
E Health sector summary

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Attachment tables

Attachment tables are identified in references throughout this Indigenous Compendium by an 'A' prefix (for example, in this sector summary, table EA.1). As the data are directly sourced from the 2012 Report, the Compendium also notes where the original table, figure or text in the 2012 Report can be found. For example, where the Compendium refers to '2012 Report, p. E.1', this is page 1 of the Health sector summary of the 2012 Report, and '2012 Report, table EA.1' is table 1 of attachment EA of the 2012 Report. A full list of attachment tables referred to in the Compendium is provided at the end of this chapter, and the attachment tables are available from the Review website at www.pc.gov.au/gsp.

The Health sector summary in the *Report on Government Services 2012* (2012 Report) provides contextual and cross-sector information relating to health services in Australia. Data are reported for Indigenous people for a subset of the performance indicators reported in that sector summary — those data are compiled and presented here.

This sector summary provides an introduction to the Public hospitals (chapter 10), Primary and community health (chapter 11), and Mental health management (chapter 12) chapters of this Report. It provides an overview of the health sector, presenting both contextual information and high level performance information.

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

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

Indigenous data in the Health sector summary

The Health sector summary in the 2012 Report contains the following information on Indigenous people:

- an overview of health, data quality and government expenditure on health services in 2009-10
- health workforce, 2006, 2009
- self-assessed health, 2004-05

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- health risk factors, 2004-05, 2007-08
 - incidents of selected cancers, 2008
 - mortality rates, 2005–2009
 - infant mortality rates, 2006-2010, 2008-2010
 - child mortality rates, 2006-10
 - causes of death, 2005–2009
 - life expectancy, 2005–2007
 - median age at death, 2010
 - potentially avoidable deaths, 2005-2009
 - birthweight of babies, 2009.

Policy context

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

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

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

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

Social and economic factors affecting demand for services

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

It has been well documented that people who experience social and economic disadvantage are at risk of negative health outcomes. Compared with those who have social and economic advantages, disadvantaged Australians are more likely to have shorter lives (AIHW 2010). Those who are disadvantaged tend to have greater health risks such as smoking more and higher rates of obesity (SCRGSP 2009). Burden-of-disease studies indicate greater burden among people who are relatively disadvantaged in society (Begg et al. 2007). Those who are disadvantaged are more likely to report their health as fair or poor than those that do not suffer the same disadvantage as measured by the Socio Economic Indexes for Areas (2012 Report, table EA.23).

Indigenous people are generally less healthy than other Australians, die at much younger ages, and have more disability and a lower quality of life (AIHW 2010 and tables EA.40, EA.49 and EA.50). Many Indigenous Australians live in conditions of social and economic disadvantage. Indigenous people have low employment and income levels when compared to non-Indigenous people (see statistical appendix tables AA.2, AA.10, AA.11, and AA.26 to AA.27, and SCRGSP 2011). Indigenous people have relatively high rates for many health risk factors and are more likely to smoke and to consume alcohol at risky levels (ABS 2006a and SCRGSP 2011). Indigenous people are more likely to live in inadequate and overcrowded housing (SCRGSP 2011) and in remote areas with more limited access to health services. In 2006, 51 992 Indigenous people were living in discrete Indigenous communities that were 100 kilometres or more from the nearest hospital (ABS 2007).

Service-sector objectives

Government involvement in health services is predicated on the desire to improve the health of all Australians and to ensure equity of access and the sustainability of the Australian health system. Box E.1 presents the overall objectives of the health system as summarised for this Report, which are consistent with the objectives outlined in the National Healthcare Agreement (MCFFR 2011). Governments provide a variety of services in different settings to fulfil these objectives.

Box E.1 Overall objectives of the health system

Government involvement in the health system is aimed at efficiently and effectively protecting and restoring the health of the community by ensuring Australians:

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

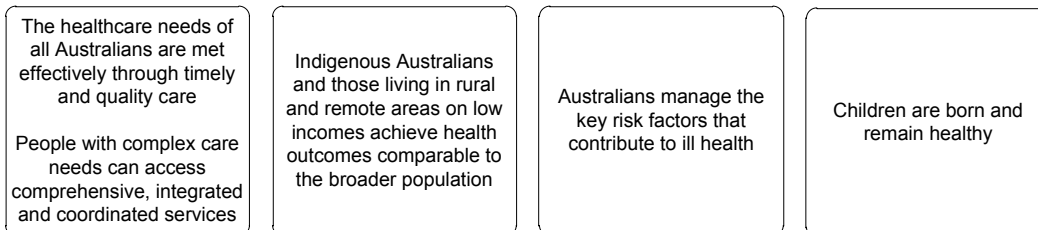
Sector performance indicator framework

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

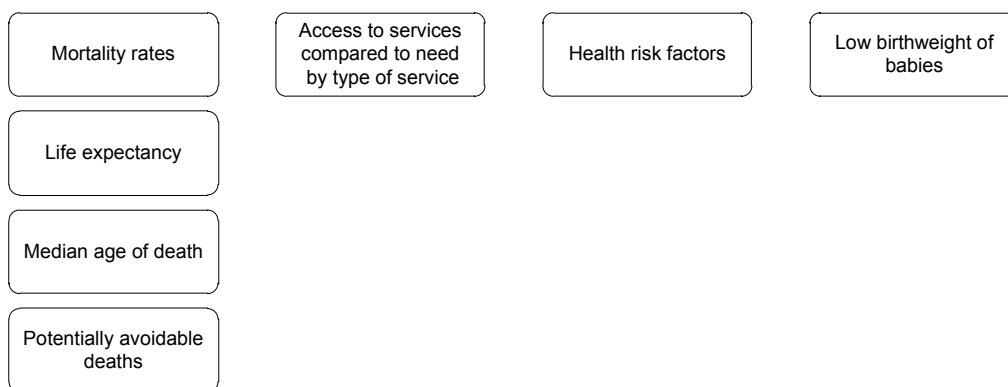
- Sector objectives — four sector objectives are a précis of the key objectives of the health system and reflect the outcomes in the NHA (box E.1).
- Sector-wide indicators — seven sector-wide indicators relate to the overarching service sector objectives identified in the NHA.

Figure E.1 Health services sector performance indicator framework

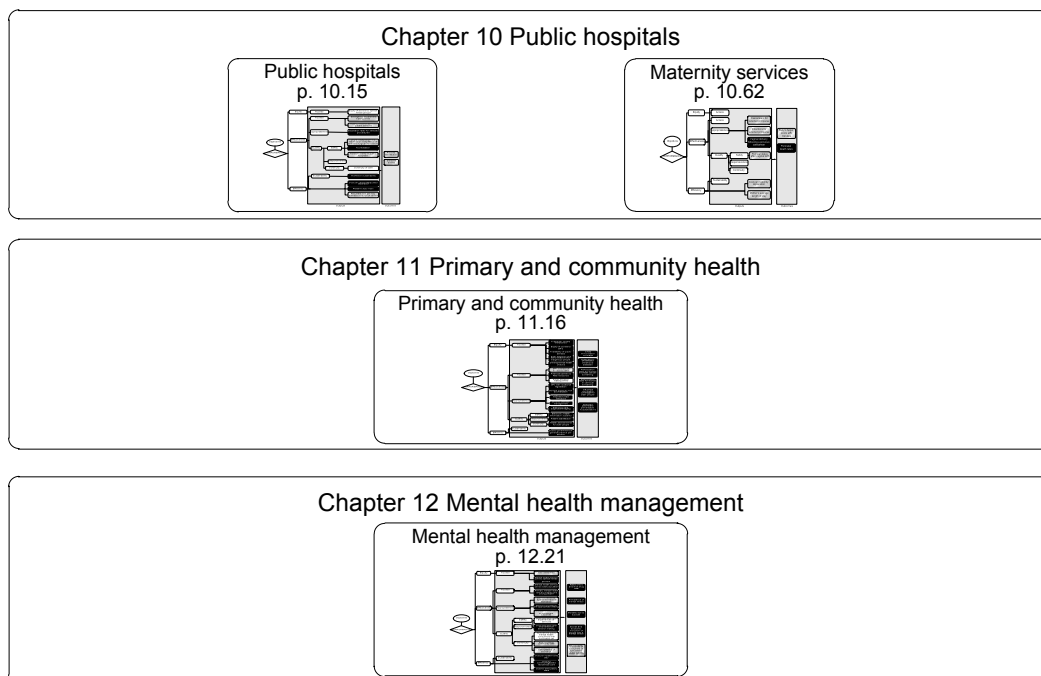
Sector objectives



Sector-wide indicators



Service-specific performance indicator frameworks



Source: 2012 Report, figure E.6, p. E.11.

Sector-wide performance indicators

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

Mortality rates

‘Mortality rates’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that the healthcare needs of all Australians are met effectively through timely and quality care and people with complex care needs can access comprehensive, integrated and coordinated services (box E.2).

Box E.2 Mortality rates

‘Mortality rates’ is defined by the following four measures:

- ‘mortality rate’ defined as age standardised mortality per 1000 people
- ‘infant mortality rate’ 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
- ‘child mortality rate’ defined as the number of deaths of children between one and four years of age in a calendar year per 100 000 children between one and four years of age
- ‘mortality rates by major cause of death’ age standardised per 100 000 people.

Where possible, data are presented for Indigenous people as well as the Australian population as a whole.

A low or decreasing mortality rate is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

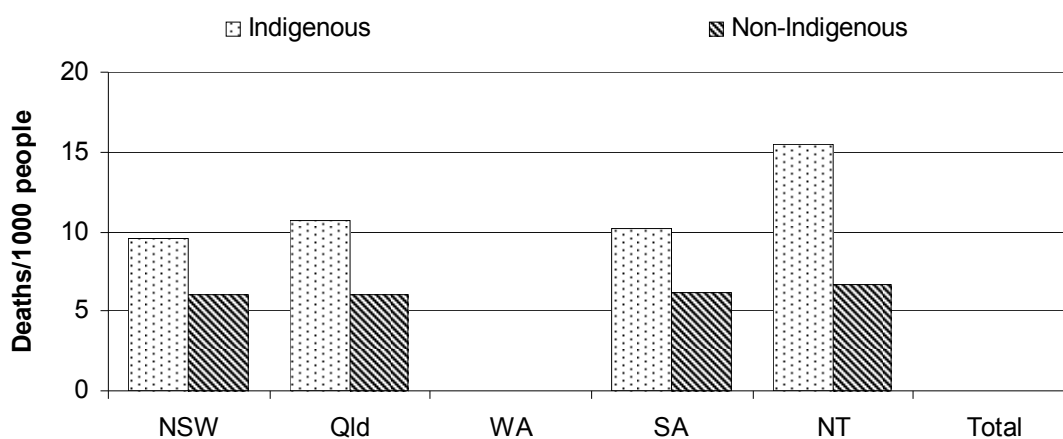
Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

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

Due to the relatively small number of Indigenous deaths and the consequent volatility in annual mortality rates, data are presented for the five year period 2005–2009. To improve the comparability of age-related mortality rates, age standardisation methods have been used for both the Indigenous and total population rates.

NSW, Queensland, WA, and the NT are currently generally considered to have the best coverage of death registrations for Indigenous people (ABS 2009a).¹ For these four jurisdictions and SA 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 2005–2009 (figure E.2 and table EA.40). Due to identification completeness issues, mortality rates presented here are likely to be under-estimates of the true mortality of Indigenous Australians (ABS and AIHW 2008).

Figure E.2 Mortality rates, age standardised, by Indigenous status, five year average, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Deaths are based on year of registration of death. ^b Deaths per 1000 population. Standardised death rates use total people in the 2001 Australian population as the standard population. ^c Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information. ^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 Total: Includes NSW, Qld, SA, WA, and NT combined, based on state or territory of usual residence. Vic, Tas and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

Source: ABS (2010) *Deaths Australia, 2009*; table EA.40; 2012 Report, figure E.13, p. E.13.

¹ 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.

Infant and child mortality rates

Infant and child mortality rates are presented as an average over three years to reduce the volatility inherent in the annual rates due to small numbers of deaths and annual fluctuations.

For WA, SA and the NT, longer-term trends suggest that the mortality rate for Indigenous infants decreased by 48 per cent between 1991 and 2009 (SCRGSP 2011). Despite this significant improvement, infant mortality rates for Indigenous children are still markedly higher than for non-Indigenous children in Australia.

For the period 2006–2010, the average infant mortality rate for Indigenous infants was higher than for non-Indigenous infants in the jurisdictions (NSW, Queensland, SA and NT) for which there were data available (table EA.43). For the same period, the average child mortality rate for Indigenous children was also higher for these jurisdictions (table EA.44). The combined infant and child average mortality rate for Indigenous infants and children was 157.4, 224.3, 184.1 and 322.2 deaths per 100 000 of the infant and child population in NSW, Queensland, SA and NT respectively. This compared with 100.9, 116.7, 87.4 and 95.9 deaths per 100 000 of the infant and child population for non-Indigenous infants and children (table EA.45).

Major causes of death

In the jurisdictions for which age standardised death rates are available by Indigenous status (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT), death rates were significantly higher for Indigenous Australians than for non-Indigenous Australians in 2005–09. For these jurisdictions the leading age-standardised cause of death for Indigenous people was circulatory diseases followed by neoplasms (cancer) (table EA.47).

Compared to non-Indigenous people, Indigenous people died at higher rates from endocrine diseases, metabolic and nutritional disorders, kidney diseases, digestive diseases, and infectious and parasitic diseases (tables E.1 and EA.47).

Table E.1 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death (deaths per 100 000 people), by Indigenous status, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}

	NSW		Qld		WA		SA		NT	
Indigenous rate compared to non-Indigenous rate	Rate difference	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Rate ratio	Rate difference	Rate ratio
Circulatory diseases	142.6	1.7	122.3	1.6	np	np	104.0	1.5	205.7	2.2
Cancer	39.9	1.2	57.0	1.3	np	np	14.5	1.1	72.2	1.4
External causes	18.4	1.5	30.7	1.8	np	np	70.2	2.9	74.9	2.2
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders	34.2	2.7	113.1	6.0	np	np	52.6	3.2	170.7	6.7
Respiratory diseases	48.9	2.0	43.2	1.9	np	np	53.1	2.1	92.8	2.5
Digestive diseases	25.8	2.3	36.2	2.8	np	np	29.0	2.4	68.3	3.7
Conditions originating in perinatal period	11.5	2.0	22.7	3.2	np	np	np	np	65.9	5.7
Nervous system diseases	1.4	1.4	3.4	2.1	np	np	np	np	6.9	3.6
Kidney diseases	8.4	1.8	15.4	3.3	np	np	np	np	33.3	3.6
Infectious and parasitic diseases	0.1	1.0	-4.2	0.8	np	np	16.9	1.7	9.5	1.5
Other causes ^h	20.7	1.5	26.0	1.6	np	np	40.7	2.0	74.5	2.4
All causes	352.0	1.6	465.9	1.8	np	np	411.2	1.7	874.8	2.3

^a Age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b Rate ratio is the age-standardised Indigenous rate divided by the age-standardised non-Indigenous rate. ^c Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous 'all causes' mortality rate. ^d Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis. ^e Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year. ^f Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ^g Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information. ^h 'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table. **np** not published

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death Australia, 2009*, Cat. No. 3301.0; table EA.47; 2012 Report, table E.2, p. E.17.

Life expectancy

'Life expectancy' is an indicator of governments' objective that the key healthcare needs of all Australians are met effectively through timely and quality care and people with complex care needs can access comprehensive, integrated and coordinated services (box E.3).

Box E.3 Life expectancy

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

A high or increasing life expectancy is desirable.

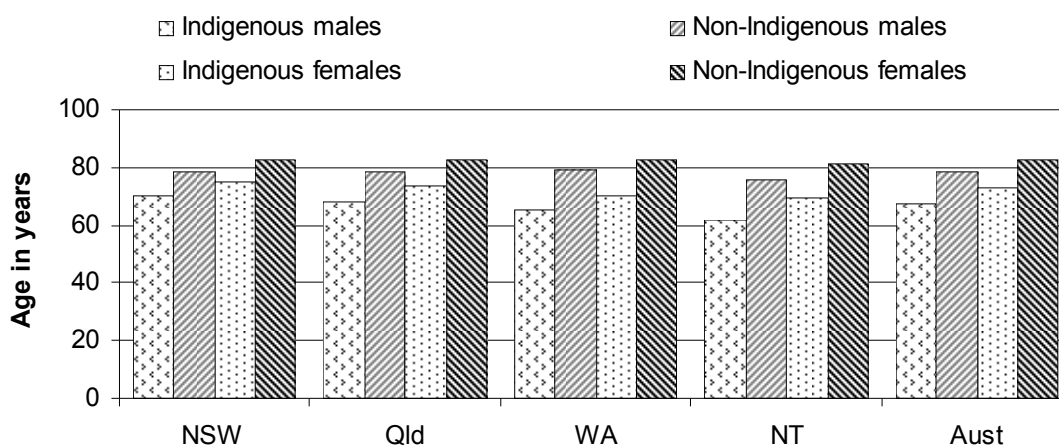
Most components of the health system can influence life expectancy, although there can be decades between the action and the effect. Factors external to the health system also have a strong influence on life expectancy.

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

The life expectancies of Indigenous Australians are considerably lower than those of non-Indigenous Australians. ABS experimental estimates indicate a life expectancy at birth of 67.2 years for Indigenous males and 72.9 years for Indigenous females born from 2005 to 2007. In the same time period, life expectancy at birth for non-Indigenous males was 78.7 years and for non-Indigenous females was 82.6 years (figure E.3 and table EA.49).

Figure E.3 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex, 2005–2007 (years)**^{a, b, c}



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

Source: ABS (2009) *Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2005–2007*, Australia, Cat. no. 3302, Canberra; table EA.49; 2012 Report, figure E.13, p. E.13.

Median age at death

'Median age at death' is an indicator of governments' objective that the key healthcare needs of all Australians are met effectively through timely and quality care and people with complex care needs can access comprehensive, integrated and coordinated services (box E.4).

Box E.4 Median age at death

'Median age at death' is defined as the age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.

A high or increasing median age at death is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

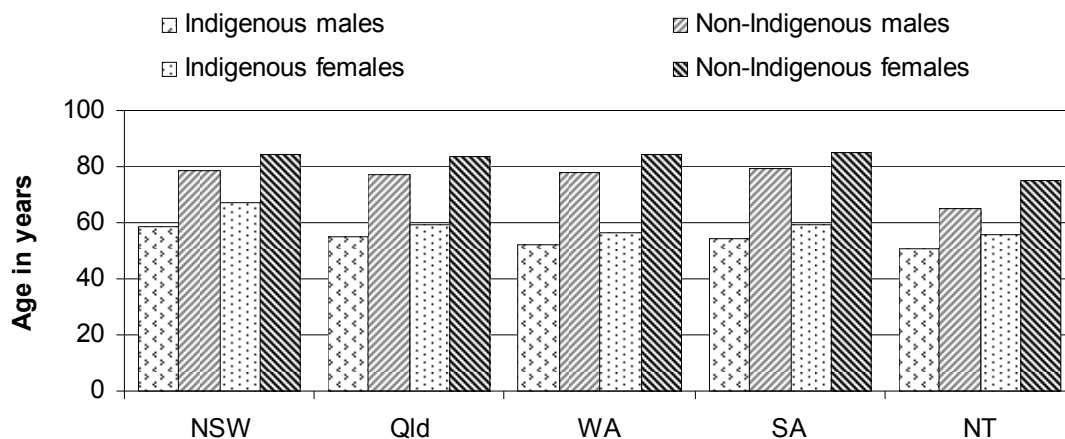
Comparisons of the median age at death for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are affected by different age structures in the populations and by differences in the extent of identification of Indigenous deaths across jurisdictions and across age groups. Identification of Indigenous status for infant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

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

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

The median age at death in 2010 was 78.3 years of age for Australian males and 84.3 years of age for Australian females (table EA.50). In the jurisdictions for which data were available for Indigenous people, the median age at death for male Indigenous Australians was between 50.8 and 58.3 years of age. The median age at death for female Indigenous Australians was between 55.4 and 67.1 years of age (figure E.4 and table EA.50).

Figure E.4 **Median age at death, by sex and Indigenous status, 2010^{a, b}**



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

Source: ABS (2011a) *Deaths Australia, 2010*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra; table EA.50; 2012 Report, figure E.12, p. E.21.

Potentially avoidable deaths

‘Potentially avoidable deaths’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that the healthcare needs of all Australians are met effectively through timely and quality care and people with complex care needs can access comprehensive, integrated and coordinated services (box E.5). Avoidable deaths reflect the effectiveness of current and past preventative health activities.

Box E.5 Potentially avoidable deaths

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

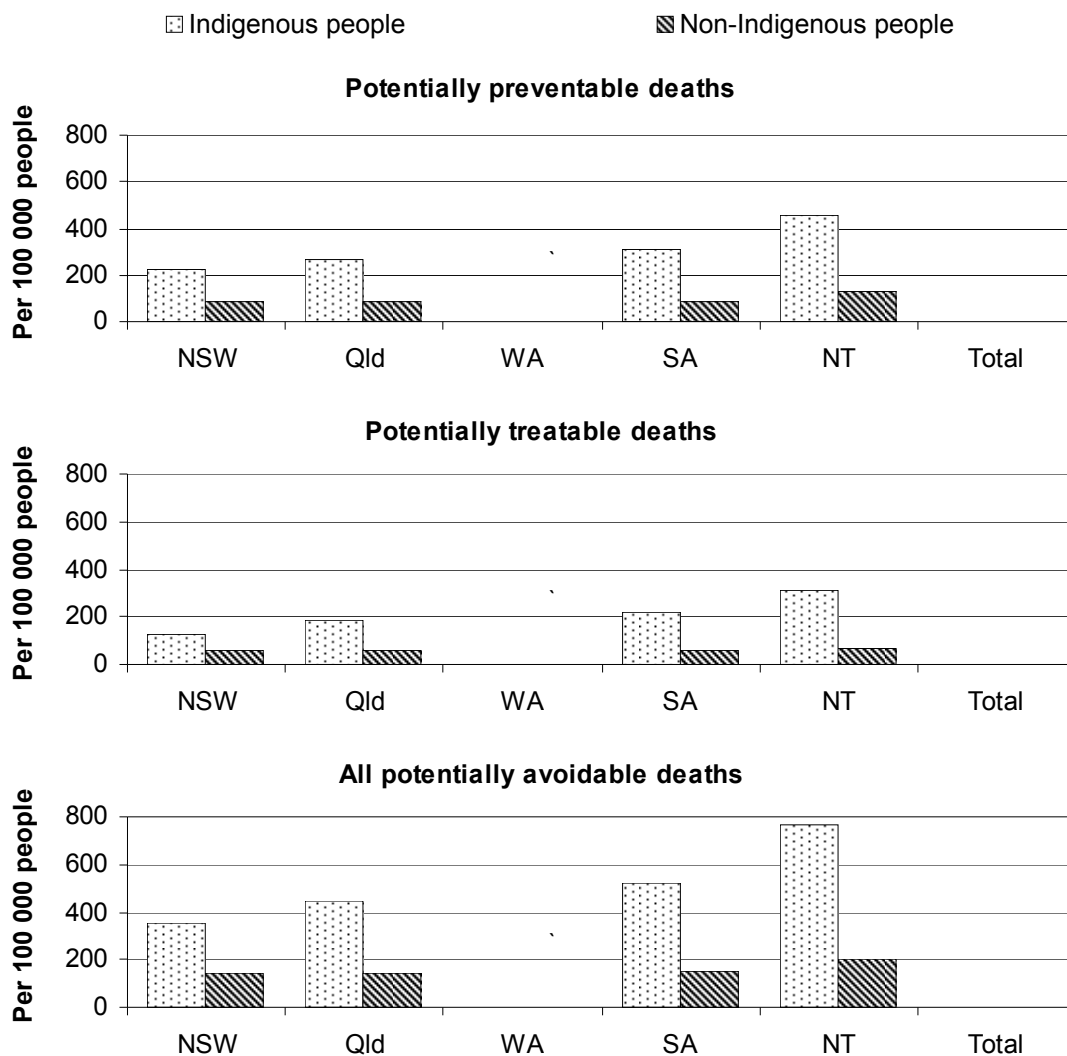
A low or decreasing potentially avoidable death rate is desirable.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Figure E.5 Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, 2005–09^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b Data are reported by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis. ^c Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year. ^d Total includes only those five states and territories of residence that are considered to have acceptable levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). ^e Preventable deaths are those which are amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation, and reflect the effectiveness of the current preventative health activities of the health sector. ^f Deaths from potentially treatable conditions are those which are amenable to therapeutic interventions, and reflect the safety and quality of the current treatment system. ^g Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Deaths, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table EA.52; 2012 Report, figure E.13, p. E.22.

Indigenous people had significantly higher death rates from potentially avoidable deaths (preventable and treatable) over the period 2005–2009, comprising higher

potentially preventable deaths per 100 000 people and higher treatable deaths per 100 000 people (figure E.5 and table EA.52). Single year data are presented in table EA.51.

Access to services compared to need by type of service

‘Access to services compared to need by type of service’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Indigenous Australians and those living in rural and remote areas or on low incomes achieve health outcomes comparable to the broader population (box E.6).

Box E.6 Access to services compared to need by type of service

‘Access to services compared to need by type of service’ is defined as the number of people aged 15 years or over who accessed a particular health service in the past 12 months (for hospital admissions) or 2 weeks (for other health services) divided by the population aged 15 years or over, expressed as a percentage. Rates are age standardised and calculated separately for each type of service and by categories of self-assessed health status.

Service types are: admitted hospitalisations, casualty/outpatients, GP and/or specialist doctor consultations, consultations with other health professional and dental consultation.

Self assessed health status is categorised as excellent/very good/good and fair/poor and are reported by Indigenous status, remoteness and Socio Economic Indexes for Areas.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

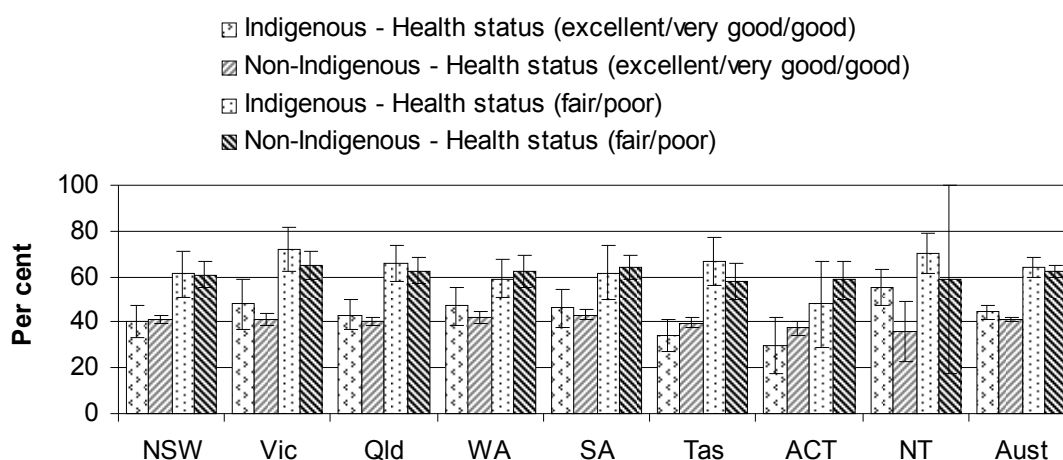
Results from the 2007-08 National Health Survey indicate that the majority of Australians (85 per cent) aged 15 years or over reported their health as either good, very good or excellent (ABS 2009c). In the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 78 per cent of Indigenous people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

The latest available data comparing the health outcomes of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people are from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05 (ABS 2006a) and National Health Survey 2004-05 (ABS 2006b).

The surveys show that 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. 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.

Data from the surveys show that 41.8 per cent of Australians who reported their health status as being excellent/very good/good accessed health services in 2004-05, while health services were accessed by 62.6 per cent of people who reported their health status as being fair/poor (2012 Report, tables EA.17 and EA.18). There was little difference between the percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people reporting excellent/very good/good health status who accessed health services or between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people reporting fair/poor health status who accessed health services in 2004-05 (figure E.6).

Figure E.6 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status and Indigenous status, 2004-05^{a, b, c, d, e}



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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*; tables EA.19 and EA.20; 2012 Report, figure E.13, p. E.22.

Health risk factors

‘Health risk factors’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that Australians manage the key risk factors that contribute to ill health (box E.7).

A number of behaviours create risks to health outcomes; for example, dietary habits and exercise, smoking, alcohol consumption, and sun exposure.

Health services are concerned with promoting, restoring and maintaining a healthy society. An important part of this activity is reducing health risk factors through activities that raise awareness of health issues to reduce the risk and onset of illness and injury. The incidence of cancers for 2008 are reported in 2012 Report, tables EA.37–39.

Box E.7 Health risk factors

‘Health risk factors’ is defined by the following three measures:

- number of people aged 18 years or over who smoke tobacco every day as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over.
- people aged 18 years or over assessed as having an alcohol consumption pattern that puts them at risk of long-term alcohol related harm, as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over. ‘At risk of long-term alcohol related harm’ is defined according to the 2001 National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines: for males, 29 drinks or more per week; for females, 15 drinks or more per week.
- number of people aged 18 years or over with a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the categories of either underweight, normal range, overweight or obese, as a percentage of the population aged 18 years or over. BMI is calculated as weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). BMI values are grouped according to World Health Organization and National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines. Among adults, a BMI of less than 18.5 is considered underweight, a BMI of 18.5 to less than 25 is considered normal weight, a BMI of 25 to less than 30 is considered overweight and a BMI of 30 and over is considered to be obese (WHO 2000; NHMRC 2003). Children are defined as people aged 5–17 years. For children, obesity is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years.

Rates for all three measures are age standardised.

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

Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is at www.pc.gov.au/gsp/reports/rogs/2012.

Body mass

Being overweight or obese increases the risk of an individual developing, among other things, heart disease, stroke and Type 2 diabetes.

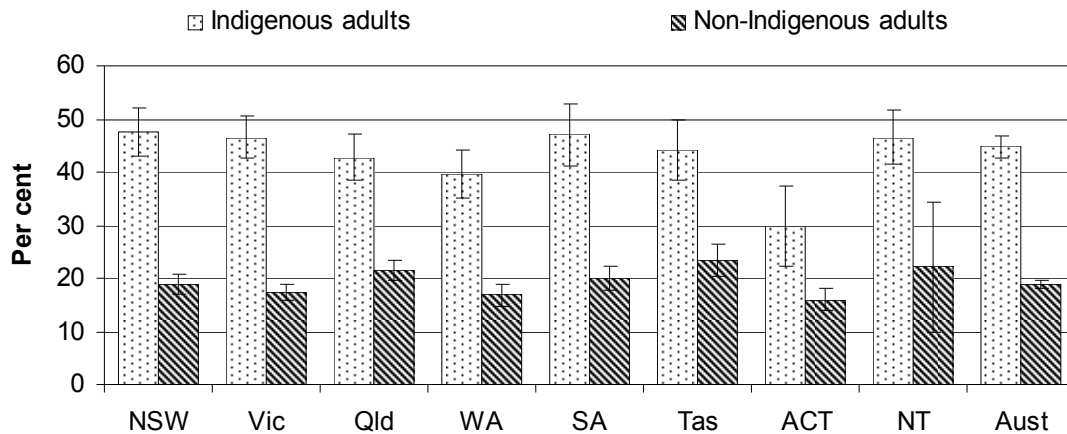
Nationally, there were almost twice as many obese Indigenous adults (33.6 per cent) as non-Indigenous adults (17.7 per cent) (table EA.29). RSEs and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the proportion of adults and children in BMI categories, in 2007-08 are presented in 2012 Report, table EA.31.

Smoking

Smoking is an important risk factor for heart disease, stroke and lung cancer. These were the three leading causes of death in Australia in 2009 (ABS 2011).

Current daily smokers aged 18 years and over accounted for 19.1 per cent of the population in 2007-08. There were some variations in the age standardised rates of smoking across jurisdictions (figure E.7 and table EA.33). Nationally, Indigenous people had higher age standardised rates of daily smoking (44.8 per cent) than non-Indigenous people (18.9 per cent). Daily smokers accounted for 27.3 per cent of the population in remote geographical areas, gradually decreasing as remoteness of residence decreases, accounting for 25.7 per cent of the population in outer regional areas, 20.1 per cent in inner regional areas and 17.6 per cent in major cities (2012 Report, table EA.32).

Figure E.7 **Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, by Indigenous status, 2007-08^{a, b, c, d}**



^a Rates are for people aged 18 years and over who are current daily smokers, age standardised, by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 18–55 years and over). ^b Data for Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, 2008. ^c Data for non-Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Health Survey*, 2007-08. ^d Estimates with RSEs between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS (unpublished), *National Health Survey 2007-08*; table EA.33; 2012 Report, figure E.16, p. E.27.

Alcohol consumption

Excessive long term alcohol consumption increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, liver cirrhosis and some types of cancers. Further, it can contribute to injury and death through accidents, violence, suicide and homicide, and also to financial problems, family breakdown, and child abuse and neglect.

Nationally, 13.1 per cent of Australian adults were at risk of long term harm from alcohol in 2007-08. The age standardised rates varied among jurisdictions (2012 Report, table EA.34). Nationally, the age standardised proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol was slightly higher for Indigenous people (15.4 per cent) than for non-Indigenous people (13.5 per cent) in 2004-05. There were some variations in the proportion of Indigenous adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol across jurisdictions (table EA.36).

Low birthweight of babies

‘Low birthweight of babies’ is an indicator of governments’ objective that children are born and remain healthy (box E.8). The birthweight of a baby is an important indicator of its health status and future wellbeing. Low birthweight babies have a

greater risk of poor health and dying, require a longer period of hospitalisation after birth, and are more likely to develop significant disabilities (Goldenberg & Culhane 2007).

Box E.8 Low birthweight of babies

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

A low or decreasing number of low birthweight babies is desirable.

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

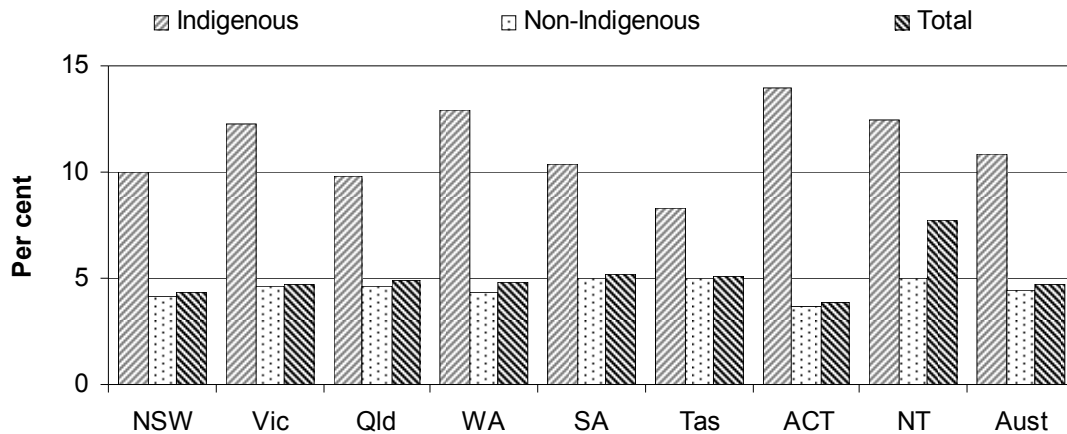
Data reported for this indicator are comparable.

Data quality information for this indicator is under development.

In 2009, 92.0 per cent of liveborn babies in Australia weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams (Li et al. 2011). The average birthweight for all live births was 3374 grams in 2009 (2012 Report, table EA.53). The average birthweight for liveborn babies of Indigenous mothers was 3183 grams in 2009 (table EA.54). In 2009, 1.0 per cent of all liveborn babies in Australia weighed less than 2500 grams. This included 1.0 per cent of babies with a very low birthweight (who weighed less than 1500 grams) (2012 Report, table EA.53).

Among live babies born to Indigenous mothers in 2009, the proportion with low birthweight was over twice that of those born to non-Indigenous mothers (figure E.8). The number and proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight for the period 2007–2009 are presented in table EA.56.

Figure E.8 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, 2009^{a, b, c, d e}**



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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table EA.55; 2012 Report, figure E.17, p. E.29.

Service-specific performance indicator frameworks

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

Cross cutting and interface issues

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

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

-
- *Early childhood, education and training services* play an important role in shaping a child's development, which has consequences for overall health and wellbeing in later life (AIHW 2011).

Good health is critical to a child's educational development. Impaired hearing, malnutrition, poor general health, including poor eyesight, anaemia and skin diseases, and sleep deprivation have been identified as having adverse effects on the educational attainment of Indigenous children (AMA 2001).

- *Justice services* have a critical role in providing a safe and secure society, free from violence. They also enforce laws designed to improve public health such as to prevent road traffic accidents and the use of illicit drugs.

A person's health can also be a critical factor in a person's interaction with the justice system. Research shows that prisoners have significantly worse health, with generally higher levels of diseases, mental illness and illicit drug use than Australians overall (AIHW 2010).

- *Emergency management services* have an important role in the preparation and response to emergency events providing emergency first aid, protection and shelter. Ambulance services are an integral part of a jurisdiction's health service providing emergency as well as non-emergency patient care and transport.
- *Community services* and health services interact at many levels. People with disability are more likely than others to have poor physical and mental health, and higher rates of risk factors such as smoking and obesity (AIHW 2010). Aged care services can keep people living independently and healthily, without undue call on the health sector. Child protection services act to protect children and ensure their good health (while medical professionals are the source of many child protection notifications).
- *Housing and homelessness services* play an important role in ensuring the health of Australians. Living conditions (particularly poor housing and infrastructure) are a major contributor to health and well being. People with unmet housing needs tend to experience higher death rates, poor health, and are more likely to have serious chronic illnesses (Garner 2006).

List of attachment tables

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

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EA Health sector summary — attachment

Tables in this attachment are sourced from the Health sector summary attachment of the 2012 Report. Table numbers refer to the 2012 Report, for example, a reference to ‘2012 Report, table EA.15’ refers to attachment table 15 of attachment EA of the 2012 Report.

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

Data in this Compendium are examined by the Health 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).

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Table EA.12

Table EA.12 **Indigenous health workforce, by State/Territory, 2006 (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 (d)</i>
Number of Indigenous health workers	1 743	381	1 343	486	302	196	47	390	4 891
Number of total health workforce	159 158	125 749	93 404	47 749	42 386	11 820	7 613	4 428	492 342
Indigenous health workforce as a proportion of total health workforce	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 ('000)	5 250	3 982	3 098	1 563	1 234	382	262	145	15 918
Indigenous health workers as a proportion of the Indigenous population (per cent)	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.7
Proportion of State/Territory population that is Indigenous	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 EA.15 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.

Table EA.13

Table EA.13 **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>
Indigenous persons in health workforce, by age by sex						
Males	108	301	388	314	104	1 223
Females	406	803	1 100	984	347	3 666
Total	518	1 098	1 486	1 290	453	4 891
All persons in health workforce, by age by sex						
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
Total	36 150	102 996	129 125	143 676	68 658	492 342
Proportion of total health workforce (per cent)						
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
Total	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0

(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.

Table EA.14

Table EA.14 **Proportion of the health workforce that is Indigenous, by occupation groupings, 2006 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Occupation groupings (c)										
Medical practitioners	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	103
Medical imaging workers	0.2	0.1	0.3	–	0.4	–	–	–	0.2	19
Dental workers	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	0.7	203
Nursing workers	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.9	0.7	1 446
Pharmacists	–	0.1	0.2	0.2	–	–	–	–	0.1	13
Allied health workers	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	4.2	0.7	454
Complementary therapists	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	3.1	–	–	0.5	87
Other health workers	2.3	0.7	3.4	2.8	2.0	3.7	1.3	27.2	2.4	3 145
Total Indigenous health workforce as proportion of total health workforce	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.6	8.8	1.0	..
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Total Indigenous health workforce	1 933	456	1 472	563	354	216	51	422	5 470	5 470

(a) Proportions exclude persons who did not state their Indigenous status.

(b) Includes Other Territories (Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Jervis Bay Territory).

(c) Occupation groupings are based on those used in AIHW *Health and Community Services Labour Force, 2006*.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished); ABS (2007) *2006 Census of Population and Housing*, Canberra.

Table EA.15

Table EA.15 **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
Total	648	48 079	1.3
<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
Total	321	64 597	0.5
<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
Total	100	55 075	0.2
<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
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 (l)	679	111 096	0.6

Table EA.15

Table EA.15 **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>
Total	1 223	200 400	0.6
<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
Total	2 413	99 957	2.4
Total aged 15 years and over (n)	4 891	492 342	1.0

(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 EA.15 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: ABS 2007, 2006 Census of Population and Housing, Canberra.</i>			

Table EA.16 **Proportion of the health workforce that is Indigenous, by selected professions, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.
Selected professions										
Medical practitioners (c)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	np	np	1.3	0.2	174
Nurses/midwives (d)	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	1 606
Total	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	1 780

- (a) Due to the small population size, the overall response rate and unexplained variation between years, data for Indigenous medical practitioners should be treated with caution.
- (b) Excludes the response category 'Indigenous status—Not stated'.
- (c) The total number of medical practitioners in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania are underestimates, as the benchmark figures did not include all registered medical practitioners. For Western Australia the 2008 benchmark used was the total number of registered practitioners in 2008 using 2007 age by sex proportions. For Western Australia 2008 and 2009, the benchmark data were inflated by a significant number of registered medical practitioners that are no longer active in the workforce.
- (d) State and Territory estimates from the 2009 Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey should be treated with caution due to low response rates in some jurisdictions, particularly Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW unpublished, *Medical Health Labour Force Survey, 2009*; AIHW unpublished, *Nursing and Midwifery Labour Force Survey, 2009*; State and Territory registration board data.

Table EA.19

Table EA.19 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/ld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	14.7	17.1	16.0	19.1	19.2	10.7	9.9	23.3	17.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	3.0	1.7	5.0	5.0	6.7	3.3	np	4.4	4.0
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	20.9	24.0	21.2	23.1	25.4	18.4	12.9	23.8	21.9
Dental consultation	%	3.3	np	3.4	np	np	np	np	2.6	3.3
Consultation with other health professional	%	14.5	15.6	18.7	20.7	20.5	9.0	14.1	37.2	19.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	40.4	47.9	43.4	47.1	46.1	34.3	30.0	55.3	44.3
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	14.2	13.4	13.2	15.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	10.8	13.8
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.8	2.1	1.8	-	1.9
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	21.0	21.3	20.3	21.9	21.5	21.0	19.4	12.4	21.0
Dental consultation	%	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.6	8.2	5.7
Consultation with other health professional	%	11.6	14.4	14.0	13.3	14.2	12.1	12.1	12.5	13.2
Total accessing health care (d)	%	41.1	41.2	40.4	42.0	43.1	39.9	37.5	35.9	41.1
Health status (excellent/very good/good)										
Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	29.9	34.8	26.1	28.3	27.7	31.9	20.5	39.2	29.7
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	5.0	10.9	14.6	16.3	10.7	7.2	np	10.9	10.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	40.6	45.4	34.6	41.1	39.4	52.2	27.4	43.0	39.8

Table EA.19

Table EA.19 Proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Q/ld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Dental consultation	%	3.0	np	7.0	np	np	np	np	4.6	4.3
Consultation with other health professional	%	24.6	33.7	28.1	21.3	24.1	24.9	30.5	47.5	27.8
Total accessing health care (d)	%	61.3	71.7	65.8	59.1	61.7	66.6	48.2	70.6	64.1
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	28.6	25.1	26.3	28.6	26.1	26.5	23.1	49.4	27.1
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.4	9.3	6.8	np	np	5.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	41.7	44.2	42.7	40.5	41.2	44.0	30.9	20.8	42.1
Dental consultation	%	5.7	6.9	5.7	5.5	8.8	3.6	6.9	–	6.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	19.2	22.2	24.2	23.7	23.7	18.9	27.8	18.0	21.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	60.7	64.8	62.5	62.2	64.3	58.3	58.5	58.9	62.3

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

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

Table EA.20

Table EA.20 RSEs and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
RSE for Health status (excellent/very good/good)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	13.6	18.9	15.0	13.5	18.7	16.4	29.5	11.9	6.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	25.4	38.5	24.1	24.4	46.6	32.6	np	29.6	11.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	10.2	15.8	12.0	9.9	14.2	11.4	28.3	11.4	4.9
Dental consultation	%	45.3	np	49.4	np	np	np	np	45.2	26.5
Consultation with other health professional	%	15.8	20.8	14.0	14.3	17.0	18.2	25.5	11.3	6.3
Total accessing health care (d)	%	8.4	6.9	5.9	7.1	9.7	8.1	19.9	6.3	3.2
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	4.3	5.8	5.0	4.7	4.2	6.9	7.8	44.1	2.4
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	11.7	13.7	15.7	18.4	12.8	18.7	23.3	-	7.2
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.0	4.3	5.0	7.7	30.3	1.9
Dental consultation	%	7.8	9.0	7.3	10.0	7.6	10.1	12.8	45.2	4.1
Consultation with other health professional	%	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.2	4.8	7.2	7.2	56.0	2.7
Total accessing health care (d)	%	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.3	4.4	18.7	1.3
RSE for Health status (fair/poor)										
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	13.6	18.8	14.9	13.3	18.1	16.6	29.8	11.5	6.0
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	25.6	38.3	23.9	24.0	45.1	33.1	np	28.6	11.8
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	10.2	15.7	11.9	9.8	13.7	11.6	28.6	11.0	4.8

Table EA.20

Table EA.20 RSEs and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Dental consultation	%	45.6	np	49.0	np	np	np	np	43.7	26.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	15.9	20.7	13.9	14.1	16.5	18.4	25.7	11.0	6.2
Total accessing health care (d)	%	8.4	6.9	5.9	7.0	9.4	8.3	20.1	6.1	3.2
Non-Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	%	8.8	8.0	7.2	11.0	8.2	10.8	15.4	41.0	3.9
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	%	22.0	19.7	21.7	23.6	22.4	21.8	np	np	9.5
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	%	6.3	5.9	6.2	7.9	7.6	8.8	12.0	73.5	3.1
Dental consultation	%	23.2	22.8	20.8	26.5	25.4	35.8	27.6	-	10.4
Consultation with other health professional	%	10.0	10.4	9.5	12.8	9.5	14.1	14.5	42.4	5.0
Total accessing health care (d)	%	4.8	4.8	4.5	5.7	4.1	6.9	7.1	35.6	2.4
Indigenous										
Admitted to hospital	± %	4.6	6.2	4.4	4.6	6.2	5.7	6.8	6.8	2.2
Casualty/outpatients/day clinic	± %	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.4	2.5	3.4	2.9	1.1
Doctor consultation (GP and/or specialist)	± %	5.2	9.2	5.9	7.3	7.4	5.9	8.2	8.5	2.8
Dental consultation	± %	2.1	4.6	2.1	2.5	3.4	3.3	2.8	1.7	0.9
Consultation with other health professional	± %	5.8	6.5	6.1	8.5	7.4	5.3	6.3	7.5	2.9
Total accessing health care (d)	± %	6.9	11.2	6.6	8.5	8.5	6.7	12.4	7.7	3.3

95 per cent confidence interval for Health status (excellent/very good/good)

Table EA.20

Table EA.20 RSEs and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

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

Table EA.20

Table EA.20 RSEs and confidence intervals for the proportion of people who accessed health services by health status, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Consultation with other health professional	± % 3.8	4.5	4.5	6.0	4.4	5.2	7.9	14.9	2.1
Total accessing health care (d)	± % 5.7	6.1	5.5	6.9	5.2	7.9	8.2	41.1	2.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table EA.29

Table EA.29 Rates of obesity for adults and children, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Age standardised rate	%	36.9	28.9	34.8	35.4	35.3	26.2	36.4	25.0	33.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	5.9	8.2	5.1	7.8	7.5	6.8	10.5	7.6	2.8
RSE	%	8.1	14.5	7.5	11.2	10.8	13.3	14.7	15.5	4.2
Number of obese population	('000)	20.1	3.1	20.8	8.7	3.9	2.0	0.7	7.5	67.7
					Indigenous adults					
Age standardised rate	%	17.7	17.0	18.3	17.2	19.3	19.3	14.8	18.5	17.7
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	8.5	2.0	0.7
RSE	%	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.3	6.1	29.2	5.5	2.0
Number of obese population	('000)	811.7	587.2	480.0	225.0	199.4	59.1	40.3	13.2	2 415.9
					Indigenous children (15-17 yrs)					
Rate	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
RSE	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Number of obese population	('000)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
					Non-Indigenous children (15-17 yrs)					
Rate	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
RSE	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Number of obese population	('000)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

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

(a) Adults are defined as persons aged 18 years and over. Children are defined as persons aged 15-17 years (different to 2007-08 data which was for persons aged 5-17 years).

Table EA.29 Rates of obesity for adults and children, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(b)	Obesity for adults is defined as BMI equal to or greater than 30. Obesity for children is defined as BMI (appropriate for age and sex) that is likely to be 30 or more at age 18 years. Data is self-reported data only.									
(c)	BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight. This differs from data reported in other tables which were for measured BMI. Data excludes persons for whom height or weight was not reported.									
(d)	Rates are age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 18). Rates for children 15–17 are not age standardised.									

na Not available.

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

Table EA.33 Proportion of adults who are daily smokers, by Indigenous status, 2007-08 (a)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous adults (b)										
Age standardised rate	%	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	5.7	5.7	7.6	5.1	2.0
RSE	%	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	13.1	5.6	2.3
Number of daily smokers	'000	42.5	9.3	36.6	17.2	7.9	5.1	0.9	19.2	138.7
Non-Indigenous adults (c)										
Age standardised rate	%	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20.0	23.5	16.0	22.2	18.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.0	12.3	0.9
RSE	%	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4
Number of daily smokers	'000	947.0	673.0	642.3	256.9	229.5	78.6	24.7	41.5	2 893.4

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

(a) Rates are for people aged 18 years and over who are current daily smokers, age standardised, by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 18–55 years and over).

(b) Data for the Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*.

(c) Data for the non-Indigenous people are based on the ABS *National Health Survey, 2007-08*.

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

Table EA.36

Table EA.36 Proportion of adults at risk of long term harm from alcohol, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT (c)	NT	Aust
Age standardised rate	%	16.6	16.6	17.5	16.0	16.0	12.6	9.3	7.2	15.4
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	3.6	8.3	4.0	3.7	7.2	3.5	5.1	3.0	1.8
RSE	%	11.0	25.5	11.6	11.7	23.0	14.0	28.1	21.2	6.1
Number of adults at risk	('000)	13.0	2.7	13.4	6.9	2.5	1.2	0.3	2.6	42.5
					Non-Indigenous adults					
Age standardised rate	%	13.0	12.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	11.6	14.2	17.5	13.5
95 per cent confidence intervals	± %	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	10.8	0.6
RSE	%	4.7	5.5	4.7	6.4	5.1	7.8	8.0	31.4	2.3
Number of adults at risk	('000)	645.7	458.6	399.9	231.1	165.0	39.3	34.3	16.1	1 990.0

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

(a) Rates are for persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised by State and Territory, to the 2001 Estimated Resident Population (10 year ranges from 0).

(b) Risky/high risk alcohol consumption in the long term.

(c) The Indigenous estimate should be treated with caution.

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

Table EA.38

Table EA.38 Incidence of selected cancers by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust
	Age standardised rate per 100 000 population									
2008	no.									
Bowel cancer (a)										
Indigenous	68.2	109.5	34.2	30.2	np	–	np	np	47.7	94
Other Australians (b)	60.5	60.7	64.8	58.1	66.4	79.0	62.6	56.2	62.1	14 131
Lung cancer (a)										no.
Indigenous	77.5	np	54.6	96.0	57.6	np	np	124.3	73.6	149
Other Australians (b)	42.4	41.1	45.8	43.2	43.7	44.7	34.7	52.6	42.9	9 805
Melanoma of the skin (a)										no.
Indigenous	np	28.5	np	np	–	–	np	–	6.2	14
Other Australians (b)	48.5	39.1	68.6	49.9	40.4	50.8	44.6	40.1	49.5	11 043
Female breast cancer (c)										no.
Indigenous	100.5	157.8	94.0	99.9	np	np	np	64.3	92.0	123
Other Australians (b)	112.9	115.3	121.0	119.4	117.0	104.0	119.4	111.4	115.8	13 444
Cervical cancer (c)										no.
Indigenous	np	np	20.4	22.2	–	np	–	np	14.2	26
Other Australians (b)	6.6	6.5	6.7	8.6	8.3	6.6	3.9	np	6.9	752
										variability band (\pm rate per 100 000 population) (d) (e)
Bowel cancer (a)										
Indigenous	47.6–94.2	58.0–186.6	20.5–53.0	11.3–62.6	np	–	np	np	37.8–59.3	..
Other Australians (b)	58.8–62.3	58.7–62.7	62.4–67.2	54.9–61.4	62.7–70.1	72.0–86.6	53.9–72.3	41.5–74.1	61.1–63.1	..
Lung cancer (a)										
Indigenous	55.6–104.6	np	35.4–79.7	60.2–144.2	17.7–136.3	np	np	80.7–181.5	61.4–87.5	..
Other Australians (b)	40.9–43.9	39.5–42.8	43.8–47.9	40.4–46.1	40.8–46.8	39.5–50.4	28.3–42.2	38.5–70.0	42.1–43.8	..
Melanoma of the skin (a)										
Indigenous	np	8.2–68.5	np	np	–	–	np	–	3.0–10.9	..

Table EA.38

Table EA.38 Incidence of selected cancers by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust
Other Australians (b)	47.0–50.1	37.5–40.8	66.2–71.2	47.0–53.0	37.5–43.5	44.9–57.3	37.5–52.6	28.8–54.1	48.5–50.4	..
Female breast cancer (c)										
Indigenous	71.2–137.1	85.2–264.9	62.7–134.2	50.3–175.1	np	np	np	28.5–120.6	75.1–111.2	..
Other Australians (b)	109.5–116.3	111.4–119.2	116.5–125.7	113.1–126.1	110.1–124.2	92.5–116.6	103.6–137.0	83.1–145.5	113.8–117.7	..
Cervical cancer (c)										
Indigenous	np	np	8.3–40.4	7.8–48.9	–	np	–	np	8.8–21.4	..
Other Australians (b)	5.8–7.5	5.5–7.5	5.6–7.9	7.0–10.6	6.4–10.5	3.7–10.9	1.6–8.0	np	6.4–7.4	..
<i>Age standardised rate per 100 000 population</i>										
2007										<i>no.</i>
Bowel cancer (a)										
Indigenous	37.7	49.4	51.0	40.0	12.9	17.4	np	38.1	40.2	82
Other Australians (b)	63.8	63.3	64.7	56.6	65.7	80.5	np	74.5	63.8	14 152
Lung cancer (a)										
Indigenous	55.4	77.4	95.6	65.2	60.5	55.5	–	44.1	67.2	136
Other Australians (b)	42.8	43.9	43.5	41.4	40.3	48.5	np	58.5	43.0	9 567
Melanoma of the skin (a)										
Indigenous	np	14.0	7.3	7.0	–	–	–	np	np	np
Other Australians (b)	46.2	39.3	64.1	45.9	34.7	42.7	np	31.7	46.6	10 179
Female breast cancer (c)										
Indigenous	71.5	41.6	75.4	94.8	28.2	74.2	–	np	68.1	86
Other Australians (b)	110.0	110.3	110.9	102.4	117.4	98.6	np	87.8	109.8	12 481
Cervical cancer (c)										
Indigenous	15.7	8.5	5.6	22.7	22.0	–	np	np	14.0	23
Other Australians (b)	7.5	5.8	6.6	7.2	5.0	7.9	np	np	6.7	716
<i>variability band (\pm rate per 100 000 population) (d) (e)</i>										

Table EA.38

Table EA.38 Incidence of selected cancers by Indigenous status

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	Aust
Bowel cancer (a)										
Indigenous	23.1–57.5	18.2–104.8	31.4–77.4	17.3–75.7	1.5–46.7	2.1–62.8	np	14.9–75.5	31.1–50.9	..
Other Australians (b)	62.0–65.6	61.3–65.5	62.3–67.2	53.4–59.9	62.1–69.5	73.3–88.2	np	56.7–95.7	62.7–64.8	..
Lung cancer (a)										
Indigenous	37.6–78.1	36.1–142.5	67.8–130.2	35.1–109.1	24.8–121.6	14.4–136.5	–	20.8–79.5	55.4–80.5	..
Other Australians (b)	41.4–44.4	42.2–45.7	41.6–45.6	38.7–44.3	37.5–43.3	42.9–54.5	np	43.0–77.4	42.2–43.9	..
Melanoma of the skin (a)										
Indigenous	np	0.8–53.4	1.7–18.4	0.0–28.6	–	–	–	np	np	..
Other Australians (b)	44.7–47.8	37.6–41.0	61.7–66.6	43.0–48.9	32.0–37.6	37.3–48.5	np	22.8–42.7	45.7–47.6	..
Female breast cancer (c)										
Indigenous	44.7–107.5	11.2–106.6	47.5–112.5	48.1–164.8	3.4–101.9	9.7–230.5	–	np	53.3–85.5	..
Other Australians (b)	106.7–113.5	106.5–114.3	106.5–115.4	96.4–108.6	110.5–124.6	87.3–110.9	np	63.0–118.3	107.9–111.8	..
Cervical cancer (c)										
Indigenous	7.0–29.9	0.2–47.2	1.1–16.7	4.8–58.1	0.6–122.4	–	np	np	8.3–21.7	..
Other Australians (b)	6.6–8.5	4.9–6.8	5.5–7.8	5.7–9.1	3.6–6.9	4.9–12.2	np	np	6.2–7.2	..

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table EA.40 Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)
(a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA (c)	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (d)	Aust (e)
All Australians, annual										
2005	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.7	9.3	6.0	na
2006	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	5.5	8.7	6.0	na
2007	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.9	5.6	8.9	6.0	na
2008	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.9	5.8	9.2	6.1	na
2009	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	6.7	5.4	7.9	5.8	na
2010	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.3	7.7	5.7	na
Indigenous (f), (g)										
2001–2005	na	na	11.7	13.3	11.2	na	na	16.7	na	13.1
2002–2006	na	na	11.9	14.0	11.0	na	na	16.8	na	13.3
2003–2007	9.8	na	11.0	np	10.5	na	na	16.3	na	np
2004–2008	9.8	na	10.7	np	10.3	na	na	15.8	na	np
2005–2009	9.5	na	10.6	np	10.2	na	na	15.4	na	np
Non-Indigenous (h), (i)										
2001–2005	na	na	6.4	6.1	6.5	na	na	7.0	na	6.4
2002–2006	na	na	6.3	6.0	6.4	na	na	6.9	na	6.2
2003–2007	6.2	na	6.1	np	6.2	na	na	7.3	na	np
2004–2008	6.1	na	6.1	np	6.1	na	na	7.3	na	np
2005–2009	6.0	na	6.0	np	6.1	na	na	6.7	na	np

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

(d) Includes all states and territories.

(e) Includes NSW, Qld, SA, WA, and NT combined, based on state or territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

(f) 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.

(g) 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*.

(h) Includes deaths of non-Indigenous persons and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Table EA.40 **Mortality rates, age standardised for all causes (per 1000 people)**
(a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>	<i>Aust (e)</i>
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(i) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the 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. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS 2011 (and previous years), *Deaths Australia, 2010*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.41

Table EA.41 **Infant mortality rate, three year average (per 1000 live births) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (b)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>
All Australians										
1999–2001	5.4	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.5	6.5	4.3	11.4	5.4	5.4
2000–2002	5.0	4.8	6.0	4.6	4.8	6.1	3.5	11.2	5.2	5.5
2001–2003	4.8	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.5	6.5	4.1	10.1	5.0	5.3
2002–2004	4.6	4.9	5.3	4.1	4.0	5.6	5.4	10.1	4.8	5.0
2003–2005	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.1	9.5	4.8	4.8
2004–2006	4.8	4.6	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.9	9.7	4.8	4.8
2005–2007	4.7	4.4	5.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.9	9.0	4.6	4.9
2006–2008	4.5	3.9	5.1	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.6	7.8	4.3	4.8
2007–2009	4.3	3.8	5.1	3.0	3.7	3.9	4.1	7.2	4.2	4.5
2008–2010	4.2	3.6	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	6.8	4.2	4.3
Indigenous (e)										
2004–2006	7.5	na	11.1	11.9	6.7	na	na	16.7	na	10.6
2005–2007	8.9	na	9.1	np	8.9	na	na	15.7	na	np
2006–2008	7.7	na	7.9	np	6.4	na	na	13.6	na	np
2007–2009	6.8	na	7.6	np	6.7	na	na	12.2	na	np
2008–2010	5.2	na	8.8	np	4.6	na	na	11.4	na	np
Non-Indigenous (e)										
2004–2006	4.6	na	4.7	3.9	3.6	na	na	4.7	na	4.4
2005–2007	4.5	na	4.8	np	4.0	na	na	4.2	na	np
2006–2008	4.3	na	4.7	np	3.4	na	na	3.8	na	np
2007–2009	4.1	na	4.7	np	3.5	na	na	3.9	na	np
2008–2010	4.1	na	4.7	np	3.4	na	na	3.7	na	np

(a) Infant deaths per 1000 live births.

(b) Includes all states and territories.

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

(d) Total data are for NSW, Qld, SA, WA, and NT combined, based on state or territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

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

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

Source: ABS 2011 (and previous years), *Deaths Australia, 2010*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.43

Table EA.43 **All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (h), (i)</i>	
<i>2006–2010</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	129	182	np	26	102	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 835	1 340	np	321	43	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.6	12.0	np	7.5	70.3	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.4	88.0	np	92.5	29.7	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	6.4	8.3	np	5.3	13.1	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.1	4.6	np	3.4	3.6	np
Rate ratio (k)							
		1.6	1.8	np	1.6	3.6	np
Rate difference (l)							
		2.4	3.7	np	1.9	9.5	np
<i>2005–2009</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	131	188	np	28	106	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 873	1 280	np	330	46	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.5	12.8	np	7.8	69.7	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.5	87.2	np	92.2	30.3	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	7.1	8.9	np	6.8	13.7	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.3	4.7	np	3.7	4.1	np
Rate ratio (k)							
		1.6	1.9	np	1.8	3.4	np
Rate difference (l)							
		2.7	4.1	np	3.1	9.6	np
<i>2004–2008</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	140	178	np	27	115	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 876	1 201	np	311	48	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.9	12.9	np	8.0	70.6	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.1	87.1	np	92.0	29.4	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	7.8	9.2	np	6.9	14.9	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.4	4.7	np	3.6	4.4	np
Rate ratio (k)							
		1.8	2.0	np	2.0	3.4	np
Rate difference (l)							
		3.4	4.5	np	3.4	10.6	np
<i>2003–2007</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	147	176	np	28	121	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	1 831	1 136	np	314	49	np

Table EA.43 **All causes infant (<1 year) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (h), (i)</i>	
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.4	13.4	np	8.2	71.2	np
Non-Indigenous	%	92.6	86.6	np	91.8	28.8	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 1000 live births	8.6	9.5	np	8.0	15.5	np
Non-Indigenous	per 1000 live births	4.4	4.7	np	3.7	4.5	np
Rate ratio (k)		2.0	2.0	np	2.2	3.4	np
Rate difference (l)		4.2	4.9	np	4.3	11.0	np

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

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

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

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

np Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3302.0; ABS unpublished, *Births, Australia*, Cat. no. 3301.0.

Table EA.44

Table EA.44 **All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
<i>2006–2010</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	27	38	np	5	21	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	310	233	np	74	7	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	8.0	14.0	np	6.3	75.0	np
Non-Indigenous	%	92.0	86.0	np	93.7	25.0	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	34.6	49.0	np	37.5	69.4	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	18.4	22.0	np	20.7	17.2	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.9	2.2	np	1.8	4.0	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	16.2	27.0	np	16.8	52.3	np
<i>2005–2009</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	26	41	np	7	26	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	318	233	np	79	9	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.6	15.0	np	8.1	74.3	np
Non-Indigenous	%	92.4	85.0	np	91.9	25.7	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	34.1	53.8	np	52.7	85.0	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	19.0	22.8	np	22.6	22.4	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.8	2.4	np	2.3	3.8	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	15.1	31.0	np	30.0	62.6	np
<i>2004–2008</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	27	39	np	7	22	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	350	250	np	75	9	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.2	13.5	np	8.5	71.0	np
Non-Indigenous	%	92.8	86.5	np	91.5	29.0	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	35.8	51.5	np	52.4	70.5	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	21.2	25.2	np	21.7	23.1	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.7	2.0	np	2.4	3.1	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	14.6	26.3	np	30.7	47.4	np
<i>2003–2007</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	22	43	np	5	21	np

Table EA.44 All causes child (1–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
Non-Indigenous (no.)		377	247	np	73	10	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	5.5	14.8	np	6.4	67.7	np
Non-Indigenous	%	94.5	85.2	np	93.6	32.3	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	29.1	57.1	np	np	64.9	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	23.0	25.5	np	21.2	25.7	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.3	2.2	np	np	2.5	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	6.0	31.6	np	np	39.1	np

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (i) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (j) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- np** Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3302.0.

Table EA.45

Table EA.45 **All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
<i>2006–2010</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	156	220	np	31	123	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 145	1 573	np	395	50	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.8	12.3	np	7.3	71.1	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.2	87.7	np	92.7	28.9	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	157.4	224.3	np	184.1	322.2	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	100.9	116.7	np	87.4	95.9	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.6	1.9	np	2.1	3.4	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	56.5	107.6	np	96.7	226.2	np
<i>2005–2009</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	157	229	np	35	132	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 191	1 513	np	409	55	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	6.7	13.1	np	7.9	70.6	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.3	86.9	np	92.1	29.4	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	162.3	238.1	np	209.2	343.4	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	104.5	117.6	np	92.9	108.1	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.6	2.0	np	2.3	3.2	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	57.8	120.4	np	116.3	235.3	np
<i>2004–2008</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	167	217	np	34	137	np
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 226	1 451	np	386	57	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.0	13.0	np	8.1	70.6	np
Non-Indigenous	%	93.0	87.0	np	91.9	29.4	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	174.8	228.7	np	204.3	352.5	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	106.7	116.3	np	89.2	115.0	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.6	2.0	np	2.3	3.1	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	68.1	112.3	np	115.1	237.5	np
<i>2003–2007</i>							
Number of deaths							
Indigenous	no.	169	219	np	33	142	np

Table EA.45 All causes child (0–4 years) mortality, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2006–2010 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Unit</i>		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (g)</i>	<i>WA (h)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h), (i)</i>
Non-Indigenous	no.	2 208	1 383	np	387	59	np
Percentage							
Indigenous	%	7.1	13.7	np	7.9	70.6	np
Non-Indigenous	%	92.9	86.3	np	92.1	29.4	np
Rate (j)							
Indigenous	per 100 000 population	178.3	230.4	np	197.1	357.5	np
Non-Indigenous	per 100 000 population	107.9	113.9	np	90.2	120.6	np
Rate ratio (k)	no.	1.7	2.0	np	2.2	3.0	np
Rate difference (l)	no.	70.5	116.5	np	107.0	236.9	np

- (a) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (b) Includes deaths of all children aged 1–4 years.
- (c) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to volatility of the small numbers involved.
- (e) Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous all causes mortality rate.
- (f) Data are based on year of registration. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (g) Care should be taken when interpreting infant mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (h) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (i) Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (j) For child deaths (1–4 years), the rates represent the number of deaths per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population (1–4 years) for the mid point year.
- (k) Rate ratio is the Indigenous mortality rate divided by the non-Indigenous mortality rate.
- (l) Rate difference is the Indigenous mortality rate less the non-Indigenous mortality rate.

np Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Deaths, Australia*, Cat. no. 3302.0.

Table EA.47

Table EA.47 **Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (j), (k)
Indigenous persons						
Cause of death	<i>Rate (per 100 000 population)</i>					
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	351.9	329.6	np	311.3	380.4	np
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	218.8	234.1	np	196.6	277.9	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	52.3	69.1	np	108.0	139.8	np
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	54.2	135.5	np	76.8	200.8	np
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	98.5	93.3	np	102.6	155.6	np
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	46.2	56.0	np	49.9	93.6	np
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	23.1	33.0	np	np	79.8	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	4.6	6.6	np	np	9.6	np
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	18.4	22.1	np	np	45.9	np
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	21.9	17.8	np	42.7	30.1	np
Other causes (m)	64.1	67.2	np	83.2	128.6	np
All causes	954.1	1 064.4	np	1 024.8	1 542.1	np
Non-Indigenous persons (per 100 000 persons)						
Cause of death	<i>Rate (per 100 000 population) (m)</i>					
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	209.3	207.3	np	207.3	174.7	np
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	178.9	177.1	np	182.1	205.7	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	33.9	38.4	np	37.8	64.9	np
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	20.0	22.4	np	24.2	30.1	np
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	49.6	50.1	np	49.5	62.8	np
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	20.4	19.8	np	20.9	25.3	np
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	11.6	10.3	np	13.1	13.9	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	3.2	3.2	np	2.2	2.7	np
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	10.0	6.7	np	8.2	12.6	np
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	21.8	22.0	np	25.8	20.6	np
Other causes (m)	43.4	41.2	np	42.5	54.1	np
All causes	602.1	598.5	np	613.6	667.3	np
Cause of death	<i>Rate difference (n)</i>					
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	142.6	122.3	np	104.0	205.7	np
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	39.9	57.0	np	14.5	72.2	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	18.4	30.7	np	70.2	74.9	np

Table EA.47 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (j), (k)
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	34.2	113.1	np	52.6	170.7	np
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	48.9	43.2	np	53.1	92.8	np
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	25.8	36.2	np	29.0	68.3	np
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	11.5	22.7	np	np	65.9	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.4	3.4	np	np	6.9	np
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	8.4	15.4	np	np	33.3	np
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	0.1	- 4.2	np	16.9	9.5	np
Other causes (l)	20.7	26.0	np	40.7	74.5	np
All causes	352.0	465.9	np	411.2	874.8	np
Cause of death			<i>Rate ratio (m)</i>			
Circulatory diseases (I00-I99)	1.7	1.6	np	1.5	2.2	np
Neoplasms (cancer) (C00-D48)	1.2	1.3	np	1.1	1.4	np
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	1.5	1.8	np	2.9	2.2	np
Endocrine, metabolic and nutritional disorders (E00-E90)	2.7	6.0	np	3.2	6.7	np
Respiratory diseases (J00-J99)	2.0	1.9	np	2.1	2.5	np
Digestive diseases (K00-K93)	2.3	2.8	np	2.4	3.7	np
Kidney Diseases (N00-N29)	2.0	3.2	np	np	5.7	np
Conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	1.4	2.1	np	np	3.6	np
Infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	1.8	3.3	np	np	3.6	np
Nervous system diseases (G00-G99)	1.0	0.8	np	1.7	1.5	np
Other causes (l)	1.5	1.6	np	2.0	2.4	np
All causes	1.6	1.8	np	1.7	2.3	np

- (a) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 are revised and subject to a further revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.
- (d) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age groups to 75 years and over.

Table EA.47 Age standardised mortality rates by major cause of death, by Indigenous status, 2005–2009 (a), (b), c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (j), (k)</i>
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate.					
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of usual residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.					
(h)	Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.					
(i)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.					
(j)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.					
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.					
(l)	'Other causes' consist of all conditions excluding the selected causes displayed in the table.					
(m)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.					
(n)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous rate less the non-Indigenous rate.					
	np Not published.					

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

Table EA.49

Table EA.49 **Estimated life expectancies at birth, by Indigenous status and sex, 2005–2007 (years) (a), (b)**

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

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

(b) Australian total includes all states and territories.

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

(d) Based on unrounded estimates.

(e) Based on rounded estimates.

na Not available.

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

Table EA.50

Table EA.50 Median age at death (years) (a), (b)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
All Australians									
Males									
2005	77.0	77.4	76.0	76.0	77.7	76.3	76.0	56.8	76.8
2006	77.7	77.9	76.4	76.4	78.2	76.9	75.9	57.1	77.3
2007	77.9	78.2	76.7	76.2	78.6	76.6	76.7	59.2	77.5
2008	78.3	78.5	77.0	76.4	78.9	78.2	78.3	61.5	77.9
2009	78.2	78.6	76.7	76.5	79.1	77.3	76.7	59.3	77.8
2010 (e)	78.5	79.3	77.1	77.2	79.6	77.8	77.4	61.4	78.3
Females									
2005	83.1	83.2	82.4	82.8	83.7	82.7	82.4	57.1	83.0
2006	83.4	83.6	82.8	82.6	84.0	83.1	82.6	65.0	83.3
2007	83.6	83.9	83.1	83.1	84.2	83.6	82.5	60.3	83.5
2008	84.0	84.2	83.4	83.7	84.5	83.4	83.0	61.6	83.9
2009	84.0	84.5	83.2	83.2	84.4	83.4	83.1	65.0	83.9
2010 (e)	84.2	84.9	83.6	83.8	84.9	83.6	84.3	66.1	84.3
Indigenous (f), (g), (h)									
Males									
2005	54.3	np	51.1	52.8	42.4	np	np	45.8	50.4
2006	59.3	np	55.6	47.9	50.4	np	np	45.4	52.4
2007	58.1	np	54.7	np	50.5	np	np	45.9	np
2008	59.9	np	53.2	np	49.0	np	np	52.1	np
2009	57.2	np	53.2	np	48.0	np	np	48.3	np
2010	58.3	np	55.0	52.0	54.0	np	np	50.8	54.3
Females									
2005	65.8	np	59.5	57.8	47.5	np	np	50.4	57.9
2006	64.8	np	57.0	57.0	59.3	np	np	55.3	59.0
2007	63.0	np	59.5	np	58.3	np	np	55.7	np
2008	63.8	np	62.3	np	53.5	np	np	56.0	np
2009	65.9	np	62.6	np	53.0	np	np	55.4	np
2010	67.1	np	59.5	56.3	59.3	np	np	55.4	60.7
Non-Indigenous (f), (g), (h)									
Males									
2005	77.2	np	76.4	76.6	77.9	np	np	63.7	76.9
2006	77.8	np	76.7	76.9	78.3	np	np	64.7	77.4
2007	78.1	np	77.1	np	78.7	np	np	64.6	np
2008	78.5	np	77.3	np	79.2	np	np	66.3	np
2009	78.4	np	77.2	np	79.3	np	np	66.6	np
2010	78.6	np	77.5	77.8	79.6	np	np	64.9	78.3

Table EA.50 **Median age at death (years) (a), (b)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Females									
2005	83.1	np	82.6	83.2	83.7	np	np	70.5	83.1
2006	83.5	np	83.1	83.1	84.1	np	np	75.0	83.4
2007	83.7	np	83.3	np	84.3	np	np	69.3	np
2008	84.2	np	83.7	np	84.6	np	np	75.7	np
2009	84.1	np	83.4	np	84.6	np	np	71.8	np
2010	84.3	np	83.9	84.2	84.9	np	np	75.2	84.3

- (a) Median age at death does not adjust for the age structure of the populations involved.
- (b) Based on deaths registered to 31 December 2009.
- (c) Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.
- (d) Figures for Australia include 'Other Territories'.
- (e) Data for 2010 are incomplete due to the delay between the occurrence and registration of a death.
- (f) Deaths for whom the Indigenous status was not specified have not been prorated over Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths. As a result, Indigenous and non-Indigenous deaths may be underestimated.
- (g) Care should be exercised when comparing median age at death of Indigenous Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. For example, higher coverage of Indigenous infant deaths compared with older age groups may result in the median age at death being underestimated.
- (h) Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

np Not published.

Source: ABS 2011, *Deaths Australia, 2010*, Cat. no. 3302.0, Canberra.

Table EA.51 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
Potentially preventable deaths (i)				
Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np
Deaths from potentially treatable conditions (j)				
Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np
All potentially avoidable deaths (b)				
Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np
Non-Indigenous				
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	np	np	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000 persons</i>	np	np	np
	<i>variability band ± (b) (c)</i>	np	np	np

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

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

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

np Not published.

Table EA.51 **Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status (a)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2009</i>
<i>Source:</i> ABS unpublished, <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2009</i> , Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, <i>Estimated Resident Population</i> ; ABS 2009, <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021</i> , Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.				

Table EA.52 Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (l)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l) (m)</i>
Potentially preventable deaths (n)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	996	1 034	np	277	907	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	226.3	267.0	np	306.2	455.6	np
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	29 875	18 419	np	7 583	855	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	84.0	88.1	np	89.0	132.1	np
Deaths from potentially treatable conditions (o)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	550	691	np	178.5	577	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	127.9	182.6	np	219.7	311.0	np
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	20 659	12 001	np	5 069	389	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	58.0	57.4	np	58.7	65.9	np
All potentially avoidable deaths (b)							
Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	1 546	1 724	np	455	1 483	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	354.2	449.5	np	525.9	766.5	np
Non-Indigenous							
Number of deaths	<i>no.</i>	50 534	30 419	np	12 651	1 243	np
Rate (a)	<i>per 100 000</i>	142.0	145.6	np	147.7	198.0	np

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

Table EA.52 Age standardised mortality rates of potentially avoidable deaths, under 75 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (l)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l) (m)</i>
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.						
(h)	Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.						
(i)	Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.						
(j)	Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.						
(k)	Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See Causes of Death, Australia, 2009 (cat. No. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions for further information.						
(l)	Due to potential over-reporting of WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009, WA mortality data for these years (including aggregates of years and jurisdictions) are not included in this report. See data quality statements for further information.						
(m)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.						
(n)	Preventable deaths are those which are amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation, and reflecting the effectiveness of the current preventative health activities of the health sector.						
(o)	Deaths from potentially treatable conditions are those which are amenable to therapeutic interventions, and reflecting the safety and quality of the current treatment system.						

np Not published.

Source: ABS unpublished, *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Canberra; ABS unpublished, *Estimated Resident Population*; ABS 2009, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Series B, Cat. no. 3238.0, Canberra.

Table EA.54

Table EA.54 Birthweights of babies of Indigenous mothers, live births, by State and Territory, 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 (b)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mean birthweight	grams	3 244	3 176	3 206	3 119	3 159	3 238	3 008	3 102	3 183
Number of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	no.	43	16	75	42	13	<5	np	38	235
1500–2499g	no.	257	98	291	195	65	np	np	165	1 117
2500–2999g	no.	585	163	708	428	138	53	26	372	2 473
3000–3499g	no.	1 015	266	1 163	584	208	105	30	492	3 863
3500–3999g	no.	720	210	814	364	138	78	14	309	2 647
4000–4499g	no.	236	67	229	112	38	14	9	76	781
4500g and over	no.	47	7	55	11	10	np	<5	12	150
Not stated	no.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
All births	no.	2 904	827	3 335	1 736	610	285	106	1 464	11 267
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>1 352</i>
Proportion of babies by birthweight										
Less than 1500g	%	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	np	np	2.6	2.1
1500–2499g	%	8.8	11.9	8.7	11.2	10.7	np	np	11.3	9.9
2500–2999g	%	20.1	19.7	21.2	24.7	22.6	18.6	24.5	25.4	21.9
3000–3499g	%	35.0	32.2	34.9	33.6	34.1	36.8	28.3	33.6	34.3
3500–3999g	%	24.8	25.4	24.4	21.0	22.6	27.4	13.2	21.1	23.5
4000–4499g	%	8.1	8.1	6.9	6.5	6.2	4.9	8.5	5.2	6.9
4500g and over	%	1.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.6	np	np	0.8	1.3
Not stated	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All births	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Less than 2500g</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>

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

(b) In the ACT, 24.3 per cent of Indigenous women who gave birth in the ACT were non-ACT residents. Care must be taken when interpreting percentages. For example, the percentage of live born babies born in the ACT to ACT resident Indigenous women in 2009 where the birthweight was less than 2500 grams the percentage was 13.9 per cent.

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

Source: Li Z, McNally L, Hilder L & Sullivan EA 2011, *Australia's mothers and babies 2009*, Perinatal statistics series no. 25, Cat. no. PER 52, Canberra, AIHW.

Table EA.55

Table EA.55 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, by State and Territory (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (g)</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2009</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.0	12.2	9.8	13.0	10.4	8.3	13.9	12.5	10.9
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5
Total (g)	%	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	7.7	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	294	91	320	223	63	23	11	174	1 199
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 813	3 076	2 637	1 221	921	290	172	117	12 247
Total (g)	no.	4 124	3 231	2 961	1 444	984	313	184	291	13 532
<i>2008</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.4	13.1	8.9	14.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.7	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.4
Total (g)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	7.6	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	314	85	294	233	75	26	7	184	1 218
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	3 947	3 067	2 445	1 213	849	298	166	98	12 083
Total (g)	no.	4 280	3 155	2 742	1 446	924	324	174	282	13 327

(a) Data are sourced from the 2010-11 National Indigenous Reform Agreement Performance Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table EA.56 Proportion of live-born singleton babies of low birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (f)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (g)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>2007–2009</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.3	12.0	9.6	13.8	12.2	7.8	10.3	12.9	11.1
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	3.9	4.4	4.4
Total (h)	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.0	7.5	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	906	241	922	705	219	61	22	528	3 604
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	11 648	9 290	7 473	3 648	2 631	902	534	304	36 430
Total (h)	no.	12 616	9 601	8 405	4 353	2 850	963	559	832	40 179
<i>2006–2008</i>										
Proportion low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	%	10.6	11.6	9.5	13.8	12.8	7.6	9.5	13.2	11.2
Non-Indigenous mothers	%	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.1	4.5	4.5
Total (h)	%	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.2	7.7	4.7
Number of low birthweight babies born to										
Indigenous mothers	no.	903	204	878	709	224	55	20	538	3 531
Non-Indigenous mothers	no.	11 695	9 242	7 312	3 577	2 536	886	543	301	36 092
Total (h)	no.	12 669	9 457	8 196	4 286	2 760	941	566	839	39 714

(a) Data are sourced from the 2010-11 National Indigenous Reform Agreement Performance Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: AIHW unpublished, National Perinatal Data Collection.