculation of net recurrent cost per dwelling is based on 287 dwellings, which includes social housing dwellings owned by the Director of Housing that were undergoing transference of tenancy management functions SOMIH to Indigenous Community Housing, as part of the transition to independence strategy for Aboriginal Housing Victoria.
- (f) Total net recurrent costs and average cost of providing assistance should be interpreted with caution as they include the costs for dwellings leased to other organisations that are excluded in the total number of dwellings.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.18.

Table 16A.7

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.7 Occupancy rates as at 30 June (per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion of State owned and managed Indigenous housing dwellings occupied							
2005	97.4	95.8	96.1	94.2	91.8	97.7	95.5
2006	97.4	96.7	96.8	94.1	93.5	98.3	96.1
2007	97.7	96.4	97.2	94.5	94.1	97.7	96.4
2008	98.4	97.9	97.7	94.1	94.6	97.7	96.8
2009	97.9	100.0	95.5	94.6	93.9	98.6	96.1

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Total dwellings are unreconciled and may not match published jurisdictional annual data. Occupancy rate is not comparable to previous years or other jurisdictions as it includes properties that are in the process of being transferred to Aboriginal Housing Victoria.
- (e) Total occupied dwellings includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant dwellings.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.19.

Table 16A.8

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.8 Average turnaround times for vacant stock (days) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (d)</i>	<i>WA (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	34.4	42.5	40.6	43.6	40.5	35.5	39.8
2005-06	36.0	40.6	35.5	25.8	46.7	42.4	36.0
2006-07	36.6	33.6	35.0	51.5	49.1	42.9	40.7
2007-08	28.2	44.3	34.2	40.2	40.8	45.2	35.1
2008-09	22.6	na	42.0	43.3	33.2	32.6	36.2

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Average turnaround time includes 83 dwellings transferring from Indigenous Community Councils to government managed which do not yet have tenancy details recorded, resulting in an overestimate of vacant turnaround time.
- (e) Remoteness of many of the dwellings is a contributing factor to above average turnaround times.
- na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.20.

Table 16A.9

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.9 Rent collection rate (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	97.7	100.6	100.4	103.9	93.8	99.6	99.2
2005-06	100.5	99.0	99.7	104.3	94.7	103.8	100.0
2006-07	101.8	92.8	97.3	105.3	103.0	102.1	100.6
2007-08	96.8	89.2	99.6	104.3	103.7	99.8	99.0
2008-09	99.8	na	97.2	103.6	99.7	99.0	99.7

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in NT are currently community managed and administered. NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Total rent collected from tenants, total rent charged to tenants and total rent collected as a percentage of rent charged are not calculated via the data repository but are supplied by jurisdictions.
- (e) Due to rounding the national total for total rent collected from tenants and total rent charged to tenants may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (f) Payment arrangements for rent in some jurisdictions mean that rent collected over a 12-month period may be higher than rent charged over that period.

**na** Not available.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.21.



Table 16A.10

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.10 State owned and managed Indigenous housing satisfaction survey, 2007 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Amenity</i>	%	75	78	83	78	77	80	78
Standard error	%	2.4	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.9	4.3	1.3
<i>Location</i>	%	87	91	92	86	89	90	89
Standard error	%	2.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.1
<i>Customer Satisfaction</i>								
Sample size	no.	387	87	204	216	254	100	1 259
Very satisfied	%	15	15	34	15	12	15	19
Satisfied	%	44	50	40	45	46	58	45
Dissatisfied	%	28	24	13	25	25	24	23
Standard error	%	2.5	4.8	3.0	3.3	3.1	4.5	1.4

(a) The sample sizes for customer satisfaction reflect the number of unweighted valid responses and are therefore different to those provided for the amenity/location indicator. For more information on errors and data caveats, see [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public\\_and\\_Indigenous\\_housing.cfm](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/nshs/public_and_Indigenous_housing.cfm).

Source: AIHW (2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing 2007-08: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.22.

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.11 Average weekly subsidy per rebated household and proportion of rebated households spending less than 30 per cent of their income in rent (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Average weekly subsidy per rebated household (\$)							
2009	125.70	92.26	150.51	95.93	109.35	87.37	122.90
Proportion of rebated households spending 30 per cent or less of their income in rent							
2009	97.5	100.0	99.9	99.2	99.5	100.0	98.9

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Due to rounding the national total of total rents charged and total market rent value of dwellings for which a rent was charged may not equal the sum of jurisdictions' data items.
- (e) No rebated tenant pays more than 25 per cent of income as rent. Any discrepancy is due to rent and/or income details not having been updated.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.23.

Table 16A.12

**State owned and managed Indigenous housing****Table 16A.12 Proportion of households with overcrowding at 30 June (per cent)  
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Total</i>
2005	0.7	1.7	6.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.8
2006	3.4	2.7	9.2	11.7	5.9	2.1	6.6
2007	2.9	4.3	10.2	7.2	6.3	2.8	6.2
2008	3.1	4.9	11.3	7.8	6.5	1.9	6.8
2009	3.6	2.9	10.9	7.8	7.2	2.7	7.1

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as jurisdictions exclude various types of households in total households with overcrowding, total households for which tenancy composition and dwelling details are known and proportion of households where dwelling size is not appropriate due to overcrowding, as shown in table 16A.90.

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.24.

# Community housing

Table 16A.13

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total new households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	1 829	1 097	1 820	3 003	742	43	259	na	8 793
2005-06	no.	2 518	893	1 637	487	594	59	301	na	6 489
2006-07	no.	3 218	1 135	2 541	826	646	90	285	na	8 741
2007-08	no.	3 437	1 480	1 822	715	879	49	346	na	8 728
2008-09	no.	3 339	2 169	2 200	1 231	562	115	294	na	9 910
Total new Indigenous households assisted, for year ending 30 June										
2004-05	no.	135	34	343	2 166	28	1	13	na	2 720
2005-06	no.	195	32	171	45	23	3	12	na	481
2006-07	no.	233	20	294	76	19	6	13	na	661
2007-08	no.	236	416	237	56	14	3	13	na	975
2008-09	no.	267	247	284	98	18	np	6	na	920
Total rents charged for year ending 30 June										
2003-04	\$'000	42 839	19 534	21 009	13 756	9 964	1 779	1 751	na	110 633
2004-05	\$'000	46 926	11 166	21 626	11 520	17 916	2 058	984	na	112 196
2005-06	\$'000	55 800	21 216	24 833	14 237	20 897	2 391	1 109	na	140 484
2006-07	\$'000	60 707	29 375	26 118	17 189	22 454	2 399	2 079	na	160 322
2007-08	\$'000	67 013	43 094	29 961	11 877	24 510	2 009	4 248	na	182 712
Total Indigenous households, at 30 June										
2005	no.	616	36	1 033	229	65	4	19	na	2 002
2006	no.	661	56	725	121	65	11	24	na	1 663
2007	no.	928	36	582	137	58	8	24	na	1 773
2008	no.	935	499	615	151	59	10	29	na	2 298
2009	no.	1 280	486	640	174	66	6	28	na	2 680

Table 16A.13

**Community housing****Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (d)</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld (f)</i>	<i>WA (g)</i>	<i>SA (h)</i>	<i>Tas (i)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (j)</i>	<i>Aust (k)</i>
Total number of new applicants who have greatest need, at 30 June										
2005	no.	6 801	na	9 028	1 385	1 485	302	196	na	19 197
2006	no.	7 343	852	8 186	1 432	1 155	287	230	na	19 485
2007	no.	7 184	936	na	1 514	1 175	324	na	na	11 133
2008	no.	8 064	1 408	1 532	1 083	1 190	286	265	na	13 828
2009	no.	10 220	3 662	5 025	1 781	1 167	293	87	na	22 235
Total applicants on waiting list, at 30 June										
2005	no.	16 547	2 569	11 647	3 327	2 592	391	311	na	37 384
2006	no.	18 220	983	10 774	2 514	3 835	404	253	na	36 983
2007	no.	15 436	1 719	na	3 682	3 857	478	332	na	25 504
2008	no.	15 603	2 890	9 901	3 617	4 307	360	268	na	36 946
2009	no.	20 504	8 675	11 543	3 158	4 651	475	181	na	49 187
Total tenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	10 119	4 934	5 154	2 956	4 036	366	568	115	28 248
2006	no.	11 487	4 295	5 388	2 333	4 348	467	745	87	29 150
2007	no.	13 961	4 564	6 210	3 285	4 405	497	793	92	33 807
2008	no.	15 311	5 125	6 480	3 074	4 539	387	740	93	35 749
2009	no.	16 037	7 747	6 972	2 852	4 463	407	661	na	39 270
Total untenable tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	66	100	132	68	31	2	1	-	400
2006	no.	57	81	54	23	92	1	16	-	324
2007	no.	179	184	65	25	55	2	12	-	522
2008	no.	86	125	70	37	9	-	6	-	333
2009	no.	104	208	54	98	68	3	12	na	547

Table 16A.13

**Community housing****Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	10 185	5 034	5 286	3 567	4 077	446	569	115	29 279
2006	no.	11 544	4 458	5 442	2 974	3 955	468	765	87	29 693
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 869	4 373	529	801	92	34 672
2008	no.	15 397	5 250	6 550	3 111	4 548	387	743	93	36 079
2009	no.	16 141	7 930	7 026	2 987	4 473	410	672	131	39 770
Total occupied tenancy rental units, at 30 June										
2005	no.	9 997	4 755	5 059	3 494	3 876	441	511	115	28 248
2006	no.	11 358	4 176	5 292	2 800	3 817	467	687	87	28 684
2007	no.	13 743	4 436	6 060	3 718	4 232	521	724	92	33 526
2008	no.	15 150	5 009	6 356	2 980	4 370	387	698	93	35 043
2009	no.	15 858	7 531	6 976	2 650	4 329	406	643	131	38 524
Total rents charged for week ending 30 June										
2005	\$'000	1 146	211	487	316	297	29	31	7	2 524
2006	\$'000	1 352	304	753	143	368	34	52	6	3 012
2007	\$'000	1 383	522	24	178	413	27	63	6	2 615
2008	\$'000	1 445	657	168	181	461	39	57	6	3 014
2009	\$'000	1 900	1 019	186	294	483	39	56	8	3 986
Total tenancy rental units in major cities, at 30 June										
2005	no.	8 075	3 650	1 938	2 226	3 568	-	569	-	20 026
2006	no.	8 685	3 186	2 031	1 020	3 731	-	765	-	19 418
2007	no.	9 919	3 328	2 772	2 576	3 737	-	798	-	23 130
2008	no.	10 529	5 100	3 000	2 751	3 889	..	743	..	26 012
2009	no.	10 679	6 207	2 942	3 491	3 850	..	670	..	27 839

Table 16A.13

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
Total tenancy rental units in inner regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	2 764	943	1 338	416	304	285	-	-	6 050
2006	no.	3 029	1 055	1 356	484	364	298	-	-	6 586
2007	no.	3 397	1 081	1 441	479	411	275	-	-	7 084
2008	no.	3 421	1 365	1 521	543	367	393	..	..	7 610
2009	no.	3 674	1 813	1 608	632	409	382	2	..	8 520
Total tenancy rental units in outer regional areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	940	183	1 418	381	154	180	-	64	3 320
2006	no.	941	196	1 466	250	193	167	-	62	3 275
2007	no.	764	170	1 462	502	197	250	-	64	3 409
2008	no.	1 142	221	1 383	652	215	185	..	67	3 865
2009	no.	1 336	333	1 798	674	206	212	..	84	4 643
Total tenancy rental units in remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	24	9	228	184	50	9	-	48	553
2006	no.	14	14	231	109	56	3	-	18	445
2007	no.	60	13	232	251	56	11	-	22	645
2008	no.	23	12	265	399	63	19	..	20	801
2009	no.	28	13	224	423	62	9	..	42	801
Total tenancy rental units in very remote areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	8	-	363	69	-	-	-	3	443
2006	no.	4	-	358	6	4	-	-	7	379
2007	no.	-	-	368	60	4	-	-	6	438
2008	no.	4	..	380	129	4	-	..	6	523
2009	no.	4	..	439	129	4	-	..	5	581



Table 16A.13

**Community housing****Table 16A.13 Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)	
Total tenancy rental units by the ASGC remoteness areas, at 30 June										
2005	no.	11 811	4 786	5 285	3 276	4 076	474	569	115	30 392
2006	no.	12 673	4 451	5 442	1 869	4 348	468	765	87	30 103
2007	no.	14 140	4 593	6 275	3 868	4 405	536	798	92	34 707
2008	no.	15 119	6 698	6 549	4 474	4 538	597	743	93	38 811
2009	no.	15 721	8 366	7 011	5 349	4 531	603	672	131	42 384
Total community housing providers, at 30 June										
2005	no.	208	174	321	208	121	46	10	30	1 118
2006	no.	230	167	332	108	118	47	9	20	1 031
2007	no.	224	176	296	129	115	51	8	24	1 023
2008	no.	210	182	293	195	104	54	7	24	1 069
2009	no.	187	108	259	190	99	55	7	26	931

(a) Data within a jurisdiction may not be comparable to previous years because of variation in response rates and the community housing organisations that responded to the survey. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of the considerable variation in the way community housing operates in each jurisdiction. Organisation and tenant data may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(b) The total number of tenancy rental units in major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote areas at 30 June 2009, have been sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems and are not subject to survey response rate.

(c) The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2009, have been sourced from jurisdiction administrative systems and are not subject to survey response rate.

(d) The total number of new households and new Indigenous households for year ending 30 June 2009 may include households previously housed by another community housing provider. The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need at 30 June 2009 have been adjusted where greatest need status is unknown. The total number of applicants on waiting lists at 30 June includes those where greatest need status is unknown. Applicants may appear on waiting lists of more than one community housing provider. For the total number tenancy rental units classified by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) at 30 June 2009, the postcodes for 491 properties are not available and have been excluded. The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2009 includes community housing providers that have a relationship with Housing NSW but may not be currently managing any community housing properties.

Table 16A.13

## Community housing

Table 16A.13 **Descriptive data - community housing (a), (b), (c)**

Unit	NSW (d)	Vic (e)	Qld (f)	WA (g)	SA (h)	Tas (i)	ACT	NT (j)	Aust (k)
------	---------	---------	---------	--------	--------	---------	-----	--------	----------

(e) Indigenous households generally access long-term accommodation through the General Rental Program of housing, or Indigenous Community Housing managed by Aboriginal Housing Victoria. Some Indigenous households may be unreported as data are reliant on Indigenous self-identification. The total number of community housing providers at 30 June 2009 has decreased as properties managed by agencies not registered under the Housing Provider Framework (HPF) are being transferred to agencies that are.

(f) The total number of new applicants who have a greatest need and applicants on waiting lists at 30 June 2009 are overestimates as Queensland has a combined waiting list of applicants for all forms of social housing, including community housing. Almost all applicants apply for other forms of social housing, such as public housing, and may be housed by these other programs. The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 have been scaled up, for direct comparability with overall portfolio size. They are based on the total portfolio size for Community Housing (administrative data) and the vacancy rate from all dwellings where the tenanted status is known.

(g) Significant data quality issues have impacted on household and dwelling counts.

(h) At 30 June 2009, the total number of: (1) new households, number of new applicants who have greatest need and number of applicants on waiting list are sourced from waiting list data received from 89 out of 98 providers, so data may be understated; (2) new Indigenous households assisted sourced from the main data collection represent 90.8 per cent of providers and 95.4 per cent of dwellings; (3) new applicants who have a greatest need are those identified as Category 1 applicants; and (4) tenable and untenable tenancy rental units have been sourced from administrative systems.

(i) The total number of new Indigenous households assisted for year ending 30 June 2009 are not published where there were fewer than three households assisted and are excluded from the national total. The total number of tenable and untenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 have been sourced from a survey of community housing providers. The total number of tenancy rental units reported here may differ from numbers reported from jurisdictions' administrative data. Due to the response rate and data quality issues, results should be interpreted with caution.

(j) For the total number of tenable tenancy rental units at 30 June 2009 it is assumed that all tenancy rental units are tenable.

(k) Australian totals may not represent national totals because complete data were not available for all jurisdictions.

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

**Source:** AIHW (2006) *CSHA national data reports: CSHA community housing*, Canberra; AIHW (2007, 2008, 2009) *Community housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.25.

# Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)	
Number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June											
2006	no.	2 450	..	4 136	1 374	945	..	23	6 168	1 993	17 089
2007	no.	2 946	..	4 157	2 956	947	..	23	6 165	2 230	19 424
2008	no.	2 510	348	4 092	2 200	895	..	23	6 326	1 028	17 422
Number of permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2006	no.	4 989	..	4 136	3 213	983	..	23	6 168	1 993	21 505
2007	no.	4 457	..	4 157	2 956	967	..	23	6 337	2 230	21 127
2008	no.	4 461	348	4 092	3 260	994	..	23	6 405	2 781	22 364
Number of improvised dwellings, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	na	na	8	..	-	639	40	na
2007	no.	-	..	na	347	7	..	-	527	10	891
2008	no.	20	-	na	347	-	..	-	548	-	915
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to water, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	2	294
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	292	3	295
2008	no.	-	-	-	-	2	..	-	292	1	295
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to sewerage, at 30 June											
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	9	405
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	-	..	-	396	3	399
2008	no.	-	-	-	-	5	..	-	396	1	402

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Number of permanent dwellings not connected to electricity, at 30 June										
2006	no.	-	..	-	-	..	-	334	2	336
2007	no.	-	..	-	-	..	-	334	6	340
2008	no.	-	-	-	4	..	-	334	-	338
Total number of households living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	..	na	827	..	22	6 807	na	na
2007	no.	na	..	2 062	481	..	23	na	461	6 960
2008	no.	na	345	na	1 077	..	23	6 405	871	na
Total rent collected by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	9 688	..	4 547	1 143	..	117	11 600	8 924	47 119
2006-07	\$'000	10 638	..	5 937	1 230	..	172	13 102	12 215	54 694
2007-08	\$'000	9 986	598	7 001	710	..	250	13 661	3 911	46 958
Total rent charged by ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	10 831	..	4 833	1 113	..	117	11 180	10 537	50 011
2006-07	\$'000	11 820	..	6 134	1 878	..	172	11 752	13 274	56 830
2007-08	\$'000	11 119	627	6 922	15 046	..	249	11 944	4 197	62 043
Total recurrent expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June										
2005-06	\$'000	14 072	..	1 132	6 074	..	515	21 200	8 191	56 484
2006-07	\$'000	28 759	..	32 532	3 079	..	130	21 772	15 914	115 786
2007-08	\$'000	38 566	1 049	28 999	2 701	..	157	na	5 918	105 315

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)	
Total capital expenditure for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2005-06	\$'000	20 976	..	34 600	60 053	7 023	..	1 447	25 970	16 817	166 886
2006-07	\$'000	13 983	..	38 800	93 360	8 308	..	25	25 198	8 403	188 077
2007-08	\$'000	14 363	139	33 958	41 443	5 562	..	-	38 620	525	134 610
Total net recurrent costs for ICHOs for the year ending 30 June											
2005-06	\$'000	17 062	..	na	na	6 074	..	515	3 500	13 710	na
2006-07	\$'000	23 386	..	13 600	-	3 079	..	na	na	na	40 065
2007-08	\$'000	29 416	1 049	27 924	28 999	2 501	..	157	na	5 702	95 749
Total number of occupied permanent dwellings, at 30 June											
2006	no.	2 367	..	3 960	2 233	827	..	22	5 366	1 875	16 650
2007	no.	4 383	..	4 157	2 690	861	..	23	na	2 116	14 230
2008	no.	2 299	345	4 014	na	738	..	23	6 405	849	14 673
Total number of households with overcrowding, at 30 June											
2006	no.	na	..	1 438	na	16	..	na	na	384	na
2007	no.	na	..	1 068	na	116	..	na	na	317	1 501
2008	no.	1 300	-	1 438	na	na	..	-	na	64	na
Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms, at 30 June											
2006	no.	na	..	1 905	na	27	..	na	na	na	na
2007	no.	na	..	1 905	na	174	..	310	5 363	314	8 066
2008	no.	1 450	14	1 905	na	na	..	-	na	99	na

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Q/ld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of additional bedrooms required, at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	..	4 565	na	102	..	na	na	na
2007	no.	520	..	4 565	na	502	..	na	13 746	110
2008	no.	3 585	14	4 565	na	na	..	-	12 362	171
Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known, at 30 June										
2006	no.	na	..	3 933	na	285	..	22	na	1 993
2007	no.	na	..	3 933	2 062	481	..	23	na	461
2008	no.	4 461	296	3 933	na	na	..	23	-	629
Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2006	no.	9 985	..	13 065	na	2 269	..	73	18 037	5 775
2007	no.	12 260	..	13 228	na	2 669	..	69	18 426	6 844
2008	no.	13 523	1 010	13 085	9 780	2 561	..	71	18 707	2 266
Total number of people living in permanent dwellings, at 30 June										
2006	no.	17 816	..	20 501	na	4 822	..	74	52 887	6 672
2007	no.	21 800	..	20 501	na	3 758	..	73	46 308	7 704
2008	no.	17 686	898	20 501	12 183	2 366	..	78	na	2 803
Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no.	126	..	34	39	52	..	1	76	85
2007	no.	142	..	34	33	50	..	1	70	54
2008	no.	122	1	16	14	26	..	1	70	33

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Number of ICHOs, at 30 June										
2007	no. 268	..	34	122	58	..	1	76	85	644
2007	no. 249	..	34	33	61	..	1	73	54	505
2008	no. 249	1	16	14	41	..	1	72	93	487
Number of ICHOs with a housing management plan, at 30 June										
2006	no. 72	..	34	32	37	..	1	71	41	288
2007	no. 71	..	34	33	41	..	1	65	39	284
2008	no. 49	-	16	14	24	..	1	66	12	182
Total number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no. 294	..	259	na	10	..	4	338	134	1 039
2007	no. 662	..	177	26	10	..	-	367	27	1 269
2008	no. 623	12	56	na	10	..	3	337	192	1 233
Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who had completed accredited training, at 30 June										
2006	no. 59	..	21	na	7	..	2	41	57	187
2007	no. 70	..	22	5	8	..	-	11	55	171
2008	no. 49	3	12	na	8	..	3	9	50	134
Number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who were undertaking accredited training, at 30 June										
2006	no. 14	..	12	na	1	..	1	152	52	232
2007	no. 11	..	17	12	2	..	-	36	27	105
2008	no. 26	8	6	na	4	..	-	31	32	107



Table 16A.14

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)**

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
Total number of employees in ICHOs, at 30 June										
2006	no. 343	..	272	na	16	..	6	470	189	1 296
2007	no. 685	..	234	48	13	..	1	509	43	1 533
2008	no. 648	16	83	na	12	..	3	490	296	1 548

(a) Data within jurisdictions may not be comparable to previous years' due to a change in scope of the ICH collection in 2007-08, and variations in the ICHOs that respond to the survey, or for which jurisdictions can provide data. Data may not be comparable across jurisdictions because of considerable variation in the way ICH operates in each jurisdiction. Further, organisation and household information may vary considerably because of the policy and program environment and the nature of the sector.

(b) NSW data collection focuses on dwellings managed by actively registered organisations. Active registration with the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO) does not guarantee funding and does not equate to funded ICHOs.

Number of permanent dwellings managed by (1) actively and non-actively registered organisations reported is sourced from a Condition Assessment Survey of NSW Aboriginal community housing sector in 2007, which was subsequently updated; (2) ICHOs not connected to water and electricity is consistent with the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) 2006. Number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to sewerage is approximately consistent with the CHINS 2006.

Number of improvised dwellings managed by ICHOs should be interpreted with caution, as there may be data quality concerns that result from non-clarity of what an improvised dwelling is on the part of ICHOs that completed Aboriginal Housing Office registration forms.

Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs data are not reported due to data quality issues.

Total rent collected by ICHOs amount refers to rent collected from the dwellings managed by ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at 30 June 2008. It does not include the amount of rent collected by ICHOs that did not renew their registration with AHO. As a result of data quality issues for the total rent charged by ICHOs, the data exclude information on 49 dwellings managed by one actively registered organisation.

Total recurrent expenditure for ICHOs includes only housing capital expenditure that AHO spent on the Aboriginal community housing sector. Capital expenditure by Indigenous housing organisations is not included. Total net recurrent costs for ICHOs includes only recurrent expenses incurred by AHO through employee-related and other project expenses, such as Sector Support and Resourcing, Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative, Tenants Initiative, Resourcing Community Organisations. ICHO recurrent expenses are not included.

Total number of occupied permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs refers only to the dwellings managed by the ICHOs that renewed registration with Aboriginal Housing Office as at June 2008. Does not include data for the total number of dwellings in the sector.

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
-------------	----------------	------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	------------	----------------	---------------	--------------------	-----------------

Total number of households with overcrowding is approximate only and refers to all dwellings managed by actively registered and non-actively registered organisations.

Total number of households requiring additional bedrooms data are approximate only, and this is an extrapolation for all the dwellings in the Aboriginal community sector.

The number of additional bedrooms required by households living in houses that are managed by ICHOs that are actively registered as at 30 June 2008 is 2017. The additional bedrooms required by households living in houses that are managed by ICHOs that are not actively registered (1568) was derived by extrapolation and both total about 3585 bedrooms.

Total number of households for which household groups and dwelling details were known is approximate only because of data quality issues.

The number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings managed by actively and non-actively registered organisations reported here is sourced from a Condition Assessment Survey of New South Wales Aboriginal community housing sector in 2007, which was subsequently updated. The unit record data for this item are incomplete because it represents the number of bedrooms of dwellings that are managed by organisations that renewed registration with AHO in 2008.

Total number of people living in permanent dwellings is an approximate only. It was derived from the actual number of bedrooms (13 529) in NSW Aboriginal community housing sector. ABS figure shows that the NSW Indigenous population has an average of 1.2 persons per bedroom. The Indigenous community sector has 18.3 per cent overcrowded households compared to 10.9 per cent for all tenures in 2006. Based on this, the average persons per bedroom for Indigenous households was increased slightly to 1.3, which resulted in about 17 686 people living in the dwellings.

Number of currently funded/actively registered ICHOs data provided are for ICHOs that are actively registered with AHO as at June 2008. Nineteen of these ICHOs did not manage properties as at June 2008. Incorporated organisations that identified housing as the key or one of the main functions may register with the NSW AHO.

Number of funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs is verified through the Aboriginal Housing Offices Condition Assessment Survey of dwellings in the Aboriginal community housing sector.

The reported data for the number of ICHOs with a housing management plan refer to ICHOs with housing management plan that includes at least three of the five specified components of the plan. The number of ICHOs that have components of the plan is: 58 for delivering housing assistance, 40 for asset management plan, 63 for rent collection policies, and 57 for financial practices and reporting systems that link resources to outcomes. The number of ICHOs that have all housing management plan components is 31.

(c) Queensland number of permanent dwellings managed by funded/actively registered ICHOs data are sourced from Departmental administrative data. Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs equals the total number of permanent dwellings minus the number of permanent dwellings that were vacant at 30 June 2008.

Table 16A.14

**Indigenous community housing**

**Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)**

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
------	---------	-----	---------	--------	--------	-----	---------	--------	-------------	----------

Councils are currently unable to separate the recurrent costs associated with housing services from those associated with the other services they provide. The amount reported here is the cost of maintenance services provided by the Queensland Government, plus staff and related administrative costs associated with the Healthy Indigenous Housing Initiative.

Households data are from the Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006-07 and include total number of households; (1) with overcrowding and total number of additional bedrooms required, based on a proxy occupancy standard; (2) requiring additional bedrooms, based on public housing bedroom entitlement (similar to Canadian occupancy standard); and (3) for which household groups and dwelling details were known, and total number of people living in permanent dwellings. Total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings are from Departmental administrative data.

For the number of ICHOs and number of funded/actively registered ICHOs, local government reforms in March 2008 resulted in five councils being amalgamated into the Northern Peninsula Area Council, and 14 councils being amalgamated into the Torres Strait Islander Regional Council, resulting in a reduction of funded ICHOS from 34 to 16. Total number of employees, total number of Indigenous employees and number of Indigenous employees completed or undertaking accredited training in ICHOs data are based on data provided by 14 of the 16 councils.

(d) WA number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity data are not available for every dwelling in the State. No dwellings managed by funded ICHOs are known to be lacking connections.

Data for: (1) the total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs; (2) total number of occupied dwellings; (3) total number of households requiring additional bedrooms; (4) the total number of additional bedrooms required; and (5) total number of households for which details are known, total number of households with overcrowding, total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, total number of people living in permanent dwellings; household level data are currently not available. Household level data are currently being input into the Department of Housing and Works' Housing Management System, following the recent stock audit, for houses managed by funded ICHOs. Completion of these data is dependent on ICHOs and is expected in 2009. For total number of bedrooms in permanent dwellings, estimates are based on an average of three bedrooms per dwelling. Total number of people living in permanent dwellings (ICHOs) data aggregated from community-level population statistics.

Total recurrent cost is reported instead of net recurrent cost, as data on exclusions are not held, with the exception of grants and subsidies, which were the principal method of payment for maintenance services to housing.

Total number of employees in ICHOs and number of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who had completed or were undertaking accredited training data are not available at this stage.

(e) SA current dwelling counts were not available for all communities. In these cases, historical dwelling information held by the jurisdiction has been used instead. Number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program. Dwellings with unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. Number of dwellings varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program.

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
------	---------	-----	---------	--------	--------	-----	---------	--------	-------------	----------

Total rent collected by ICHOs varies from the previous year due to communities moving in and out of the program, and since rent collected for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands is not included. Total rent charged in 2007-08 by ICHOs varies from the 2006-07 figures, since the 2006-07 figure does not include rent charged for the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands.

The total recurrent expenditure, total net recurrent costs and total capital expenditure for ICHOs includes emergency funding provided by the Office for Aboriginal Housing that can not be directly apportioned to individual communities.

Data are not reported due to data quality issues for the total number of: (1) households with overcrowding; (2) households requiring additional bedrooms; (3) additional bedrooms required; and (4) households for which household groups and dwelling details were known.

(f) ACT information on non-cash expenses is not included in total recurrent expenses, as the organisation is a multi-service provider and non-cash expenses are not separated out specifically in relation to community housing.

Total number of households with overcrowding was estimated that up to one-third of dwellings may have additional household members who regularly stay in the dwelling on a temporary basis over the course of the year. There were 310 households on the waiting list for housing as at 31 December 2007.

(g) NT number of permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs not connected to water, sewerage and electricity data were based on the 2004-05 Indigenous Community Housing Survey.

Total number of households living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs is estimated based on one household per dwelling, and assumes that all dwellings were occupied. Information on total number of: (1) households with overcrowding; (2) households requiring additional bedrooms; (3) households for which household groups and dwelling details were known; and (4) total number of people living in permanent dwellings; is not available but will be available in future years, following the implementation of the NT's Remote Public Housing Management Framework.

Total rent collected by ICHOs is a projected estimate for 2007-08. Exact figures are not provided at this time due to delays in end of financial year reports. Total rent charged by ICHOs data represent the sum of negotiated rent targets for ICHOs.

Total number of additional bedrooms required data are calculated using an occupancy rate of two people per bedroom. The needs measurement model is based on population counts for all major communities as determined by the Grants Commission annually, for local governing bodies. Outstations/minor communities' population figures are based on the last survey conducted by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission. Excludes major urban town centres: Darwin, Katherine, Palmerston, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy, Batchelor.

For number of funded ICHOs, funding provided to Aboriginal Development Foundation Association in 2007-08 relates to reimbursement for costs incurred by the Aboriginal Development Foundation Association in delivering housing services for the period 1 July 2004 to 9 March 2005. Since March 2005, these services have been delivered by Yilli Rreung under a service level agreement. The Aboriginal Development Foundation Association does not currently manage any dwellings under the housing maintenance program.

Table 16A.14

## Indigenous community housing

### Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas	ACT (f)	NT (g)	Aus Gov (h)	Aust (i)
------	---------	-----	---------	--------	--------	-----	---------	--------	-------------	----------

(h) Australian Government contains data from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland and includes dwellings managed by funded and unfunded organisations responding to the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (FaHCSIA) survey.

For number of dwellings managed by funded ICHOs, data for Victoria include dwelling counts reported by 12 funded ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing about 63 per cent of the housing stock managed by funded ICHOs). Data for nine non-responding funded ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. A total of 255 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. In Queensland, there were 144 dwellings of unknown dwelling status assumed to be permanent.

For number of dwellings managed by ICHOs, Victorian data include dwelling counts reported by 12 ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing about 60 per cent of the total housing stock). Data for 10 non-responding ICHOs were sourced from the jurisdictions own records. A total of 278 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent. In Queensland, there were 1725 dwellings of unknown dwelling status were assumed to be permanent.

Victorian data for the total number of people living in permanent dwellings are based on data for 12 out of 22 ICHOs that responded to the survey (representing approximately 60 per cent of the total housing stock).

Victorian data for the number of currently funded/actively registered and funded/actively registered and unfunded ICHOs report funding status as indicated by 12 ICHOs that responded to the survey. Funding status for 10 non-responding ICHOs was determined from jurisdiction's own records.

Victorian data for the number of employees in ICHOs are based on data for 12 out of 22 ICHOs that responded to the survey. Data to be interpreted with caution as some organisations have reported overall employee numbers.

For total number of households living in permanent dwellings, for Victoria a total of 26 occupied dwellings and in Queensland 78 occupied dwellings, with an unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household.

In Tasmania, there were 83 occupied dwellings with unknown number of households were assumed to contain only one household and 19 dwellings of unknown occupancy status were assumed to be occupied and contain only household each.

For total and net recurrent costs for Queensland, one or more amounts included in this total are subject to final audit. For Victoria, data for 12 out of 22 are based on ICHOs that responded to the survey.

For total number of households with overcrowding and number of households requiring additional bedrooms, for Tasmania data were estimated based on number of known occupants in the household.

For total number of additional bedrooms required, in Queensland there were 1600 bedrooms excluded from this total as this quantified unmet demand based on waiting lists rather than overcrowding for usual residents.

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.14 Descriptive data - Indigenous community housing (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA (d)</i>	<i>SA (e)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Aus Gov (h)</i>	<i>Aust (i)</i>
-------------	----------------	------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	------------	----------------	---------------	--------------------	-----------------

(i) Australian total data for the total number of: (1) households living in permanent dwellings; (2) households with overcrowding; (3) households requiring additional bedrooms; and (4) additional bedrooms required for ICHOs; and (5) people living in permanent dwellings managed by ICHOs are not reported due to insufficient data for jurisdictions.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.37.

Table 16A.15

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.15 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised water supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.7
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	4.7	0.1	1.5
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.4	..	–	4.6	0.1	1.6

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.38.

Table 16A.16

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.16 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised sewerage supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (a)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.5	2.4
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	6.4	0.1	2.1
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.9	..	–	6.2	0.1	2.1

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.39.



Table 16A.17

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.17 Proportion of permanent dwellings not connected to an organised electricity supply (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i> (a)	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005-06	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.1	2.0
2006-07	–	..	–	–	–	..	–	5.4	0.3	1.8
2007-08	–	–	–	–	0.7	..	–	5.2	–	1.8

(a) Source: Property Condition and Tenants Survey 2006–07.

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.40.

Table 16A.18

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.18 Dwelling condition, (per cent) (a)**

	NSW (includes ACT) (b)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	NT	Aust
Proportion of dwellings in need of major repair								
2006	18.8	24.7	26.3	27.9	22.4	30.6	21.0	23.4
Proportion of dwellings in need of replacement								
2006	2.7	4.5	5.9	10.1	5.8	–	10.2	7.2

(a) Data are compiled from 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS).

(b) For the number of permanent dwellings in need of major repair and replacement, the ACT data have been included with NSW due to low numbers.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities 2006*, Australia. ; 2010 Report, table 16A.41.

Table 16A.19

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.19 Net recurrent cost per dwelling (2007-08 dollars)**

	<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>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
2005-06	7 603	..	na	na	7 017	..	24 444	619	7 510	na
2006-07	8 286	..	3 415	na	3 394	..	na	na	na	5 195
2007-08	6 594	3 016	6 824	13 181	2 581	..	6 832	na	7 909	7 472

(a) Calculation excludes the Northern Territory from the numerator and denominator as net recurrent costs for 2007-08 is unavailable.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.42.

Table 16A.20

**Indigenous community housing**Table 16A.20 **Occupancy rates (per cent)**

	<i>NSW (a)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2006	96.6	..	95.7	77.9	88.3	..	95.7	87.0	94.1	89.6
2007	98.3	..	100.0	91.0	89.0	..	100.0	na	94.9	96.2
2008	96.0	99.1	98.1	na	93.3	..	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.3

(a) Excludes 114 untenable void properties. Reasons for properties being void range from derelict/awaiting demolition to disrepair/awaiting repair.

(b) Calculation excludes Western Australia from numerator and denominator as number of occupied dwellings is unknown.

**na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.43.

Table 16A.21

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.21 Rent collection rate (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (a)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>
2005-06	89.4	..	97.4	94.1	102.7	..	100.0	103.8	84.7	94.2
2006-07	90.0	..	96.6	96.8	65.5	..	100.0	111.5	92.0	96.2
2007-08	89.8	95.4	90.8	101.1	63.5	..	100.4	114.4	93.2	97.6

(a) Includes only those ICHOs for which both rent collected and rent charged was known.

(b) Excludes some ICHOs in SA for which either rent collected and rent charged was unknown.

.. Not applicable.

*Source:* AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.44.

Table 16A.22

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.22 Proportion of low income households paying 25 per cent or more of their income on rent (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2001	28.9	31.1	20.2	12.4	12.3	20.9	5.2	15.8
2006	31.3	41.6	19.9	7.4	15.9	42.6	3.9	15.1

(a) Low income households refer to those in the bottom 40 per cent of equivalised gross household income.

(b) Includes Indigenous households residing in Indigenous and mainstream community housing.

(c) Includes the ACT.

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

Source: ABS (2002) *2001 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.45.

Table 16A.23

**Indigenous community housing****Table 16A.23 Proportion of Indigenous community housing households that are overcrowded (per cent)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aus Gov</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006	na	..	36.6	na	5.6	..	4.5	na	19.3	na
2007	na	..	27.2	na	24.1	..	na	na	24.5	na
2008	29.1	–	36.6	na	na	..	–	na	10.2	na

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

Source: AIHW (2009) *Indigenous housing indicators 2007-08*, Indigenous housing series no. 3, Cat. no. HOU 212. Canberra; AIHW, *Indigenous housing indicators 2006-07 collection* (unpublished); AIHW (2007) *Indigenous housing indicators 2005-06*, Indigenous housing series no. 2, Cat. no. HOU 168. Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.46.

# Commonwealth Rent Assistance



Table 16A.24

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.24 Number of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, 2009 (no.) (a), (b)**

Type of income unit (c), (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children aged under 16	4 570	1 155	3 440	814	636	324	62	365	11 368
Single, no children, sharer (e)	1 159	283	1 245	275	162	100	np	72	3 318
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	4 014	779	2 837	668	453	290	31	199	9 272
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	1 349	259	1 029	214	109	64	np	56	3 090
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	893	187	796	135	103	120	np	49	2 292
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	1 585	341	1 708	345	203	262	np	93	4 550
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	1 094	194	1 283	238	115	132	np	61	3 130
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	40	np	34	24	np	np	np	np	137
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 710</b>	<b>3 206</b>	<b>12 381</b>	<b>2 717</b>	<b>1 789</b>	<b>1 297</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>37 181</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of 5 June 2009.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2010 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives family Tax benefit for the care of the child.

(d) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single people without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. For a definition of "share" see 2010 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.50.

Table 16A.25

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.25 Proportion of Indigenous CRA recipients, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b)**

Type of income unit (c), (d)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Single, no dependant children aged under 16	31.1	36.0	27.8	30.0	35.6	25.0	40.8	39.8	30.6
Single, no children, sharer (e)	7.9	8.8	10.1	10.1	9.1	7.7	np	7.8	8.9
Single, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	27.3	24.3	22.9	24.6	25.3	22.4	20.4	21.7	24.9
Single, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	9.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	6.1	4.9	np	6.1	8.3
Partnered, no dependant children aged under 16	6.1	5.8	6.4	5.0	5.8	9.3	np	5.3	6.2
Partnered, 1 or 2 dependant children aged under 16	10.8	10.6	13.8	12.7	11.3	20.2	np	10.1	12.2
Partnered, 3 or more dependant children aged under 16	7.4	6.1	10.4	8.8	6.4	10.2	np	6.6	8.4
Partnered, illness or temporary separated	0.3	np	0.3	0.9	np	np	np	np	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(b) Includes only income units entitled to a daily rate of CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit in respect of 5 June 2009.

(c) Income units are analogous to family units except that non-dependant children and other adults are treated as separate income units (see 2010 Report, section 16.6 for more detail). A child is regarded as dependent on an adult only if the adult receives family Tax benefit for the care of the child.

(d) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

(e) The maximum rate of assistance is lower for some single people without dependent children who share accommodation, but there are several exceptions. Those not subject to this lower rate are classified as single no dependent children even if they share accommodation. For a definition of "share" see 2010 Report, section 16.6.

np Not published.

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.51.

Table 16A.26

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	339 068	227 445	242 417	80 278	73 833	25 009	7 969	4 227	1 000 269
In capital city	%	55.4	69.0	41.9	74.4	76.1	42.9	99.9	81.0	58.4
In rest of State/Territory	%	44.6	31.0	58.1	25.6	23.9	57.1	0.1	19.0	41.6
Non-Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	95.8	98.6	95.1	96.6	97.6	95.1	97.8	81.7	96.4
Non-Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	97.7	99.3	96.4	96.6	98.2	96.1	98.7	69.8	97.5
<i>Indigenous (d)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	14 708	3 206	12 370	2 707	1 788	1 297	151	916	37 154
In capital city	%	26.1	40.3	26.8	53.7	59.2	38.6	100.0	52.6	32.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	73.9	59.7	73.2	46.3	40.8	61.4	..	47.4	67.4
Indigenous income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	4.2	1.4	4.9	3.3	2.4	4.9	1.9	17.7	3.6
Indigenous population, as proportion of total population	%	2.3	0.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.9	1.3	30.2	2.5
<i>Disability Support Pension (c), (e)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	68 616	48 306	47 613	15 135	15 871	5 668	1 062	1 149	203 432
In capital city	%	46.6	65.4	40.1	72.0	75.0	43.9	99.3	71.7	54.0
In rest of State/Territory	%	53.3	34.6	59.8	27.9	24.9	56.1	0.3	27.9	45.9
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	19.4	20.9	18.7	18.2	21.0	21.5	13.0	22.2	19.6

Table 16A.26

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Disability Support Pension population, as proportion of total population	%	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.9
<i>Aged 24 years or under (f)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	45 838	32 583	38 723	12 466	11 863	5 053	2 596	685	149 824
In capital city	%	45.0	62.8	45.6	77.0	79.1	47.3	100.0	75.6	55.5
In rest of State/Territory	%	54.9	37.2	54.3	22.9	20.9	52.7	..	23.1	44.4
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	13.0	14.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	19.2	31.9	13.2	14.4
<i>Aged 24 years or under, as proportion of total population</i>	%	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
<i>Aged 75 years or over (g)</i>										
Income units (c)	no.	29 448	19 597	20 755	7 938	7 421	2 102	420	201	87 886
In capital city	%	53.1	67.3	38.5	71.4	68.6	35.1	100.0	66.2	55.6
In rest of State/Territory	%	46.8	32.7	61.4	28.5	31.3	64.9	..	33.8	44.3
Income units as proportion of all CRA recipient income units	%	8.3	8.5	8.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	5.2	3.9	8.5
<i>Aged 75 years or over, as proportion of total population</i>	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total income units (h)</b>	<b>no.</b>	<b>353 939</b>	<b>230 738</b>	<b>254 994</b>	<b>83 118</b>	<b>75 647</b>	<b>26 307</b>	<b>8 147</b>	<b>5 176</b>	<b>1 038 137</b>

(a) As at 5 June 2009.

(b) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with *Family Tax Benefit* who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(c) State totals include unknown localities. Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Table 16A.26

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Table 16A.26 Income units receiving CRA, by special needs and geographic location, 2009 (a), (b)**

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	----	------

(e) Income units where either the recipient or partner receives Disability Support pension.

(f) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 24 years and under.

(g) Income units classified as 75 Years and over if either the person or partner is aged 75 or over.

(h) Totals will not add up due to some income units existing in more than one 'special needs' group.

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

Source: FaHCSIA (unpublished); ABS population by age and sex, Australian States and Territories, Cat. no. 3201.0, (unpublished). ABS (2007) 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra; ABS (2008) Population Projections, Australia, 2006 - 2101, Cat. no. 3222.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table 16A.52.

Table 16A.27

## Commonwealth Rent Assistance

Table 16A.27 **Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 30 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
<i>June 2004</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.0	39.1	27.9	25.7	31.2	23.9	43.6	34.2	33.8
Without CRA	73.7	70.7	61.6	61.9	67.6	61.8	66.4	67.3	66.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.8	22.3	20.2	18.3	17.6	17.8	..	25.9	20.8
Without CRA	55.1	60.9	52.3	53.0	48.2	49.9	..	59.3	53.9
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>
<i>March 2005</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	44.4	39.4	30.2	24.5	30.2	27.3	38.8	30.9	34.3
Without CRA	72.0	70.8	61.9	61.3	66.0	58.8	61.2	68.0	66.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	23.1	22.7	22.2	17.3	19.8	19.5	..	25.3	22.2
Without CRA	55.2	58.2	53.0	48.5	50.2	51.3	..	58.4	53.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>
<i>March 2006</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.6	38.0	32.1	25.9	29.1	24.2	38.7	32.2	33.6
Without CRA	64.3	67.9	62.0	58.0	63.4	61.4	58.8	64.8	62.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.1	21.6	24.2	17.6	18.9	21.4	na	27.0	22.2
Without CRA	51.0	55.5	54.1	48.2	51.0	51.3	na	56.1	52.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>

Table 16A.27

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.27 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>8 June 2007</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	37.3	30.5	26.0	28.6	30.1	33.3	32.0	32.7
Without CRA	65.0	65.7	61.3	56.9	62.2	64.1	58.5	67.7	62.8
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	20.6	23.6	19.4	21.9	22.6	na	24.8	22.1
Without CRA	51.7	56.2	52.6	49.5	48.8	50.1	na	55.8	52.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>
<i>6 June 2008</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	37.5	32.9	33.0	30.6	29.7	28.6	37.7	30.9	33.5
Without CRA	64.9	65.8	61.9	59.0	64.7	61.4	63.1	63.5	63.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	21.2	22.9	27.0	24.6	21.4	25.0	np	21.4	23.7
Without CRA	52.2	55.9	54.7	51.7	51.1	51.8	np	54.4	53.3
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>56.6</b>
<i>5 June 2009</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	39.3	33.6	39.8	37.6	36.0	32.3	38.9	37.8	38.0
Without CRA	67.0	66.8	68.3	64.9	68.4	66.3	63.8	68.1	67.2
Rest of State									
With CRA	22.9	18.6	32.2	30.3	24.2	24.8	np	22.5	26.4
Without CRA	54.6	56.2	60.8	58.2	56.0	51.8	np	57.1	57.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>60.4</b>

(a) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with Family Tax Benefit who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

(b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Table 16A.27 Proportion of Indigenous income units receiving CRA, paying more than 30 per cent of income on rent, with and without CRA, 2004 to 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
--	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-------------

(c) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.

(d) See 2010 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.

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

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.69.



Table 16A.28

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
<b>All income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA									
Number	34 307	21 404	14 828	9 051	5 334	1 007	1 686	599	88 205
Proportion	18.1	13.7	14.3	14.9	9.4	9.1	20.9	15.7	14.9
Without CRA									
Number	70 031	51 240	35 144	20 684	16 225	3 175	3 176	1 350	201 008
Proportion	36.9	32.7	33.9	34.1	28.7	28.7	39.4	35.3	34.1
Rest of State									
With CRA									
Number	12 829	4 253	19 935	1 878	874	744	np	89	40 604
Proportion	8.0	5.9	13.5	8.7	4.8	5.0	np	7.3	9.3
Without CRA									
Number	41 605	15 327	47 573	5 296	3 472	3 243	np	261	116 781
Proportion	25.9	21.4	32.2	24.6	19.2	21.8	np	21.4	26.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>47 176</b>	<b>25 669</b>	<b>34 795</b>	<b>10 949</b>	<b>6 215</b>	<b>1 751</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>128 949</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.6</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>									
<b>Number</b>	<b>111 709</b>	<b>66 597</b>	<b>82 806</b>	<b>26 021</b>	<b>19 707</b>	<b>6 419</b>	<b>3 176</b>	<b>1 624</b>	<b>318 079</b>
<b>Proportion</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Indigenous income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	12.0	9.1	11.2	11.1	8.1	7.9	9.4	12.7	10.8
Without CRA	30.5	27.5	29.3	27.8	28.7	22.4	26.9	30.0	28.9
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.9	3.8	8.3	7.9	5.3	4.6	np	4.7	6.2
Without CRA	17.1	15.4	23.8	21.9	20.7	18.0	np	15.5	19.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.7</b>

Table 16A.28

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance****Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
<b>Disability Support pension income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	12.6	8.7	9.8	11.4	6.0	5.1	9.1	12.0	10.0
Without CRA	37.1	31.0	35.3	38.5	32.1	25.9	27.2	37.5	34.3
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.8	2.8	8.7	6.7	2.5	2.5	np	5.0	5.5
Without CRA	25.9	20.1	31.1	26.7	19.8	21.5	np	18.8	26.1
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>Aged 24 years and under income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	29.2	24.4	22.6	20.6	15.2	14.8	33.9	23.6	23.7
Without CRA	51.4	48.8	45.6	45.8	39.8	39.7	58.6	43.2	47.4
Rest of State									
With CRA	15.7	12.6	20.9	14.3	9.3	9.6	np	15.2	16.2
Without CRA	40.3	32.8	42.9	35.6	27.3	30.3	np	33.5	38.7
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>Aged 75 years and over income units</b>									
<i>More than 50 per cent of income spent on rent</i>									
Capital City									
With CRA	9.0	8.4	9.5	6.5	5.8	7.1	12.6	9.0	8.3
Without CRA	25.3	24.0	30.7	17.9	16.7	25.5	26.9	27.8	24.1
Rest of State									
With CRA	4.4	6.0	7.8	5.8	6.1	3.1	np	np	5.9
Without CRA	18.3	19.5	25.4	18.2	18.2	16.8	np	np	20.8
<b>Total</b>									
<b>With CRA</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Without CRA</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>

(a) Includes only income units paid CRA under the *Social Security Act 1991* or with *Family Tax Benefit* who were still entitled to assistance at the end of that fortnight. Excludes a small number of income units where income details are incomplete.

**Commonwealth Rent Assistance**

**Table 16A.28 Proportion of income spent on rent with and without CRA, income units with more than 50 per cent of income spent on rent, 2009 (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
(b) Income units classified as Indigenous if either the person or partner self-identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.									
(c) Income units are classified as receiving a Disability Support Pension if the partner of CRA recipient receives Disability Support Pension.									
(d) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 24 years and under.									
(e) Income units are classified where either member of the income unit is aged 75 years and over.									
(f) State totals include unknown localities, Australian total includes other territories and unknown addresses.									
(g) See 2010 Report, section 16.6 for an explanation of how the proportion of income spent on rent is calculated.									

**np** Not published.

*Source:* FaHCSIA (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.73.

# Descriptive Information

Table 16A.29

## Descriptive Information

**Table 16A.29 Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	NSW (f), (g)	Vic (h)	Qld (h)	WA (i)	SA (h)	Tas	Aust
Less than or equal to 20 per cent							
2005	51.9	45.3	64.6	68.2	35.5	6.6	53.0
2006	30.0	49.4	67.2	67.3	34.9	32.2	47.9
2007	22.0	45.1	36.2	65.3	33.9	30.1	36.9
2008	17.0	41.8	38.7	62.6	36.1	38.1	35.7
2009	17.0	29.7	36.1	63.1	37.9	35.9	34.5
More than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent							
2005	48.1	54.5	35.4	30.7	63.0	59.1	45.7
2006	61.4	50.2	32.7	31.6	63.3	57.0	48.6
2007	69.6	54.9	63.6	30.0	63.4	61.3	58.8
2008	75.7	58.2	61.1	31.9	60.8	52.2	60.2
2009	74.4	70.3	63.7	34.1	60.7	54.8	61.5
More than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent							
2005	–	–	–	0.3	0.8	27.4	0.9
2006	8.6	–	–	0.6	0.9	7.8	3.2
2007	8.4	–	–	4.4	1.8	8.6	4.0
2008	7.2	–	0.1	3.9	1.8	9.6	3.6
2009	6.1	–	0.1	2.0	0.8	9.3	2.9
Greater than 30 per cent							
2005	–	0.2	–	0.8	0.7	6.9	0.5
2006	–	0.4	–	0.5	0.9	3.0	0.3
2007	–	–	0.1	0.4	0.9	–	0.2
2008	–	–	0.2	1.6	1.3	–	0.5
2009	2.5	–	0.1	0.8	0.5	–	1.1

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Amounts of up to but excluding 0.5 per cent above the cut-off for a category are to be included in that category. For example, if rent charged/income x 100 = 20.4, then it is counted in the 'paying 20 per cent or less' category.
- (e) Data for total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent exclude households where either assessable income or rent charged is zero.

**Descriptive Information**

**Table 16A.29    Rebated State owned and managed Indigenous housing households paying assessable income on rent, by proportion of income (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i> (f), (g)	<i>Vic</i> (h)	<i>Qld</i> (h)	<i>WA</i> (i)	<i>SA</i> (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Since 2005-06 and with the introduction of the Reshaping Public Housing policy, moderate income renters are charged 25–30 per cent of their income as rent. Some SOMIH tenants are eligible to receive CRA and the CRA component of their income is assessed at 100 per cent for rent.						
(g)	No household is charged more than 30 per cent of income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details not having been updated.						
(h)	No household is charged more than 25 per cent of assessable income for rent. Households in these categories are the result of rent and/or income details having not been updated or minor policy variations.						
(i)	Total rebated households paying 20 per cent or less, more than 20 per cent but not more than 25 per cent, more than 25 per cent but not more than 30 per cent and more than 30 per cent of assessable income in rent are based upon gross income (not assessable income).						
	– Nil or rounded to zero.						

*Source:* AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.83.

Table 16A.30

## Descriptive Information

Table 16A.30 **Proportion of households in State owned and managed Indigenous housing with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation, (per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Moderate overcrowding							
2005	7.1	11.3	15.6	10.0	9.4	8.7	10.6
2006	9.0	9.9	15.9	17.0	10.6	8.5	12.5
2007	9.0	11.1	16.2	13.7	10.3	6.4	12.0
2008	8.9	11.2	15.2	14.8	11.2	7.8	12.1
2009	9.0	10.1	15.2	15.2	11.0	8.5	12.3
Underutilisation							
2005	22.5	13.7	12.2	15.0	27.6	14.6	18.1
2006	22.0	15.8	11.9	9.2	24.7	15.2	16.8
2007	23.1	14.1	11.5	13.8	24.9	14.7	17.7
2008	23.9	14.4	11.0	13.1	24.1	14.7	17.6
2009	23.5	16.5	11.4	12.5	23.3	15.8	17.5

- (a) The SOMIH Administrative Data Repository was used to collect all administrative data (excluding financial data [average cost of providing assistance per dwelling and total rent collected as a percentage of total rent charged], employment data and 2007 National Social Housing Survey of SOMIH Tenants data [amenity, location and customer satisfaction]) for all jurisdictions.
- (b) The ACT does not have a separately identified or funded Indigenous housing program. People of Indigenous descent are housed as part of the public rental housing program.
- (c) Most Indigenous-specific housing programs in the NT are currently community managed and administered. The NT is moving to a Public Housing management framework across all regions.
- (d) Comparisons between jurisdictions' data should be made with caution as jurisdictions exclude various types of households in total households with moderate overcrowding and total households with under-utilisation, as shown in the table 16A.31.

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.86.

Table 16A.31

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.31 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<b>Table 16A.14 Descriptive data</b>						
<b>Table 16.7 and Table 16A.15 Low income as a proportion of all new households</b>						
<b>2009</b>						
Total newly allocated and ongoing households	283	–	308	255	134	30
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	24	..	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	2
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total newly allocated and ongoing households</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>

**Figure 16.6 and Table 16A.24 Overcrowded dwellings****Table 16A.86 Proportion of SOMIH with moderate overcrowding or underutilisation****2009**

Total ongoing households	4 083	198	3 048	2 152	1 758	343
<b>Excludes:</b>						
Non-rebated households	779	59	..	..	..	..
Mixed composition households	..	..	..	..	..	13
Households for whom composition cannot be determined	–	–	–	–	–	–



Table 16A.31

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.31 State owned and managed Indigenous housing, non-rebated and multiple family households excluded**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>
<b>Exclusions as a per cent of total ongoing households</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>

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

Source: AIHW (2006a, 2006b, 2008, 2009) *State owned and managed Indigenous housing: CSHA national data report*, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Housing assistance tables*, [www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance](http://www.aihw.gov.au/housing/assistance) (accessed 31 December 2009); 2010 Report, table 16A.90.

Table 16A.32

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.32 SOMIH housing policy context, 2009 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Qld	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
<b>Eligibility</b>						
Income limit per week (\$) (g)	440	450	609	430	760	450
Other asset limits (\$) (g)	None	35 000	76 750 liquid assets	41 000 cash	287 750	35 000
Minimum age (years)	18	16	None	18	None	16
<b>Waiting list</b>						
Details	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Combined with public housing	Need (four segments)	Priority, similar to public housing
<b>Tenure</b>						
Probation period	None	None	None	None	12 months	3–6 months
Fixed term	3 and 6 months 2, 5 and 10 years	None	None	3 or 6 months	None	1–3 years
Ongoing	Continuous leases refer to tenants who were housed before 1 July 2005. Housing NSW no longer offers continuous leases.	Reviewable for tenancies (except 65 years plus) commenced after November 1997. Lifetime for pre November 1997 tenancies.	Subject to review	Ongoing	Ongoing after probation	Dependants on housing history
Tenancy review	Prior to the end of the tenancy	Periodic review	Review at 4 or 10 years	Annual	None	Fixed term leases reviewed at end of each term

**Descriptive Information****Table 16A.32 SOMIH housing policy context, 2009 (a)**

	NSW (b)	Vic (c)	Q/d	WA (d)	SA (e)	Tas (f)
<b>Rebated rent setting</b>						
Rent-to-income ratio (%)	25–30	25	25	23 or 25	25	23–25

(a) At 30 June.

(b) Interest accrued from cash assets is assessed as income less the first \$5000 of each person's savings. Applicants under the age of 18 years must demonstrate living skills to be eligible for housing. Tenants housed prior to 1 July 2005 were generally provided with a continuous lease. New tenants housed since 1 July 2005 are generally provided with a fixed term lease. New tenancies from 1 July 2005 to 22 October 2006 were signed to 18 month interim tenancies. Tenants on an 18 month fixed term lease are reviewed prior to the end of lease, and if eligible, are offered a 2, 5 or 10 year lease. If ineligible, they are offered a 12 month fixed term lease. From 23 October 2006 the Department began to offer 2, 5 or 10 year leases to new tenants and ceased to offer the 18 month interim leases.

From 5 December 2005 new thresholds and rules determine whether a tenant is eligible for a rent subsidy and the percentage of income they will pay as rent. Their household's gross assessable income, household size and age of household members are used when assessing the household's eligibility for a rent subsidy. For rebated rents, varied concessional rates are applicable to certain age groups and some pensioners. For households receiving Family Tax Benefits Part A and Part B paid by Centrelink, these payments are assessed at 15 per cent.

(c) Tenancies in Victoria are ongoing tenancies that are subject to review after 5 years. For households that require major disability modifications, discretion may be applied to extend the asset limit to \$60 000. Indigenous households generally access long term accommodation through the General Rental program or housing managed by the Aboriginal Housing Board of Victoria.

(d) The income limit for those in north west remote areas is \$610 per week. Those aged over 60 years are subject to a cash asset limit of \$80 000.

(e) The same definition as the Centrelink asset test threshold for a single person who does not own their own home is used. Most households pay a rent to income ratio of 25 per cent of assessable income in rent. However, households receiving less than the single Newstart Allowance pay rent to income ratio of 19.5 per cent.

(f) The rent-to-income ratio is indicative only. The majority of households pay amounts within this range, but some pay lesser or higher amounts, depending on household composition and the relationship of household members to the tenant, for example, boarder, parent, independent child.

(g) Limits are for a single person.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); 2010 Report, table 16A.93.

# AA Statistical appendix — attachment

This file is available in Adobe PDF format on the Review web page ([www.pc.gov.au/gsp](http://www.pc.gov.au/gsp)). Users without Internet access can contact the Secretariat to obtain these tables (details on the inside front cover of the Report).

## Attachment contents

---

### Population

**Table AA.1** People by country of birth, 2006

**Table AA.2** People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000)

**Table AA.3** Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006

**Table AA.4** Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2014, (number)

**Table AA.5** Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)

### Family and household

**Table AA.6** Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006

### Income, education and employment

**Table AA.7** People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006

**Table AA.8** Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000)

**Table AA.9** Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2006 ('000)

### General economic indicators

**Table AA.10** Gross State Product, 2003-04 to 2007-08, (2007-08 dollars)

**Table AA.11** Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index)

### Statistical concepts

**Table AA.12** Age standardisation of data using the direct method

**Table AA.13** Age standardisation of data using the indirect method

# Population

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 People by country of birth, 2006

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Born in Australia										
Indigenous	'000									
Aboriginal	'000	124.4	25.6	94.6	53.9	22.9	14.3	3.5	50.8	390.2
Torres Strait Islander	'000	4.0	1.8	17.5	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	27.1
Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	2.8	0.8	10.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	17.1
Total	'000	131.2	28.1	122.3	55.8	24.3	16.1	3.7	52.7	434.4
Non-Indigenous	'000	4 328.9	3 360.1	2 777.5	1 207.2	1 081.9	374.4	230.6	94.0	13 456.0
Not stated	'000	61.1	46.3	35.5	16.2	13.9	6.2	2.1	1.5	182.6
Total born in Australia	'000	4 521.2	3 434.5	2 935.3	1 279.2	1 120.1	396.7	236.5	148.2	14 072.9
Proportion born in Australia	%	69.0	69.6	75.2	65.3	74.0	83.2	73.0	76.8	70.9
Born overseas										
Other main English speaking countries										
Canada	'000	10.2	6.2	7.4	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	31.6
Ireland	'000	17.3	11.5	7.7	9.0	3.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	50.3
New Zealand	'000	106.6	64.0	148.8	47.3	11.4	4.2	3.9	3.3	389.5
South Africa	'000	32.9	19.3	22.7	22.0	4.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	104.1
United Kingdom (b)	'000	265.9	204.8	193.1	208.4	121.0	22.6	16.1	6.2	1 038.2
United States of America	'000	21.8	13.3	12.2	6.7	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	61.7
Total other main English speaking countries	'000	454.6	319.2	391.8	297.6	145.4	30.2	24.7	11.6	1 675.3
Proportion of other main English speaking countries	%	6.9	6.5	10.0	15.2	9.6	6.3	7.6	6.0	8.4
Other countries										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) (c)	'000	114.0	56.6	15.1	8.0	8.1	1.0	3.5	0.3	206.6
Croatia	'000	18.5	18.2	3.9	5.2	3.5	0.3	1.5	–	51.0
Egypt	'000	17.2	11.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	33.5
Fiji	'000	28.6	7.9	8.9	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	48.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	'000	17.7	18.3	0.9	3.0	0.4	–	0.4	–	40.7
France	'000	7.0	4.4	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	19.2

Table AA.1

Table AA.1 People by country of birth, 2006

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Germany	'000	31.1	28.1	20.1	9.9	12.0	2.1	2.4	0.9	106.5
Greece	'000	35.1	54.3	4.1	3.0	10.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	110.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	'000	38.3	17.4	7.8	4.1	2.4	0.3	1.2	0.2	71.8
India	'000	57.2	52.9	11.0	15.2	6.8	0.8	2.7	0.6	147.1
Indonesia	'000	21.9	12.6	5.3	7.9	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	51.0
Italy	'000	55.2	82.9	14.0	20.9	22.5	1.0	2.2	0.4	199.1
Korea, Republic of (South)	'000	33.2	6.3	7.6	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.1	52.8
Lebanon	'000	55.8	14.9	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	—	74.9
Macau (SAR of China) (c)	'000	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.0
Malaysia	'000	23.4	30.5	9.6	19.7	5.3	1.0	1.8	0.6	92.3
Malta	'000	17.0	20.8	2.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	43.7
Netherlands	'000	18.8	22.8	15.3	10.1	7.8	2.4	1.2	0.5	78.9
Philippines	'000	57.7	27.3	18.7	6.8	5.4	1.0	1.7	1.9	120.5
Poland	'000	15.2	18.1	5.1	5.7	6.2	0.7	1.1	0.1	52.3
Singapore	'000	9.7	10.5	4.9	11.8	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	40.0
Sri Lanka	'000	19.1	31.5	4.8	3.3	1.5	0.2	1.6	0.3	62.3
Turkey	'000	12.5	15.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	—	0.2	—	30.5
Viet Nam	'000	63.8	58.9	13.1	10.5	10.5	0.1	2.4	0.6	159.9
Montenegro	'000	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.8
Serbia (d)	'000	6.1	6.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	17.3
South Eastern Europe, nfd (e)	'000	11.8	11.2	3.9	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	33.4
Other Overseas (f)	'000	314.1	213.1	120.9	75.8	42.8	6.7	15.2	5.9	794.4
Total other countries	'000	1 101.1	854.0	307.5	234.1	162.2	20.2	45.7	14.8	2 740.5
Proportion of other countries	%	16.8	17.3	7.9	12.0	10.7	4.2	14.1	7.7	13.8
Total born overseas	'000	1 555.8	1 173.2	699.4	531.7	307.7	50.5	70.4	26.5	4 415.8
Australian External Territories (g)	'000	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Not stated	'000	472.2	324.7	269.8	148.1	86.6	29.3	17.2	18.2	1 366.3



Table AA.1

Table AA.1 **People by country of birth, 2006**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Proportion born overseas	%	23.8	23.8	17.9	27.1	20.3	10.6	21.7	13.8	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>6 549.2</b>	<b>4 932.4</b>	<b>3 904.5</b>	<b>1 959.1</b>	<b>1 514.3</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>19 855.3</b>

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Comprises 'United Kingdom, nfd', 'Channel Islands', 'England', 'Isle of Man', 'Northern Ireland', 'Scotland' and 'Wales'.

(c) Special Administrative Regions (SARs) comprise 'Hong Kong (SAR of China)' and 'Macau (SAR of China)'.  
 (d) There is an issue regarding Serbian Census data which relates to changes in the official country name and regional alliances. This affects 2006 Census data and has clouded a meaningful picture of the Serbian country of birth data (see ABS, *Census Dictionary*, 2006, Cat. no. 2901.0 [Reissue]).

(e) Includes people who stated their birthplace as Yugoslavia.

(f) Includes countries not identified individually, 'Inadequately described', 'At sea' and 'Not elsewhere classified'.

(g) Includes Australia (includes External Territories) nfd, Australian External Territories, nec & Norfolk Island.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **nfd** Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

Source : ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.4.

Table AA.2

Table AA.2 People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Speaks English only	4 846.7	3 668.3	3 371.7	1 603.0	1 262.8	438.2	262.5	127.3	15 581.3
Speaks other language									
Arabic	165.0	55.9	7.3	7.7	5.4	0.7	1.4	0.3	243.7
Indigenous languages	1.9	1.1	12.0	8.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	29.2	55.7
Chinese languages (c)	243.6	144.8	46.6	35.7	18.4	2.1	6.9	2.0	500.5
Croatian	23.6	23.0	4.4	6.1	3.8	0.3	2.5	–	63.6
Dutch	8.7	9.6	7.7	5.3	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.2	36.2
Filipino (excludes Tagalog) (d)	18.3	10.7	5.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	39.1
French	15.2	11.9	7.5	5.0	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.3	43.2
German	22.1	19.6	14.7	7.2	8.0	1.6	1.8	0.7	75.6
Greek	86.2	117.9	11.0	5.0	25.9	1.2	2.6	2.5	252.2
Hindi	38.1	18.2	8.0	1.9	1.9	0.3	1.4	0.2	70.0
Hungarian	7.5	7.9	2.9	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	21.6
Indonesian	19.1	10.4	3.2	6.6	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.8	42.0
Iranic languages (e)	20.3	11.5	3.0	4.5	3.7	0.2	0.7	–	43.8
Italian	87.3	133.3	22.0	32.9	35.8	1.4	3.4	0.7	316.9
Japanese	12.5	6.5	10.2	3.4	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	35.1
Khmer	8.8	10.0	1.5	1.0	3.2	–	0.2	0.1	24.7
Korean	36.7	6.0	7.4	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.1	54.6
Macedonian	28.9	30.8	1.1	5.7	0.7	–	0.6	–	67.8
Maltese	14.3	19.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	–	0.1	–	36.5
Polish	15.5	17.8	5.0	6.1	6.9	0.8	1.2	0.1	53.4
Portuguese	13.5	4.2	2.7	3.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	25.8
Russian	14.1	14.3	3.3	1.3	2.7	0.2	0.5	–	36.5
Samoan	12.9	5.6	9.4	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	–	28.5
Serbian	21.6	16.9	4.0	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.1	–	52.5
Sinhalese	6.7	16.9	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	29.1

Table AA.2

Table AA.2 People by language spoken at home, 2006 ('000) (a)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
Spanish	49.6	24.5	11.3	5.7	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.3	98.0
Tagalog (excludes Filipino) (d)	29.2	11.3	6.8	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	53.3
Tamil	15.7	11.1	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	32.7
Turkish	20.6	29.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	–	53.9
Vietnamese	74.6	72.2	17.1	13.2	13.8	0.1	3.1	0.8	194.9
Other (f)	182.4	134.9	61.0	44.1	25.0	3.6	9.2	4.0	464.9
Total	1 314.6	1 007.4	303.1	226.8	184.5	16.7	47.2	44.7	3 146.2
Not stated	388.0	256.7	229.8	129.2	67.0	21.6	14.4	20.9	1 127.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 549.2</b>	<b>4 932.4</b>	<b>3 904.5</b>	<b>1 959.1</b>	<b>1 514.3</b>	<b>476.5</b>	<b>324.0</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>19 855.3</b>

(a) This list of languages consists of the most common Language Spoken at Home responses reported in the 2001 Census.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Chinese languages comprises of 'Cantonese', 'Mandarin', 'Chinese, nfd', 'Hakka', 'Hokkien', 'Teochew', 'Wu' and 'Chinese, nec'.

(d) In 2006 'Tagalog' and 'Filipino' have been identified individually, in 2001 they were classed as one language.

(e) Iranian languages comprises of 'Persian (excluding Dari)', 'Dari', 'Iranic, nfd', 'Kurdish', 'Pashto', 'Balochi' and 'Iranic, nec'.

(f) Comprises languages not identified individually, 'Inadequately described' and 'Non-verbal, so described'.

**nfd** Not further defined. **nec** Not elsewhere classified.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.5.

Table AA.3

Table AA.3 **Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (b)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
<b>Females</b>									
0–4 years	8 938	1 828	9 506	4 600	1 488	940	251	3 869	31 430
5–9 years	9 116	1 948	9 372	4 701	1 569	955	242	3 770	31 686
10–14 years	9 407	1 824	9 092	4 505	1 577	1 082	213	3 586	31 293
15–19 years	7 552	1 621	7 439	3 982	1 427	936	212	3 315	26 494
20–24 years	5 891	1 278	6 182	3 362	1 152	760	191	3 209	22 035
25–29 years	4 843	1 083	5 286	2 926	961	545	159	2 903	18 716
30–34 years	5 093	1 084	5 321	2 766	943	540	151	2 758	18 665
35–39 years	5 098	1 070	5 090	2 783	922	594	170	2 489	18 224
40–44 years	4 667	938	4 358	2 333	830	546	129	2 004	15 808
45–49 years	3 860	767	3 472	1 957	680	489	109	1 698	13 041
50–54 years	3 028	616	2 802	1 575	515	324	79	1 371	10 315
55–59 years	2 331	498	2 071	1 085	370	271	44	906	7 585
60–64 years	1 539	335	1 368	737	279	157	28	698	5 147
65–69 years	1 114	251	949	500	197	129	15	449	3 605
70–74 years	771	153	597	355	143	75	9	362	2 466
75–79 years	501	140	384	216	103	np	np	176	1 581
80–84 years	229	83	229	136	48	np	np	110	877
85 years and over	204	69	183	120	47	np	np	83	725
<b>Total females</b>	<b>74 182</b>	<b>15 586</b>	<b>73 701</b>	<b>38 639</b>	<b>13 251</b>	<b>8 453</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>33 756</b>	<b>259 693</b>
<b>Males</b>									
0–4 years	9 567	1 816	9 675	4 665	1 559	1 006	210	4 081	32 592
5–9 years	9 658	1 899	9 644	5 122	1 634	1 054	247	3 992	33 261
10–14 years	9 857	1 963	9 718	4 854	1 582	1 096	284	3 792	33 156
15–19 years	8 310	1 609	7 871	4 194	1 446	1 078	228	3 486	28 233
20–24 years	6 261	1 356	6 255	3 454	1 157	718	211	3 107	22 525
25–29 years	4 730	1 046	5 239	3 065	868	524	149	2 681	18 315
30–34 years	4 680	999	5 088	2 935	904	464	158	2 587	17 822
35–39 years	4 545	1 001	4 717	2 613	828	518	139	2 353	16 721
40–44 years	4 071	890	4 048	2 289	759	453	122	1 941	14 578
45–49 years	3 542	738	3 230	1 948	615	429	84	1 578	12 175
50–54 years	2 894	638	2 540	1 488	517	364	93	1 185	9 726
55–59 years	2 167	473	1 860	1 011	331	288	51	770	6 956
60–64 years	1 513	302	1 162	653	226	198	28	538	4 626
65–69 years	982	224	690	432	151	104	15	333	2 936
70–74 years	652	121	483	260	90	83	6	183	1 879
75–79 years	328	90	275	156	67	np	np	110	1 070
80–84 years	149	40	140	79	30	np	np	62	519
85 years and over	90	48	93	71	29	np	np	47	391
<b>Total males</b>	<b>73 996</b>	<b>15 253</b>	<b>72 728</b>	<b>39 289</b>	<b>12 793</b>	<b>8 447</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>32 826</b>	<b>257 481</b>

Table AA.3

**Table AA.3 Experimental estimated resident Australian Indigenous population, 30 June 2006 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i> (b)	<i>ACT</i> (c)	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i> (d)
All people									
0–4 years	18 505	3 644	19 181	9 265	3 047	1 946	461	7 950	64 022
5–9 years	18 774	3 847	19 016	9 823	3 203	2 009	489	7 762	64 947
10–14 years	19 264	3 787	18 810	9 359	3 159	2 178	497	7 378	64 449
15–19 years	15 862	3 230	15 310	8 176	2 873	2 014	440	6 801	54 727
20–24 years	12 152	2 634	12 437	6 816	2 309	1 478	402	6 316	44 560
25–29 years	9 573	2 129	10 525	5 991	1 829	1 069	308	5 584	37 031
30–34 years	9 773	2 083	10 409	5 701	1 847	1 004	309	5 345	36 487
35–39 years	9 643	2 071	9 807	5 396	1 750	1 112	309	4 842	34 945
40–44 years	8 738	1 828	8 406	4 622	1 589	999	251	3 945	30 386
45–49 years	7 402	1 505	6 702	3 905	1 295	918	193	3 276	25 216
50–54 years	5 922	1 254	5 342	3 063	1 032	688	172	2 556	20 041
55–59 years	4 498	971	3 931	2 096	701	559	95	1 676	14 541
60–64 years	3 052	637	2 530	1 390	505	355	56	1 236	9 773
65–69 years	2 096	475	1 639	932	348	233	30	782	6 541
70–74 years	1 423	274	1 080	615	233	158	15	545	4 345
75–79 years	829	230	659	372	170	96	8	286	2 651
80–84 years	378	123	369	215	78	56	5	172	1 396
85 years and over	294	117	276	191	76	28	3	130	1 116
<b>Total people</b>	<b>148 178</b>	<b>30 839</b>	<b>146 429</b>	<b>77 928</b>	<b>26 044</b>	<b>16 900</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>66 582</b>	<b>517 174</b>

(a) Experimental estimates at 30 June 2006 are preliminary rebased estimates and are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

(b) For Tasmania in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 70 and the number of females is

(c) For the ACT in the age group 75 and over, the number of males is 5 and the number of females is 11.

(d) Includes other territories.

**np** Not published but included in totals.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *Australian Demographic Statistics, March 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.7.

Table AA.4

**Table AA.4 Experimental projection of the Indigenous population, 2006 to 2014, (number) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (e)
<b>Female</b>									
2006	76 456	16 936	72 935	35 191	14 265	9 211	2 135	32 491	259 734
2007	77 952	17 307	74 793	35 821	14 537	9 405	2 188	33 067	265 186
2008	79 498	17 693	76 713	36 471	14 821	9 608	2 242	33 650	270 815
2009	81 106	18 092	78 688	37 140	15 118	9 820	2 298	34 240	276 623
2010	82 773	18 503	80 727	37 833	15 427	10 043	2 356	34 835	282 620
2011	84 509	18 932	82 837	38 539	15 743	10 281	2 412	35 435	288 814
2012	86 313	19 376	85 017	39 264	16 067	10 530	2 471	36 040	295 206
2013	88 184	19 833	87 274	40 010	16 401	10 787	2 529	36 651	301 799
2014	90 125	20 312	89 597	40 771	16 744	11 056	2 591	37 263	308 591
<b>Male</b>									
2006	76 229	16 581	71 950	35 775	13 790	9 204	2 147	31 514	257 309
2007	77 718	16 978	73 860	36 408	14 076	9 405	2 198	32 080	262 844
2008	79 266	17 391	75 815	37 066	14 368	9 614	2 249	32 654	268 546
2009	80 866	17 817	77 829	37 745	14 667	9 833	2 302	33 235	274 419
2010	82 533	18 258	79 905	38 438	14 976	10 063	2 355	33 826	280 481
2011	84 264	18 715	82 046	39 155	15 297	10 299	2 413	34 420	286 738
2012	86 061	19 189	84 263	39 889	15 629	10 547	2 471	35 014	293 195
2013	87 929	19 683	86 551	40 634	15 971	10 807	2 533	35 613	299 856
2014	89 862	20 187	88 913	41 399	16 324	11 075	2 596	36 224	306 718
<b>All people</b>									
2006	152 685	33 517	144 885	70 966	28 055	18 415	4 282	64 005	517 043
2007	155 670	34 285	148 653	72 229	28 613	18 810	4 386	65 147	528 030
2008	158 764	35 084	152 528	73 537	29 189	19 222	4 491	66 304	539 361
2009	161 972	35 909	156 517	74 885	29 785	19 653	4 600	67 475	551 042
2010	165 306	36 761	160 632	76 271	30 403	20 106	4 711	68 661	563 101
2011	168 773	37 647	164 883	77 694	31 040	20 580	4 825	69 855	575 552
2012	172 374	38 565	169 280	79 153	31 696	21 077	4 942	71 054	588 401
2013	176 113	39 516	173 825	80 644	32 372	21 594	5 062	72 264	601 655
2014	179 987	40 499	178 510	82 170	33 068	22 131	5 187	73 487	615 309

(a) Historical rates in this table may differ from those in previous Reports, as new ABS Indigenous population estimates and projections have been used following the *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

(b) At 30 June.

(c) Total people may not add as a result of rounding.

(d) Based on series B figures.

(e) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.8.

Table AA.5

Table AA.5 Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
<b>Females</b>									
Speaks English only	66 734	14 225	55 560	24 041	10 900	8 217	1 826	9 917	191 520
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	397	139	4 749	3 362	1 241	22	48	11 230	21 188
Not well	13	10	658	430	238	–	–	2 547	3 896
Not at all	–	3	193	81	46	–	–	744	1 067
Not stated (b)	18	3	120	52	35	–	3	422	653
Total	428	155	5 720	3 925	1 560	22	51	14 943	26 804
Speaks other language (c)	668	418	1 366	294	128	62	27	467	3 437
Not stated (d)	2 200	599	2 246	1 460	521	160	39	1 967	9 195
<b>Total females</b>	<b>70 030</b>	<b>15 397</b>	<b>64 892</b>	<b>29 720</b>	<b>13 109</b>	<b>8 461</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>27 294</b>	<b>230 956</b>
<b>Males</b>									
Speaks English only	63 403	13 296	52 180	22 429	10 097	8 012	1 799	9 171	180 486
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	347	116	4 543	3 139	1 118	11	29	10 357	19 660
Not well	19	8	683	417	214	–	3	2 523	3 867
Not at all	–	3	200	89	26	–	–	753	1 071
Not stated (b)	12	3	100	46	36	–	–	397	594
Total	378	130	5 526	3 691	1 394	11	32	14 030	25 192
Speaks other language (c)	820	511	1 392	327	168	59	43	496	3 828
Not stated (d)	3 877	807	3 590	2 544	789	223	57	2 672	14 566
<b>Total males</b>	<b>68 478</b>	<b>14 744</b>	<b>62 688</b>	<b>28 991</b>	<b>12 448</b>	<b>8 305</b>	<b>1 931</b>	<b>26 369</b>	<b>224 072</b>
<b>All people</b>									
Speaks English only	130 137	27 521	107 740	46 470	20 997	16 229	3 625	19 088	372 006
Speaks an Indigenous language and speaks English									
Very well or well	744	255	9 292	6 501	2 359	33	77	21 587	40 848
Not well	32	18	1 341	847	452	–	3	5 070	7 763

Table AA.5

**Table AA.5 Language spoken at home by Indigenous people and proficiency in spoken English, by sex, 2006 (number)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (a)
Not at all	–	6	393	170	72	–	–	1 497	2 138
Not stated (b)	30	6	220	98	71	–	3	819	1 247
Total	806	285	11 246	7 616	2 954	33	83	28 973	51 996
Speaks other language (c)	1 488	929	2 758	621	296	121	70	963	7 265
Not stated (d)	6 077	1 406	5 836	4 004	1 310	383	96	4 639	23 761
<b>Total people</b>	<b>138 508</b>	<b>30 141</b>	<b>127 580</b>	<b>58 711</b>	<b>25 557</b>	<b>16 766</b>	<b>3 874</b>	<b>53 663</b>	<b>455 028</b>

(a) Includes other territories.

(b) Language (Census code = LANP) stated, proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) not stated.

(c) Includes inadequately described and non-verbal so described.

(d) Not stated — both language spoken at home (Census code = LANP) and proficiency in spoken English (Census code = ENGP) or just language spoken at home not stated.

Source : ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.9.



# Family and household

Table AA.6

Table AA.6 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Family										
	%	42.4	41.6	45.9	44.1	40.9	49.4	47.6	48.0	44.4
	%	22.4	26.9	21.8	18.4	21.0	28.5	25.8	17.0	21.8
	%	32.9	29.5	29.8	34.0	35.2	20.7	25.4	31.7	31.3
	%	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.5
	'000	<b>38.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>117.1</b>
People (d)										
	%	53.9	53.4	57.6	55.1	51.7	62.8	59.4	59.1	56.0
	%	13.8	17.1	12.8	10.7	12.8	18.0	15.9	9.3	13.0
	%	30.9	28.0	27.9	32.0	33.4	18.2	23.7	29.4	29.3
	%	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.1	2.2	1.7
	'000	<b>125.1</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>403.6</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Family										
	%	46.4	47.1	43.3	45.3	42.5	41.3	47.1	46.0	45.4
	%	36.3	35.9	39.6	38.8	40.1	40.9	36.3	37.9	37.5
	%	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.3	15.8	16.5	15.0	14.7	15.4
	%	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
	'000	<b>1 662.6</b>	<b>1 272.7</b>	<b>991.0</b>	<b>493.5</b>	<b>397.2</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>5 054.1</b>
People (d)										
	%	60.9	61.5	57.9	59.9	57.0	55.7	61.6	60.6	60.0
	%	24.2	23.9	27.1	26.3	27.8	28.5	24.5	25.4	25.3
	%	13.7	13.3	13.9	12.6	14.0	14.8	12.8	13.0	13.6

Table AA.6

Table AA.6 Families and people in families in occupied private dwellings by Indigenous status and family/household composition, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>4 938.5</b>	<b>3 790.3</b>	<b>2 866.5</b>	<b>1 429.5</b>	<b>1 131.4</b>	<b>345.1</b>	<b>242.1</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>14 837.4</b>
Total (includes Indigenous status not stated)										
Family										
Couple family with children	%	46.2	46.9	43.3	45.1	42.3	41.4	47.0	46.5	45.3
Couple family without children	%	36.0	35.9	39.1	38.3	40.0	40.5	36.2	32.6	37.2
One parent family	%	16.1	15.4	15.9	14.8	16.1	16.7	15.1	19.1	15.8
Other family	%	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>1 716.2</b>	<b>1 294.4</b>	<b>1 032.0</b>	<b>511.9</b>	<b>407.5</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>5 219.2</b>
People										
Couple family with children	%	60.5	61.3	57.7	59.6	56.7	55.8	61.4	60.0	59.7
Couple family without children	%	24.1	24.0	26.6	25.8	27.7	28.2	24.4	20.1	25.0
One parent family	%	14.2	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.4	15.0	13.0	18.5	14.0
Other family	%	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 105.8</b>	<b>3 852.3</b>	<b>3 002.7</b>	<b>1 490.9</b>	<b>1 162.4</b>	<b>365.7</b>	<b>247.1</b>	<b>138.4</b>	<b>15 367.0</b>

(a) An Indigenous family is a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

(b) Excludes family members who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

(c) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

(d) Includes members of an 'Indigenous' and 'Other' family who are of Indigenous, non-Indigenous or not stated status.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.13.

# **Income, education and employment**

Table AA.7

Table AA.7 People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous										
Nil income	%	8.1	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.2	8.2
\$1-\$149	%	9.0	9.0	7.6	7.5	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.6	8.4
\$150-\$249	%	22.2	17.9	21.5	26.7	25.6	21.7	14.0	41.2	24.8
\$250-\$399	%	15.6	15.3	15.6	14.0	15.7	17.2	11.7	13.8	15.2
\$400-\$599	%	13.7	14.5	15.4	11.0	12.1	16.3	9.7	6.4	12.9
\$600-\$799	%	7.8	9.1	8.8	6.4	7.1	9.2	9.0	3.7	7.5
\$800-\$999	%	4.6	5.6	5.0	3.9	4.3	5.8	11.2	2.5	4.5
\$1000-\$1299	%	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.3	4.1	10.6	2.0	3.6
\$1300-\$1599	%	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	6.1	0.8	1.6
\$1600-\$1999	%	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	4.1	0.4	0.8
\$2000 or more	%	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.3	0.9
Not stated	%	11.6	11.5	10.7	15.2	12.3	6.3	5.2	12.0	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>283.9</b>
Non-Indigenous										
Nil income	%	8.2	7.9	6.6	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.1	5.8	7.5
\$1-\$149	%	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	6.7	4.9	7.2
\$150-\$249	%	14.6	14.5	13.8	12.8	16.3	18.1	8.7	7.4	14.3
\$250-\$399	%	13.4	13.2	13.9	13.0	15.1	16.6	9.3	8.3	13.5
\$400-\$599	%	13.7	14.2	15.7	13.7	15.2	15.8	11.3	13.3	14.3
\$600-\$799	%	10.7	11.2	12.1	11.2	11.9	11.5	10.4	14.7	11.3
\$800-\$999	%	8.0	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.6	10.7	12.5	8.4
\$1000-\$1299	%	7.9	8.0	8.4	9.1	7.7	7.2	13.3	13.6	8.2
\$1300-\$1599	%	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.1	3.7	3.2	8.9	7.9	4.5
\$1600-\$1999	%	2.9	2.4	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.4	5.9	3.9	2.7
\$2000 or more	%	4.3	3.5	3.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	6.2	4.1	3.7
Not stated	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.4	3.6	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>4 850.4</b>	<b>3 747.9</b>	<b>2 841.1</b>	<b>1 425.0</b>	<b>1 160.9</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>247.3</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>14 725.2</b>
Total (including Indigenous status not stated)										
Nil income	%	7.8	7.6	6.4	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	7.2
\$1-\$149	%	6.7	7.5	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.4	6.9
\$150-\$249	%	14.1	14.0	13.4	12.5	16.0	17.7	8.5	15.0	13.9
\$250-\$399	%	12.8	12.7	13.3	12.3	14.7	16.1	9.0	9.0	13.0
\$400-\$599	%	13.0	13.6	14.9	12.9	14.7	15.3	10.9	10.6	13.6
\$600-\$799	%	10.1	10.6	11.4	10.5	11.3	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.6
\$800-\$999	%	7.5	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.2	10.3	9.1	7.9
\$1000-\$1299	%	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	12.7	9.7	7.7
\$1300-\$1599	%	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	8.5	5.5	4.2
\$1600-\$1999	%	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.3	5.6	2.7	2.5
\$2000 or more	%	4.1	3.3	2.9	4.1	2.2	1.6	5.9	2.9	3.5
Not stated	%	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.6	7.4	7.3	6.2	13.2	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>'000</b>	<b>5 250.3</b>	<b>3 982.0</b>	<b>3 098.0</b>	<b>1 562.7</b>	<b>1 233.5</b>	<b>382.5</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>15 918.1</b>

**Table AA.7 People aged 15 years and over by weekly individual income and Indigenous status, 2006**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
-------------	------------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------	------------	------------	-----------	-----------------

(a) Includes other territories.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.17.

Table AA.8

**Table AA.8 Highest level of schooling completed by people aged 15 years and over (excluding people still attending secondary school), 2006 ('000)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (a)</i>
Indigenous (b)									
Year 8 or below (c)	10.9	2.4	10.2	5.2	2.4	0.9	0.2	13.1	45.3
Year 9	13.1	2.3	7.4	3.5	1.6	1.3	0.2	4.0	33.5
Year 10	24.9	4.1	20.6	10.7	3.6	4.0	0.6	5.3	73.9
Year 11	5.8	2.5	7.2	4.2	2.8	1.0	0.2	2.9	26.6
Year 12	15.5	4.2	19.3	5.9	2.7	2.0	1.0	2.9	53.5
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>265.8</b>
Non-Indigenous									
Year 8 or below (c)	375.6	354.6	227.8	79.4	103.5	25.9	9.2	4.8	1 181.1
Year 9	345.6	241.6	150.9	71.8	67.2	32.8	8.3	4.8	923.0
Year 10	1 252.4	568.4	766.9	356.4	205.7	117.1	39.7	21.4	3 328.4
Year 11	245.7	493.6	207.1	147.4	217.5	27.9	11.5	14.0	1 364.9
Year 12	2 166.6	1 716.5	1 238.5	645.5	460.6	115.8	160.1	45.0	6 549.1
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>4 633.1</b>	<b>3 568.5</b>	<b>2 726.1</b>	<b>1 369.5</b>	<b>1 109.9</b>	<b>339.2</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>14 076.6</b>
Not stated									
Year 8 or below (c)	7.7	7.9	4.7	1.9	2.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	25.8
Year 9	4.9	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	13.6
Year 10	13.4	6.8	7.2	3.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	35.5
Year 11	2.8	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	13.2
Year 12	18.6	15.5	9.1	5.3	3.7	1.0	0.9	0.3	54.5
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>311.1</b>	<b>212.3</b>	<b>177.5</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>899.2</b>
Total									
Year 8 or below (c)	394.3	364.8	242.7	86.5	108.5	27.5	9.5	18.0	1 252.2
Year 9	363.6	247.6	160.3	76.6	70.0	34.6	8.6	8.9	970.1
Year 10	1 290.7	579.3	794.7	371.0	211.7	122.4	40.7	27.0	3 437.9
Year 11	254.3	500.8	216.3	153.0	222.2	29.2	11.8	17.0	1 404.7
Year 12	2 200.7	1 736.2	1 266.9	656.7	467.0	118.8	162.0	48.3	6 657.1
<b>Total (d)</b>	<b>5 023.8</b>	<b>3 798.5</b>	<b>2 976.1</b>	<b>1 504.3</b>	<b>1 180.7</b>	<b>367.0</b>	<b>249.6</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>15 241.6</b>

(a) Includes 'Other Territories'.

(b) Includes 'Aboriginal', 'Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'.

(c) Includes people who have never been to school.

(d) Includes people who did not state their highest year of school completed.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.20.

Table AA.9

Table AA.9 **Type of educational institution attending by Indigenous status, 2006 ('000) (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (b)
<b>Indigenous</b>									
Pre-school	4.0	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	11.4
Infants/primary	22.3	4.6	20.7	9.0	4.3	2.8	0.6	7.4	71.7
Secondary	13.6	2.9	11.6	4.6	2.1	1.7	0.4	2.9	39.7
TAFE (c)	4.2	0.9	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	10.4
University	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	7.1
Other	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	–	0.3	2.5
Not stated	13.8	3.2	12.2	7.5	2.8	1.2	0.2	8.7	49.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>192.4</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>									
Pre-school	108.0	76.0	54.5	25.3	17.6	3.7	4.1	1.8	291.1
Infants/primary	514.2	388.9	322.0	158.2	133.1	40.2	25.9	12.1	1 594.8
Secondary	417.6	325.3	222.0	110.2	84.1	27.8	22.3	7.0	1 216.3
TAFE (c)	154.7	100.1	65.2	39.3	31.7	11.7	8.4	1.8	412.9
University	234.9	196.8	135.0	71.8	53.0	13.8	22.4	5.3	733.0
Other	41.2	36.6	21.6	9.6	9.5	2.2	2.6	0.9	124.0
Not stated	241.2	188.5	132.7	68.2	52.2	18.7	7.5	4.0	713.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 711.7</b>	<b>1 312.2</b>	<b>952.9</b>	<b>482.6</b>	<b>381.2</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>5 085.4</b>
<b>All people (d)</b>									
Pre-school	114.0	78.1	58.7	27.2	18.6	4.0	4.3	2.8	307.8
Infants/primary	547.1	401.1	348.5	169.9	139.5	43.8	26.9	19.7	1 696.8
Secondary	438.2	333.6	236.7	116.4	87.3	29.9	23.0	10.0	1 275.1
TAFE (c)	160.8	102.3	68.1	40.8	32.7	12.4	8.6	2.2	428.0
University	239.0	199.0	137.8	73.1	53.7	14.2	22.7	5.8	745.5
Other	42.4	37.3	22.5	9.9	9.7	2.3	2.6	1.2	128.0
Not stated	558.3	391.6	323.5	178.2	105.8	36.0	19.7	27.0	1 640.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 099.9</b>	<b>1 543.0</b>	<b>1 196.0</b>	<b>615.4</b>	<b>447.4</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>107.9</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>6 221.5</b>

(a) Totals may not add as a result of rounding.

(b) Includes other territories.

(c) Includes 'Technical and Further Educational Institution (including TAFE colleges)'.  
– Nil or rounded to zero.

(d) Includes Indigenous status not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2007, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Cat. no. 2068.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.21.



# **General economic indicators**

Table AA.10

**Table AA.10 Gross State Product, 2003-04 to 2007-08, (2007-08 dollars) (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>
Gross state product										
2003-04	\$m	337 610	255 202	172 190	109 983	70 340	19 554	21 078	12 087	998 044
2004-05	\$m	343 584	257 290	182 603	117 310	70 408	20 157	21 518	13 006	1 025 877
2005-06	\$m	344 660	257 864	194 957	131 283	71 154	20 570	21 828	13 857	1 056 172
2006-07	\$m	349 837	258 288	204 284	147 566	72 589	22 013	22 532	15 129	1 092 239
2007-08	\$m	359 883	267 966	214 027	156 752	73 262	21 300	23 365	15 617	1 132 172
Proportion of national gross domestic product										
2003-04	%	33.8	25.6	17.3	11.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	100.0
2004-05	%	33.5	25.1	17.8	11.4	6.9	2.0	2.1	1.3	100.0
2005-06	%	32.6	24.4	18.5	12.4	6.7	1.9	2.1	1.3	100.0
2006-07	%	32.0	23.6	18.7	13.5	6.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	100.0
2007-08	%	31.8	23.7	18.9	13.8	6.5	1.9	2.1	1.4	100.0
Growth on previous year										
2003-04	%	3.1	3.8	6.9	2.5	3.1	7.4	4.2	2.3	3.9
2004-05	%	1.8	0.8	6.0	6.7	0.1	3.1	2.1	7.6	2.8
2005-06	%	0.3	0.2	6.8	11.9	1.1	2.1	1.4	6.5	3.0
2006-07	%	1.5	0.2	4.8	12.4	2.0	7.0	3.2	9.2	3.4
2007-08	%	2.9	3.7	4.8	6.2	0.9	-3.2	3.7	3.2	3.7
Gross state product per person										
2003-04	\$	50 399	51 657	44 725	55 974	45 935	40 702	65 127	60 696	49 931
2004-05	\$	50 993	51 430	46 327	58 773	45 703	41 621	66 016	64 254	50 706
2005-06	\$	50 689	50 818	48 309	64 505	45 775	42 134	66 081	66 885	51 459
2006-07	\$	50 970	50 143	49 611	71 015	46 222	44 806	67 423	71 723	52 468
2007-08	\$	51 880	51 205	50 727	73 683	46 171	42 994	69 043	72 324	53 523

(a) The ABS introduced GSP (P) estimates in 2006-07 which resulted in alternative measures of GSP. The data reported are GSP (A) estimates and are measured as the average of the GSP Production (P) and GSP Income/Expenditure (I/E) volume estimates.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2008 and previous years, *Australian National Accounts, State Accounts, 2007-08*, Cat. no. 5220.0, Canberra; Review calculations based on ABS 2009, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; table AA.11; 2010 Report, table AA.25.

**Table AA.11 Gross Domestic Product price deflator (index) (a)**

	<i>GDP price deflator</i>				
	<i>2004-05=100</i>	<i>2005-06=100</i>	<i>2006-07=100</i>	<i>2007-08=100</i>	<i>2008-09=100</i>
1999-2000	83.9	80.1	76.6	73.4	69.8
2000-01	88.0	84.0	80.3	76.9	73.2
2001-02	90.5	86.4	82.6	79.1	75.3
2002-03	93.1	88.9	85.0	81.4	77.5
2003-04	96.4	92.1	88.0	84.3	80.2
2004-05	100.0	95.5	91.3	87.5	83.2
2005-06	104.7	100.0	95.6	91.6	87.1
2006-07	109.5	104.6	100.0	95.8	91.2
2007-08	114.3	109.2	104.4	100.0	95.2
2008-09	120.2	114.7	109.7	105.1	100.0

(a) Data are sourced from table 32, Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product, Chain volume measures and current prices, Annual (Series ID A2304682C) in ABS 2009. See the 'Statistical concepts used in the Report' section of the Statistical appendix for information on how these gross domestic product deflators were calculated using data from that source.

Source: Review calculations based on ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2009, *Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product, June 2009*, Cat. no. 5206.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.26.

# Statistical concepts

Table AA.12

Table AA.12 Age standardisation of data using the direct method

Age groups	Step 1					
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		
	Population	People with severe/profound limitations	Age-specific severe/profound limitations	Population	People with severe/profound limitations	Age-specific severe/profound limitations
	C1	C2	C3 = C2/C1*100	C4	C5	C6 = C5/C4*100
18 to 24	1 869 200	34 200	1.8	54 400	2 800	5.1
25 to 29	1 389 700	24 700	1.8	36 300	1 600	4.4
30 to 34	1 458 500	37 100	2.5	34 800	2 800	8.0
35 to 39	1 432 000	43 900	3.1	31 200	1 600	5.1
40 to 44	1 475 000	70 200	4.8	26 600	2 800	10.5
45 to 49	1 366 300	43 800	3.2	20 600	2 000	9.7
50 to 54	1 263 900	47 900	3.8	17 700	3 000	16.9
55 to 59	1 060 700	63 500	6.0	12 400	1 400	11.3
60 to 64	816 400	49 700	6.1	7 000	1 100	15.7
65 or over	2 222 200	283 400	12.8	12 900	3 200	24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 353 900</b>	<b>698 400</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>253 900</b>	<b>22 300</b>	<b>8.8</b>

Table AA.12

Table AA.12 Age standardisation of data using the direct method

Age groups	Step 2		Step 3		Rate ratio Indigenous/non- Indigenous	
	Standard population	Non-Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Indigenous expected number of 'events'	Non-Indigenous age standardised rate		Indigenous age standardised rate
	C7	C8 = C7*C3/100	C9 = C7*C6/100	C10 = $\sum C8/\sum C7*100$	C11 = $\sum C9/\sum C7*100$	C12 = C11/C10
18 to 24	1 844 162	33 742	94 920			
25 to 29	1 407 081	25 009	62 020			
30 to 34	1 466 615	37 306	118 004			
35 to 39	1 492 204	45 746	76 523			
40 to 44	1 479 257	70 403	155 711			
45 to 49	1 358 594	43 553	131 902			
50 to 54	1 300 777	49 298	220 471			
55 to 59	1 008 799	60 393	113 897			
60 to 64	822 024	50 042	129 175			
65 or over	2 435 534	310 607	604 163			
<b>Total</b>	<b>14 615 047</b>	<b>726 098</b>	<b>1 706 787</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2006, 'Potential Population' — Updating the Indigenous Factor in Disability Services Performance Indicator Denominators, Welfare Working Paper Series Number 50, Cat. no. DIS 45, Canberra; ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2008, Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2007, Cat. no. 3201.0, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.27.

Table AA.13

Table AA.13 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
C — Observed number of imprisonments									
Indigenous	2 008	236	1 451	1 588	412	70	21	720	6 505
Non-Indigenous	7 267	3 930	4 040	2 215	1 443	469	160	155	19 679
R — Standard population imprisonment rate (per 100 000)	153.2	153.2	150.7	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
pi — Study populations									
Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	6 541	1 460	9 773	3 246	1 241	914	196	2 581	25 952
20–24 years	14 176	3 183	13 521	7 446	2 941	1 931	452	6 193	49 843
25–29 years	10 653	2 519	10 840	5 956	2 252	1 407	358	5 525	39 510
30–34 years	9 371	2 191	10 036	5 050	2 066	1 065	350	4 948	35 077
35–39 years	10 188	2 335	10 074	5 172	2 005	1 145	340	4 771	36 030
40–44 years	8 599	1 955	8 189	4 373	1 709	1 055	293	3 750	29 923
45–54 years	13 724	2 914	12 196	6 665	2 634	1 852	404	5 366	45 755
55+ years	12 187	2 536	10 343	5 733	2 255	1 480	251	4 765	39 550
<b>Total</b>	<b>85 439</b>	<b>19 093</b>	<b>84 972</b>	<b>43 641</b>	<b>17 103</b>	<b>10 849</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>37 899</b>	<b>301 640</b>
Non-Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	180 194	143 317	166 645	57 300	41 754	12 395	10 539	3 843	615 987
20–24 years	463 309	374 430	287 625	146 914	107 652	29 445	29 191	11 655	1 450 221
25–29 years	472 093	368 995	280 354	141 421	98 380	26 809	28 387	13 087	1 429 526
30–34 years	476 046	367 820	280 322	141 251	97 734	27 610	25 614	13 245	1 429 642
35–39 years	499 251	397 916	305 448	156 460	110 513	32 650	26 098	13 360	1 541 696
40–44 years	480 492	376 440	294 009	153 356	111 738	32 838	24 159	12 563	1 485 595
45–54 years	941 244	715 564	568 926	295 145	223 777	70 680	46 916	24 254	2 886 506
55+ years	1 713 479	1 284 272	985 918	485 295	431 531	134 947	70 226	25 677	5 131 345
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 226 108</b>	<b>4 028 754</b>	<b>3 169 247</b>	<b>1 577 142</b>	<b>1 223 079</b>	<b>367 374</b>	<b>261 130</b>	<b>117 684</b>	<b>15 970 518</b>

Table AA.13

Table AA.13 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
<b>Step 1: Calculate Ri</b>									
Ri — Standard population age-specific imprisonment rates (30 June 2001)									
17–20 years									124.6
18–20 years									179.4
20–24 years									359.4
25–29 years									345.2
30–34 years									271.8
35–39 years									193.6
40–44 years									131.6
45–54 years									77.3
55+ years									23.5

**Step 2: p<sup>i</sup>\*R<sub>i</sub>**

Indigenous										
17/18–20 years	11.7	2.6	12.2	5.8	2.2	1.6	0.4	4.6	46.6	
20–24 years	51.0	11.4	48.6	26.8	10.6	6.9	1.6	22.3	179.2	
25–29 years	36.8	8.7	37.4	20.6	7.8	4.9	1.2	19.1	136.4	
30–34 years	25.5	6.0	27.3	13.7	5.6	2.9	1.0	13.4	95.3	
35–39 years	19.7	4.5	19.5	10.0	3.9	2.2	0.7	9.2	69.8	
40–44 years	11.3	2.6	10.8	5.8	2.2	1.4	0.4	4.9	39.4	
45–54 years	10.6	2.3	9.4	5.2	2.0	1.4	0.3	4.1	35.4	
55+ years	2.9	0.6	2.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.1	9.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>611</b>	



Table AA.13

Table AA.13 Age standardisation of data using the indirect method (a), (b)

Variable	NSW (c)	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Non-Indigenous									
17/18–20 years	323.3	257.1	207.7	102.8	74.9	22.2	18.9	6.9	1 105.1
20–24 years	1 665.3	1 345.9	1 033.9	528.1	387.0	105.8	104.9	41.9	5 212.8
25–29 years	1 629.4	1 273.6	967.6	488.1	339.6	92.5	98.0	45.2	4 934.0
30–34 years	1 294.0	999.8	762.0	383.9	265.7	75.0	69.6	36.0	3 886.0
35–39 years	966.7	770.5	591.5	303.0	214.0	63.2	50.5	25.9	2 985.3
40–44 years	632.5	495.5	387.0	201.9	147.1	43.2	31.8	16.5	1 955.6
45–54 years	727.8	553.3	439.9	228.2	173.0	54.7	36.3	18.8	2 232.0
55+ years	402.5	301.6	231.6	114.0	101.4	31.7	16.5	6.0	1 205.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 642</b>	<b>5 997</b>	<b>4 621</b>	<b>2 350</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>23 516</b>
<b>Step 3: <math>C/\sum p_i^*R_i</math></b>									
Indigenous	11.9	6.1	8.7	17.8	11.8	3.2	3.7	9.1	10.6
Non-Indigenous	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
<b>Step 4: Result step 3*R</b>									
<b>Age standardised rate</b>									
<b>Indigenous</b>	<b>1 815.6</b>	<b>935.8</b>	<b>1 304.2</b>	<b>2 728.4</b>	<b>1 809.3</b>	<b>496.8</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>1 398.1</b>	<b>1 630.4</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>128.2</b>
<b>Rate ratio (d)</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>12.7</b>

(a) Rates are based on the indirect standardisation method, applying age-group imprisonment rates derived from Prison Census data.

(b) Rates are based on the daily average prisoner, periodic detainee or offender populations supplied by states and territories, calculated against adult population figures at December 2007 for people aged 17 years or over for Queensland and for people aged 18 or over in all other jurisdictions, reflecting the age at which people are remanded or sentenced to adult custody. (Source: ABS National Centre for Crime and Justice Statistics).

(c) NSW figures exclude ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. ACT data are presented as total prisoners.

(d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the Indigenous age standardised rate by the non-Indigenous age standardised rate.

Source: ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) unpublished, *Australian Demographic Statistics, December 2007*, Cat. no. 3101.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *Experimental Projections Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population*, Cat. no. 3231.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra; State and Territory governments (unpublished); SCRGPSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2009, *Report on Government Services 2009*, table 8A.1, Canberra; 2010 Report, table AA.28.