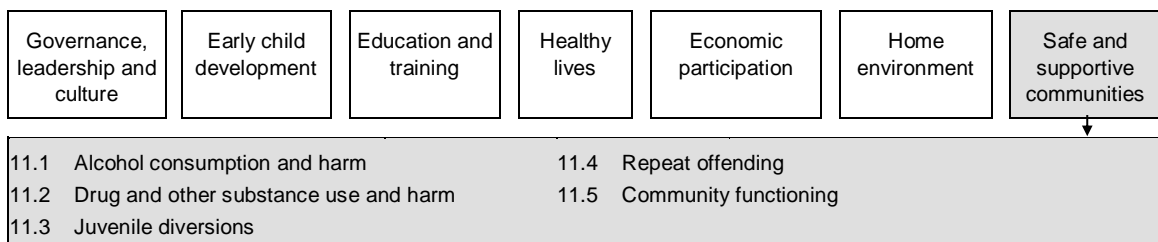

11 Safe and supportive communities

Strategic areas for action



Safe and supportive families and communities provide a resilient, caring and protective environment, promoting a range of positive outcomes. However, problems in families and communities can contribute to disrupted social relationships, social alienation, alcohol and drug misuse and family violence.

The indicators in this strategic area for action focus on the key factors that contribute to safe and supportive communities:

- alcohol consumption and harm (section 11.1) — excessive alcohol consumption increases an individual’s risk of death, disease and injury. Alcohol also contributes to family and community related problems, such as child abuse and neglect, work or financial problems, family breakdown, and violence and crime
- drug and other substance use and harm (section 11.2) — drug and other substance misuse contributes to illness and disease, accident and injury, violence and crime, family and social disruption, and workplace problems
- juvenile diversions (section 11.3) — diversionary alternatives in the juvenile justice system are aimed at reducing reoffending and the negative labelling and stigmatisation associated with formal contact with the criminal justice system
- repeat offending (section 11.4) — it is important that those who have had contact with the criminal justice system have the opportunity to integrate back into the community and lead positive and productive lives
- community functioning (section 11.5) — individual wellbeing is influenced by community wellbeing, and vice versa. Stronger community functioning, as defined by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians themselves, will improve social, emotional and economic wellbeing.

Safe and supportive communities can have a positive influence across all the COAG targets and headline indicators. Three headline indicators are particularly associated with breakdown in family and community relationships:

- substantiated child abuse and neglect (section 4.11)
- family and community violence (section 4.12)
- imprisonment and juvenile detention (section 4.13).

Outcomes in the safe and supportive communities strategic area can be affected by outcomes in other strategic areas for action, or can influence outcomes in other areas:

- governance, leadership and culture (chapter 5)
- early child development (chapter 6)
- education and training (chapter 7)
- healthy lives (chapter 8)
- economic participation (chapter 9)
- home environment (chapter 10).

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 11A.1.1). These tables can be found on the web page (www.pc.gov.au/oid2016).

11.1 Alcohol consumption and harm¹

Box 11.1.1 Key messages

- Alcohol is a major risk factor affecting the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, their families and the broader community.
- Based on self-report by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, in 2014-15:
 - 39.9 per cent reported not consuming alcohol in the previous 12 months (or drank one day a year or less), an increase from 2008 (35.6 per cent) but similar to 2002 (38.3 per cent) (table 11A.1.1)
 - 15.2 per cent reported exceeding lifetime alcohol risk guidelines, a decrease from 19.4 per cent in 2008 and similar to 17.3 per cent in 2002 (figure 11.1.1)
 - 30.8 per cent reported exceeding single occasion risk guidelines in the two weeks prior to interview, lower than 38.2 per cent in 2008 and 35.1 per cent in 2002 (table 11A.1.1).
- Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the acute intoxication hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 5.7 to 11.4 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.1.10).
- For 2010–2014, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the alcohol-induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.1.15).

In 2013-14, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides involving both the victim and offender having consumed alcohol at the time of the offence (66.7 per cent — 16 out of 24) was higher than the proportion for non-Indigenous homicides (16.3 per cent — 23 out of 141) (table 11A.1.16).

Box 11.1.2 Measures of alcohol consumption and harm

There is one main measure for this indicator (aligned with the associated National Indigenous Reform Agreement [NIRA] indicator). *Levels of risky alcohol consumption* is defined as the proportion of Australians aged 18 years and over who consume alcohol at risky/high risk levels (more than two standard drinks on any day, based on the concept of 'Lifetime risk of alcohol harm' in the National Health and Medical Research Council [NHMRC] 2009 guidelines).

The most recent available data are from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) for 2014-15 (all jurisdictions; remoteness; sex; age). Comparable data are not available for non-Indigenous Australians and therefore the NIRA report does not use NATSISS data to report on alcohol consumption.

(continued next page)

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Box 11.1.2 (continued)

The NATSISS data in this report focus on people aged 15 years and over, consistent with the ABS NATSISS publication and the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework report.

Three supplementary measures are also reported:

- Alcohol related hospitalisations (all jurisdictions; sex; remoteness)
- Alcohol induced deaths (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT; sex)
- Alcohol involvement in homicides (national).

Alcohol is one of the major risk factors affecting the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (COAG 2012), with harmful alcohol consumption responsible for a considerable burden of death, disease and injury (AIHW 2012; NHMRC 2009). Years of alcohol misuse can lead to chronic diseases, and increase the risk of heart, stroke and vascular diseases, liver cirrhosis, several types of cancers and cognitive impairment (Gao, Ogeil and Lloyd 2014; NHMRC 2009). It also contributes to disability and death indirectly, through accidents, violence, suicide and homicide (AIHW 2014; Calabria et al. 2010). See section 4.9 for information on disability and chronic disease, and section 8.8 for information on suicide and self-harm.

Alcohol-related harm is not limited to drinkers but also affects families, bystanders and the broader community (Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs 2014; NHMRC 2009). Excessive alcohol consumption contributes to workplace problems, child abuse and neglect, financial problems (poverty), family breakdown, interpersonal/domestic violence, and crime (AIHW 2014; Laslett et al. 2010; Wild and Anderson 2007). Alcohol is a significant contributor to violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Livingston 2011; Meuleners et al. 2010; Wundersitz 2010). Substantiated child abuse and neglect is covered under section 4.11. Family and community violence is covered under section 4.12.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines advise not drinking as the safest option for women who are pregnant or planning a pregnancy (NHMRC 2009). Alcohol consumption during pregnancy may cause physical and neurocognitive disorders termed 'fetal alcohol spectrum disorders' (Fitzpatrick et al. 2012; O'Leary et al. 2007). Alcohol consumption during pregnancy, and associated impacts, is discussed in section 6.2.

Levels of risky alcohol consumption

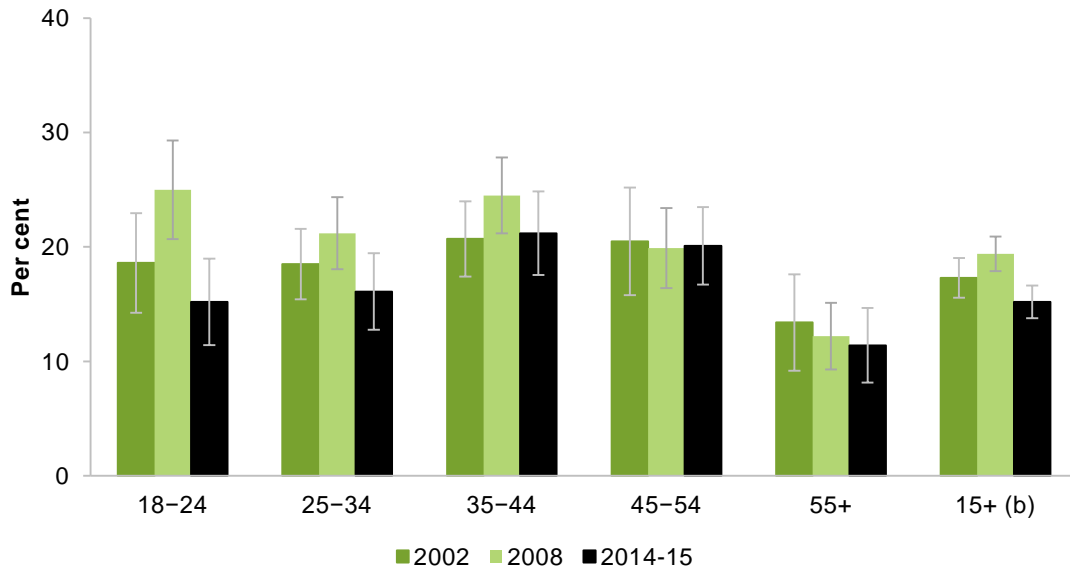
In 2014-15, 39.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over reported not consuming any alcohol in the previous 12 months (or drank one day a year or less). This was an increase from 2008 (35.6 per cent) but similar to

2002 (38.3 per cent) (table 11A.1.1). A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 55 years and over (53.6 per cent) reported not consuming any alcohol in the previous 12 months compared to other adult age groups (table 11A.1.3).

Exceeding lifetime risk guidelines

The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that, for healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol related disease or injury.

Figure 11.1.1 Exceeding lifetime risk guidelines in the previous 12 months^{a, b}



a Data exclude not stated responses. **b** Data for the 15–17 year old age cohort should be used with caution and are not separately reported in this chart.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002, 2008 and 2014-15; table 11A.1.3.

Nationally in 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over who reported exceeding lifetime risk guidelines:

- was 15.2 per cent, a decrease from 19.4 per cent in 2008 and similar to 17.3 per cent in 2002
- ranged from 11.4 per cent among those aged ‘55 years and over’ to 21.2 per cent among ‘35–44 year olds’
- decreased for those aged 18–24 years from 18.6 per cent in 2002 to 15.2 per cent, whilst other adult age groups did not change significantly over the same period (figure 11.1.1).

Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2014-15, reported rates of alcohol consumption exceeding lifetime risk guidelines were:

- greater for males (23.1 per cent) than for females (8.1 per cent) — both having decreased since 2008 (from 29.7 and 10.2 per cent, respectively) (table 11A.1.1)
- higher in remote areas (21.1 per cent) than other areas, which ranged from 12.0 per cent in major cities to 16.2 per cent in very remote areas (table 11A.1.7).

Single occasion risk

The NHMRC 2009 guidelines advise that, for healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion.

Nationally in 2014-15, 30.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians reported exceeding the single occasion risk guidelines in the previous two weeks, lower than those reported in 2008 (38.2 per cent) and 2002 (35.1 per cent). A greater proportion of males (40.8 per cent) than females (21.7 per cent) reported exceeding single occasion risk guidelines in the previous two weeks (table 11A.1.1).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over exceeding single occasion risk was highest in remote areas (39.4 per cent)² (table 11A.1.7).

In 2014-15, a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in non-remote areas (69.6 per cent) reported that alcohol was not a neighbourhood/community problem than in remote areas (36.2 per cent) (section 11.5, table 11A.5.3). Alcohol risk level data by State and Territory, age and non-remote/remote areas are available in tables 11A.1.2–7.

Alcohol related hospitalisations

Data on hospitalisations related to alcohol use are from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. These data only cover illnesses and conditions directly attributable to alcohol consumption that result in admission to a hospital. They do not include conditions where alcohol may be a contributing factor but where the link is not direct and immediate (various cancers, liver diseases, and chronic gastritis, some suicides and strokes).

For this report, hospitalisations data are presented for the non-Indigenous population from 2012-13 onwards (for prior years the data are presented for ‘other’ which includes non-Indigenous Australians and those for whom Indigenous status is unknown or not stated). Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

² The difference between remote (39.4 per cent) and outer regional (33.8 per cent) areas was not statistically significant.

identification in hospitalisation data. The attachment tables for this report include hospitalisations data for all jurisdictions for 2012-13 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians.

Nationally in 2014-15, the alcohol-related hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was 727.8 per 100 000 population (table 11A.1.8). Rates were highest in remote areas (1154.1 per 100 000) and lowest in major cities (566.7 per 100 000) (table 11A.1.11). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the rate of alcohol-related hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males was four times the rate for non-Indigenous males and the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females was over three times the rate for non-Indigenous females (table 11A.1.9).

In 2014-15, alcohol-related hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians were highest for acute intoxication, around 11 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.1.9). The hospitalisation rate for acute intoxication for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in remote and very remote areas (865.4 per 100 000) was more than three times the rate in major cities (246.6 per 100 000) (table 11A.1.11).

Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the acute intoxication hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 5.7 to 11.4 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.1.10).

Data on hospitalisations related to alcohol use by State and Territory are available in tables 11A.1.13–14.

Alcohol induced deaths

Alcohol is responsible for a considerable burden of death in Australia (NHMRC 2009). Mortality data disaggregated by Indigenous status are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, as these jurisdictions have sufficient levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification and numbers of deaths to support analysis.

For the period 2010–2014, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the alcohol-induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.1.15).

The majority (around two-thirds) of alcoholic-related deaths for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians are from alcoholic liver disease. The rate of deaths from alcoholic liver disease for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females

was 7 times the rate for non-Indigenous females, and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males it was 4 times the rate for non-Indigenous males (table 11A.1.15).

Alcohol involvement in homicides

The relationship between excessive alcohol consumption, violence, crime and injury is well documented (see section 4.12; Bryant and Willis 2008; Bryant 2009; HREOC 2006; Livingston 2011; Meulerners et al. 2010; Snowball and Weatherburn 2006; Wundersitz 2010). The latest data on alcohol related homicides are for 2013-14, from the Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program.

In 2013-14, there were 237 homicide incidents resulting in 247 victims of homicide (section 4.12, tables 4A.12.29 and 4A.12.31). Of the 237 incidents, the Indigenous status of victims and offenders were known in 175 incidents. Among these, 24 homicide incidents involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as both victims and offenders. In 16 of these incidents (66.7 per cent), both the victim and offender had consumed alcohol at the time of the offence. In comparison, of the 141 homicide incidents involving only non-Indigenous victims and offenders, 23 (16.3 per cent) involved both the victim and offender consuming alcohol (table 11A.1.16).

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide incidents fluctuated over the period 1999–2000 to 2013-14. However, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide incidents each year involved alcohol consumption (table 11A.1.16).

Things that work

There is no single solution to the harms associated with alcohol misuse. Moreover, there is a paucity of high quality formal evaluations of interventions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander-specific alcohol misuse (Gray and Wilkes 2010; Wilson et al. 2010). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are aware of the devastating impact of alcohol on their communities and many interventions to address alcohol misuse have been initiated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians themselves. For example, the **Fitzroy Crossing Liquor Restriction** (WA) was highlighted as a case study in previous editions of this report. Another example is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community in Norseman (WA), where the community became increasingly concerned that heavy alcohol consumption was the main cause of chronic health problems. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community in Norseman is distributed throughout the township, so the option of declaring themselves dry was not available. However, recognition that certain beverages were particularly associated with heavy drinking led the community to propose restricting the sale of these products (Schineanu, Velandar and Sagers 2010).

An independent mixed method long-term evaluation of the **Norseman Voluntary Liquor Agreement** found there was a significant decrease in rates of burglary, domestic violence

and assaults by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people between the period before the initial restriction (March 2008) and the period after the additional restriction (August 2009). While the total consumption of all recorded beverages, as measured by volume of pure alcohol, did not decline at any point, there were changes in purchasing preferences (Midford, McKenzie and Mayhead 2016). There was agreement that the restrictions should remain in place, but reconsidered in light of changing purchase preferences. The evaluation also recommended a greater focus on social determinants that underpin problematic drinking, particularly education, job skills and employment opportunities (Midford, McKenzie and Mayhead 2016).

Future directions in data

Data on alcohol use are derived from surveys which are limited by sampling, survey administration and questionnaire design and may underestimate actual consumption (Gray and Wilkes 2010; Lee et al. 2014). Results of previous ABS surveys and administrative data collections on use of alcohol and illegal drugs suggest a tendency for respondents to underreport actual consumption levels (ABS 2016), and whilst national surveys may provide a broad indication of the prevalence of alcohol use, any significant regional variation is concealed. Reliable population estimates of alcohol use are fundamental to inform funding and the design of initiatives to prevent and treat harmful use (Lee et al. 2014).

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11.2 Drug and other substance use and harm³

Box 11.2.1 Key messages

- In 2014-15, around two-thirds (68.6 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported not having used drugs in the previous 12 months (table 11A.2.1).
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reporting illicit substance use in the previous 12 months increased from around 23 per cent in all earlier survey periods (2002, 2008 and 2012-13) to 30.8 per cent in 2014-15 (table 11A.2.1). This increase was driven by higher reported non-medical use of 'analgesics and sedatives', by both males (11.3 per cent) and females (14.5 per cent) (figure 11.2.1) and in non-remote areas (table 11A.2.3).
- Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, rates of hospitalisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1.4 to 2.3 times the rate for other Australians for drug-related poisoning, and increased from 2.7 to 3.1 times the rate for drug-related mental/behavioural disorders (table 11A.2.10).
- For 2010–2014, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the drug-induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was 1.9 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.2.14).
- In 2013-14, a smaller proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides had drug involvement (7 out of 24) than non-Indigenous homicides (53 out of 141) (table 11A.2.15).

Box 11.2.2 Measures of drug and other substance use and harm

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Substance use* is defined as the proportion of people aged 18 years and over who reported using illicit substances or misusing licit substances in the previous 12 months. Data are sourced from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent available data for 2014-15 from the NATSISS (all jurisdictions; sex; age). Data are not available for non-Indigenous Australians or (for the 2004-05 survey) remote areas.

Three supplementary measures are also reported by Indigenous status:

- Drug related hospitalisations (all jurisdictions; sex; remoteness)
- Drug induced deaths (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT; sex)
- Drug involvement in homicides (national).

The misuse of legal drugs has major negative effects on individuals, families and communities (see section 11.1 'Alcohol consumption and harm' and section 8.4 'Tobacco

³ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

consumption and harm’). The use of illicit drugs can affect a person’s education, employment and health (including increased illness, disease, accidents and injury). Harmful drug use is associated with family and social disruption, violence and crime (Catto and Thomson 2008, Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs 2014). Property crime, violence, family friction, physical and mental health problems and young people committing suicide are often associated with volatile substance use (Marel, MacLean and Midford 2016). Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy, and associated impacts, is discussed in section 6.2.

In this section, the use of the term ‘illicit substance use’ refers to use of substances which are illegal to possess (such as heroin) and misuse of substances which are legally available (for example, petrol, glue, paint and prescription drugs). Misuse of legal substances (volatile substance use) can result in sudden death, asphyxiation or neurological and cognitive effects.

Substance use

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over 30.6 per cent reported⁴ using substances in the 12 months prior to interview (table 11A.2.4). Reported substance use was lower in remote areas (20.9 per cent) than in non-remote areas (33.2 per cent), and higher for males (34.2 per cent) than females (27.3 per cent) (tables 11A.2.5-6). Substance use varied across states and territories (table 11A.2.7).

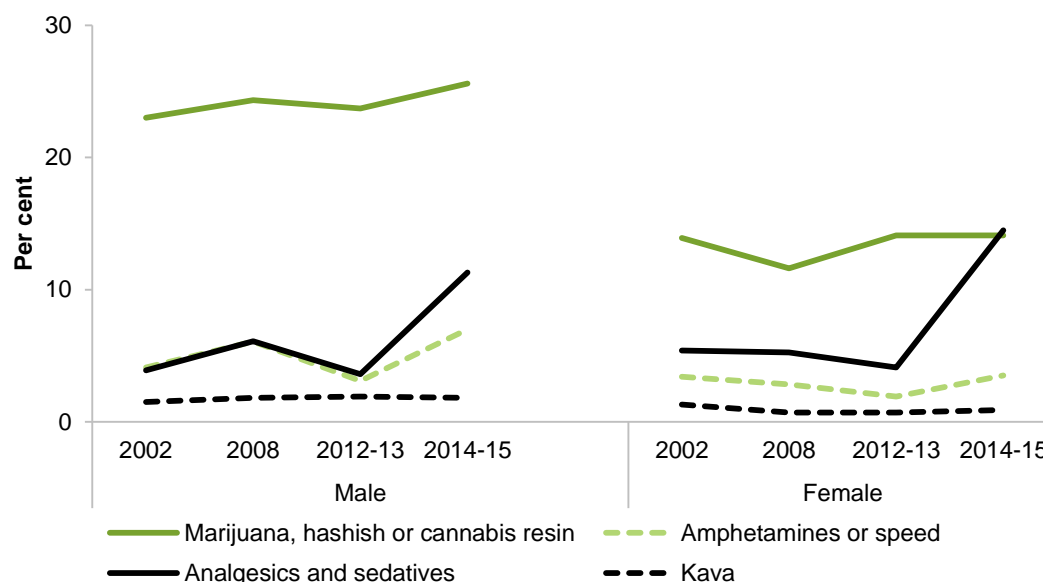
The rest of this section reports data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 18 years and over (aligned with the NIRA age scope of reporting on rates of current daily smokers and levels of risky alcohol consumption).

In 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults (in the 12 months prior to interview):

- around two-thirds (68.6 per cent) reported not having used substances
- the proportion reporting illicit substance use increased from 23.1 per cent in 2002 to 30.8 per cent 2014-15
- ‘marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin’ was the most commonly used illicit drug (19.6 per cent), followed by ‘analgesics and sedatives’ (13.0 per cent) (table 11A.2.1). This is consistent with the findings from the National Drug Strategy Household Survey, for both the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population and non-Indigenous population — cannabis was the most commonly used illicit drug, followed by illicit use of pharmaceuticals (AIHW 2014).

⁴ Substance use questions were self-completed by respondents in non-remote areas, whereas respondents in remote areas were asked these questions via personal interview.

Figure 11.2.1 Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults, by sex^a



^a Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals should be considered when interpreting these data, and are available in attachment table 11A.2.2.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002, 2008, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (NATSIHS component); table 11A.2.2.

In 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reporting illicit substance use in the previous 12 months (30.8 per cent) was higher than in all earlier survey periods (around 23 per cent in 2002, 2008 and 2012-13) (table 11A.2.1). The increase in use was largely driven by higher reported non-medical use of ‘analgesics and sedatives’, by both males (11.3 per cent) and females (14.5 per cent), at 2–3 times the rate of earlier survey periods. The increase was also driven by a doubling of the reported use of ‘amphetamines and speed’ by males (from 3.1 per cent in 2012-13 to 7.0 per cent in 2014-15) (figure 11.2.1). Between 2012-13 and 2014-15, the reported non-medical use of ‘analgesics and sedatives’ tripled across all non-remote areas (from 5.0 per cent to 17.8 per cent in major cities; 4.5 per cent to 16.4 per cent in inner regional areas and 3.7 per cent to 11.9 per cent in outer regional areas) (table 11A.2.3).

Drug related hospitalisations

Data on hospitalisations related to drug use are from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. These data only cover illnesses and conditions directly attributable to drug use that result in admission to a hospital. They do not include conditions where drug use may be a contributing factor but where the link is not direct and immediate.

For this report, hospitalisations data are presented for the non-Indigenous population from 2012-13 onwards (for prior years the data are presented for ‘other’ which includes non-Indigenous Australians and those for whom Indigenous status is unknown or not stated). Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisation data. The attachment tables for this report include hospitalisations data for all jurisdictions for 2012-13 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2014-15 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australians.

Nationally in 2014-15, the drug-related hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- was 655.3 per 100 000 population, with similar rates for males and females (table 11A.2.8)
- was highest for mental and behavioural disorders (338.7 per 100 000 population) and poisoning (273.0 per 100 000 population) (table 11A.2.8)
- decreased as remoteness increased, rates in major cities were more than twice those of remote areas (845.3 compared with 384.5 per 100 000 population) (table 11A.2.11).

In 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for mental and behavioural disorders and accidental poisoning related to drug use was around three times the rates for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.2.9).

Between 2004-05 and 2014-15, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined:

- rates of hospitalisation for drug-related poisoning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1.4 to 2.3 times the rate for other Australians
- rates of hospitalisation for drug-related mental and behavioural disorders for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 2.7 to 3.1 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.2.10).

Hospitalisations related to drug use data by State and Territory are available in table 11A.2.13.

Drug induced deaths

Mortality data disaggregated by Indigenous status are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, as these jurisdictions have sufficient levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification and numbers of deaths to support analysis.

For the period 2010–2014, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the drug-induced death rate for

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was 1.9 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians, with the ratio slightly higher for females (2.2:1) compared to males (1.7:1) (table 11A.2.14). Data are available by State and Territory in table 11A.2.14.

Drug involvement in homicides

In 2013-14, there were 237 homicide incidents resulting in 247 victims of homicide (section 4.12, tables 4A.12.29 and 4A.12.31). Of the 237 incidents, the Indigenous status of victims and offenders were known in 175 incidents, among these:

- 24 homicide incidents involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as both victims and offenders. In five of these incidents, the offender was under the influence of drugs
- 141 homicide incidents involved non-Indigenous Australians as both victims and offenders. Of these incidents, 44 involved the offender under the influence of drugs (of which 18 also involved the victim under the influence of drugs)
- 10 homicide incidents involved a combination of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian and a non-Indigenous Australian as either the victim or the offender. Of these homicides, five involved the offender under the influence of drugs (of which one also involved the victim under the influence of drugs) (table 11A.2.15).

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicide incidents and the influence of drugs on the victim and/or offender are small and are difficult to interpret. Numbers fluctuated with no clear trend over the period 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (table 11A.2.15).

Things that work

Petrol sniffing remains the most prevalent form of volatile substance use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in remote communities (Marel, MacLean and Midford 2016). Box 11.2.3 provides an example of how petrol sniffing is being addressed.

Box 11.2.3 Things that work — drug and other substance use and harm

Low aromatic fuel was introduced in the NT and WA in 2006 and has since been introduced in Queensland and SA, to reduce the harmful, risky health behaviour of petrol sniffing, and to prevent associated antisocial behaviour, offending and contact with the criminal justice system. Low aromatic fuel has extremely low levels of aromatics making it less attractive for people to sniff in order to get a 'high'.

The most recent evaluation in 2011–2014 undertaken by the Menzies School of Health and Research found:

- the introduction of low aromatic fuel is linked with a continuing decline in the numbers and frequency of young people sniffing in remote communities

(continued next page)

Box 11.2.3 (continued)

- a reduction of 88 per cent in petrol sniffing across the 17 communities surveyed since 2005–07
- in 17 of the 53 communities surveyed where comparative data were available over time, the total number of people sniffing petrol declined from 647 in 2005–07 to 78 in 2013–14 (d'Abbs and Shaw 2016).

The earlier evaluation emphasised the role of access to services supporting young people to engage in alternative activities that promoted wellbeing (d' Abbs and Shaw 2008 cited in Osborne, Baum and Brown 2013).

Sources: d'Abbs, P. and Shaw, G. 2016, *Monitoring Trends in the Prevalence of Petrol Sniffing in Selected Australian Aboriginal communities 2011–2014: Final Report*, Menzies School of Health Research, NT; d'Abbs, P. and Shaw, G. 2008, *Executive Summary of the Evaluation of the Impact of Opal Fuel*, Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing; Osborne, K., Baum, F. and Brown, L. 2013, *What works? A review of actions addressing the social and economic determinants of Indigenous health*, Closing the Gap Clearinghouse publication, Issues Paper no. 7 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Institute of Family Studies, Canberra.

Future directions in data

Data on the use of illicit drugs are derived from surveys which are limited by sampling, survey administration and questionnaire design, and may underestimate actual consumption (Gray and Wilkes 2010; Lee et al. 2014). The sensitive, personal (and sometimes illegal) nature of the behaviours being enquired about may affect respondents' willingness to respond and the nature of the responses. Results of previous ABS surveys and administrative data collections on use of alcohol and illegal drugs suggest a tendency for respondents to underreport actual consumption levels (ABS 2016), and whilst national surveys may provide a broad indication of the prevalence of drug use any significant regional variation is concealed. Reliable population estimates of substance use and dependence are fundamental to inform funding and the design of initiatives to prevent and treat harmful drug use (Lee et al. 2014).

References

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Marel, C., MacLean, S. and Midford, R. 2016, 'Review of volatile substance use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people', *Australian Indigenous Health Reviews*, no. 16.

11.3 Juvenile diversions⁵

Box 11.3.1 Key messages

- Diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system can be a swift and economically efficient response to offending, aimed at reducing reoffending and the negative labelling and stigmatisation of contact with the criminal justice system.
- Rates of diversion from formal criminal justice processes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years are between two-fifths to two-thirds (0.4 to 0.7 times) the rates for non-Indigenous young people (table 11A.3.2).

Box 11.3.2 Measures of Juvenile diversions

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Juvenile diversions* is defined as the proportion of all alleged young offenders who are diverted from court proceedings (that is, from the formal criminal justice system).

The most recent available data are for 2014-15 (or the 2015 calendar year for some jurisdictions) (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, the NT and the ACT; sex). Data disaggregated by Indigenous status are not available for Tasmania.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders. Section 4.11 includes information on child protection and section 4.12 includes information on family and community violence. Section 4.13 includes information on imprisonment and juvenile detention.

Diversion from the youth justice system is a critical factor for addressing the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in the criminal justice system (Stewart et al. 2014). Police cautioning and conferencing processes are swift and economically efficient responses to offending. They are aimed at reducing reoffending and the negative labelling and stigmatisation associated with formal contact with the criminal justice system (see section 11.4 on repeat offending) (Allard et al. 2010; Juodo 2008).

Diversion can occur at any point following initial contact with police — pre-arrest, pre-trial, pre-sentence, post-sentence and pre-release. While diversion involves any process that prevents young people from entering or continuing in the formal criminal justice system, it typically involves pre-court processes such as police cautioning or conferencing (Allard et al. 2010; Juodo 2008; Richards 2010).

Cautioning and conferencing are typically available to first time and non-serious offenders. Sufficient evidence to establish that an offence took place, an admission of guilt and the

⁵ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

young person's consent to engage in the cautioning or conferencing process is required for a diversion to occur (Allard et al. 2010).

Two research studies (on young people who had contact with the youth justice system in NSW, WA, SA; and Queensland) found that, even after controlling for the effects of age, sex, offence type and offending history, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young offenders were less likely than non-Indigenous young offenders to be diverted (Snowball (2008) and Allard et al (2010) cited in Richards (2010)). However, a number of other factors which could not be assessed may explain at least some of this difference, such as whether the young person was willing to plead guilty (a requirement for eligibility for diversion).

State and Territory governments have individual responsibility for youth diversions (table 11A.3.1 outlines the relevant legislation for each jurisdiction). In each jurisdiction except Queensland, a youth is defined as a person aged 10 to 17 years (in Queensland, a youth is defined as a person aged 10 to 16 years). Children under 10 years of age cannot be held legally responsible for their actions (Richards 2011). Differences in programs and data collection mean that data are not comparable across jurisdictions.

For the most recent year of reporting, rates of diversions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are between two-fifths to two-thirds (0.4 to 0.7 times) the rates for non-Indigenous young people. Within most jurisdictions, proportions of juvenile offenders being diverted have fluctuated over time (table 11A.3.2).

New South Wales

New South Wales data are from police records and represent persons of interest — alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident. Data in previous reports were reported on a different counting methodology and should not be compared with data in this report.

In 2015 (excluding infringement notices), 27.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders received a diversion by police, this is half the rate of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders receiving a diversion (60.6 per cent) (table 11A.3.2). Rates were relatively steady between 2004 and 2015 (table 11A.3.3).

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders who were diverted, the most common type of offence was 'theft' (28.7 per cent). For non-Indigenous alleged offenders, the greatest proportion of diversions were for the offence of 'transport regulatory offences' (52.4 per cent) followed by theft (12.3 per cent) (table 11A.3.6).

Victoria

Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question when asked by Victoria Police. Victorian data in previous reports were reported on a different basis and should not be compared with data in this report.

In 2014-15, 14.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were formally cautioned, around two-fifths the rate of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (35.1 per cent) (table 11A.3.2). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated between 14.0 per cent and 25.2 per cent in the time period between 2004-05 and 2014-15 (table 11A.3.7). The diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has declined from a high of 47.1 per cent in 2006-07 to 35.1 per cent in 2014-15 (table 11A.3.7).

In 2014-15, the most common type of offence for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders and non-Indigenous alleged young offenders was 'property and deception offences' (around 60 per cent) followed by 'offences against the person' (around 25 per cent) (table 11A.3.9). Data by sex and offence type are available in table 11A.3.8 and historical data by type of offence in tables 11A.3.10–19.

Queensland

In 2014-15, 24.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were cautioned or had a community conference (table 11A.3.2). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated between 24.0 per cent and 32.0 per cent in the period between 2006-07 and 2014-15 (table 11A.3.20). The diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has decreased from 57.6 per cent in 2006-07 to 44.5 per cent in 2014-15 (table 11A.3.20).

In 2014-15, for all alleged young offenders, the most common types of offence continues to be offences against property including 'unlawful entry' and 'theft' (66.5 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and 50.5 per cent for non-Indigenous, alleged young offenders) (table 11A.3.21–29).

Western Australia

In 2014-15, 38.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted through caution or transferred to a Juvenile Justice Team, compared with 54.7 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (table 11A.3.2). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated between 29.5 per cent and 40.5 per cent in the seven years of reporting from 2008-09. The diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has steadily decreased from 59.9 per cent in 2008-09 to 54.7 per cent in 2014-15 (table 11A.3.30). Data by sex and offence type are available in table 11A.3.31.

South Australia

In 2015, 28.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted through formal caution or transfer to family conference, compared with 46.7 per cent for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (table 11A.3.2). The difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous youth diversions has remained similar since 2008 at around 20 percentage points (table 11A.3.32).

In 2015, the most common types of offences for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous alleged young offenders was 'breach of custodial/community orders', 'theft', 'property damage and environmental pollution' and 'unlawful entry with intent/burglary', accounting for half of all offences (table 11A.3.34). Data by sex and offence type are available in table 11A.3.33 and historical data by type of major offence in tables 11A.3.35–41.

Australian Capital Territory

In the ACT, the proportion of youth diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with young people, which includes youth cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, young people taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to young people.

In 2014-15, 16.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted, compared with 42.8 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (table 11A.3.2). Data on diversions by sex are available in table 11A.3.42.

Northern Territory

Northern Territory police data refer to apprehension cases rather than individual persons, and several cases can relate to the same offender. The Youth Justice Act places a limit of two referrals to diversion. If a youth is not complying with the provisions of the diversion, the matter is referred for prosecution through court (NTFES 2015).

In 2015, 32.6 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted, compared with 47.9 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (table 11A.3.2). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated between 24.9 per cent and 43.2 per cent in the period between 2002 to 2015 (table 11A.3.43).

Of the 1766 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged youth offenders, 1098 (62.2 per cent) were denied diversion as a result of the seriousness of the offence or reoffending and 92 (5.2 per cent) declined to participate in diversion (table 11A.3.44).

In 2015, the most common offence type for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders was ‘crime against property’ accounting for around three-quarters of all offences (table 11A.3.45).

Things that work

A program that has engaged Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders is described in box 11.3.3.

Box 11.3.3 Things that work — juvenile diversions

The **Tiwi Islands Youth Development and Diversion Unit (TIYDDU)** (NT) based in Wurrumiyanga has been operating since 2003. The program provides a 12-week diversion program engaging Tiwi youth (typically first-time youth offenders) in prevention activities that aim to benefit the offender, the victim and the community. The care and support provided to the young people recognises, integrates, and shows respect for Tiwi value and social and cultural authority. Community members were involved in its design and play an important role in its ongoing implementation (Stewart et al 2014; CTGCH 2014).

An independent evaluation of the TIYDDU, conducted in 2011 by the Australian Institute of Criminology (Stewart et al 2014), found it was effective in reducing adverse contact between Tiwi youth and the criminal justice system. Individual re-offence data from NT Police for program participants showed that 20 per cent of participants (13 of 65 young people) had contact with the police for alleged offences in the year following commencement with the program — below what would be expected for this population without the intervention. Data are not available for comparisons with youth that did not participate in the program during this time, and further assessment of the outcomes from this program by comparing with a similar group who did not participate would be desirable.

Qualitative data (based on interviews with program staff, participants, community members and representatives of agencies with which TIYDDU collaborates) found the program was useful in reconnecting young people to cultural norms, was culturally ‘competent’ and directly addressed the factors that contribute to offending behaviour, such as substance misuse, boredom and disengagement from work or education. School attendance data for individuals were requested but unable to be provided due to confidentiality and small numbers.

Sources: CTGCH (2014) *Law and Justice: Prevention and Early Intervention Programs for Indigenous Youth*, Resource sheet no. 34 produced by the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and Australian Institute of Family Studies; Stewart et al (2014), *Indigenous Youth Justice Programs Evaluation*, Australian Institute of Criminology.

Future directions in data

Comparable and complete national data are yet to become available to illustrate the nature or level of diversion undertaken by Australian jurisdictions. Whilst data are collected on alleged offenders in the ABS Recorded Crime Offenders collection, the data quality for diversions by Indigenous status is currently not sufficient for national reporting purposes. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of an alleged offender is based on

self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification is difficult to ascertain where police proceed by way of a penalty/infringement notice, as this method does not usually provide an opportunity for police to ask individuals to self-identify (ABS unpublished).

To assist in explaining the differences in diversion rates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous youth, information is also required on whether alleged offenders were denied diversion due to not meeting eligibility criteria, availability of diversion programs or declining to participate in diversion.

References

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11.4 Repeat offending⁶

Box 11.4.1 Key messages

- Repeat offending and re-incarceration are significant contributors to the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the youth justice and criminal justice systems.
- Nationally on 30 June 2015, 77.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and 50.4 per cent of non-Indigenous prisoners had a known prior imprisonment. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged over the last 15 years (figure 11.4.1).
- A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male prisoners (78.1 per cent) than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners (68.9 per cent) had experienced prior adult imprisonment (table 11A.4.2).
- In 2014-15, 52.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people returned to youth justice supervision, similar to 2013-14 and 1.6 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (table 11A.4.5).
- In NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT and the NT in 2014-15, 30 to 49 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were proceeded against by police on more than one occasion, compared with 15 to 31 per cent of non-Indigenous offenders (table 11A.4.7).

Box 11.4.2 Measures of repeat offending

There is currently no systematic national definition and data collection of repeat offending. This section focuses on the re-incarceration aspect of repeat offending. There are two main measures for this indicator.

- *Adult re-imprisonment* is defined as the proportion of prisoners currently under sentence with known prior adult imprisonment
- *Youth returns to sentenced supervision* is defined as the proportion of young people who return to sentenced supervision.

The most recent available data for adult re-imprisonment are from the ABS Prisoners in Australia collection for 30 June 2015 (all jurisdictions; sex). The most recent available data for returns to sentenced supervision are from the AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset 2014-15 (national).

A supplementary measure on the proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police on more than one occasion is also reported (NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT and the NT; age; sex).

This section focuses on repeat offending. Imprisonment and juvenile detention are covered under section 4.13. Juvenile diversions are covered under section 11.3.

⁶ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Repeat offending or recidivism refers to repetitious criminal activity. Repeat offending and re-incarceration are significant contributors to the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the youth justice and criminal justice systems (CTGCH 2013; Snowball and Weatherburn 2006). A reduction in the number of repeat offenders can have a significant effect on the overall volume of juvenile contacts with the criminal justice system (Lind 2011). Modest reductions in the rate at which offenders are re-imprisoned would result in substantial savings in prisoner numbers and correctional outlays (Weatherburn et al. 2009).

Many factors contribute to the re-offending behaviour of an individual. Demographic characteristics such as age, sex and Indigenous status are significant predictors of re-offending (Lind 2011; Ringland, Weatherburn and Poynton 2015). Situational factors such as substance abuse, family problems, peer delinquency and school related problems (levels of school attendance/truancy, or suspension or expulsion) have also been found to be significant predictors of re-offending (Ringland, Weatherburn and Poynton 2015), which are generally more prevalent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander than non-Indigenous Australians (see for example, sections 4.5, 4.11, 11.1 and 11.2).

Common reasons for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners' return to custody whilst on parole include breaching parole conditions, committing further offences, lack of employment, lack of housing, substance abuse and domestic violence (Apted, Hew and Sinha 2013).

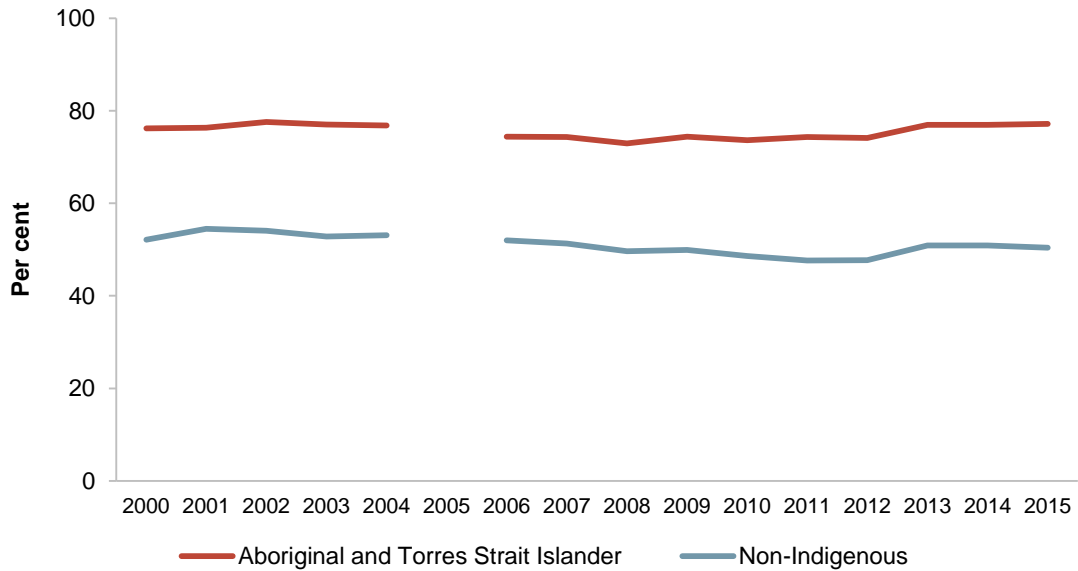
The true level of repeat offending is underestimated, as not all offences are necessarily detected or recorded by police, and court convictions do not necessarily result in contact with corrective services (Payne 2007; Richards 2011). Repeat offending can also be overestimated as an offender on remand will not necessarily be convicted and sentenced for a particular offence (Payne 2007).

Adult re-imprisonment

In the absence of actual re-offending data, studies use criminal justice data and define repeat offending as re-apprehension, re-conviction or re-imprisonment. Re-imprisonment is the most serious outcome of the criminal justice process and research has found that the strongest predictor of a return to prison was the number of prior imprisonment terms (Wundersitz 2010).

Nationally on 30 June 2015, 77.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and 50.4 per cent of non-Indigenous prisoners had a known prior imprisonment. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged over the past 15 years (figure 11.4.1).

Figure 11.4.1 **Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, at 30 June^a**



^a In 2005, data were not available for the ACT and for a National total.

Source: ABS (2015) *Prisoners in Australia, 2015*, Cat. no. 4517.0; table 11A.4.1.

Nationally, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male (78.1 per cent) and female (68.9 per cent) prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment was 1.5 and 1.8 times that of non-Indigenous male (51.3 per cent) and female (39.3 per cent) prisoners (table 11A.4.2).

Youth returns to sentenced supervision

Most young people who have a supervised sentence⁷ have only one, and never return to sentenced youth justice supervision. However, 26.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people who had initially been sentenced to community-based supervision and 41.8 per cent of those initially sentenced to detention had received a total of 5 or more supervised sentences before they turned 18 years of age (AIHW 2015, AIHW 2016). Data are presented for returns over three time frames:

- in 2014-15, during the entire time for which a young person is eligible to return to *youth justice supervision*, 52.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people returned to sentenced supervision, similar to 2013-14 and 1.6 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (table 11A.4.5)

⁷ There are two types of supervised sentences: supervised community-based sentence and sentence of detention. The two combined are referred to as sentenced youth justice supervision.

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- within 12 months of release from *detention* — in 2014-15, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young males returned to detention (78.7 per cent) at a similar rate as non-Indigenous young males (76.7 per cent). A greater proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young females returned to detention (56.3 per cent) than non-Indigenous females (42.1 per cent) similar to patterns in 2013-14 (table 11A.4.6)
 - data are available on returns within 6 months, but are subject to fluctuation. In 2014-15, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people returned to community-based supervision at 1.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (table 11A.4.6).

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

People first enter the justice system when they are investigated by police for allegedly committing an offence. They may be proceeded against by police — have a legal action against them — via court actions or non-court actions. An offender can be proceeded against by police multiple times during a given period.

Comparable data are available for NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT and the NT. In 2014-15, for these five jurisdictions, 30 to 49 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were proceeded against by police on more than one occasion, compared with 15 to 31 per cent of non-Indigenous offenders (table 11A.4.7). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders proceeded against by police were younger than non-Indigenous offenders for both males and females in NSW, Queensland, SA and for males in the ACT and NT (table 11A.4.8).

Things that work

The Standing Committee on Social Issues (2008) found that a major factor leading to recidivism was the lack of suitable support available to ex-offenders attempting to integrate themselves into society. Services that aim to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders who have experienced imprisonment can enhance rehabilitative outcomes and the reintegration process, by helping offenders remain in contact, and involved, with the community. These services can include; visits by elders, contact with community liaison officers, official Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander visitors and access to chaplains (including specified Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander chaplains) (Willis and Moore 2008).

Diversion programs aim to reduce reoffending and reduce dependency on drugs and alcohol in view of their large contribution to offending (and reoffending) (CTGCH 2013). Box 11.4.3 describes an example of a diversion program that has shown reductions in recidivism.

Box 11.4.3 Things that work — repeat offending

In NSW, the **Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment (MERIT)** drug diversion program provides adult defendants in local courts with the option of undertaking formal drug treatment while on bail. The program is available in 65 local courts across NSW covering around 80 per cent of defendants. Participation in the program is voluntary. In 2009, approximately 19 per cent of MERIT participants were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (Howard and Martire 2012).

MERIT is a tailored, case management program that diverts defendants with demonstrable drug problems to an intensive three-month drug treatment program, and occurs prior to sentencing. Lulham (2009) compared a cohort of 2396 defendants who participated in the MERIT program in the two years to 30 June 2005 (18 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) with a comparison group of defendants (15 per cent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander) and found that completion of the program reduced reoffending by 12 per cent over a two-year follow-up period. No comparable decline was noted among those who failed to complete the program.

Whilst an audit by the NSW Auditor-General in 2007-08 agreed that the MERIT program was suitable for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants, it found that they faced issues with access to, and completion of, the MERIT program. An Aboriginal Practice Checklist to improve access was developed and trialled by seven MERIT teams in 2006. Whilst completion rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants in these areas increased from 55 to 73 per cent, the Checklist has not been implemented by all MERIT teams (Public Accounts Committee 2010).

Sources: Howard, M. and Martire, K. 2012, 'Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment: An overview of the MERIT program as at June 2011', Crime Prevention Issues, http://www.merit.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/agdbasev7wr/_assets/merit/m77102011/issue_9_bulletin_may_2012.pdf (accessed 27 May 2014); Lulham, R. 2009, 'The Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment Program: Impact of program participation on re-offending by defendants with a drug use problem', Crime and Justice Bulletin, vol. Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justices no. 131; Public Accounts Committee 2010, 'Helping Aboriginal defendants through MERIT' in Seventh Report on the Examination of the Auditor-General's Performance Audits, New South Wales. MERIT program also cited in (CTGCH 2013), *Diverting Indigenous offenders from the criminal justice system*, Resource sheet no. 24 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse; NIDAC (2012), *An economic analysis for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders Prison vs residential treatment*, Australian National Council on Drugs research paper 24, Canberra.

Future directions in data

There is no systematic national definition or data collection which provides information about the prevalence of prior detention among juvenile detainees. The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators is overseeing several research projects to develop national youth justice policy, research and data capabilities. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is working with corrective services agencies to explore ways to improve prisoner flow data to build a more accurate picture of incarceration. There also needs to be more rigorous evidence of effectiveness and evaluation of efforts to reduce imprisonment.

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11.5 Community functioning⁸

Box 11.5.1 Key messages

- Community functioning is defined as the ability and freedom of community members and communities to determine the context of their lives and to translate their capabilities into positive actions towards a valued life.
- Themes important to community functioning are: connectedness to country, land and history, culture and identity; resilience; leadership; having a role, structure and routine; feeling safe; and vitality. Whilst there is no overall measure of community functioning, considering outcomes across the six themes builds an overall picture.

Box 11.5.2 Measures of community functioning

There is no main measure for this indicator. Community functioning is a complex concept and includes analysis of a range of factors. Descriptors and findings are reported for:

- the six themes of community functioning
- selected variables contributing to each community functioning theme.

Themes and findings are drawn from the work undertaken for the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (ATSIHPF). The most recent available data are from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) for 2014-15 (national; remoteness).

Community functioning is defined as the ability and freedom of community members and communities to determine the context of their lives (physical, social, cultural, spiritual and organisational) and to translate their knowledge, skills, and understanding (capabilities) into positive actions towards a valued life (AIHW 2015; OATSIH 2004). The conversion of capabilities into functioning is influenced by the values and personal characteristics of individuals, families and communities, and the environment in which they live. Different cultures will give greater or lesser priority to different aspects of functioning (AHMAC 2012, 2015). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander understandings of community and community functioning differ from Western understandings (Taylor et al. 2011). Community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians should be assessed within a framework that reflects their values.

Workshops led by Aboriginal facilitators, on behalf of the work program for the ATSIHPF report⁹, developed the concept of community functioning with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008 and 2010. Participants identified a number of key themes and weighted these according to their relative value (table 11.5.1). The multiple constructs in

⁸ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

⁹ This work program was based in the Department of Health until 2013, and is now based in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

combination build an overall picture of community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Table 11.5.1 Themes contributing to community functioning

<i>Measure of functioning/ Weight (per cent)</i>	<i>Descriptor</i>
Connectedness to country, land and history, culture and identity (25 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being connected to country, land, family and spirit • Strong and positive social networks with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians • Strong sense of identity and being part of a collective (knowing where you are from, who is your family) • Sharing; giving and receiving; trust; love; looking out for others • Engaged/communicative
Resilience (20 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping with the internal and external world • Power to control choices and options • Ability to proceed in public without shame • Optimising what you have • Challenge injustice and racism, stand up when required • Cope well with difference, flexibility and accommodating • Ability to walk in two worlds • Engaged in decision making • External social contacts
Leadership (20 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong elders in family and community, both male and female • Role models, both male and female • Strong direction, vision • The 'rock', someone who has time to listen and advise
Having a role, structure and routine (15 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a role for self: participation, contributing through paid and unpaid roles • Capabilities and skills derived through social structures and experience through non-formal education • Knowing boundaries and acceptable behaviours • Sense of place — knowing your place in family and society • Being valued and acknowledged • Disciplined
Feeling safe (10 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical and lateral violence • Safe places • Emotional security • Cultural competency • Relationships that can sustain disagreement
Vitality (10 per cent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community infrastructure • Access to services • Education • Health • Income • Employment

Source: AHMAC (2015) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 Report*, Canberra.

Findings for community functioning themes

A summary of key findings using data from the 2014-15 NATSISS is outlined for each community functioning theme. Further survey results of selected variables contributing to community functioning themes are available in table 11A.5.1, with 2002 and 2008 data reported where comparable. Data by remoteness areas are in table 11A.5.3 for 2014-15 and table 11A.5.6 for 2008.

Connectedness to country, land and history, culture and identity

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- 74.1 per cent recognised their homelands, similar to 71.7 per cent in 2008 and 70.0 per cent in 2002. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in remote (83.9 per cent) and very remote (90.8 per cent) areas recognised homelands compared to those in major cities (67.4 per cent)
- 62.3 per cent identified with a clan or language group, similar to 62.1 per cent 2008
- 94.6 per cent had contact with family or friends outside the household at least once per week, similar to 94.0 per cent in 2008
- 82.4 per cent had friends to confide in
- 89.7 per cent feel able to have a say with family and friends, some or more of the time. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in major cities (91.4 per cent) felt able to have a say compared to those in remote (87.6 per cent) and very remote areas (83.8 per cent) (tables 11A.5.1 and 11A.5.3).

Refer to sections 5.1 ‘Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures’, 5.7 ‘Participation in community activities’ and 5.8 ‘Access to traditional lands and waters’ for further information.

Resilience

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- 85.9 per cent did not avoid situations due to past unfair treatment
- 89.4 per cent felt they were able to find general support from outside the household
- 59.1 per cent had provided support to someone outside their household in the last four weeks
- 80.8 per cent agreed their doctor could be trusted and 70.4 per cent agreed that the local school could be trusted. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in major cities (83.3 per cent) felt their doctor could be trusted compared to those in remote (79.9 per cent) and very remote areas (76.2 per cent), with the direction

reversed for trust in their local school (72.7 per cent in remote areas and 81.9 per cent in very remote areas, compared to 67.9 per cent in major cities)

- 19.9 per cent had involvement with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander organisation, similar to 18.2 per cent 2008
- 96.9 per cent of adults participated in sport/social/community activities in the last 12 months (tables 11A.5.1 and 11A.5.3).

Refer to sections 5.1 ‘Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures’ and 5.7 ‘Participation in community activities’ for further information.

Leadership

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- 43.8 per cent of children aged 4–14 years had spent time with an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander leader or elder in the last week (table 11A.5.1).

Refer to section 5.4 ‘Case studies in governance’ for further general information on leadership and governance.

Having a role, structure and routine

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- 77.1 per cent had lived in only one dwelling in the last 12 months or longer
- 95.5 per cent of children aged 0–14 years had participated in informal learning activities with their main carer in the last week (table 11A.5.1).

Feeling safe

Nationally in 2014-15, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians:

- 77.7 per cent had not experienced physical and/or threatened violence in the last 12 months, similar to 75.3 per cent in 2008
- 84.0 per cent felt safe at home alone after dark
- 54.3 per cent of children aged 2–14 years were taught Indigenous culture at school
- 96.8 per cent had not been incarcerated in the last five years (91.2 per cent had never been incarcerated in their lifetime) (table 11A.5.1).

Vitality

- 55.0 per cent had no disability or (restrictive) long-term health condition

- 66.4 per cent had low/moderate level of psychological distress
- 75.3 per cent could easily get to places needed, similar to 73.8 per cent 2008 (table 11A.5.1).

Refer to sections 5.3 ‘Engagement with services’, 4.3 ‘Early childhood education’, 4.4 ‘Reading, writing and numeracy’, 4.6 ‘Year 12 attainment’, 4.7 ‘Employment’, 4.8 ‘Post-secondary education’, 4.9 ‘Disability and chronic disease’, 4.10 ‘Household and individual income’, and chapter 8 ‘Healthy lives’ for further information on factors connected to vitality.

Things that work

Box 11.5.3 provides an example of a cultural healing program that has been found to increase the capacity of participants to exert greater control over their health and wellbeing.

Box 11.5.3 Things that work — community functioning

The **Family Wellbeing Program** was developed in 1993 by Adelaide-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and was originally delivered at a community level, where Aboriginal people could come together over lunch and discuss issues and learn to cope with grief and loss in new ways. Through the action of grassroots community networks, the program has transferred to 56 sites across most states and territories, to more than 3300 participants, 91 per cent of whom were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (Monson-Wilbraham 2015). The central objective of Family Wellbeing is to develop people’s skills and capacity to move from a position of disempowerment to empowerment. It is a cultural healing program that aims to enhance participants’ awareness, resilience and problem-solving ability, to improve their sense of wellbeing and to help others (Tsey and Every 2000). The program is now an accredited six-month Certificate II in Family Wellbeing course delivered by TAFE SA, Batchelor Institute of Indigenous Tertiary Education (NT) and James Cook University (Queensland) (Monson-Wilbraham 2015). The qualification is an education and counselling skills program focused on dealing with grief, loss and family violence (Tsey and Every 2000).

A synthesis of seven formative evaluations of the program, which involved a total of 148 adult and 70 student participants, concluded that it increased the capacity of participants to exert greater control over their health and wellbeing (Tsey et al. 2010 cited in CTGCH 2013). (However, there was no evidence presented of positive changes occurring at the broader, community level.)

Sources: Monson-Wilbraham, L. 2015, *Watering the Garden of Family Wellbeing: Empowering Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People to Bloom and Grow*, report prepared for the Lowitja Institute, Adelaide; Tsey, K. and Every, A. 2000, *Evaluating Aboriginal Empowerment Programs: the Case of Family WellBeing*, Department of Social Preventative Medicine, University of Queensland and Institute for Aboriginal Development, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 24(5):509–14; Closing the Gap Clearinghouse 2013, *Strategies and Practices for Promoting the Social and Emotional Wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People*, Resource sheet no. 19, produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse February 2013, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Institute of Family Studies.

Future directions in data

Data required to inform the findings for community functioning themes are only available every six years. There is no main measure for this indicator and no single national quantitative measure that demonstrates the strengths and capabilities of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian families and communities.

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Chapter 11 Safe and supportive communities — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2016*, prepared by the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2016).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2016).

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TABLE 11A.1.1

Table 11A.1.1 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over, by sex, Australia (crude rates) 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Males			Females			Persons		
		2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	29.7	27.1	30.7	46.2	43.3	48.3	38.3	35.6	39.9
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	47.4	50.7	40.8	23.9	27.0	21.7	35.1	38.2	30.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	25.7	29.7	23.1	9.6	10.2	8.1	17.3	19.4	15.2
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	4.5	4.8	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	3.5	3.0	3.4	5.1	4.0	4.9	3.3	2.5	2.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	5.1	4.6	5.7	8.6	7.5	8.3	5.1	4.0	4.8
		95 per cent confidence interval								
Abstainers (c)	%	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Data exclude not stated responses.

(c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.

(d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.1.2

Table 11A.1.2 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by non-remote/remote, by sex, Australia (crude rates) 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Abstainers (c)			Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)			Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)		
		Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust
		Proportion								
Males	%	28.2	38.9	30.7	40.8	40.6	40.8	22.4	25.1	23.1
Females	%	46.8	53.2	48.3	20.8	24.8	21.7	7.0	11.7	8.1
Persons	%	38.2	46.4	39.9	30.3	32.3	30.8	14.5	18.3	15.2
		Relative standard error								
Males	%	5.0	6.0	3.8	4.0	6.1	3.4	6.8	9.6	5.7
Females	%	3.2	4.0	2.5	6.4	7.5	4.9	11.8	10.5	8.3
Persons	%	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.5	5.3	2.9	5.8	7.7	4.8
		95 per cent confidence interval								
Males	%	2.8	4.6	2.3	3.2	4.9	2.7	3.0	4.7	2.6
Females	%	2.9	4.2	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.4	1.3
Persons	%	2.0	3.5	1.7	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Data exclude not stated responses.

(c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.

(d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.1.3

Table 11A.1.3 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by age, Australia (crude rates) 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Abstainers (c)			Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)			Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)		
		2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15
		Proportion								
15-17 years	%	60.2	61.5	74.5	17.8	17.6	8.5	6.0	4.5	np
18-24 years	%	27.9	23.6	28.1	44.8	50.8	34.9	18.6	25.0	15.2
25-34 years	%	31.1	25.2	31.4	39.7	43.5	36.4	18.5	21.2	16.1
35-44 years	%	32.9	27.8	32.8	38.9	44.0	39.1	20.7	24.5	21.2
45-54 year	%	37.2	41.2	38.0	35.1	35.3	35.1	20.5	19.9	20.1
55 years +	%	60.7	55.2	53.6	19.8	21.7	17.8	13.4	12.2	11.4
Total 18+	%	35.6	32.4	35.9	37.3	40.8	33.2	18.7	21.3	16.7
Total 15+	%	38.3	35.6	39.9	35.1	38.2	30.8	17.3	19.4	15.2
		Relative standard error								
15-17 years	%	4.7	5.3	4.2	13.4	11.7	25.1	26.0	23.7	np
18-24 years	%	8.1	7.3	7.5	5.5	4.3	6.6	11.9	8.8	12.7
25-34 years	%	5.8	6.1	6.1	4.9	4.4	4.7	8.5	7.6	10.6
35-44 years	%	5.6	6.4	6.7	5.9	4.5	5.8	8.1	6.9	8.8
45-54 year	%	7.6	5.4	6.0	7.6	5.2	6.3	11.7	9.0	8.6
55 years +	%	4.1	3.8	3.7	11.3	8.4	9.5	16.0	12.2	14.6
Total 18+	%	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.9	5.3	4.1	4.8
Total 15+	%	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.5	2.9	5.1	4.0	4.8
		95 per cent confidence interval								
15-17 years	%	5.5	6.4	6.1	4.7	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.1	np
18-24 years	%	4.4	3.4	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	3.8
25-34 years	%	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.3

TABLE 11A.1.3

Table 11A.1.3 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by age, Australia (crude rates) 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Abstainers (c)			Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)			Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)		
		2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15	2002	2008	2014-15
35-44 years	%	3.6	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.7
45-54 year	%	5.5	4.4	4.5	5.2	3.6	4.3	4.7	3.5	3.4
55 years +	%	4.9	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.3	4.2	2.9	3.3
Total 18+	%	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6
Total 15+	%	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent (reported as np) are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Data exclude not stated responses.

(c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.

(d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.1.4

Table 11A.1.4 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by non-remote/remote, by age, Australia (crude rates) 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Abstainers (c)			Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)			Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)		
		Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust
Proportion										
15–17 years	%	76.2	70.6	74.5	8.5	11.0	8.5	np	7.3	np
18–24 years	%	25.9	34.5	28.1	34.6	36.1	34.9	14.1	20.7	15.2
25–34 years	%	29.3	40.0	31.4	35.5	38.1	36.4	14.7	20.0	16.1
35–44 years	%	30.9	38.4	32.8	38.3	40.8	39.1	20.0	25.7	21.2
45–54 year	%	35.5	47.1	38.0	35.1	35.8	35.1	20.7	19.3	20.1
55 years +	%	49.8	64.3	53.6	18.2	18.6	17.8	11.6	11.3	11.4
Total 15+	%	38.2	46.4	39.9	30.3	32.3	30.8	14.5	18.3	15.2
Relative standard error										
15–17 years	%	4.6	8.4	4.2	28.5	43.2	25.1	np	47.1	np
18–24 years	%	9.9	12.4	7.5	7.9	10.5	6.6	16.0	17.4	12.7
25–34 years	%	7.9	8.8	6.1	5.7	9.4	4.7	14.5	14.6	10.6
35–44 years	%	8.5	9.1	6.7	6.8	9.8	5.8	11.1	11.9	8.8
45–54 year	%	8.2	6.8	6.0	7.9	11.0	6.3	10.5	13.7	8.6
55 years +	%	4.8	4.8	3.7	11.4	14.2	9.5	17.7	20.5	14.6
Total 15+	%	2.7	3.8	2.2	3.5	5.3	2.9	5.8	7.7	4.8
95 per cent confidence interval										
15–17 years	%	6.9	11.6	6.1	4.7	9.3	4.2	np	6.7	np
18–24 years	%	5.0	8.4	4.1	5.4	7.4	4.5	4.4	7.1	3.8
25–34 years	%	4.5	6.9	3.8	4.0	7.0	3.4	4.2	5.7	3.3
35–44 years	%	5.1	6.8	4.3	5.1	7.8	4.4	4.4	6.0	3.7
45–54 year	%	5.7	6.3	4.5	5.4	7.7	4.3	4.3	5.2	3.4

TABLE 11A.1.4

Table 11A.1.4 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by non-remote/remote, by age, Australia (crude rates) 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Abstainers (c)			Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)			Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)		
		Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust	Non-remote	Total remote	Aust
55 years +	%	4.7	6.0	3.9	4.1	5.2	3.3	4.0	4.5	3.3
Total 15+	%	2.0	3.5	1.7	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.6	2.8	1.4

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent (reported as np) are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Data exclude not stated responses.

(c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.

(d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.1.5

Table 11A.1.5 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over (crude rates), State and Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15										
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	38.7	33.5	38.2	41.3	40.1	30.8	31.3	54.9	39.9
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	29.8	27.7	33.5	33.6	25.2	36.4	35.9	26.2	30.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	17.4	11.2	15.3	17.3	10.0	14.7	12.5	13.7	15.2
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	4.7	6.2	5.1	5.1	8.2	8.3	10.5	4.1	2.2
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	6.0	8.2	6.1	7.9	10.4	6.4	9.3	7.7	2.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	9.1	12.8	10.5	12.5	19.7	11.2	20.3	12.5	4.8
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	3.6	4.1	3.8	4.1	6.4	5.0	6.4	4.4	1.7
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	3.5	4.5	4.0	5.2	5.1	4.6	6.5	4.0	1.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	3.1	2.8	3.1	4.2	3.9	3.2	5.0	3.4	1.4
2008										
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	33.7	25.8	34.3	34.5	34.2	30.7	24.6	52.3	35.6
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	39.2	40.5	39.2	43.0	38.0	34.6	39.0	28.6	38.2
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	18.6	18.7	21.1	21.1	22.1	16.0	18.0	16.4	19.4
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	5.0	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.3	16.4	4.5	2.7
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	5.1	4.3	5.6	5.3	5.9	6.9	8.7	7.8	2.5
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	8.0	7.5	9.4	7.8	8.2	13.7	13.5	10.2	4.0
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	3.3	3.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	7.9	4.6	1.9

TABLE 11A.1.5

Table 11A.1.5 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over (crude rates), State and Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7	6.7	4.4	1.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	2.9	2.7	3.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	4.8	3.3	1.5
2002										
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	35.1	34.8	34.9	35.1	38.7	29.2	22.1	61.6	38.3
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	38.0	36.0	36.2	38.1	36.5	32.7	40.6	22.5	35.1
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	19.4	16.2	18.2	18.5	17.8	11.8	15.6	11.4	17.3
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.6	14.3	7.0	12.5	5.9	2.9
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	6.5	5.8	6.7	8.1	14.3	5.4	9.3	12.4	3.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	10.2	10.3	9.8	8.8	20.4	12.4	13.7	20.3	5.1
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	10.8	4.0	5.4	7.1	2.2
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	4.8	4.1	4.8	6.0	10.2	3.5	7.4	5.5	2.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	3.9	3.3	3.5	3.2	7.1	2.9	4.2	4.5	1.7

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent (reported as np) are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Data exclude not stated responses.

(c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.

(d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.

(e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

Table 11A.1.5 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over (crude rates), State and Territory, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i>	ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.									

TABLE 11A.1.6

Table 11A.1.6 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over (crude rates), by non-remote/remote, State and Territory, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-remote										
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	38.8	33.5	38.3	42.0	37.8	30.4	31.3	42.2	38.2
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	28.9	27.7	32.6	29.5	26.6	35.6	35.9	37.1	30.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	16.3	11.2	14	13.5	9.6	14.3	12.5	12.4	14.5
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	4.9	6.2	5.9	8.1	6.7	8.8	10.5	7.4	2.7
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	6.4	8.2	7.5	13.8	8.7	6.8	9.3	11.2	3.5
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	10.2	12.8	14.1	21.8	16.3	11.7	20.3	30.9	5.8
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	3.7	4.1	4.4	6.7	5.0	5.2	6.4	6.1	2.0
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	3.6	4.5	4.8	8.0	4.5	4.7	6.5	8.1	2.1
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	3.3	2.8	3.9	5.8	3.1	3.3	5.0	7.5	1.6
Total remote										
		Proportion								
Abstainers (c)	%	35.9	..	39.1	39.0	47.3	34.9	..	58.3	46.4
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	40.4	..	38.3	37.5	23.5	38.5	..	23.6	32.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	28.3	..	18.6	22.2	np	18.5	..	13.9	18.3
		Relative standard error								
Abstainers (c)	%	13.3	..	10.7	6.6	31.2	29.8	..	4.6	3.8
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	14.9	..	11.1	8.8	44.8	24	..	10.2	5.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	23.1	..	15.5	13.2	np	35.4	..	14.2	7.7
		95 per cent confidence intervals								
Abstainers (c)	%	9.4	..	8.2	5.0	28.9	20.4	..	5.3	3.5
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)	%	11.8	..	8.3	6.5	20.6	18.1	..	4.7	3.4

TABLE 11A.1.6

Table 11A.1.6 **Alcohol risk levels, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years and over (crude rates), by non-remote/remote, State and Territory, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)	%	12.8	..	5.7	5.7	np	12.8	..	3.9	2.8

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (b) Data exclude not stated responses.
- (c) Abstained is defined as those who did not drink alcohol in the previous 12 months or persons who drink one day a year or less.
- (d) Risk level calculated on exceeding the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For short-term/single occasion risk this is 5 or more standard drinks on any day over last 2 weeks. Guideline 2: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol related injury arising from that occasion.
- (e) Risk level calculated on exceeding the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines 2009. For lifetime risk this is more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Guideline 1: For healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.1.8

Table 11A.1.8 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Crude rate per 100 000 (e)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>
2014-15						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	2 503	1 784	4 287	694.1	494.6	594.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1 603	1 363	2 966	444.5	377.9	411.2
harmful use (F10.1)	100	64	164	27.7	17.7	22.7
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	368	205	573	102.0	56.8	79.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	432	152	584	119.8	42.1	81.0
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	281	231	512	77.9	64.0	71.0
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	28	42	70	7.8	11.6	9.7
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	32	20	52	8.9	5.5	7.2
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	41	26	67	11.4	7.2	9.3
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	90	176	266	25.0	48.8	36.9
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	29	22	51	8.0	6.1	7.1
Total	2 971	2 279	5 250	823.8	631.8	727.8
2013-14						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	2 454	1 808	4 262	695.9	511.6	603.6
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1 487	1 317	2 804	421.7	372.6	397.1
harmful use (F10.1)	108	69	177	30.6	19.5	25.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	381	250	631	108.0	70.7	89.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	478	172	650	135.5	48.7	92.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	295	220	515	83.6	62.2	72.9
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	20	43	63	5.7	12.2	8.9

TABLE 11A.1.8

Table 11A.1.8 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Crude rate per 100 000 (e)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	22	19	41	6.2	5.4	5.8
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	42	34	76	11.9	9.6	10.8
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	92	176	268	26.1	49.8	38.0
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	32	25	57	9.1	7.1	8.1
Total	2 935	2 305	5 240	832.2	652.2	742.1
2012-13						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	2 690	1 853	4 543	779.9	535.0	657.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1 570	1 397	2 967	455.2	403.3	429.2
harmful use (F10.1)	108	76	184	31.3	21.9	26.6
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	481	222	703	139.5	64.1	101.7
other (F10.3–F10.9)	531	158	689	154.0	45.6	99.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	420	189	609	121.8	54.6	88.1
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	13	26	39	3.8	7.5	5.6
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	32	26	58	9.3	7.5	8.4
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	38	32	70	11.0	9.2	10.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	112	158	270	32.5	45.6	39.1
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	30	19	49	8.7	5.5	7.1
Total	3 302	2 277	5 579	957.3	657.4	807.0

Table 11A.1.8 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Number</i>			<i>Crude rate per 100 000 (e)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons (f)</i>
(a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).						
(b) Categories may not add to total as there may be overlap between principal diagnosis and external cause categories.						
(c) Includes separations from public and private hospitals in all states and territories.						
(d) Data exclude separations for Newborns without qualified days, Hospital boarders and Posthumous organ procurement.						
(e) Rates are calculated using ABS backcast population estimates and projections based on the 2011 Census.						
(f) Persons data include records with sex not stated or indeterminate.						

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)
2014-15									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	951.5	225.7	4.2	611.0	182.0	3.4	773.5	203.4	3.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	646.5	61.2	10.6	493.5	39.0	12.7	565.7	49.9	11.3
harmful use (F10.1)	38.5	9.1	4.2	23.0	7.6	3.0	30.4	8.3	3.7
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	147.7	138.4	1.1	79.7	134.2	0.6	112.8	136.1	0.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	186.2	33.0	5.6	58.1	14.2	4.1	119.3	23.5	5.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	116.1	26.2	4.4	85.2	10.1	8.4	99.9	18.0	5.6
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	7.0	np	15.6	6.4	2.4	14.9	6.7	2.2
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	11.4	2.2	5.2	np	2.1	np	8.6	2.1	4.0
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	14.9	3.9	3.9	np	2.8	np	11.7	3.3	3.5
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	28.6	15.6	1.8	55.4	26.3	2.1	42.3	20.9	2.0
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	2.6	np	np	2.5	np	7.8	2.6	3.0
Total	1 134.2	280.8	4.0	781.9	230.0	3.4	949.4	254.7	3.7
2013-14									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	942.0	227.0	4.2	619.9	177.4	3.5	773.7	201.7	3.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	561.6	56.7	9.9	443.0	34.3	12.9	498.6	45.4	11.0
harmful use (F10.1)	41.2	8.3	5.0	22.6	6.1	3.7	31.5	7.2	4.4
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	151.6	127.0	1.2	93.8	122.8	0.8	121.8	124.7	1.0
other (F10.3–F10.9)	187.7	35.0	5.4	60.5	14.2	4.2	121.8	24.5	5.0

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	131.7	27.2	4.8	82.9	9.4	8.8	106.0	18.1	5.8
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	6.7	np	16.6	6.8	2.5	12.7	6.7	1.9
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	2.6	np	np	2.2	np	6.9	2.4	2.9
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	14.2	3.7	3.8	9.6	3.1	3.1	11.8	3.4	3.4
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	30.6	15.9	1.9	58.6	25.7	2.3	45.0	20.8	2.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	11.4	2.7	4.3	np	2.5	np	10.2	2.6	3.9
Total	1 138.4	283.0	4.0	796.2	224.6	3.5	959.2	253.1	3.8
2012-13 (d)									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	1 047.1	213.6	4.9	639.7	166.7	3.8	834.2	189.7	4.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	640.2	59.3	10.8	515.3	35.5	14.5	574.2	47.3	12.2
harmful use (F10.1)	43.3	7.4	5.8	28.9	5.6	5.2	35.8	6.5	5.5
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	205.0	130.1	1.6	81.0	123.9	0.7	140.6	126.8	1.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	232.7	31.9	7.3	59.8	13.5	4.4	142.5	22.6	6.3
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	185.1	33.9	5.5	73.2	10.9	6.7	126.4	22.2	5.7
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	6.0	6.5	0.9	11.1	6.0	1.9	8.7	6.2	1.4
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	9.8	3.0	3.2	8.0	2.7	3.0	8.9	2.9	3.1
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	12.2	4.2	2.9	10.2	3.2	3.2	11.2	3.7	3.0

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (c)
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	40.0	16.6	2.4	52.5	26.2	2.0	46.3	21.4	2.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	10.4	2.9	3.6	6.1	2.6	2.4	8.2	2.7	3.0
Total	1 299.9	277.4	4.7	792.8	215.4	3.7	1 034.5	245.7	4.2

(a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(c) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(d) Some data have been revised for WA for 2012-13 affecting counts of separations with principal diagnoses in the F chapter.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.10

Table 11A.1.10 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13 (d)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	775.3	782.6	853.7	760.3	696.9	620.4	619.6	589.7	551.9	507.5	484.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	575.9	510.5	591.3	481.3	407.1	344.7	322.1	283.1	261.0	249.3	214.1
harmful use (F10.1)	30.9	32.4	36.4	39.0	41.2	33.2	35.1	25.7	20.5	20.8	22.0
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	103.6	116.5	144.6	122.5	117.3	123.6	136.1	137.1	148.1	113.6	131.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	119.6	123.2	141.8	117.4	131.3	118.8	126.4	143.7	122.2	123.8	117.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	100.5	107.8	130.0	111.0	107.5	96.7	100.0	83.0	82.9	85.4	77.5
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	14.8	12.9	8.5	9.4	11.0	4.9	7.3	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.9
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	8.5	6.6	9.2	9.5	8.2	9.3	9.7	7.3	4.8	4.0	6.6
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	11.2	11.9	11.5	9.5	14.5	9.7	9.7	7.2	10.9	13.1	21.3
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	43.4	45.8	46.6	50.7	38.1	38.0	32.5	31.8	32.4	26.6	26.7
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	7.5	9.7	8.6	8.2	7.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	5.4	5.2	7.8
Other Australians (e)											
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	207.0	205.4	196.3	204.4	200.4	202.3	187.9	175.9	163.1	153.5	143.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	50.6	46.5	48.9	52.9	54.3	52.8	50.9	46.7	46.1	41.7	37.7
harmful use (F10.1)	7.9	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.6	7.6	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.8
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	140.7	127.7	132.9	126.7	120.6	122.0	110.4	101.7	93.6	89.8	86.0
other (F10.3–F10.9)	22.4	23.4	21.4	18.3	19.0	19.9	20.0	21.5	18.0	16.5	14.0
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	18.1	18.1	22.3	22.6	22.3	22.4	21.1	22.0	21.9	20.9	17.8
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.8
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0

TABLE 11A.1.10

Table 11A.1.10 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13 (d)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	20.9	21.0	21.9	22.5	21.9	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.7	19.4	18.3
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.2
Rate ratios (f)											
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	11.4	11.0	12.1	9.1	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7
harmful use (F10.1)	3.9	4.1	5.3	6.0	6.3	4.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
other (F10.3–F10.9)	5.3	5.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.4
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	4.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.2
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.8	4.7
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.5

(a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

Table 11A.1.10 Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13 (d)	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
(c)	From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisation data. Data are for residents of these jurisdictions, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality (see previous table).										
(d)	Some data have been revised for WA for 2012-13 affecting counts of separations with principal diagnoses in the F chapter.										
(e)	'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.										
(f)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate (which includes Indigenous status not reported).										

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.11

Table 11A.1.11 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (numbers and crude rate per 100 000), by remoteness areas, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13 (c)		
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote
	Number								
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	1 074	1 370	1 556	1 215	1 361	1 467	1 400	1 363	1 560
acute intoxication (F10.0)	624	844	1 292	667	815	1 165	781	817	1 210
harmful use (F10.1)	32	56	65	41	62	69	54	69	51
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	268	230	35	320	228	54	360	234	81
other (F10.3–F10.9)	150	240	164	187	256	179	205	243	218
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	179	243	87	155	214	135	188	260	147
Total	1 434	1 794	1 723	1 558	1 774	1 667	1 772	1 785	1 775
	Crude rate per 100 000 (d)								
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	424.4	427.0	1 042.2	491.7	435.0	1 003.9	580.0	446.8	1 077.1
acute intoxication (F10.0)	246.6	263.1	865.4	269.9	260.5	797.2	323.5	267.8	835.4
harmful use (F10.1)	12.6	17.5	43.5	16.6	19.8	47.2	22.4	22.6	35.2
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	105.9	71.7	23.4	129.5	72.9	37.0	149.1	76.7	55.9
other (F10.3–F10.9)	59.3	74.8	109.8	75.7	81.8	122.5	84.9	79.7	150.5
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	70.7	75.7	58.3	62.7	68.4	92.4	77.9	85.2	101.5
Total	566.7	559.2	1 154.1	630.5	567.1	1 140.7	734.1	585.1	1 225.5

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). ICD-10-AM (fifth edition) codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

(b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area in the jurisdiction.

Table 11A.1.11 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (numbers and crude rate per 100 000), by remoteness areas, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

2014-15			2013-14			2012-13 (c)		
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>

(c) Some data have been revised for WA for 2012-13 affecting counts of separations with principal diagnoses in the F chapter.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population at 30 June at the start of each financial year by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census. Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.12

Table 11A.1.12 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000), by remoteness areas, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13 (c)		
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote
Age standardised rate per 100 000 (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	574.6	561.0	1 240.2	650.8	565.7	1 182.9	752.3	578.8	1 271.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	343.7	362.7	1 101.5	344.1	329.1	930.9	437.7	357.5	1 055.8
harmful use (F10.1)	19.2	22.4	54.2	19.7	26.0	55.9	28.8	33.6	41.7
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	156.7	104.4	29.7	185.6	100.4	43.9	215.7	107.2	72.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	95.6	111.2	142.5	101.4	110.2	152.2	123.2	121.4	191.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	103.3	109.4	71.7	93.5	104.0	117.0	122.4	122.9	127.9
Total	762.1	742.5	1 372.8	834.6	747.8	1 357.9	964.0	766.8	1 455.7
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	221.3	140.6	138.6	219.7	146.6	124.0	206.7	138.5	141.7
acute intoxication (F10.0)	47.6	43.1	77.2	42.5	43.8	68.5	43.8	47.0	73.4
harmful use (F10.1)	7.6	9.8	5.8	7.0	7.1	5.2	6.1	7.3	8.4
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	160.4	73.4	33.3	147.3	69.7	26.0	150.3	70.3	38.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	21.5	24.3	32.0	22.9	26.1	24.3	21.1	23.7	31.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	16.7	20.8	14.1	17.1	20.2	19.8	21.5	23.6	20.0
Total	268.6	200.2	192.2	268.2	203.9	172.1	260.0	200.0	196.0
Rate ratio (f)									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	2.6	4.0	8.9	3.0	3.9	9.5	3.6	4.2	9.0
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.2	8.4	14.3	8.1	7.5	13.6	10.0	7.6	14.4
harmful use (F10.1)	2.5	2.3	9.4	2.8	3.6	10.8	4.7	4.6	4.9
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.0	1.4	.9	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.9
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.2	6.3	5.8	5.1	6.2

Table 11A.1.12 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000), by remoteness areas, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13 (c)		
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	6.2	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.9	5.7	5.2	6.4
Total	2.8	3.7	7.1	3.1	3.7	7.9	3.7	3.8	7.4

- (a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). ICD-10-AM (fifth edition) codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.
- (b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area in the jurisdiction.
- (c) Some data have been revised for WA for 2012-13 affecting counts of separations with principal diagnoses in the F chapter.
- (d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population at 30 June at the start of each financial year by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census. Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (e) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as non-Indigenous and for WA only where Indigenous status was not stated.
- (f) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.13

Table 11A.1.13 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), by State and Territory, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number									
2014-15	1 140	180	1 425	1 038	362	84	38	887	5 250
2013-14	1 263	134	1 442	1 034	407	72	39	779	5 240
2012-13	1 329	146	1 375	1 316	424	27	41	848	5 579
Crude rates per 100 000									
2014-15	510.9	348.6	693.3	1 095.6	900.0	321.3	558.5	1 218.0	727.8
2013-14	577.4	266.1	718.8	1 113.8	1 033.2	281.7	589.8	1 086.8	742.1
2012-13	619.5	297.3	702.0	1 446.4	1 098.9	108.0	638.0	1 202.1	807.0

(a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Data are reported by place of residence of the patient hospitalised.

(c) Data include public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.14

Table 11A.1.14 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by State and Territory, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	660.0	472.0	947.3	1 366.1	1 149.6	422.2	730.0	1 501.3	949.4
Non-Indigenous (f)	278.6	227.1	309.7	182.4	165.3	311.4	231.6	152.3	254.7
Rate ratios (g)	2.4	2.1	3.1	7.5	7.0	1.4	3.2	9.9	3.7
2013-14									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	762.4	356.2	968.2	1 381.6	1 287.5	368.9	819.2	1 293.3	959.2
Non-Indigenous (f)	279.1	222.2	321.1	175.7	161.6	280.9	217.1	126.0	253.1
Rate ratios (g)	2.7	1.6	3.0	7.9	8.0	1.3	3.8	10.3	3.8
2012-13									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	811.8	410.7	919.2	1 780.7	1 391.8	131.1	690.4	1 457.2	1 034.5
Non-Indigenous (f)	263.4	209.9	306.2	256.4	177.1	210.3	175.5	157.4	245.7
Rate ratios (g)	3.1	2.0	3.0	6.9	7.9	0.6	3.9	9.3	4.2

(a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(c) Data are reported by place of residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data include public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(e) This analysis excludes data for 5,382 separations where Indigenous status was not stated.

(f) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as non-Indigenous and for WA only where Indigenous status was not stated.

(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.1.15

Table 11A.1.15 Deaths related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000), by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio (j)	Rate difference (k)
	Deaths (no.)	Rate per 100 000 (h) (i)	Variability band (\pm)	Deaths (no.)	Rate per 100 000 (h) (i)	Variability band (\pm)		
Females								
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	108	9.9	4.3	614	1.4	0.3	7.0	8.5
Mental & behavioural disorders due to alcohol use (F10)	17	np	1.7	190	0.4	0.1	np	np
Poisoning by alcohol (X45, X65, Y15)	9	np	1.1	70	0.2	0.1	np	np
Other (E24.4, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1)	5	np	0.9	31	0.1	0.1	np	np
Total deaths related to alcohol use	139	12.7	4.8	905	2.1	0.3	6.1	10.6
Males								
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	175	18.9	6.7	1 988	4.7	0.5	4.1	14.3
Mental & behavioural disorders due to alcohol use (F10)	58	8.2	5.9	622	1.5	0.3	5.5	6.7
Poisoning by alcohol (X45, X65, Y15)	24	2.3	2.0	170	0.4	0.1	5.3	1.8
Other (E24.4, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1)	29	3.6	3.4	190	0.4	0.1	8.2	3.2
Total deaths related to alcohol use	286	33.0	9.7	2 970	7.0	0.6	4.7	26.0
Persons								
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	283	14.2	3.8	2 602	3.0	0.3	4.7	11.1
Mental & behavioural disorders due to alcohol use (F10)	75	4.5	2.7	812	0.9	0.1	4.9	3.6
Poisoning by alcohol (X45, X65, Y15)	33	1.5	1.1	240	0.3	0.1	4.9	1.2
Other (E24.4, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1)	34	1.9	1.6	221	0.2	0.1	7.7	1.7
Total deaths related to alcohol use	425	22.1	5.1	3 875	4.5	0.3	4.9	17.6

(a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2010–12 (final), 2013 (revised) and 2014 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 52-54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 3303.0).

Table 11A.1.15 **Deaths related to alcohol use (age standardised rate per 100 000), by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			<i>Rate ratio (j)</i>	<i>Rate difference (k)</i>
	<i>Deaths (no.)</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (h) (i)</i>	<i>Variability band (±)</i>	<i>Deaths (no.)</i>	<i>Rate per 100 000 (h) (i)</i>	<i>Variability band (±)</i>		
(b)	Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.							
(c)	Data are presented in 5-year groupings because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.							
(d)	Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.							
(e)	Cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals, so some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected.							
(f)	These data exclude 65 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2010–14.							
(g)	Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.							
(h)	Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.							
(i)	Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.							
(j)	Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.							
(k)	Rate difference is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.							

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, Cat. no. 3303.0.

TABLE 11A.1.16

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non- Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2013-14									
Both victim and offender drinking		16	66.7	23	16.3	2	20.0	41	23.4
Victim drinking but not offender		2	8.3	19	13.5	1	10.0	22	12.6
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.2	14	9.9	–	–	15	8.6
Neither drinking		5	20.8	85	60.3	7	70.0	97	55.4
Total		24	100.0	141	100.0	10	100.0	175	100.0
2012-13									
Both victim and offender drinking		16	64.0	31	25.0	11	55.0	58	34.3
Victim drinking but not offender		1	4.0	8	6.5	2	10.0	11	6.5
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.0	8	6.5	3	15.0	12	7.1
Neither drinking		7	28.0	77	62.1	4	20.0	88	52.1
Total		25	100.0	124	100.0	20	100.0	169	100.0
2011-12									
Both victim and offender drinking		15	78.9	17	14.5	1	10.0	33	22.6
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	13	11.1	1	10.0	14	9.6
Offender drinking but not victim		3	15.8	8	6.8	2	20.0	13	8.9
Neither drinking		1	5.3	79	67.5	6	60.0	86	58.9
Total		19	100.0	117	100.0	10	100.0	146	100.0
2010-11									
Both victim and offender drinking		14	48.3	18	15.5	5	31.3	37	23.0
Victim drinking but not offender		3	10.3	21	18.1	1	6.3	25	15.5
Offender drinking but not victim		4	13.8	8	6.9	–	–	12	7.5
Neither drinking		8	27.6	69	59.5	10	62.5	87	54.0
Total		29	100.0	116	100.0	16	100.0	161	100.0
2009-10									
Both victim and offender drinking		16	94.1	28	18.8	7	43.8	44	26.5
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	11	7.4	1	6.3	11	6.6
Offender drinking but not victim		–	–	23	15.4	3	18.8	23	13.9
Neither drinking		1	5.9	87	58.4	5	31.3	88	53.0
Total		17	100.0	149	100.0	16	100.0	166	100.0
2008-09									
Both victim and offender drinking		14	58.3	43	25.4	10	50.0	67	31.5

TABLE 11A.1.16

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non- Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Victim drinking but not offender		1	4.2	13	7.7	4	20.0	18	8.5
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.2	23	13.6	3	15.0	27	12.7
Neither drinking		8	33.3	90	53.3	3	15.0	101	47.4
Total		24	100.0	169	100.0	20	100.0	213	100.0
2007-08									
Both victim and offender drinking		21	72.4	39	19.9	4	25.0	64	26.6
Victim drinking but not offender		1	3.4	18	9.2	2	12.5	21	8.7
Offender drinking but not victim		2	6.9	20	10.2	2	12.5	24	10.0
Neither drinking		5	17.2	119	60.7	8	50.0	132	54.8
Total		29	100.0	196	100.0	16	100.0	241	100.0
2006-07									
Both victim and offender drinking		22	91.7	43	50.6	9	90.0	74	62.2
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	5	5.9	–	–	5	4.2
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.2	11	12.9	–	–	12	10.1
Neither drinking		1	4.2	26	30.6	1	10.0	28	23.5
Total		24	100.0	85	100.0	10	100.0	119	100.0
2005-06									
Both victim and offender drinking		21	58.3	45	30.0	4	36.4	70	35.5
Victim drinking but not offender		3	8.3	11	7.3	2	18.2	16	8.1
Offender drinking but not victim		5	13.9	17	11.3	2	18.2	24	12.2
Neither drinking		7	19.4	77	51.3	3	27.3	87	44.2
Total		36	100.0	150	100.0	11	100.0	197	100.0
2004-05									
Both victim and offender drinking		19	57.6	34	23.4	3	60.0	56	30.6
Victim drinking but not offender		1	3.0	7	4.8	–	–	8	4.4
Offender drinking but not victim		2	6.1	15	10.3	1	20.0	18	9.8
Neither drinking		11	33.3	89	61.4	1	20.0	101	55.2
Total		33	100.0	145	100.0	5	100.0	183	100.0
2003-04									
Both victim and offender drinking		17	73.9	49	25.5	10	55.6	76	32.6
Victim drinking but not offender		2	8.7	28	14.6	1	5.6	31	13.3
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.3	13	6.8	–	–	14	6.0
Neither drinking		3	13.0	102	53.1	7	38.9	112	48.1

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Total		23	100.0	192	100.0	18	100.0	233	100.0
2002-03									
Both victim and offender drinking		22	68.8	44	28.9	7	38.9	73	36.1
Victim drinking but not offender		1	3.1	10	6.6	3	16.7	14	6.9
Offender drinking but not victim		4	12.5	17	11.2	–	–	21	10.4
Neither drinking		5	15.6	81	53.3	8	44.4	94	46.5
Total		32	100.0	152	100.0	18	100.0	202	100.0
2001-02									
Both victim and offender drinking		34	75.6	44	19.6	6	42.9	84	29.6
Victim drinking but not offender		1	2.2	15	6.7	3	21.4	19	6.7
Offender drinking but not victim		7	15.6	15	6.7	2	14.3	24	8.5
Neither drinking		3	6.7	151	67.1	3	21.4	157	55.3
Total		45	100.0	225	100.0	14	100.0	284	100.0
2000-01									
Both victim and offender drinking		32	82.1	40	19.3	3	21.4	75	28.8
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	16	7.7	2	14.3	18	6.9
Offender drinking but not victim		2	5.1	19	9.2	1	7.1	22	8.5
Neither drinking		5	12.8	132	63.8	8	57.1	145	55.8
Total		39	100.0	207	100.0	14	100.0	260	100.0
1999-2000									
Both victim and offender drinking		25	73.5	49	23.6	8	50.0	82	31.8
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	20	9.6	–	–	20	7.8
Offender drinking but not victim		4	11.8	15	7.2	4	25.0	23	8.9
Neither drinking		5	14.7	124	59.6	4	25.0	133	51.6
Total		34	100.0	208	100.0	16	100.0	258	100.0

(a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death. Data reflects information available at the time of reporting and is subject to change.

(b) Where an offender has been identified. Excludes Indigenous status and alcohol presence where this was unknown. In the case of multiple offenders, table includes the primary victim and offender only (based on AIC NHMP incident classification).

(c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander Australians.

(d) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Aboriginal and /or Torres Strait Islander. Includes victims and offenders who are Caucasian, Asian and Maori/Pacific Islanders.

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non- Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>

(e) Inter-racial homicides are where either the victim or the offender is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian. Includes homicides involving: an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (unpublished) National Homicide Monitoring Program 2000–2014 [computer file].

TABLE 11A.2.1

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by substance used, Australia, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	2014-15	2012-13	2008	2004-05	2002
	Proportion				
Used substances in last 12 months					
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	19.6	18.7	17.6	na	18.2
Amphetamines or speed	5.3	2.5	4.3	na	3.7
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	13.0	3.9	5.6	na	4.7
Kava	1.3	1.3	1.2	na	1.4
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	30.8	22.3	23.3	na	23.1
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	68.6	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	23.8	22.0	na	16.6
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	na	46.6	45.4	na	39.9
Never used substances	na	50.7	54.1	na	59.7
Not stated (f)	0.6	1.8	0.6	na	0.4
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form ('000)	365.2	347.0	265.7	na	236.0
People 18 years and over ('000)	399.7	366.0	290.9	na	251.4
	Relative standard error				
Used substances in last 12 months					
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	4.8	4.3	5.2	na	4.8
Amphetamines or speed	9.9	13.0	9.9	na	11.5
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	6.4	11.2	9.0	na	11.6
Kava	24.7	21.7	23.4	na	24.4
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	3.8	3.9	4.3	na	4.4
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	1.7	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	4.1	4.1	na	4.8
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	na	2.3	2.6	na	2.6
Never used substances	na	2.2	2.2	na	1.7
Not stated (f)	31.6	17.5	25.8	na	37.6
	95 per cent confidence interval				
Used substances in last 12 months					
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	1.8	1.6	1.8	na	1.7
Amphetamines or speed	1.0	0.6	0.8	na	0.8
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	1.6	0.9	1.0	na	1.1
Kava	0.6	0.6	0.6	na	0.7
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	2.3	1.7	2.0	na	2.0
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	2.3	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	1.9	1.8	na	1.6
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	na	2.1	2.3	na	2.0
Never used substances	na	2.2	2.3	na	2.0
Not stated (f)	0.4	0.6	0.3	na	0.3

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by substance used, Australia, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	2014-15	2012-13	2008	2004-05	2002
(a)	Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.				
(b)	The substance use questions are comparable across the 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 NATSISS and the 2012-13 NATSIHS. However, when comparing between surveys, it should be noted that there are differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (6 per cent in 2002, 9 per cent in 2008, 5 per cent in 2012-13 and 9 per cent in 2014-15). Also, in 2014-15, people were only asked about their use of substances in the last 12 months and not whether they had ever used substances.				
(c)	Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.				
(d)	Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone for non-medical purposes in 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15.				
(e)	Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported more than one type of substance used.				
(f)	This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.				
(g)	People who accepted the substance use form.				
	na Not available.				

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002, Cat no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by sex, by substance used, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)

	Males			Females			Persons			
	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	
	Unit	%	%	±	%	%	±	%	%	±
2014-15										
Used substances in last 12 months										
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	25.6	6.8	3.4	14.1	6.5	1.8	19.6	4.8	1.8	
Amphetamines or speed	7.0	13.5	1.9	3.5	14.9	1.0	5.3	9.9	1.0	
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	11.3	9.0	2.0	14.5	7.6	2.2	13.0	6.4	1.6	
Kava	1.8	31.6	1.1	0.9	31.0	0.5	1.3	24.7	0.6	
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	35.0	5.0	3.4	27.0	5.3	2.8	30.8	3.8	2.3	
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	64.3	2.4	3.0	72.5	2.1	3.0	68.6	1.7	2.3	
Used substances but not in last 12 months										
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Never used substances										
Not stated (f)	0.8	41.2	0.6	0.7	37.3	0.5	0.6	31.6	0.4	
Total (f) (g)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	
People who accepted form ('000)	172.1	–	–	193.1	–	–	365.2	–	–	
People 18 years and over ('000)	190.3	–	–	209.2	–	–	399.7	–	–	
2012-13										
Used substances in last 12 months										
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	23.7	5.8	2.7	14.1	5.9	1.6	18.7	4.3	1.6	
Amphetamines or speed	3.1	18.7	1.1	1.9	18.6	0.7	2.5	13.0	0.6	
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	3.6	17.8	1.3	4.1	14.0	1.1	3.9	11.2	0.9	
Kava	1.9	26.0	1.0	0.7	34.7	0.5	1.3	21.7	0.6	
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	26.9	5.4	2.8	17.8	5.6	2.0	22.3	3.9	1.7	

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by sex, by substance used, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI
	Unit	%	±	%	%	±	%	%	±
Used substances but not in last 12 months	25.9	5.9	3.0	21.9	4.7	2.0	23.8	4.1	1.9
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	53.5	3.1	3.3	40.2	3.0	2.4	46.6	2.3	2.1
Never used substances	43.5	3.8	3.2	57.5	2.3	2.6	50.7	2.2	2.2
Not stated (f)	2.1	23.9	1.0	1.5	21.7	0.6	1.8	17.5	0.6
Total (f) (g)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form ('000)	168.0	–	–	179.1	–	–	347.0	–	–
People 18 years and over ('000)	178.8	–	–	187.1	–	–	366.0	–	–
2008									
Used substances in last 12 months									
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	24.3	6.2	2.9	11.6	7.0	1.6	17.6	5.2	1.8
Amphetamines or speed	6.1	13.1	1.6	2.8	14.8	0.8	4.3	9.9	0.8
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	6.1	12.9	1.5	5.2	12.0	1.2	5.6	9.0	1.0
Kava	1.8	30.6	1.1	0.7	31.6	0.4	1.2	23.4	0.6
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	29.8	5.4	3.1	17.6	5.7	2.0	23.3	4.3	2.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	24.4	5.7	2.7	19.8	5.2	2.0	22.0	4.1	1.8
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	54.3	3.3	3.5	37.5	3.2	2.4	45.4	2.6	2.3
Never used substances	45.4	3.9	3.5	61.7	2.0	2.4	54.1	2.2	2.3
Not stated (f)	0.3	47.5	0.3	0.8	31.3	0.5	0.6	25.8	0.3
Total (f) (g)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form ('000)	124.3	–	–	141.5	–	–	265.7	–	–
People 18 years and over ('000)	137.7	–	–	153.3	–	–	290.9	–	–
2002									

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by sex, by substance used, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females			Persons		
	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI	Prop.	RSE	95% CI
	Unit	%	±	%	%	±	%	%	±
Used substances in last 12 months									
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	23.0	5.9	2.7	13.9	6.6	1.8	18.2	4.8	1.7
Amphetamines or speed	4.1	15.1	1.2	3.4	17.5	1.2	3.7	11.5	0.8
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	3.9	18.0	1.4	5.4	17.2	1.8	4.7	11.6	1.1
Kava	1.5	29.4	0.9	1.3	33.3	0.8	1.4	24.4	0.7
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	27.5	5.5	3.0	19.1	6.3	2.4	23.1	4.4	2.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	17.8	6.9	2.4	15.6	6.6	2.0	16.6	4.8	1.6
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	45.4	3.5	3.1	34.9	3.6	2.5	39.9	2.6	2.0
Never used substances	54.0	2.9	3.1	64.8	1.9	2.4	59.7	1.7	2.0
Not stated (f)	0.5	56.5	0.6	0.3	32.9	0.2	0.4	37.6	0.3
Total (f) (g)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form ('000)	112.6	–	–	123.4	–	–	236.0	–	–
People 18 years and over ('000)	119.2	–	–	132.2	–	–	251.4	–	–

Prop. = Proportion **RSE** = Relative standard error. **CI** = Confidence interval.

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The substance use questions are comparable across the 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 NATSISS and the 2012-13 NATSIHS. However, when comparing between surveys, it should be noted that there are differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (6 per cent in 2002, 9 per cent in 2008, 5 per cent in 2012-13 and 9 per cent in 2014-15). Also, in 2014-15, people were only asked about their use of substances in the last 12 months and not whether they had ever used substances.
- (c) Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by sex, by substance used, 2002, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Persons</i>		
	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95% CI</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95% CI</i>
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>

(d) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone for non-medical purposes in 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15.

(e) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported more than one type of substance used.

(f) This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.

(g) People who accepted the substance use form.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002, Cat no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2014-15	Proportion							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	19.4	19.9	19.9	19.7	24.4	15.7	18.7	19.6
Amphetamines or speed	7.6	6.5	5.3	6.5	2.1	np	0.7	5.3
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	17.8	16.4	11.9	15.9	3.8	1.8	2.7	13.0
Kava	2.6	1.3	np	1.4	np	np	0.8	1.3
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	35.1	35.2	28.6	33.4	27.0	17.9	21.0	30.8
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	63.9	64.7	70.5	65.7	72.7	82.0	78.5	68.6
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total ever used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Never used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated (f)	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.6
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form ('000)	131.2	78.5	75.1	285.2	29.7	50.7	80.5	365.2
People 18 years and over ('000)	139.2	84.7	86.3	310.5	32.1	57.1	89.0	399.7
2012-13	Proportion							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	19.5	21.4	17.3	19.2	19.0	15.4	16.9	18.7
Amphetamines or speed	3.0	3.7	2.2	3.1	np	np	0.9	2.5
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	5.0	4.5	3.7	4.5	2.7	np	1.7	3.9
Kava	1.4	np	np	1.2	np	np	1.9	1.3
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	23.9	24.2	21.7	23.4	21.3	17.0	18.7	22.3
Used substances but not in last 12 months	28.4	25.4	22.0	25.6	22.9	14.0	17.3	23.8
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	52.4	50.5	43.9	49.6	44.2	32.0	36.2	46.6

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Never used substances	43.9	45.8	54.7	47.2	55.5	66.6	62.5	50.7
Not stated (f)	3.0	1.8	1.0	2.1	np	np	np	1.8
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form ('000)	123.0	72.1	74.4	269.6	27.7	49.7	77.5	347.0
People 18 years and over ('000)	129.0	76.4	77.1	283.2	29.5	53.4	83.0	366.0
2008				Proportion				
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	17.9	19.6	19.3	18.8	20.2	10.7	14.1	17.6
Amphetamines or speed	7.8	3.5	3.7	5.5	2.3	0.3	1.0	4.3
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	7.7	6.4	5.9	6.9	3.3	1.5	2.1	5.6
Kava	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.2	–	1.8	1.2	1.2
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	26.4	25.6	23.7	25.4	23.0	14.0	17.2	23.3
Used substances but not in last 12 months	26.1	23.6	23.7	24.7	18.1	11.6	13.9	22.0
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	52.5	49.3	47.5	50.2	41.1	25.8	31.3	45.3
Never used substances	47.2	50.4	50.9	49.1	58.5	73.9	68.4	54.1
Not stated (f)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form ('000)	88.1	56.2	53.0	197.2	24.5	44.0	68.5	265.7
People 18 years and over ('000)	92.7	58.2	64.9	215.8	27.0	48.1	75.1	290.9
2004-05				Proportion				
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	26.1	18.8	20.6	22.5	na	na	na	na
Amphetamines or speed	10.5	5.3	4.1	7.3	na	na	na	na
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.0	na	na	na	na

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Kava	1.3	0.6	np	0.8	na	na	na	na
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	31.1	26.9	24.4	28.0	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	23.7	19.7	19.8	21.5	na	na	na	na
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	55.4	47.3	44.6	50.1	na	na	na	na
Never used substances	42.9	49.9	54.2	48.0	na	na	na	na
Not stated (f)	1.7	2.8	1.1	1.8	na	na	na	na
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	na	na
People who accepted form ('000)	65.9	40.8	42.6	149.2	na	na	na	na
People 18 years and over ('000)	78.7	51.4	55.4	185.5	na	na	na	na
2002				Proportion				
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	24.2	19.4	16.2	20.4	17.5	11.1	13.0	18.2
Amphetamines or speed	8.3	3.0	2.5	5.1	1.1	np	0.4	3.7
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	5.1	6.2	6.1	5.7	3.5	1.5	2.1	4.7
Kava	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.3	3.2	1.4
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	28.3	25.8	21.6	25.5	20.5	15.6	17.0	23.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	19.5	20.2	16.0	18.5	12.3	11.6	11.8	16.6
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	48.1	46.1	37.8	44.3	33.0	27.3	29.0	39.9
Never used substances	51.2	53.7	61.9	55.3	66.6	72.5	70.7	59.7
Not stated (f)	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Total (f) (g)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form ('000)	70.4	44.2	54.0	168.6	20.0	47.4	67.4	236.0
People 18 years and over ('000)	76.0	48.5	57.5	182.1	21.2	48.1	69.3	251.4
2014-15				Relative standard error				

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	8.8	12.7	10.6	5.9	8.0	11.0	7.1	4.8
Amphetamines or speed	15.0	19.3	19.6	10.3	33.1	np	39.6	9.9
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	9.0	13.4	15.7	6.5	31.5	41.5	23.7	6.4
Kava	33.5	38.6	np	30.4	np	np	41.3	24.7
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	6.4	7.7	8.1	4.4	7.5	9.3	6.2	3.8
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	3.4	3.7	3.7	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total ever used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Never used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Not stated (f)	45.6	np	np	39.2	np	np	np	31.6
People who accepted form ('000)	0.9	1.9	3.1	1.1	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.0
People 18 years and over ('000)	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-
2012-13								
				Relative standard error				
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	7.3	10.9	9.9	5.1	10.9	11.8	8.1	4.3
Amphetamines or speed	20.0	28.2	29.2	13.5	np	np	35.3	13.0
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	16.3	19.7	28.5	11.5	42.9	np	38.0	11.2
Kava	37.0	np	np	25.3	np	np	39.6	21.7
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	7.0	9.5	9.0	4.5	10.6	12.0	8.1	3.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months	5.8	8.6	11.8	4.6	11.6	13.2	8.5	4.1
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	3.5	5.3	6.1	2.6	7.8	7.4	4.9	2.3
Never used substances	4.2	6.2	4.6	2.7	5.7	4.6	3.5	2.2
Not stated (f)	21.7	40.0	49.3	18.2	np	np	np	17.5

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
People who accepted form ('000)	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.5	1.6	1.4	0.5
People 18 years and over ('000)	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.6	-
2008	Relative standard error							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	9.5	12.5	10.8	6.3	11.8	12.2	8.2	5.2
Amphetamines or speed	13.8	20.8	27.0	10.4	32.6	56.5	28.6	9.9
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	13.1	20.8	16.9	9.8	23.5	32.9	18.7	9.0
Kava	39.8	37.3	57.7	25.6	-	51.9	52.1	23.4
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	7.2	10.6	9.7	5.1	10.4	11.3	7.3	4.3
Used substances but not in last 12 months	6.7	8.9	8.7	4.7	12.9	10.3	7.4	4.1
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	3.9	5.7	6.9	3.0	8.8	7.7	5.2	2.6
Never used substances	4.3	5.6	6.7	3.1	6.1	2.6	2.3	2.2
2004-05	Relative standard error							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	7.4	12.2	8.8	5.2	na	na	na	na
Amphetamines or speed	17.3	34.6	31.0	13.6	na	na	na	na
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	14.6	32.3	20.0	12.8	na	na	na	na
Kava	45.5	63.0	np	33.9	na	na	na	na
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	6.6	11.1	8.5	4.9	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	8.0	11.5	8.0	5.4	na	na	na	na
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	3.5	7.7	4.6	2.9	na	na	na	na
Never used substances	4.6	7.2	3.8	3.1	na	na	na	na
Not stated (f)	35.2	29.9	38.8	19.5	na	na	na	na
2002	Relative standard error							

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>	
Used substances in last 12 months									
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	9.5	11.3	7.6	5.7	10.1	11.1	7.8	4.8	
Amphetamines or speed	15.2	24.2	18.4	11.9	33.2	np	34.4	11.5	
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	27.1	20.2	17.2	13.2	20.2	28.4	18.5	11.6	
Kava	48.1	46.0	50.1	28.4	50.3	36.5	34.1	24.4	
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	8.6	10.2	7.5	5.1	8.9	11.8	8.0	4.4	
Used substances but not in last 12 months	10.3	10.7	8.2	5.8	11.5	12.6	9.1	4.8	
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	4.9	5.8	4.7	2.9	6.7	9.9	6.4	2.6	
Never used substances	4.5	5.0	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	
Not stated (f)	65.5	75.6	39.6	44.7	52.9	71.2	49.7	37.6	
2014-15				95 per cent confidence interval					
Used substances in last 12 months									
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	3.3	4.9	4.1	2.3	3.8	3.4	2.6	1.8	
Amphetamines or speed	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.4	np	0.6	1.0	
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	3.2	4.3	3.7	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	
Kava	1.7	1.0	np	0.8	np	np	0.6	0.6	
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	4.4	5.3	4.5	2.9	4.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	
Has not used substances in the last 12 months	4.2	4.7	5.0	2.8	4.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	
Used substances but not in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Total ever used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Never used substances	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Not stated (f)	0.7	np	np	0.5	np	np	np	0.4	
Total (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
People who accepted form ('000)	2.4	3.0	4.6	6.0	1.4	2.6	2.9	6.9	

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
People 18 years and over ('000)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
2012-13	95 per cent confidence interval							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	2.8	4.6	3.4	1.9	4.1	3.6	2.7	1.6
Amphetamines or speed	1.2	2.1	1.3	0.8	np	np	0.6	0.6
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.0	2.3	np	1.2	0.8
Kava	1.0	np	np	0.6	np	np	1.5	0.6
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	3.3	4.5	3.8	2.0	4.4	4.0	3.0	1.7
Used substances but not in last 12 months	3.2	4.3	5.1	2.3	5.2	3.6	2.9	1.9
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	3.6	5.2	5.2	2.5	6.8	4.6	3.5	2.1
Never used substances	3.6	5.6	5.0	2.5	6.2	6.1	4.3	2.2
Not stated (f)	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	np	np	np	0.6
People who accepted form ('000)	2.2	2.0	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.1	3.5
People 18 years and over ('000)	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3
2008	95 per cent confidence interval							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	3.3	4.8	4.1	2.3	4.7	2.6	2.3	1.8
Amphetamines or speed	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.8
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.0
Kava	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	–	1.8	1.2	0.6
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	3.7	5.3	4.5	2.5	4.7	3.1	2.5	2.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	3.4	4.1	4.0	2.3	4.6	2.3	2.0	1.8
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	4.0	5.5	6.4	3.0	7.1	3.9	3.2	2.3
Never used substances	4.0	5.5	6.7	3.0	7.0	3.8	3.1	2.3

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2004-05	95 per cent confidence interval							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	3.8	4.5	3.6	2.3	na	na	na	na
Amphetamines or speed	3.6	3.6	2.5	1.9	na	na	na	na
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	1.6	4.3	2.2	1.5	na	na	na	na
Kava	1.2	0.7	np	0.5	na	na	na	na
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	4.0	5.9	4.1	2.7	na	na	na	na
Used substances but not in last 12 months	3.7	4.4	3.1	2.3	na	na	na	na
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	3.8	7.1	4.0	2.8	na	na	na	na
Never used substances	3.9	7.0	4.0	2.9	na	na	na	na
Not stated (f)	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.7	na	na	na	na
2002	95 per cent confidence interval							
Used substances in last 12 months								
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin	4.5	4.3	2.4	2.3	3.5	2.4	2.0	1.7
Amphetamines or speed	2.5	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	np	0.3	0.8
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use (c)	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.1
Kava	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	3.1	2.1	0.7
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	4.8	5.2	3.2	2.5	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	3.9	4.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.1	1.6
Total ever used substances (d) (e)	4.6	5.2	3.5	2.5	4.3	5.3	3.6	2.0
Never used substances	4.5	5.3	3.4	2.5	4.3	5.3	3.6	2.0
Not stated (f)	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness areas, by substance used, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Non-remote total</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Remote total</i>	<i>Australia</i>
(b) The substance use questions are comparable across the 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 NATSISS and the 2012-13 NATSIHS. However, when comparing between surveys, it should be noted that there are differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (6 per cent in 2002, 9 per cent in 2008, 5 per cent in 2012-13 and 9 per cent in 2014-15). Also, in 2014-15, people were only asked about their use of substances in the last 12 months and not whether they had ever used substances.								
(c) Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.								
(d) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone for non-medical purposes in 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15.								
(e) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported more than one type of substance used.								
(f) This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.								
(g) People who accepted the substance use form.								
np Not published. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13* (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) *2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*.

TABLE 11A.2.4

Table 11A.2.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years and over) reporting substance use in the last 12 months, by age and sex, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-17</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Total 15 or over (c)</i>
Estimate								
Male	'000	4.3	16.6	17.0	12.1	10.3	4.2	64.9
Female	'000	6.3	14.2	15.9	10.2	7.7	3.8	57.8
Persons	'000	10.2	30.8	33.4	22.3	17.9	8.1	122.7
Proportion								
Male	%	23.5	39.8	39.9	38.0	38.5	14.6	34.2
Female	%	32.1	32.5	34.7	26.5	23.9	11.9	27.3
Persons	%	26.5	35.9	38.0	31.7	30.4	13.5	30.6
Relative Standard Error								
Male	%	25.9	9.1	10.0	9.5	7.7	14.6	–
Female	%	18.0	11.1	8.1	9.1	11.6	16.9	–
Persons	%	15.8	7.4	6.6	6.9	6.1	10.7	–
95 per cent Confidence Interval								
Male	%	11.9	7.1	7.8	7.1	5.8	4.2	–
Female	%	11.3	7.1	5.5	4.7	5.4	3.9	–
Persons	%	8.2	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.6	2.8	–

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(b) People who accepted the substance use form.

(c) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.5

Table 11A.2.5 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over, by remote/non-remote, by substance used, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Non-remote				Remote				Total				
	Unit	Est. '000	Prop. %	RSE %	95%CI ±	Est. '000	Prop. %	RSE %	95%CI ±	Est. '000	Prop. %	RSE %	95%CI ±
Substance used in last 12 months:													
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin		61.7	19.6	5.9	2.3	15.8	18.4	7.1	2.6	77.2	19.2	4.8	1.8
Amphetamines or speed		18.5	5.9	10.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	39.6	0.5	19.3	4.8	9.9	0.9
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes		46.4	14.7	7.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	24.3	1.2	48.2	12.0	6.8	1.6
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes		13.5	4.3	11.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	35.6	0.4	13.7	3.4	11.3	0.8
Sub-total: analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)		49.9	15.9	6.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	23.7	1.2	52.1	13.0	6.4	1.6
Kava		3.9	1.2	30.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	41.3	0.6	4.9	1.2	24.7	0.6
Petrol and other inhalants		2.4	0.8	29.4	0.5	np	np	np	np	2.9	0.7	24.6	0.3
Other (d)		19.0	6.0	11.5	1.4	0.9	1.0	32.0	0.6	19.9	5.0	11.1	1.1
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)		104.6	33.2	4.3	2.8	17.9	20.9	6.1	2.5	122.7	30.6	3.8	2.3
Has not used substances in the last 12 months		210.8	66.9	2.2	2.9	68.1	79.2	1.3	2.0	278.8	69.5	1.6	2.2
Total (f) (g)		100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form		317.5	–	–	–	86.4	–	–	–	403.7	–	–	–
People 15 years and over		346.8	–	–	–	96.7	–	–	–	443.4	–	–	–

Est. = Estimate. **Prop.** = Proportion **RSE** = Relative standard error. **CI** = Confidence interval.

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) Excludes persons aged 15-17 years who were not present for interview or answered by proxy with selected person present, and also excludes persons aged 18 years and over who answered by proxy and were not present for interview.

TABLE 11A.2.5

Table 11A.2.5 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over, by remote/non-remote, by substance used, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>				<i>Remote</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>±</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>±</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>±</i>

(c) Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.

(d) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone for non-medical purposes in 2014-15.

(e) Sum of components may be more than total as persons may have reported more than one type of substance used.

(f) This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.

(g) People who accepted the substance use form.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.6

Table 11A.2.6 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years and over), by sex, by substance used, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Males				Females				Persons				
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Est.</i> '000	<i>Prop.</i> %	<i>RSE</i> %	<i>95%CI</i> %	<i>Est.</i> '000	<i>Prop.</i> %	<i>RSE</i> %	<i>95%CI</i> %	<i>Est.</i> '000	<i>Prop.</i> %	<i>RSE</i> %	<i>95%CI</i> %
Substance used in last 12 months:													
Marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin		48.1	25.3	6.9	3.4	29.2	13.8	6.4	1.7	77.2	19.2	4.8	1.8
Amphetamines or speed		12.1	6.4	13.5	1.7	6.8	3.2	14.9	0.9	19.3	4.8	9.9	0.9
Pain-killers or analgesics for non-medical purposes		18.3	9.6	9.3	1.7	29.7	14.1	8.2	2.3	48.2	12.0	6.8	1.6
Tranquillisers or sleeping pills for non-medical purposes		5.8	3.1	17.7	1.1	7.9	3.7	13.1	1.0	13.7	3.4	11.3	0.8
Sub-total: analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)		20.1	10.6	8.8	1.8	32.0	15.1	7.6	2.2	52.1	13.0	6.4	1.6
Kava		3.1	1.6	31.6	1.0	1.7	0.8	31.0	0.5	4.9	1.2	24.7	0.6
Petrol and other inhalants		1.3	0.7	35.6	0.5	1.5	0.7	32.2	0.4	2.9	0.7	24.6	0.3
Other (d)		12.9	6.8	14.4	1.9	7.1	3.4	16.3	1.1	19.9	5.0	11.1	1.1
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)		64.9	34.2	5.0	3.4	57.8	27.3	5.4	2.9	122.7	30.6	3.8	2.3
Has not used substances in the last 12 months		124.8	65.7	2.5	3.2	153.9	72.7	2.1	3.0	278.8	69.5	1.6	2.2
Total (f) (g)		100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–	100.0	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form		190.9	–	–	–	212.9	–	–	–	403.7	–	–	–
People 15 years and over		212.6	–	–	–	231.1	–	–	–	443.4	–	–	–

Est. = Estimate. **Prop.** = Proportion **RSE** = Relative standard error. **CI** = Confidence interval.

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) Excludes persons aged 15-17 years who were not present for interview or answered by proxy with selected person present, and also excludes persons aged 18 years and over who answered by proxy and were not present for interview.

TABLE 11A.2.6

Table 11A.2.6 **Substance use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years and over), by sex, by substance used, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>	<i>Est.</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95%CI</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>

(c) Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.

(d) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone for non-medical purposes in 2014-15.

(e) Sum of components may be more than total as persons may have reported more than one type of substance used.

(f) This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.

(g) People who accepted the substance use form.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.7

Table 11A.2.7 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years and over) reporting substance use in the last 12 months, by sex, State and Territory, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Estimate										
Males	'000	19.0	7.2	17.9	7.8	4.1	2.6	1.0	5.4	64.9
Females	'000	19.6	4.8	15.6	7.9	3.5	2.1	0.8	3.4	57.8
Persons	'000	39.1	11.8	33.6	15.8	7.8	4.8	1.7	8.7	122.7
Proportion										
Males	%	32.4	51.0	32.3	34.0	42.5	34.0	46.2	28.6	34.2
Females	%	29.1	31.1	26.3	28.7	30.8	26.7	39.0	16.1	27.3
Persons	%	31.0	39.8	29.3	31.6	37.3	30.8	40.2	21.8	30.6
Relative Standard Error										
Males	%	11.4	7.1	10.1	11.0	12.6	9.1	10.9	9.4	–
Females	%	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.7	11.1	12.4	14.5	–
Persons	%	8.2	6.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.2	8.1	8.4	–
95 per cent Confidence Interval										
Males	%	7.2	7.1	6.4	7.3	10.5	6.1	9.9	5.3	–
Females	%	6.5	6.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.8	9.5	4.6	–
Persons	%	5.0	4.9	4.2	4.5	5.5	4.3	6.4	3.6	–

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(b) People who accepted the substance use form.

(c) Total excludes 'not stated' and persons who did not answer substance use questions.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) 2014-15 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

TABLE 11A.2.8

Table 11A.2.8 **Hospital separations related to drug use, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	Number			Crude rate per 100 000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2014-15						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	153	374	527	42.4	103.7	73.1
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	167	158	325	46.3	43.8	45.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	151	245	396	41.9	67.9	54.9
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	274	411	685	76.0	114.0	95.0
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	20	16	36	5.6	4.4	5.0
Total Poisoning	765	1 204	1 969	212.1	333.8	273.0
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	154	127	281	42.7	35.2	39.0
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	101	107	208	28.0	29.7	28.8
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	21	12	33	5.8	3.3	4.6
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	60	30	90	16.6	8.3	12.5
Total Accidental poisoning	309	250	559	85.7	69.3	77.5
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	153	123	276	42.4	34.1	38.3
F12: from use of cannabinoids	388	197	585	107.6	54.6	81.1
F13: from use of sedatives	22	32	54	6.1	8.9	7.5
F14: from use of cocaine	9	2	11	2.5	np	1.5
F15: from use of other stimulants	618	449	1 067	171.4	124.5	147.9
F16: from use of hallucinogens	8	4	12	2.2	np	1.7
F18: from use of volatile solvents	26	16	42	7.2	4.4	5.8
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	211	185	396	58.5	51.3	54.9
Total Mental/behavioural disorders	1 435	1 008	2 443	397.9	279.5	338.7
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	5	4	9	1.4	np	1.3
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	..	—	—	..	—	—
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	60	52	112	16.6	14.4	15.5

TABLE 11A.2.8

Table 11A.2.8 **Hospital separations related to drug use, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (number and crude rate per 100 000 population), by sex, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	Number			Crude rate per 100 000		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Total Other	65	56	121	18.0	15.5	16.8
Total	2 382	2 345	4 727	660.5	650.1	655.3
2013-14						
Poisoning	729	1 189	1 918	206.7	336.4	271.6
Accidental poisoning	272	225	497	77.1	63.7	70.4
Mental/behavioural disorders	1 144	763	1 907	324.4	215.9	270.1
Other	61	56	117	17.3	15.8	16.6
Total	2 018	2 079	4 097	572.2	588.2	580.2
2012-13						
Poisoning	717	1 083	1 800	207.9	312.7	260.4
Accidental poisoning	284	250	534	82.3	72.2	77.3
Mental/behavioural disorders	996	759	1 755	288.8	219.1	253.9
Other	55	40	95	16.0	11.6	13.7
Total	1 862	1 960	3 822	539.8	565.9	552.9

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes for poisoning, mental/behavioural disorders and 'other' are for principal diagnosis only. The ICD-10-AM external cause codes used for 'accidental poisoning' are based on any external cause reported. This may lead to overlap between 'accidental poisoning' and the other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.9

Table 11A.2.9 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), Australia 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>
	<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	
2014-15									
Poisoning									
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	45.0	23.0	2.0	104.3	54.6	1.9	75.1	38.5	2.0
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	60.2	17.9	3.4	53.6	16.3	3.3	56.8	17.1	3.3
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	47.3	24.1	2.0	75.8	38.7	2.0	61.8	31.4	2.0
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	77.0	28.1	2.7	113.0	51.7	2.2	95.2	39.8	2.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	np	1.4	np	np	0.7	np	4.0	1.0	3.9
Total poisoning	233.0	94.5	2.5	350.9	161.9	2.2	292.9	127.8	2.3
Accidental poisoning									
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	44.4	16.5	2.7	41.4	16.0	2.6	43.3	16.3	2.7
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	38.6	12.9	3.0	42.4	11.2	3.8	40.9	12.1	3.4
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	np	1.1	np	np	0.4	np	3.9	0.8	5.1
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	15.7	8.0	2.0	9.2	4.7	2.0	12.4	6.4	2.0
Total accidental poisoning	92.4	35.3	2.6	86.2	29.6	2.9	90.0	32.5	2.8
Mental/behavioural disorders									

TABLE 11A.2.9

Table 11A.2.9 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), Australia 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>
	<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	
F11: from use of opioids	54.0	23.8	2.3	38.9	15.6	2.5	46.1	19.7	2.3
F12: from use of cannabinoids	101.4	28.7	3.5	55.5	11.8	4.7	78.6	20.4	3.9
F13: from use of sedatives	np	5.3	np	10.4	7.0	1.5	8.9	6.2	1.4
F14: from use of cocaine	np	4.4	np	np	1.0	np	np	2.7	np
F15: from use of other stimulants	180.1	55.8	3.2	128.2	26.5	4.8	153.9	41.2	3.7
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	1.0	1.6	np	np	np	np	0.6	np
F18: from use of volatile solvents	np	0.7	9.6	3.0	0.4	8.7	5.0	0.5	9.2
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	62.3	26.2	2.4	54.0	16.2	3.3	58.0	21.3	2.7
Total mental/behavioural disorders	416.3	146.0	2.9	291.5	78.8	3.7	353.3	112.6	3.1
Other									
B17.1: acute hepatitis C	np	0.4	4.0	np	np	np	np	0.3	np
O35.5: maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	..	..	..	–	np	np	–	np	np
P96.1: neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	9.1	1.6	5.6	8.3	1.4	5.8	8.7	1.5	5.7
Total 'other'	10.6	2.0	5.3	9.4	1.6	6.0	10.0	1.8	5.6
Total	695.1	256.8	2.7	683.5	253.1	2.7	689.6	254.7	2.7
2013-14									
Poisoning	236.8	88.0	2.7	347.6	155.5	2.2	291.7	121.3	2.4
Accidental poisoning	84.5	34.3	2.5	68.8	28.7	2.4	76.5	31.5	2.4

TABLE 11A.2.9

Table 11A.2.9 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), Australia 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>
	<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	
Mental/behavioural disorders	332.6	120.8	2.8	221.6	66.1	3.4	276.7	93.7	3.0
Other	10.6	2.1	5.0	10.0	1.9	5.3	10.3	2.0	5.2
Total	607.0	225.1	2.7	602.1	234.2	2.6	603.7	229.4	2.6
2012-13									
Poisoning	239.0	90.4	2.6	328.3	159.2	2.1	283.8	124.3	2.3
Accidental poisoning	88.3	33.3	2.7	78.7	28.0	2.8	83.5	30.6	2.7
Mental/behavioural disorders	297.0	107.1	2.8	227.5	58.2	3.9	261.8	82.8	3.2
Other	9.6	2.6	3.7	7.3	2.1	3.5	8.5	2.4	3.6
Total	574.5	214.1	2.7	587.7	230.0	2.6	580.6	221.8	2.6

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes for poisoning, mental/behavioural disorders and 'other' are for principal diagnosis only. The ICD-10-AM external cause codes used for 'accidental poisoning' are based on any external cause reported. This may lead to overlap between 'accidental poisoning' and the other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

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

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

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.10

Table 11A.2.10 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Poisoning	293.7	294.1	289.4	264.7	217.3	204.7	195.8	175.0	178.9	190.5	180.1
Accidental poisoning	88.7	77.9	86.2	64.9	60.5	65.0	52.0	55.0	55.5	63.1	65.0
Mental/behavioural disorders	358.1	281.4	265.7	233.4	213.6	172.6	169.5	193.5	184.6	192.8	179.1
Other	9.9	10.4	8.7	7.7	7.0	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.8	5.5	7.2
Other Australians (d)											
Poisoning	129.0	122.8	126.7	129.5	125.0	127.8	131.1	125.1	125.3	125.9	130.9
Accidental poisoning	33.1	32.1	31.4	32.5	31.8	33.5	34.9	39.8	40.7	44.5	40.4
Mental/behavioural disorders	116.0	97.7	87.2	82.2	72.9	67.6	66.0	68.0	69.6	70.0	67.4
Other	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2
Rate ratios (e)											
Poisoning	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Accidental poisoning	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7
Other	5.4	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.2

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes for poisoning, mental/behavioural disorders and 'other' are for principal diagnosis only. The ICD-10-AM external cause codes used for 'accidental poisoning' are based on any external cause reported. This may lead to overlap between 'accidental poisoning' and the other categories. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(c) From 2004-05 to 2009-10, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisation data. Data are for residents of these jurisdictions, and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT. From 2010-11 onwards, data for all jurisdictions are considered to be of acceptable quality (see previous table).

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

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

Table 11A.2.10 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2008-09</i>	<i>2007-08</i>	<i>2006-07</i>	<i>2005-06</i>	<i>2004-05</i>
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Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.11

Table 11A.2.11 **Hospital separations related to drug use (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander numbers and crude rates per 100 000), by remoteness, Australian, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13		
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote
	Number								
Poisoning	889	813	215	856	782	231	809	725	230
Accidental poisoning	263	204	76	228	184	76	228	200	96
Mental/behavioural disorders	1 102	923	310	911	659	282	816	648	231
Other	63	53	4	58	52	6	52	37	4
Total	2 139	1 856	567	1 890	1 562	539	1 738	1 480	504
	Crude rate per 100 000 (d)								
Poisoning	351.3	253.4	145.8	346.4	250.0	158.1	335.1	237.6	158.8
Accidental poisoning	103.9	63.6	51.5	92.3	58.8	52.0	94.5	65.6	66.3
Mental/behavioural disorders	435.5	287.7	210.2	368.7	210.7	193.0	338.0	212.4	159.5
Other	24.9	16.5	np	23.5	16.6	np	21.5	12.1	np
Total	845.3	578.5	384.5	764.8	499.3	368.8	720.0	485.1	348.0

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). ICD-10-AM codes for poisoning, mental/behavioural disorders and other conditions are based on Principal diagnoses. External cause codes for accidental poisoning are based on any external cause reported. This may lead to overlap between 'accidental poisoning' and the other categories.

(b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.

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

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population at 30 June preceding the reference year by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census.

np Not published.

Table 11A.2.11 **Hospital separations related to drug use (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander numbers and crude rates per 100 000), by remoteness, Australian, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

2014-15			2013-14			2012-13		
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.12

Table 11A.2.12 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13		
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote	Major cities	Inner and outer regional	Remote and very remote
Age standardised rate per 100 000 (d)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Poisoning	380.7	274.3	161.7	374.9	275.2	163.2	365.4	256.8	184.8
Accidental poisoning	129.0	68.0	63.4	109.9	64.3	46.7	108.7	64.1	77.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	464.4	309.8	193.3	384.2	224.7	174.9	349.3	230.0	147.9
Other	14.6	9.6	np	14.1	10.1	np	13.0	7.7	np
Total	905.7	617.7	389.1	808.2	533.6	353.9	759.5	516.1	362.9
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Poisoning	117.3	150.8	113.4	112.4	140.6	118.2	116.5	142.1	111.6
Accidental poisoning	31.0	34.0	34.2	29.7	34.5	35.8	28.8	33.6	38.1
Mental/behavioural disorders	117.7	82.4	71.5	99.0	68.4	54.1	87.0	63.9	51.6
Other	1.7	2.0	np	2.0	2.2	np	2.3	2.5	np
Total	248.2	249.6	204.5	224.7	226.2	193.3	217.1	222.8	184.0
Rate ratio (f)									
Poisoning	3.2	1.8	1.4	3.3	2.0	1.4	3.1	1.8	1.6
Accidental poisoning	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.3	3.8	2.0	1.9
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.9
Other	8.6	4.8	np	7.1	4.6	np	5.6	3.0	2.2
Total	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.6	2.4	1.8	3.5	2.3	2.0

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). ICD-10-AM codes for poisoning, mental/behavioural disorders and other conditions are based on Principal diagnoses. External cause codes for accidental poisoning are based on any external cause reported. This may lead to overlap between 'accidental poisoning' and the other categories.

Table 11A.2.12 **Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, Australia, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	2014-15			2013-14			2012-13		
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>

(b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.

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

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population at 30 June preceding the reference year by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census. Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

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

(f) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.13

Table 11A.2.13 Hospital separations related to drug use, age standardised rate (per 100 000 population), by State and Territory, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014-15									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	941.2	575.3	597.8	721.3	761.1	241.5	893.4	304.3	689.6
Non-Indigenous (e)	294.9	209.4	276.1	208.6	234.3	223.3	178.6	204.5	254.7
Rate ratios (f)	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.5	3.2	1.1	5.0	1.5	2.7
2013-14									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	787.5	529.9	539.9	625.3	687.5	268.7	660.9	299.5	603.7
Non-Indigenous (e)	268.6	182.5	257.1	192.5	207.0	198.6	160.4	152.9	229.4
Rate ratios (f)	2.9	2.9	2.1	3.2	3.3	1.4	4.1	2.0	2.6
2012-13									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	794.0	428.9	459.5	722.6	719.7	200.2	419.3	242.2	580.6
Non-Indigenous (e)	261.5	155.5	246.4	225.8	223.5	149.1	158.9	152.0	221.7
Rate ratios (f)	3.0	2.8	1.9	3.2	3.2	1.3	2.6	1.6	2.6

- (a) Data are presented by place of usual residence of the patient and include separations from public and private hospitals.
- (b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. The ICD-10-AM external cause codes used for 'accidental poisoning' are based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (d) Data includes private and public hospitals for all jurisdictions.
- (e) 'Non-Indigenous' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and for WA only also those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (f) Rate ratio is the age standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 11A.2.14

Table 11A.2.14 **Drug-induced deaths (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (i)						Non-Indigenous					
	NSW	Qld (j)	WA	SA	NT	Total (k)	NSW	Qld (j)	WA	SA	NT	Total (k)
Rate per 100 000												
Males	19.0	10.5	13.4	27.6	6.1	14.2	8.2	8.4	9.0	8.0	5.9	8.3
Females	14.6	7.6	5.4	21.7	5.8	10.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	2.1	4.7
Persons	16.8	9.1	9.4	24.4	6.1	12.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.5	4.1	6.5
Variability bands (±)												
Males	9.7	8.3	12.4	27.6	9.9	5.0	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	6.2	0.6
Females	9.1	7.8	9.2	23.7	11.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.5	3.0	0.5
Persons	6.7	5.9	7.9	18.0	7.8	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	3.6	0.4

(a) Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10). See Appendix 2, Tabulation of Selected Causes of Death in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2014*, cat. no. 3303.0.

(b) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2010–12 (final), 2013 (revised) and 2014 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 52-54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2014* (cat. no. 3303.0).

(c) Data based on reference year.

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

(e) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.

(f) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

(g) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.

Table 11A.2.14 **Drug-induced deaths (age standardised rate per 100 000 population), by sex, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2010–2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (i)</i>						<i>Non-Indigenous</i>					
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
(h)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											
(i)	Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.											
(j)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.											
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.											

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, 2014, Cat. no. 3303.0.

TABLE 11A.2.15

Table 11A.2.15 **Drug involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2013-14									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		–	–	18	12.8	1	10.0	19	10.9
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	8.3	9	6.4	–	–	11	6.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		5	20.8	26	18.4	4	40.0	35	20.0
Neither under influence of drugs		17	70.8	88	62.4	5	50.0	110	62.9
Total		24	100.0	141	100.0	10	100.0	175	100.0
2012-13									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	4.0	13	10.5	5	25.0	19	11.2
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	8.0	14	11.3	1	5.0	17	10.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	8.0	15	12.1	5	25.0	22	13.0
Neither under influence of drugs		20	80.0	82	66.1	9	45.0	111	65.7
Total		25	100.0	124	100.0	20	100.0	169	100.0
2011-12									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		–	–	8	7.0	1	10.0	9	6.3
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		3	15.8	15	13.0	–	–	18	12.5
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	10	8.7	1	10.0	11	7.6
Neither under influence of drugs		16	84.2	82	71.3	8	80.0	106	73.6
Total		19	100.0	115	100.0	10	100.0	144	100.0
2010-11									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		3	10.3	8	6.9	1	6.3	12	7.5
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	3.4	17	14.7	3	18.8	21	13.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	3.4	11	9.5	–	–	12	7.5
Neither under influence of drugs		24	82.8	80	69.0	12	75.0	116	72.0

TABLE 11A.2.15

Table 11A.2.15 **Drug involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Total		29	100.0	116	100.0	16	100.0	161	100.0
2009-10									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		–	–	5	3.4	–	–	5	2.7
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		4	23.5	13	8.7	2	12.5	19	10.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		3	17.6	13	8.7	3	18.8	19	10.4
Neither under influence of drugs		10	58.8	118	79.2	11	68.8	139	76.4
Total		17	100.0	149	100.0	16	100.0	182	100.0
2008-09									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		4	17.4	16	9.9	2	12.5	22	11.0
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	8.7	22	13.7	2	12.5	26	13.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	8.7	11	6.8	3	18.8	16	8.0
Neither under influence of drugs		15	65.2	112	69.6	9	56.3	136	68.0
Total		23	100.0	161	100.0	16	100.0	200	100.0
2007-08									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	3.4	4	2.0	–	–	5	2.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	3.4	29	14.8	–	–	30	12.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	3.4	16	8.2	–	–	17	7.1
Neither under influence of drugs		26	89.7	147	75.0	16	100.0	189	78.4
Total		29	100.0	196	100.0	16	100.0	241	100.0
2006-07									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		2	6.5	20	10.3	–	–	22	9.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		5	16.1	37	19.0	–	–	42	17.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	13	6.7	1	6.3	14	5.8

TABLE 11A.2.15

Table 11A.2.15 **Drug involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Neither under influence of drugs		24	77.4	125	64.1	15	93.8	164	67.8
Total		31	100.0	195	100.0	16	100.0	242	100.0
2005-06									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		2	5.3	16	8.3	2	13.3	20	8.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		9	23.7	29	15.0	2	13.3	40	16.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		4	10.5	14	7.3	–	–	18	7.3
Neither under influence of drugs		23	60.5	134	69.4	11	73.3	168	68.3
Total		38	100.0	193	100.0	15	100.0	246	100.0
2004-05									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		4	11.8	12	6.3	1	12.5	17	7.4
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	5.9	41	21.7	2	25.0	45	19.5
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	20	10.6	1	12.5	21	9.1
Neither under influence of drugs		28	82.4	116	61.4	4	50.0	148	64.1
Total		34	100.0	189	100.0	8	100.0	231	100.0
2003-04									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		3	12.0	9	4.3	–	–	12	4.7
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	4.0	28	13.3	2	11.1	31	12.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	8.0	20	9.5	2	11.1	24	9.5
Neither under influence of drugs		19	76.0	153	72.9	14	77.8	186	73.5
Total		25	100.0	210	100.0	18	100.0	253	100.0
2002-03									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	2.9	26	12.3	2	10.5	29	10.9
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		4	11.8	34	16.0	5	26.3	43	16.2

TABLE 11A.2.15

Table 11A.2.15 **Drug involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	–	–	20	9.4	–	–	20	7.5
Neither under influence of drugs	29	85.3	132	62.3	12	63.2	173	65.3
Total	34	100.0	212	100.0	19	100.0	265	100.0
2001-02								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	4	8.3	15	6.1	1	6.3	20	6.5
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	3	6.3	25	10.2	–	–	28	9.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	2	4.2	17	6.9	2	12.5	21	6.8
Neither under influence of drugs	39	81.3	188	76.7	13	81.3	240	77.7
Total	48	100.0	245	100.0	16	100.0	309	100.0
2000-01								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	1	2.6	18	8.7	2	14.3	21	8.0
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	7	17.9	20	9.6	2	14.3	29	11.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	1	2.6	10	4.8	1	7.1	12	4.6
Neither under influence of drugs	30	76.9	160	76.9	9	64.3	199	76.2
Total	39	100.0	208	100.0	14	100.0	261	100.0
1999-2000								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	6	17.6	20	9.5	2	12.5	28	10.8
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	5	14.7	35	16.7	–	–	40	15.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	1	2.9	12	5.7	–	–	13	5.0
Neither under influence of drugs	22	64.7	143	68.1	14	87.5	179	68.8
Total	34	100.0	210	100.0	16	100.0	260	100.0

(a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death. Data reflects information available at the time of reporting and is subject to change.

Table 11A.2.15 **Drug involvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous homicide incidents 1999-2000 to 2013-14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
(b) Where an offender has been identified. Excludes cases where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or drug involvement is unknown. In the case of multiple offenders, table includes the primary victim and offender only (based on AIC NHMP incident classification).									
(c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders.									
(d) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Includes victims and offenders who are Caucasian, Asian and Maori/Pacific Islanders.									
(e) Inter-racial homicides are where either the victim or the offender is Indigenous. Includes homicides involving: an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victim.									

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology (unpublished) National Homicide Monitoring Program 2000–2014 [computer file].

Table 11A.3.1 State and Territory legislation on juvenile diversions

<i>S/T</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Scope</i>
NSW	<i>Young Offenders Act 1997</i>	Young offenders can be diverted using warnings, police cautions and youth justice conferences. Warnings apply for the least serious offences, while more serious offences may elicit cautions, conferences and finally court for the most serious offences. Infringement notices consisting of an on the spot fine can be issued for certain offences.
VIC	Not legislated	Cautioning of offenders is left to the discretion of police officers. Only the court can refer a juvenile to a restorative process – <i>Children, Youth and Families Act 2005</i> .
QLD	<i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i>	Diversionsary methods include 'caution' and 'community conference' as alternatives to 'arrest', 'notice to appear', 'summons' or 'warrant'.
WA	<i>Young Offenders Act 1994</i>	Under the Act, police officers can issue young offenders with a formal written caution, or the matter can be transferred to a Juvenile Justice Team (JJT) via police or court referral. Where the matter is referred to a JJT, young people are held accountable for their offending behaviour through meetings with their families, victims and police. No criminal conviction is recorded against the young person.
SA	<i>Young Offenders Act 1993</i>	Legislates for a three tiered system of diversion, involving informal cautions, formal cautions and family conferences
Tas	<i>Youth Justice Act 1997</i>	Under the Act, a juvenile must agree to the convening of a community conference and must sign an undertaking to attend the conference. The juvenile, the relevant police officer and the victim (if present at the conference) must agree on the outcome of a community conference.
ACT	<i>Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004</i>	The Act allows for juveniles to be referred by the police, during the court process, or post sentence. The Act stipulates that an offender is deemed eligible for restorative justice if they 'accept responsibility for the commission of the offence' and agree to take part in a restorative justice process.
NT	<i>Youth Justice Act</i>	The scheme consists of verbal warnings, written warnings, formal cautions, family conferences and victim/offender conferences.

Source: Richards, K., (2010), *Police-Referrred Restorative Justice for Juveniles in Australia*, Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice, Australian Institute of Criminology.

TABLE 11A.3.2

Table 11A.3.2 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>VIC</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i> (i)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
2014-15	27.9	14.0	24.1	38.0	28.8	na	16.1	32.6
2013-14	28.9	21.4	23.5	35.5	29.6	na	19.9	31.1
2012-13	26.5	17.1	24.0	35.1	29.9	na	25.0	28.3
2011-12	26.4	16.2	26.1	40.5	28.5	na	na	24.9
2010-11	23.7	25.2	29.3	35.9	28.9	na	na	41.9
2009-10	27.7	19.1	32.0	31.5	28.4	na	na	37.5
2008-09	22.7	22.1	30.2	29.5	29.7	na	na	37.3
2007-08	22.1	19.2	28.3	na	35.7	na	na	41.6
2006-07	21.6	24.8	29.4	na	33.8	na	na	33.9
2005-06	22.4	19.7	na	na	34.0	na	na	36.4
2004-05	25.2	21.8	na	na	35.6	na	na	32.3
2003-04	24.4	na	na	na	36.1	na	na	31.8
2002-03	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	39.6
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	43.2
Non-Indigenous								
2014-15	60.6	35.1	44.5	54.7	46.7	na	42.8	47.9
2013-14	59.2	35.6	41.8	55.8	49.7	na	45.5	42.9
2012-13	54.5	37.0	42.5	58.5	49.1	na	40.0	40.4
2011-12	57.2	39.2	44.9	56.3	50.5	na	na	46.1
2010-11	56.0	41.8	52.5	59.2	48.7	na	na	66.4
2009-10	52.8	42.8	54.6	59.2	50.7	na	na	58.1
2008-09	46.1	45.3	56.1	59.9	54.1	na	na	63.8
2007-08	44.6	47.0	55.8	na	58.5	na	na	52.2
2006-07	45.3	47.1	57.6	na	51.6	na	na	38.1
2005-06	46.0	42.6	na	na	49.0	na	na	46.2
2004-05	48.2	42.7	na	na	45.2	na	na	58.2
2003-04	53.0	na	na	na	51.9	na	na	51.6
2002-03	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	57.8
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.7
Unknown								
2014-15	52.0	15.8	na	65.9	71.7	na	na	na
2013-14	46.8	20.8	na	72.9	56.5	na	na	na
2012-13	48.0	23.1	na	77.1	61.0	na	na	na
2011-12	55.5	27.1	na	74.5	50.0	na	na	na
2010-11	49.4	29.6	na	75.5	31.8	na	na	na
2009-10	51.7	29.9	na	70.9	21.5	na	na	na
2008-09	45.9	34.2	na	69.0	41.9	na	na	na
2007-08	44.4	35.6	na	na	38.6	na	na	na
2006-07	49.3	39.8	na	na	64.5	na	na	na
2005-06	43.0	35.2	na	na	63.4	na	na	na
2004-05	43.6	35.3	na	na	67.0	na	na	na

Table 11A.3.2 **Juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (per cent) (a)**

	<i>NSW</i> (b)	<i>VIC</i> (c)	<i>Qld</i> (d)	<i>WA</i> (e)	<i>SA</i> (f)	<i>Tas</i> (g)	<i>ACT</i> (h)	<i>NT</i> (i)
2003-04	46.1	na	na	na	77.4	na	na	na
2002-03	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total								
2014-15	53.7	22.2	na	46.1	40.9	na	na	na
2013-14	51.4	26.1	na	45.3	43.1	na	na	na
2012-13	48.1	27.9	na	47.2	42.8	na	na	na
2011-12	50.7	31.1	na	49.6	44.1	na	na	na
2010-11	49.5	34.2	na	49.0	43.3	na	na	na
2009-10	47.2	34.8	na	47.4	44.8	na	na	na
2008-09	40.4	38.5	na	46.8	48.4	na	na	na
2007-08	39.2	39.8	na	na	53.2	na	na	na
2006-07	39.6	42.5	na	na	48.4	na	na	na
2005-06	39.9	37.9	na	na	47.5	na	na	na
2004-05	42.1	38.1	na	na	44.8	na	na	na
2003-04	45.1	na	na	na	51.0	na	na	na
2002-03	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2001-02	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

- (a) Juvenile diversion is defined as the number of juveniles who would otherwise be proceeded against (that is, taken to court) but who are diverted by police as a proportion of all juvenile offenders formally dealt with by police. The term diverted includes diversions of offenders away from the courts by way of: community conference, diversionary conference, formal cautioning by police, family conferences and other diversionary programs (for example, to drug assessment/treatment). Offenders who would not normally be sent to court for the offence detected and are treated by police in a less formal manner (for example, issued warnings or infringement notices) are excluded.
- (b) NSW data are for calendar years. The proportion of juvenile diversions are calculated excluding infringement notices. Data will differ to those reported in table 11A.3.3.
- (c) Historical data for Victoria differ from previous Reports as data are now compiled by the Crime Statistics Agency Victoria. Victoria data does not include restorative conferences used by courts.
- (d) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.
- (e) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams.
- (f) Prior to 1 July 2007, the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders. Juvenile diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference.
- (g) Data disaggregated by Indigenous status are not available for Tasmania.
- (h) ACT proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.
- (i) Data refers to apprehension cases rather than individual persons, therefore, there may be a number of cases that relate to one person.

na Not available.

Source: State and Territory governments (unpublished); table 11A.3.3; table 11A.3.7; table 11A.3.20; table 11A.3.30; table 11A.3.32; table 11A.3.42; table 11A.3.43.

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	183	503	99	785
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 039	5 143	879	7 061
Cannabis caution	no.	2	9	2	13
Criminal infringement notice	no.	3	12	2	17
Infringement notice	no.	421	11 798	7 649	19 868
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	1	–	1
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	440	8 499	1 126	10 065
Total	no.	2 088	25 965	9 757	37 810
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 306	9 204	1 943	15 453
Total	no.	6 394	35 169	11 700	53 263
Proportion diverted	%	32.7	73.8	83.4	71.0
2014					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	268	532	83	883
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 193	5 342	779	7 314
Cannabis caution	no.	1	12	–	13
Criminal infringement notice	no.	4	8	2	14
Infringement notice	no.	382	8 736	4 592	13 710
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	–	–	–
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	506	7 030	620	8 156
Total	no.	2 354	21 660	6 076	30 090
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 863	8 917	1 689	15 469
Total	no.	7 217	30 577	7 765	45 559
Proportion diverted	%	32.6	70.8	78.3	66.1
2013					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	210	606	75	891
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 209	5 766	736	7 711
Cannabis caution	no.	–	8	–	8
Criminal infringement notice	no.	3	11	–	14
Infringement notice	no.	386	8 073	4 152	12 611
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	1	–	1
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	379	6 173	446	6 998

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total	no.	2 187	20 638	5 409	28 234
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 998	10 502	1 361	16 861
Total	no.	7 185	31 140	6 770	45 095
Proportion diverted	%	30.4	66.3	79.9	62.6
2012					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	209	705	78	992
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 283	6 905	804	8 992
Cannabis caution	no.	–	6	1	7
Criminal infringement notice	no.	1	20	–	21
Infringement notice	no.	311	7 668	3 473	11 452
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	–	–	–
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	417	6 820	407	7 644
Total	no.	2 221	22 124	4 763	29 108
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 334	10 813	1 033	17 180
Total	no.	7 555	32 937	5 796	46 288
Proportion diverted	%	29.4	67.2	82.2	62.9
2011					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	197	779	60	1 036
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 360	8 548	580	10 488
Cannabis caution	no.	–	9	1	10
Criminal infringement notice	no.	1	31	1	33
Infringement notice	no.	353	8 014	3 621	11 988
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	–	2	2
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	347	6 427	223	6 997
Total	no.	2 258	23 808	4 488	30 554
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 674	12 401	888	18 963
Total	no.	7 932	36 209	5 376	49 517
Proportion diverted	%	28.5	65.8	83.5	61.7
2010					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	200	910	53	1 163
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 685	9 010	691	11 386
Cannabis caution	no.	–	11	1	12

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Criminal infringement notice	no.	5	27	3	35
Infringement notice	no.	369	8 463	2 051	10 883
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	–	1	1
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (f)	no.	333	3 931	188	4 452
Total	no.	2 592	22 352	2 988	27 932
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 815	12 398	875	19 088
Total	no.	8 407	34 750	3 863	47 020
Proportion diverted	%	30.8	64.3	77.4	59.4
2009					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	190	1 212	55	1 457
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 569	9 354	575	11 498
Cannabis caution	no.	1	9	1	11
Criminal infringement notice	no.	6	13	1	20
Infringement notice	no.	359	7 319	457	8 135
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	1	2	3
Total	no.	2 125	17 908	1 091	21 124
Proceeded against to court	no.	6 029	12 364	748	19 141
Total	no.	8 154	30 272	1 839	40 265
Proportion diverted	%	26.1	59.2	59.3	52.5
2008					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	163	1 004	63	1 230
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 618	9 715	582	11 915
Cannabis caution	no.	–	6	3	9
Criminal infringement notice	no.	4	20	–	24
Infringement notice	no.	392	7 526	606	8 524
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice (e)	no.	–	–	3	3
Total	no.	2 177	18 271	1 257	21 705
Proceeded against to court	no.	6 281	13 350	815	20 446
Total	no.	8 458	31 621	2 072	42 151
Proportion diverted	%	25.7	57.8	60.7	51.5
2007					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	205	886	106	1 197
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 452	9 141	549	11 142

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cannabis caution	no.	1	10	2	13
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	3	2	5
Infringement notice	no.	437	7 113	553	8 103
Total	no.	2 095	17 153	1 212	20 460
Proceeded against to court	no.	6 026	12 123	678	18 827
Total	no.	8 121	29 276	1 890	39 287
Proportion diverted	%	25.8	58.6	64.1	52.1
2006					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	221	743	38	1 002
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 406	8 648	461	10 515
Cannabis caution	no.	–	4	1	5
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	5	–	5
Infringement notice	no.	412	6 737	553	7 702
Total	no.	2 039	16 137	1 053	19 229
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 648	11 029	662	17 339
Total	no.	7 687	27 166	1 715	36 568
Proportion diverted	%	26.5	59.4	61.4	52.6
2005					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	263	792	41	1 096
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 466	8 237	397	10 100
Cannabis caution	no.	–	9	–	9
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	2	–	2
Infringement notice	no.	443	6 186	678	7 307
Total	no.	2 172	15 226	1 116	18 514
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 129	9 717	567	15 413
Total	no.	7 301	24 943	1 683	33 927
Proportion diverted	%	29.8	61.0	66.3	54.6
2004					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	220	1 106	74	1 400
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 420	8 160	428	10 008
Cannabis caution	no.	–	6	–	6
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	1	–	1
Infringement notice	no.	354	6 340	679	7 373

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Unknown	Total
Total	no.	1 994	15 613	1 181	18 788
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 072	8 210	586	13 868
Total	no.	7 066	23 823	1 767	32 656
Proportion diverted	%	28.2	65.5	66.8	57.5

- (a) This table represents persons of interest (POIs) or alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident (driving offences are excluded). Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table above have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times.
- (b) Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), when police apprehend a young person they must first consider whether the young person is entitled to be diverted under the Act by way of warning, caution or youth justice conference.
- (c) Previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to Youth Justice Conference or given a caution by the court under the *Young Offenders Act*. They are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports.
- (d) Driving offences have been excluded.
- (e) Since mid-2008, police have issued compliance notices for breaches of liquor licensing regulations/legislation. Commonly these are for relatively minor breaches eg. fail to display regulated signs.
- (f) Data on warnings is only available from January 2010 onwards due to changes in how warnings are recorded.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistic and Research (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.4

Table 11A.3.4 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2014 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	Males				Females			
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Unknown	Total	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Unknown	Total
2015									
Proceeded against other than to court									
Youth justice conference	no.	134	406	64	604	49	97	35	181
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	690	3 553	615	4 858	349	1 590	264	2 203
Cannabis caution	no.	2	6	2	10	–	3	–	3
Criminal infringement notice	no.	3	6	2	11	–	6	–	6
Infringement notice	no.	285	8 587	5 111	13 983	136	3 209	2 538	5 883
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice	no.	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Warnings–Young Offenders Act	no.	291	5 880	767	6 938	149	2 617	357	3 123
Total	no.	1 405	18 439	6 561	26 405	683	7 522	3 194	11 399
Proceeded against to court	no.	3 351	7 236	1 474	12 061	955	1 968	469	3 392
Total	no.	4 756	25 675	8 035	38 466	1 638	9 490	3 663	14 791
Proportion diverted	%	29.5	71.8	81.7	68.7	41.7	79.3	87.2	77.1
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014									
Proceeded against other than to court									
Youth justice conference	no.	195	413	66	674	73	119	17	209
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	776	3 772	530	5 078	417	1 570	249	2 236
Cannabis caution	no.	1	9	–	10	–	3	–	3
Criminal infringement notice	no.	4	7	1	12	–	1	1	2

TABLE 11A.3.4

Table 11A.3.4 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2014 to 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	Males				Females			
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Unknown	Total	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Unknown	Total
Infringement notice	no.	277	6 578	3 164	10 019	105	2 157	1 428	3 690
Liquor Offence Compliance Notice	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warnings–Young Offenders Act	no.	359	5 066	423	5 848	147	1 963	197	2 307
Total	no.	1 612	15 845	4 184	21 641	742	5 813	1 892	8 447
Proceeded against to court	no.	3 814	6 949	1 318	12 081	1 049	1 968	371	3 388
Total	no.	5 426	22 794	5 502	33 722	1 791	7 781	2 263	11 835
Proportion diverted	%	29.7	69.5	76.1	64.2	41.4	74.7	83.6	71.4
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) This table represents persons of interest (POIs) or alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident (driving offences are excluded). Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table above have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times.

(b) Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), when police apprehend a young person they must first consider whether the young person is entitled to be diverted under the Act by way of warning, caution or youth justice conference.

(c) Previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to Youth Justice Conference or given a caution by the court under the *Young Offenders Act*. They are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports.

(d) Driving offences have been excluded.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistic and Research (unpublished).

Table 11A.3.5 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police (non-court proceeding only), by Indigenous status, by sex, by offence type 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide	%	–	–	–	–
Assault	%	7.6	13.9	2.8	4.5
Sexual offences	%	–	–	0.1	–
Abduction and kidnapping	%	–	–	–	–
Robbery	%	–	0.1	–	–
Blackmail and extortion	%	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	%	1.4	4.1	0.8	1.0
Other offences against the person	%	0.1	–	0.1	–
Theft	%	24.9	25.9	8.0	11.8
Arson	%	0.6	0.6	0.1	–
Malicious damage to property	%	14.1	9.1	3.4	2.2
Drug offences	%	4.8	2.6	4.6	3.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	%	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.2
Disorderly conduct	%	14.1	10.7	4.3	3.1
Betting and gaming offences	%	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	%	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.4
Pornography offences	%	–	0.1	0.1	0.4
Prostitution offences	%	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	%	1.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Transport regulatory offences	%	23.8	28.1	70.2	71.1
Other offences	%	3.9	2.8	2.3	0.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	no.	1 405	683	18 439	7 522

(a) This table represents persons of interest (POIs) or alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident (driving offences are excluded). Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table above have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times.

(b) Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), when police apprehend a young person they must first consider whether the young person is entitled to be diverted under the Act by way of warning, caution or youth justice conference.

(c) Previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to Youth Justice Conference or given a caution by the court under the Young Offenders Act. They are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports.

(d) Unknown Indigenous status and gender have been excluded. Excluded from this table were 1 554 juvenile POIs whose status was recorded by NSW Police as 'legal process—not further classified'.

Table 11A.3.5 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police (non-court proceeding only), by Indigenous status, by sex, by offence type 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	Female

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistic and Research (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.6

Table 11A.3.6 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Proceeded against to court		Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution– Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings– Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>											
Homicide		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault		73.6	–	4.2	20.1	–	–	2.1	100.0	765.0	12.0
Sexual offences		100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	25.0	0.4
Abduction and kidnapping		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery		99.2	–	–	0.8	–	–	–	100.0	121.0	1.9
Blackmail and extortion		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance		85.8	–	1.5	7.8	–	–	4.8	100.0	332.0	5.2
Other offences against the person		71.4	–	14.3	–	–	–	14.3	100.0	7.0	0.1
Theft		71.2	–	3.0	22.5	–	–	3.2	100.0	1 832.0	28.7
Arson		27.8	–	22.2	27.8	–	–	22.2	100.0	18.0	0.3
Malicious damage to property		66.1	0.3	5.7	24.4	–	–	3.5	100.0	766.0	12.0
Drug offences		56.4	–	3.6	36.4	1.0	–	2.6	100.0	195.0	3.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences		56.9	–	–	33.3	–	–	9.8	100.0	51.0	0.8
Disorderly conduct		54.5	0.7	3.9	19.7	–	0.3	21.0	100.0	595.0	9.3
Betting and gaming offences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences		–	53.8	–	11.5	–	–	34.6	100.0	26.0	0.4
Pornography offences		50.0	–	–	50.0	–	–	–	100.0	2.0	#NAME?
Prostitution offences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures		97.0	0.5	–	1.1	–	–	1.4	100.0	984.0	15.4

TABLE 11A.3.6

Table 11A.3.6 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Transport regulatory offences	2.8	70.3	–	0.6	–	–	26.4	100.0	542.0	8.5
Other offences	44.4	10.5	9.0	23.3	–	0.8	12.0	100.0	133.0	2.1
Total	67.3	6.6	2.9	16.2	–	–	6.9	100.0	6 394.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	2.0	0.0
Assault	63.8	–	3.5	31.2	–	–	1.6	100.0	2 340.0	6.7
Sexual offences	87.6	–	1.1	10.1	–	–	1.1	100.0	178.0	0.5
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	4.0	0.1
Robbery	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	371.0	1.1
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	73.3	–	2.4	20.0	–	0.1	4.2	100.0	876.0	2.5
Other offences against the person	46.2	–	3.8	42.3	–	–	7.7	100.0	26.0	0.1
Theft	45.3	0.1	4.9	42.9	–	–	6.8	100.0	4 340.0	12.3
Arson	45.8	–	14.6	18.8	–	–	20.8	100.0	48.0	0.1
Malicious damage to property	59.5	0.4	4.7	30.2	–	–	5.2	100.0	1 965.0	5.6
Drug offences	26.8	–	2.1	62.4	0.6	–	8.1	100.0	1 486.0	4.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	29.5	4.5	2.8	42.0	–	–	21.2	100.0	288.0	0.8
Disorderly conduct	37.8	5.5	1.7	21.8	–	0.5	32.7	100.0	1 662.0	4.7
Betting and gaming offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	2.5	56.3	–	5.6	–	–	35.2	100.0	355.0	1.0

TABLE 11A.3.6

Table 11A.3.6 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Proceeded against to court		Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution–Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings–Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Pornography offences		11.9	–	–	79.7	–	–	8.5	100.0	59.0	0.2
Prostitution offences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures		92.2	1.8	–	2.8	–	–	3.1	100.0	2 109.0	6.0
Transport regulatory offences		0.8	60.9	0.1	0.5	–	–	37.8	100.0	18 432.0	52.4
Other offences		24.7	35.4	1.0	19.9	–	–	19.1	100.0	628.0	1.8
Total		26.2	33.5	1.4	14.6	–	–	24.2	100.0	35 169.0	100.0

- (a) This table represents persons of interest (POIs) or alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident (driving offences are excluded). Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table above have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times.
- (b) Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), when police apprehend a young person they must first consider whether the young person is entitled to be diverted under the Act by way of warning, caution or youth justice conference.
- (c) Unknown Indigenous status have been excluded. Excluded from this table were 1 554 juvenile POIs whose status was recorded by NSW Police as 'legal process—not further classified'.
- (d) Previous reports have included juvenile offenders initially proceeded against to court by Police and then referred to Youth Justice Conference or given a caution by the court under the Young Offenders Act. They are now counted as being proceeded against to court by Court Attendance Notice as that was the method of proceeding used by the Police. Consequently data in this report is not comparable with data in previously published reports.
- (e) Driving offences have been excluded.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistic and Research (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.7

Table 11A.3.7 **Victoria, proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned when processed by police, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown/Not stated</i>	<i>Total alleged offenders</i>
Number of total alleged offenders					
2014-15	no.	962	6515	11 919	19 396
2013-14	no.	855	6562	11 227	18 644
2012-13	no.	898	7 201	11 714	19 813
2011-12	no.	986	7 610	11 700	20 296
2010-11	no.	921	8 629	12 371	21 921
2009-10	no.	1 116	10 606	13 986	25 708
2008-09	no.	1 111	10 741	12 909	24 761
2007-08	no.	1 195	10 548	12 165	23 908
2006-07	no.	1 007	10 222	10 643	21 872
2005-06	no.	1 056	9 206	9 094	19 356
2004-05	no.	853	7 874	8 267	16 994
Proportion of alleged offenders cautioned					
2014-15	%	14.0	35.1	15.8	22.2
2013-14	%	21.4	35.6	20.8	26.1
2012-13	%	17.1	37.0	23.1	27.9
2011-12	%	16.2	39.2	27.1	31.1
2010-11	%	25.2	41.8	29.6	34.2
2009-10	%	19.1	42.8	29.9	34.8
2008-09	%	22.1	45.3	34.2	38.5
2007-08	%	19.2	47.0	35.6	39.8
2006-07	%	24.8	47.1	39.8	42.5
2005-06	%	19.7	42.6	35.2	37.9
2004-05	%	21.8	42.7	35.3	38.1

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned each time they are proceeded against by police in a financial year. If an alleged offender is proceeded against more than once within the financial year, they will be recorded for each incident separately.

(c) Data for historical years have been revised and should not be compared to data reported in previous Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage Reports.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.8

Table 11A.3.8 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013-14 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
2014-15							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Offences against the person	%	13.2	14.9	13.8	11.2	10.9	11.1
Property and deception offences	%	62.6	76.6	67.4	61.3	73.9	22.7
Drug offences	%	11.0	–	7.2	14.0	7.9	12.3
Public order and security offences		8.8	4.3	7.2	9.8	4.9	8.4
Justice procedures offences		2.2	4.3	2.9	0.7	1.9	1.0
Other offences	%	2.2	–	1.4	3.0	0.6	2.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	91	47	138	1 646	635	2 286
Total number of offenders	no.	701	261	962	5 036	1 470	6 515
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	13.0	18.0	14.3	32.7	43.2	35.1
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Offences against the person	%	18.9	13.2	16.5	12.1	15.4	13.1
Property and deception offences	%	69.8	75.0	72.0	63.0	72.3	65.5
Drug offences	%	1.9	6.6	3.8	11.3	5.0	9.6
Public order and security offences		7.5	2.6	5.5	8.8	4.9	7.7
Justice procedures offences		–	2.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0
Other offences	%	1.9	–	1.1	3.9	–	3.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 11A.3.8

Table 11A.3.8 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013-14 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Total diversions	no.	106	76	182	1 698	635	2 336
Total number of offenders	no.	604	251	855	5 106	1 453	6 562
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	17.5	30.3	21.3	33.3	43.7	35.6
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned each time they are proceeded against by police in a financial year. If an alleged offender is proceeded against more than once within the financial year, they will be recorded for each incident separately.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.9

Table 11A.3.9 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014-15 (a)**

Unit	Caution	Summons	Arrest	Other (b)	Intent to summons	Total	Total	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	8.0	31.6	40.1	–	20.3	100.0	237	24.6
Property and deception offences	17.1	17.6	55.4	–	9.9	100.0	545	56.7
Drug offences	71.4	14.3	14.3	–	–	100.0	14	1.5
Public order and security offences	17.6	19.6	29.4	15.7	17.6	100.0	51	5.3
Justice procedures offences	1.8	31.0	38.9	19.5	8.8	100.0	113	11.7
Other offences	100.0	–	–	–	–	100.0	2	0.2
Total	14.0	22.7	47.6	3.1	12.6	100.0	962	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	16.9	25.2	26.1	–	31.8	100.0	1 501	23.0
Property and deception offences	39.5	13.5	32.6	0.1	14.3	100.0	3 753	57.6
Drug offences	79.4	7.3	8.7	–	4.5	100.0	355	5.4
Public order and security offences	47.1	17.8	8.8	17.8	8.5	100.0	410	6.3
Justice procedures offences	5.3	25.8	45.8	14.4	8.6	100.0	430	6.6
Other offences	80.3	16.7	–	–	3.0	100.0	66	1.0
Total	35.1	17.0	28.9	2.1	16.9	100.0	6 515	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	8.8	35.2	36.2	–	19.7	100.0	3 110	26.1
Property and deception offences	17.8	22.0	46.9	0.0	13.3	100.0	6 775	56.8
Drug offences	57.0	19.8	18.9	–	4.4	100.0	344	2.9
Public order and security offences	19.8	31.1	14.4	26.0	8.7	100.0	620	5.2
Justice procedures offences	2.7	22.1	50.6	17.8	6.9	100.0	1 002	8.4

TABLE 11A.3.9

Table 11A.3.9 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	76.1	17.9	3.0	–	3.0	100.0	67	0.6
Total	15.8	25.8	41.7	2.9	13.9	100.0	11 918	100.0

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.10

Table 11A.3.10 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2013-14 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Caution</i> %	<i>Summons</i> %	<i>Arrest</i> %	<i>Other (b)</i> %	<i>Intent to summons</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Total</i> no.	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i> %
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	13.5	29.6	35.4	–	21.5	100.0	223	25.9
Property and deception offences	25.7	20.4	43.6	0.4	9.8	100.0	509	59.2
Drug offences	57.1	14.3	14.3	–	14.3	100.0	14	1.6
Public order and security offences	27.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	5.0	100.0	40	4.7
Justice procedures offences	2.9	55.9	32.4	2.9	5.9	100.0	68	7.9
Other offences	33.3	33.3	33.3	–	–	100.0	6	0.7
Total	21.4	25.7	39.1	1.5	12.3	100.0	860	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	19.3	29.0	23.5	–	28.2	100.0	1 581	24.1
Property and deception offences	39.2	16.1	32.9	0.6	11.2	100.0	3 904	59.5
Drug offences	76.7	9.2	11.0	–	3.1	100.0	292	4.5
Public order and security offences	42.3	15.4	10.3	25.5	6.5	100.0	428	6.5
Justice procedures offences	8.4	36.0	44.0	3.3	8.4	100.0	275	4.2
Other offences	90.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	100.0	81	1.2
Total	35.6	19.5	28.3	2.2	14.4	100.0	6 561	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	10.9	36.0	29.4	–	23.6	100.0	2 891	44.1
Property and deception offences	23.4	23.1	41.7	0.3	11.5	100.0	6 665	101.6
Drug offences	65.0	13.2	17.4	–	4.5	100.0	357	5.4
Public order and security offences	23.5	27.9	10.4	31.0	7.2	100.0	635	9.7
Justice procedures offences	3.8	37.4	49.0	2.8	7.0	100.0	602	9.2

TABLE 11A.3.10

Table 11A.3.10 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2013-14 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	79.2	5.2	2.6	–	13.0	100.0	77	1.2
Total	20.8	27.1	36.1	2.1	13.9	100.0	11 227	171.1

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.11

Table 11A.3.11 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	9.7	35.4	35.9	–	19.0	100.0	195	21.7
Property and deception offences	18.5	17.4	54.3	0.4	9.4	100.0	552	61.3
Drug offences	64.0	8.0	20.0	–	8.0	100.0	25	2.8
Public order and security offences	21.2	21.2	10.6	31.8	15.2	100.0	66	7.3
Justice procedures offences	3.3	55.0	31.7	–	10.0	100.0	60	6.7
Other offences	100.0	–	–	–	–	100.0	2	0.2
Total	17.2	23.8	44.6	2.6	11.9	100.0	900	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	18.5	29.0	25.2	0.1	27.2	100.0	1 745	24.2
Property and deception offences	41.1	17.8	30.4	0.5	10.3	100.0	4 360	60.5
Drug offences	80.8	6.0	10.2	–	3.0	100.0	266	3.7
Public order and security offences	42.9	18.3	6.4	24.9	7.5	100.0	518	7.2
Justice procedures offences	14.6	40.2	27.9	4.1	13.2	100.0	219	3.0
Other offences	85.3	7.4	2.1	–	5.3	100.0	95	1.3
Total	37.0	20.6	26.2	2.2	13.9	100.0	7 203	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	12.8	32.2	33.4	0.1	21.6	100.0	2 947	40.9
Property and deception offences	25.4	22.9	40.5	0.3	10.8	100.0	7 217	100.2
Drug offences	62.7	15.0	16.7	–	5.6	100.0	354	4.9
Public order and security offences	25.5	23.9	12.5	27.8	10.2	100.0	686	9.5
Justice procedures offences	7.0	49.6	30.8	4.1	8.4	100.0	415	5.8

TABLE 11A.3.11

Table 11A.3.11 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	75.0	16.7	4.2	2.1	2.1	100.0	96	1.3
Total	23.1	26.0	35.7	2.0	13.2	100.0	11 715	162.6

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.12

Table 11A.3.12 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	8.7	37.2	35.9	0.9	17.3	100.0	231	23.4
Property and deception offences	18.2	21.6	53.0	0.3	7.0	100.0	644	65.2
Drug offences	60.0	13.3	13.3	–	13.3	100.0	15	1.5
Public order and security offences	14.8	31.5	18.5	24.1	11.1	100.0	54	5.5
Justice procedures offences	5.1	61.5	28.2	–	5.1	100.0	39	3.9
Other offences	100.0	–	–	–	–	100.0	5	0.5
Total	16.3	27.1	45.2	1.7	9.6	100.0	988	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	18.1	29.5	27.6	–	24.8	100.0	1 715	22.5
Property and deception offences	44.4	19.2	24.2	0.3	12.0	100.0	4 673	61.4
Drug offences	74.9	6.4	14.6	–	4.1	100.0	267	3.5
Public order and security offences	42.1	16.8	8.3	23.1	9.7	100.0	589	7.7
Justice procedures offences	10.3	48.6	24.8	8.4	7.9	100.0	214	2.8
Other offences	84.8	11.3	2.6	–	1.3	100.0	151	2.0
Total	39.2	21.6	23.0	2.2	14.1	100.0	7 609	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	13.4	31.8	34.3	0.1	20.5	100.0	2 834	37.2
Property and deception offences	30.0	24.2	33.7	0.4	11.6	100.0	7 201	94.6
Drug offences	69.4	13.5	11.9	–	5.2	100.0	310	4.1
Public order and security offences	31.1	25.1	10.7	23.2	9.8	100.0	784	10.3
Justice procedures offences	6.1	55.7	24.5	4.2	9.5	100.0	379	5.0

TABLE 11A.3.12

Table 11A.3.12 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	77.5	12.6	2.1	1.0	6.8	100.0	191	2.5
Total	27.1	26.7	30.9	2.0	13.3	100.0	11 699	153.8

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.13

Table 11A.3.13 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Caution</i> %	<i>Summons</i> %	<i>Arrest</i> %	<i>Other (b)</i> %	<i>Intent to summons</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	Total no.	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i> %
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	17.2	35.3	29.9	–	17.6	100.0	204	22.1
Property and deception offences	27.1	19.7	39.0	0.4	13.9	100.0	569	61.8
Drug offences	63.6	18.2	18.2	–	–	100.0	22	2.4
Public order and security offences	28.6	19.5	16.9	29.9	5.2	100.0	77	8.4
Justice procedures offences	5.4	56.8	27.0	5.4	5.4	100.0	37	4.0
Other offences	33.3	50.0	16.7	–	–	100.0	12	1.3
Total	25.1	25.0	33.9	2.9	13.1	100.0	921	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	19.2	28.6	27.9	–	24.3	100.0	1 805	20.9
Property and deception offences	47.5	20.0	23.1	0.2	9.1	100.0	5 453	63.2
Drug offences	72.9	10.8	12.3	–	3.9	100.0	203	2.4
Public order and security offences	43.6	21.2	7.1	19.9	8.2	100.0	637	7.4
Justice procedures offences	16.1	37.9	29.5	11.6	4.9	100.0	224	2.6
Other offences	66.1	23.1	0.7	0.7	9.4	100.0	307	3.6
Total	41.8	22.2	22.1	1.9	12.0	100.0	8 629	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	14.8	33.9	31.2	0.1	20.1	100.0	2 729	31.6
Property and deception offences	32.8	23.4	34.0	0.4	9.4	100.0	7 786	90.2
Drug offences	71.0	9.4	15.0	–	4.5	100.0	286	3.3
Public order and security offences	30.4	26.1	11.8	23.2	8.4	100.0	878	10.2
Justice procedures offences	8.0	41.2	32.9	9.2	8.6	100.0	325	3.8

TABLE 11A.3.13

Table 11A.3.13 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	55.7	34.7	1.9	–	7.7	100.0	366	4.2
Total	29.6	26.4	30.4	2.2	11.5	100.0	12 370	143.4

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.14

Table 11A.3.14 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Caution</i> %	<i>Summons</i> %	<i>Arrest</i> %	<i>Other (b)</i> %	<i>Intent to summons</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Total</i> no.	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i> %
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	14.0	44.4	25.2	–	16.4	100.0	214	19.2
Property and deception offences	20.9	21.2	49.0	0.3	8.7	100.0	737	66.1
Drug offences	60.0	20.0	20.0	–	–	100.0	10	0.9
Public order and security offences	11.9	37.3	16.4	25.4	9.0	100.0	67	6.0
Justice procedures offences	11.4	54.5	29.5	–	4.5	100.0	44	3.9
Other offences	23.3	58.1	4.7	–	14.0	100.0	43	3.9
Total	19.1	29.3	39.7	1.7	10.1	100.0	1 115	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	21.1	30.4	28.3	0.1	20.1	100.0	1 931	18.2
Property and deception offences	47.4	20.2	23.9	0.4	8.1	100.0	6 979	65.8
Drug offences	74.0	10.3	10.3	–	5.3	100.0	262	2.5
Public order and security offences	44.6	21.4	7.5	15.9	10.6	100.0	791	7.5
Justice procedures offences	8.5	48.2	28.6	6.3	8.5	100.0	224	2.1
Other offences	62.7	24.2	0.5	0.5	12.2	100.0	418	3.9
Total	42.8	22.6	22.3	1.6	10.6	100.0	10 605	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	16.0	33.0	31.4	0.1	19.5	100.0	2 739	25.8
Property and deception offences	32.2	24.0	34.8	0.3	8.7	100.0	9 336	88.0
Drug offences	71.0	15.4	10.4	–	3.1	100.0	259	2.4
Public order and security offences	33.2	30.2	9.5	17.0	10.1	100.0	877	8.3
Justice procedures offences	8.6	49.8	29.7	5.0	6.9	100.0	303	2.9

TABLE 11A.3.14

Table 11A.3.14 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	49.0	40.4	1.1	1.3	8.2	100.0	473	4.5
Total	29.9	27.1	30.9	1.4	10.7	100.0	13 987	131.9

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.15

Table 11A.3.15 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Caution</i> %	<i>Summons</i> %	<i>Arrest</i> %	<i>Other (b)</i> %	<i>Intent to summons</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Total</i> no.	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i> %
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	17.6	39.4	26.7	–	16.3	100.0	221	19.9
Property and deception offences	23.6	21.3	45.3	0.3	9.5	100.0	750	67.4
Drug offences	33.3	33.3	33.3	–	–	100.0	6	0.5
Public order and security offences	26.4	35.8	18.9	3.8	15.1	100.0	53	4.8
Justice procedures offences	–	45.5	50.0	–	4.5	100.0	44	4.0
Other offences	33.3	41.0	5.1	–	20.5	100.0	39	3.5
Total	22.0	27.3	39.1	0.4	11.2	100.0	1 113	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	20.9	29.9	28.5	0.1	20.7	100.0	1 852	17.2
Property and deception offences	49.4	19.3	22.3	0.1	8.9	100.0	7 292	67.9
Drug offences	69.9	10.7	16.3	–	3.1	100.0	196	1.8
Public order and security offences	49.2	26.3	7.8	4.5	12.2	100.0	689	6.4
Justice procedures offences	14.7	38.7	32.8	–	13.7	100.0	204	1.9
Other offences	73.3	19.1	0.8	–	6.9	100.0	509	4.7
Total	45.3	21.8	21.5	0.4	11.0	100.0	10 742	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	17.1	34.9	30.3	0.1	17.6	100.0	2 393	22.3
Property and deception offences	36.2	24.2	30.1	0.2	9.3	100.0	8 650	80.5
Drug offences	60.3	16.7	17.6	–	5.4	100.0	239	2.2
Public order and security offences	44.5	33.0	10.9	4.2	7.3	100.0	779	7.3
Justice procedures offences	9.3	45.9	34.3	–	10.4	100.0	268	2.5

TABLE 11A.3.15

Table 11A.3.15 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	60.8	30.2	1.7	0.3	6.9	100.0	582	5.4
Total	34.2	27.3	27.6	0.4	10.5	100.0	12 911	120.2

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.16

Table 11A.3.16 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	13.3	43.8	23.3	–	19.6	100.0	240	20.1
Property and deception offences	20.8	27.7	40.2	–	11.3	100.0	808	67.7
Drug offences	40.0	20.0	40.0	–	–	100.0	10	0.8
Public order and security offences	25.4	40.3	22.4	–	11.9	100.0	67	5.6
Justice procedures offences	–	31.6	57.9	–	10.5	100.0	38	3.2
Other offences	30.0	56.7	6.7	–	6.7	100.0	30	2.5
Total	19.3	32.4	35.5	–	12.7	100.0	1 193	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	22.9	30.4	24.8	0.1	21.8	100.0	1 960	18.6
Property and deception offences	52.2	21.9	17.7	–	8.1	100.0	7 024	66.6
Drug offences	65.1	13.4	15.6	–	5.9	100.0	186	1.8
Public order and security offences	50.1	29.0	8.5	–	12.4	100.0	655	6.2
Justice procedures offences	18.5	37.0	37.5	0.9	6.0	100.0	216	2.0
Other offences	69.6	24.5	0.4	–	5.5	100.0	510	4.8
Total	47.0	24.2	18.0	–	10.7	100.0	10 551	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	17.9	32.5	29.8	0.1	19.7	100.0	2 382	22.6
Property and deception offences	38.0	24.6	27.9	–	9.4	100.0	8 044	76.2
Drug offences	64.0	13.8	14.8	–	7.4	100.0	203	1.9
Public order and security offences	42.9	34.0	8.6	–	14.6	100.0	742	7.0
Justice procedures offences	8.6	36.6	46.1	–	8.6	100.0	243	2.3

TABLE 11A.3.16

Table 11A.3.16 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	67.4	24.3	1.3	–	7.1	100.0	552	5.2
Total	35.6	26.8	26.0	–	11.6	100.0	12 166	115.3

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.17

Table 11A.3.17 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	16.9	40.4	30.9	–	11.8	100.0	178	17.7
Property and deception offences	26.2	31.5	36.0	–	6.4	100.0	692	68.8
Drug offences	46.2	15.4	38.5	–	–	100.0	13	1.3
Public order and security offences	39.3	35.7	14.3	–	10.7	100.0	56	5.6
Justice procedures offences	–	32.3	61.3	–	6.5	100.0	31	3.1
Other offences	30.6	58.3	5.6	–	5.6	100.0	36	3.6
Total	24.9	34.1	33.6	–	7.5	100.0	1 006	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	23.7	31.7	21.3	–	23.2	100.0	1 786	17.5
Property and deception offences	50.9	21.9	18.5	–	8.7	100.0	6 835	66.9
Drug offences	69.1	8.0	17.0	–	5.9	100.0	188	1.8
Public order and security offences	57.4	27.5	6.5	–	8.6	100.0	659	6.4
Justice procedures offences	18.4	22.7	47.3	–	11.6	100.0	207	2.0
Other offences	66.5	26.9	0.4	–	6.2	100.0	546	5.3
Total	47.1	24.0	17.8	–	11.1	100.0	10 221	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	20.4	32.7	24.6	0.1	22.2	100.0	1 887	18.5
Property and deception offences	42.2	26.5	22.0	–	9.2	100.0	7 091	69.4
Drug offences	67.7	12.6	15.2	–	4.5	100.0	223	2.2
Public order and security offences	48.6	29.9	9.7	–	11.8	100.0	609	6.0
Justice procedures offences	13.5	27.9	49.4	–	9.2	100.0	251	2.5

TABLE 11A.3.17

Table 11A.3.17 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	64.4	26.5	0.9	–	8.2	100.0	584	5.7
Total	39.8	27.6	21.1	–	11.5	100.0	10 645	104.1

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.18

Table 11A.3.18 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2005-06 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	13.3	31.0	32.9	–	22.8	100.0	158	15.0
Property and deception offences	20.9	21.7	51.3	–	6.0	100.0	764	72.4
Drug offences	53.8	15.4	15.4	–	15.4	100.0	13	1.2
Public order and security offences	21.2	48.1	26.9	–	3.8	100.0	52	4.9
Justice procedures offences	4.7	30.2	60.5	–	4.7	100.0	43	4.1
Other offences	24.0	48.0	8.0	–	20.0	100.0	25	2.4
Total	19.6	25.3	46.3	–	8.8	100.0	1 055	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	20.8	33.1	19.4	0.1	26.5	100.0	1 542	16.7
Property and deception offences	45.4	23.6	20.0	–	10.9	100.0	6 131	66.6
Drug offences	69.4	12.0	12.6	–	6.0	100.0	183	2.0
Public order and security offences	50.0	32.8	6.8	–	10.5	100.0	592	6.4
Justice procedures offences	18.5	26.9	46.2	–	8.4	100.0	238	2.6
Other offences	67.2	24.0	1.0	–	7.9	100.0	521	5.7
Total	42.6	25.7	18.5	–	13.2	100.0	9 207	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	16.1	33.6	24.2	0.1	25.9	100.0	1 522	16.5
Property and deception offences	37.7	25.4	26.1	–	10.8	100.0	6 069	65.9
Drug offences	67.4	14.7	10.1	–	7.8	100.0	218	2.4
Public order and security offences	42.0	36.4	8.1	–	13.5	100.0	555	6.0
Justice procedures offences	11.2	34.5	47.0	–	7.2	100.0	249	2.7

TABLE 11A.3.18

Table 11A.3.18 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2005-06 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	53.7	35.9	0.8	–	9.5	100.0	482	5.2
Total	35.2	28.0	23.5	–	13.2	100.0	9 095	98.8

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.19

Table 11A.3.19 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2004-05 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
Offences against the person	9.6	33.7	34.3	1.1	21.3	100.0	178	20.8
Property and deception offences	26.5	24.3	38.0	–	11.1	100.0	539	63.0
Drug offences	40.0	40.0	20.0	–	–	100.0	10	1.2
Public order and security offences	18.8	52.2	15.9	–	13.0	100.0	69	8.1
Justice procedures offences	–	25.0	62.5	6.3	6.3	100.0	32	3.7
Other offences	32.1	46.4	7.1	–	14.3	100.0	28	3.3
Total	21.7	29.4	35.2	0.5	13.2	100.0	856	100.0
Non-Indigenous								
Offences against the person	20.3	29.0	26.3	–	24.4	100.0	1 232	15.6
Property and deception offences	47.2	24.1	18.6	–	10.0	100.0	5 272	67.0
Drug offences	64.2	8.1	21.9	–	5.8	100.0	260	3.3
Public order and security offences	39.4	38.5	9.7	–	12.4	100.0	507	6.4
Justice procedures offences	12.2	29.9	42.1	–	15.9	100.0	164	2.1
Other offences	54.2	35.3	0.5	–	10.0	100.0	439	5.6
Total	42.7	26.0	18.8	–	12.4	100.0	7 874	100.0
Unknown/Not stated								
Offences against the person	15.7	32.2	29.7	–	22.4	100.0	1 269	16.1
Property and deception offences	38.0	26.5	25.2	–	10.3	100.0	5 413	68.7
Drug offences	65.4	9.3	19.1	–	6.1	100.0	246	3.1
Public order and security offences	32.9	46.8	7.2	–	13.0	100.0	607	7.7
Justice procedures offences	9.6	30.3	52.0	–	8.1	100.0	198	2.5

TABLE 11A.3.19

Table 11A.3.19 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders (aged 10–17 years) processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2004-05 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Intent to summons</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Other offences	52.4	37.3	0.9	–	9.4	100.0	534	6.8
Total	35.3	29.2	23.4	–	12.1	100.0	8 267	105.0

(a) Indigenous status data are based on responses to the ABS Standard Indigenous Question, when asked by Victoria Police at the time of the incident.

(b) The category 'Other' includes penalty infringement notice, not authorised, warrant issued, notice to appear, presentment and other statuses.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Crime Statistics Agency (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.20

Table 11A.3.20 **Queensland, proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–16 years) cautioned or had a community conference as a method of being processed by police, by Indigenous status, 2006-07 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Number of total alleged offenders (no.)</i>		<i>Proportion of alleged offenders cautioned or had a community conference (%)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2014-15	13 025	19 361	24.1	44.5
2013-14	13 739	18 579	23.5	41.8
2012-13	13 976	19 539	24.0	42.5
2011-12	15 914	21 301	26.1	44.9
2010-11	12 560	21 773	29.3	52.5
2009-10	12 078	23 376	32.0	54.6
2008-09	10 134	22 771	30.2	56.1
2007-08	10 849	20 554	28.3	55.8
2006-07	12 276	24 465	29.4	57.6

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014-15 (a), (b)

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	329	203	25	163	–	8	27	755	26.9	3.3
Sexual offences	32	45	6	4	–	1	38	126	35.7	4.8
Robbery	89	6	2	10	–	3	2	112	5.4	1.8
Other offences against the person	19	24	1	14	–	–	1	59	40.7	1.7
Offences against the person	469	278	34	191	–	12	68	1 052	26.4	3.2
Unlawful entry	1 484	429	103	364	–	17	39	2 436	17.6	4.2
Arson	12	16	9	10	–	–	2	49	32.7	18.4
Other property damage	673	437	87	405	–	3	21	1 626	26.9	5.4
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	736	95	21	128	–	12	6	998	9.5	2.1
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 256	641	105	710	1	18	54	2 785	23.0	3.8
Fraud	102	69	52	94	–	9	–	326	21.2	16.0
Handling stolen goods	195	67	9	173	–	–	3	447	15.0	2.0
Offences against property	4 458	1 754	386	1 884	1	59	125	8 667	20.2	4.5
Drug offences	175	173	14	148	–	1	194	705	24.5	2.0
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	19	5	1	36	–	–	2	63	7.9	1.6
Breach domestic violence order	17	4	–	7	–	–	4	32	12.5	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	376	198	27	319	–	–	8	928	21.3	2.9

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014-15 (a), (b)

	Arrest	Caution	Community conference	Notice to appear	Summons	Warrant	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of cautions	Proportion of community conference
Unit	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Weapons act offences	39	30	–	37	–	–	3	109	27.5	–
Good order offences	638	156	24	453	2	5	26	1 304	12.0	1.8
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	33	3	2	21	–	–	–	59	5.1	3.4
Miscellaneous offences	37	44	5	14	–	–	6	106	41.5	4.7
Total other offences	1 334	613	73	1 035	2	6	243	3 306	18.5	2.2
Total all offences	6 261	2 645	493	3 110	3	77	436	13 025	20.3	3.8
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Assault	367	377	90	209	2	6	58	1 109	34.0	8.1
Sexual offences	48	150	65	14	–	–	110	387	38.8	16.8
Robbery	131	4	11	13	1	11	5	176	2.3	6.3
Other offences against the person	51	83	18	12	–	2	2	168	49.4	10.7
Offences against the person	600	614	184	248	3	19	175	1 843	33.3	10.0
Unlawful entry	823	472	102	243	–	28	30	1 698	27.8	6.0
Arson	16	33	23	3	–	–	2	77	42.9	29.9
Other property damage	542	828	222	433	–	11	44	2 080	39.8	10.7
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	390	97	24	124	–	16	6	657	14.8	3.7
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	987	1 814	220	1 090	1	26	45	4 183	43.4	5.3
Fraud	205	244	71	169	–	3	1	693	35.2	10.2

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Handling stolen goods	121	132	11	124	–	1	5	394	33.5	2.8
Offences against property	3 084	3 620	673	2 186	1	85	133	9 782	37.0	6.9
Drug offences	310	1 429	109	563	–	–	831	3 242	44.1	3.4
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	10	77	5	31	1	–	10	134	57.5	3.7
Breach domestic violence order	11	3	–	11	–	1	3	29	10.3	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	240	443	41	321	–	2	21	1 068	41.5	3.8
Weapons act offences	58	161	12	96	–	–	7	334	48.2	3.6
Good order offences	656	369	34	806	–	3	69	1 937	19.1	1.8
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	36	14	4	46	–	–	2	102	13.7	3.9
Miscellaneous offences	28	770	51	16	–	1	24	890	86.5	5.7
Total other offences	1 349	3 266	256	1 890	1	7	967	7 736	42.2	3.3
Total all offences	5 033	7 500	1 113	4 324	5	111	1 275	19 361	38.7	5.7

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2013-14 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest no.</i>	<i>Caution no.</i>	<i>Community conference no.</i>	<i>Notice to appear no.</i>	<i>Summons no.</i>	<i>Warrant no.</i>	<i>Other (c) no.</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Proportion of cautions %</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference %</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	366	169	48	172	1	5	30	791	21.4	6.1
Sexual offences	37	46	17	3	–	–	33	136	33.8	12.5
Robbery	110	10	4	16	–	1	1	142	7.0	2.8
Other offences against the person	57	19	3	9	–	–	3	91	20.9	3.3
Offences against the person	570	244	72	200	1	6	67	1 160	21.0	6.2
Unlawful entry	1 584	558	167	421	–	3	20	2 753	20.3	6.1
Arson	16	6	7	2	–	–	1	32	18.8	21.9
Other property damage	789	403	112	497	1	1	22	1 825	22.1	6.1
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	848	160	63	141	–	2	6	1 220	13.1	5.2
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 395	585	117	744	2	7	37	2 887	20.3	4.1
Fraud	73	16	12	23	–	–	–	124	12.9	9.7
Handling stolen goods	238	63	16	194	–	–	11	522	12.1	3.1
Offences against property	4 943	1 791	494	2 022	3	13	97	9 363	19.1	5.3
Drug offences	142	136	10	131	–	–	186	605	22.5	1.7
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	24	17	1	34	2	–	2	80	21.3	1.3
Breach domestic violence order	23	–	–	8	–	–	5	36	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	308	189	26	290	1	1	3	818	23.1	3.2

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2013-14 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Caution</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Notice to</i> <i>appear</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Summons</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Warrant</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>cautions</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>%</i>
Weapons act offences	28	32	2	36	–	–	3	101	31.7	2.0
Good order offences	715	136	15	522	1	1	26	1 416	9.6	1.1
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	43	8	–	14	–	–	–	65	12.3	–
Miscellaneous offences	33	51	2	9	–	–	–	95	53.7	2.1
Total other offences	1 316	569	56	1 044	4	2	225	3 216	17.7	1.7
Total all offences	6 829	2 604	622	3 266	8	21	389	13 739	19.0	4.5
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Assault	381	381	71	211	2	4	62	1 112	34.3	6.4
Sexual offences	47	110	64	9	–	1	79	310	35.5	20.6
Robbery	133	25	5	10	–	4	2	179	14.0	2.8
Other offences against the person	34	40	16	18	–	–	3	111	36.0	14.4
Offences against the person	598	556	156	248	2	9	146	1 715	32.4	9.1
Unlawful entry	886	409	104	258	–	3	34	1 694	24.1	6.1
Arson	43	16	11	3	–	–	2	75	21.3	14.7
Other property damage	578	689	162	684	1	2	50	2 166	31.8	7.5
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	415	165	39	107	–	5	5	736	22.4	5.3
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 087	1 716	277	1 015	–	7	50	4 152	41.3	6.7
Fraud	149	230	33	108	–	5	2	527	43.6	6.3

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2013-14 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Caution</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Community conference</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Summons</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Warrant</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Proportion of cautions</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i> <i>%</i>
Handling stolen goods	133	143	22	168	–	–	7	473	30.2	4.7
Offences against property	3 291	3 368	648	2 343	1	22	150	9 823	34.3	6.6
Drug offences	275	1 200	85	467	1	4	783	2 815	42.6	3.0
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	21	112	5	45	1	1	12	197	56.9	2.5
Breach domestic violence order	2	–	–	9	–	–	4	15	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	183	386	46	274	–	–	13	902	42.8	5.1
Weapons act offences	57	130	5	59	1	–	8	260	50.0	1.9
Good order offences	735	391	30	762	–	5	97	2 020	19.4	1.5
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	47	23	4	51	–	1	2	128	18.0	3.1
Miscellaneous offences	33	595	26	24	–	–	26	704	84.5	3.7
Total other offences	1 353	2 837	201	1 691	3	11	945	7 041	40.3	2.9
Total all offences	5 242	6 761	1 005	4 282	6	42	1 241	18 579	36.4	5.4

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest no.</i>	<i>Caution no.</i>	<i>Community conference no.</i>	<i>Notice to appear no.</i>	<i>Summons no.</i>	<i>Warrant no.</i>	<i>Other (c) no.</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Proportion of cautions %</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference %</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Assault	362	172	44	177	–	1	29	785	22	6
Sexual offences	36	28	13	6	–	1	33	117	24	11
Robbery	142	15	6	14	–	–	1	178	8	3
Other offences against the person	40	16	4	12	–	–	2	74	22	5
Offences against the person	582	231	67	209	–	2	65	1 156	20	6
Unlawful entry	1 850	576	164	389	–	12	16	3 007	19	5
Arson	14	10	1	4	–	–	1	30	33	3
Other property damage	656	531	121	586	–	2	48	1 944	27	6
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1 096	161	117	192	–	7	1	1 574	10	7
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 369	578	117	851	1	8	32	2 956	20	4
Fraud	20	16	13	17	4	–	–	70	23	19
Handling stolen goods	221	61	10	136	–	1	8	437	14	2
Offences against property	5 226	1 933	543	2 175	5	30	106	10 018	19	5
Drug offences	125	113	6	126	–	–	164	534	21	1
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	9	28	2	37	–	–	4	80	35	3
Breach domestic violence order	12	–	–	6	–	–	2	20	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	194	102	35	167	–	–	9	507	20	7

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Caution</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Notice to</i> <i>appear</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Summons</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Warrant</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>cautions</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>%</i>
Weapons act offences	23	31	2	24	–	–	–	80	39	3
Good order offences	626	146	23	462	1	2	37	1 297	11	2
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	48	10	–	22	–	–	–	80	13	–
Miscellaneous offences	50	27	4	41	–	–	2	124	22	3
Total other offences	1 087	457	72	885	1	2	218	2 722	17	3
Total all offences	6 895	2 621	682	3 269	6	34	389	13 896	19	5
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other homicide	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Assault	418	377	69	213	–	7	55	1 139	33	6
Sexual offences	43	121	41	4	–	–	80	289	42	14
Robbery	173	16	13	10	–	3	1	216	7	6
Other offences against the person	63	66	22	23	–	2	9	185	36	12
Offences against the person	701	580	145	250	–	12	145	1 833	32	8
Unlawful entry	1 032	559	172	345	–	31	10	2 149	26	8
Arson	37	33	13	12	–	1	–	96	34	14
Other property damage	639	894	255	936	–	6	62	2 792	32	9
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	447	162	41	129	–	10	3	792	20	5
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 013	2 061	338	1 196	–	6	40	4 654	44	7
Fraud	73	64	25	130	–	–	6	298	21	8

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Caution</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Notice to</i> <i>appear</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Summons</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Warrant</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Other (c)</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>no.</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>cautions</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Proportion of</i> <i>community</i> <i>conference</i> <i>%</i>
Handling stolen goods	130	122	34	170	1	–	1	458	27	7
Offences against property	3 371	3 895	878	2 918	1	54	122	11 239	35	8
Drug offences	217	1 113	97	413	–	2	677	2 519	44	4
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	20	135	12	50	1	–	10	228	59	5
Breach domestic violence order	4	4	–	7	–	–	2	17	24	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	148	393	24	275	–	1	20	861	46	3
Weapons act offences	41	141	13	84	1	–	4	284	50	5
Good order offences	661	374	22	634	–	3	94	1 788	21	1
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	43	18	5	62	–	–	–	128	14	4
Miscellaneous offences	28	361	21	46	–	–	22	478	76	4
Total other offences	1 162	2 539	194	1 571	2	6	829	6 303	40	3
Total all offences	5 234	7 014	1 217	4 739	3	72	1 096	19 375	36	6

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.24

Table 11A.3.24 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	362	175	47	204	–	1	27	816	21.4	5.8
Sexual offences	45	21	6	4	–	–	38	114	18.4	5.3
Robbery	111	5	7	10	–	1	2	136	3.7	5.1
Other offences against the person	40	29	8	20	–	–	1	98	29.6	8.2
Offences against the person	559	230	68	238	–	2	68	1 165	19.7	5.8
Unlawful entry	2 089	781	227	527	1	22	34	3 681	21.2	6.2
Arson	18	14	8	1	–	–	–	41	34.1	19.5
Other property damage	688	518	133	468	2	2	32	1 843	28.1	7.2
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1 182	173	73	154	–	5	3	1 590	10.9	4.6
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 837	770	258	922	1	14	46	3 848	20.0	6.7
Fraud	11	12	15	13	–	–	3	54	22.2	27.8
Handling stolen goods	213	65	25	166	1	1	10	481	13.5	5.2
Offences against property	6 038	2 333	739	2 251	5	44	128	11 538	20.2	6.4
Drug offences	110	131	10	101	–	1	154	507	25.8	2.0
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	25	47	1	33	–	–	1	107	43.9	0.9
Breach domestic violence order	8	–	–	12	–	–	2	22	36.0	72.0
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	189	161	48	199	–	1	11	609	26.4	7.9

TABLE 11A.3.24

Table 11A.3.24 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Weapons act offences	21	34	10	32	–	–	1	98	34.7	10.2
Good order offences	691	214	17	514	–	1	48	1 485	14.4	1.1
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	69	6	1	25	–	1	3	105	141.0	276.0
Miscellaneous offences	31	47	5	29	–	–	–	112	42.0	4.5
Total other offences	1 144	640	92	945	–	4	220	3 045	21.0	3.0
Total all offences	7 741	3 203	899	3 434	5	50	416	15 748	20.3	5.7
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assault	403	504	119	242	1	1	44	1 314	38.4	9.1
Sexual offences	42	102	45	11	–	1	104	305	33.4	14.8
Robbery	138	8	5	14	–	–	–	165	4.8	3.0
Other offences against the person	63	71	23	22	1	–	4	184	38.6	12.5
Offences against the person	647	685	192	289	2	2	152	1 969	34.8	9.8
Unlawful entry	1 036	814	283	329	–	4	17	2 483	32.8	11.4
Arson	20	36	23	7	–	–	–	86	41.9	26.7
Other property damage	517	977	386	951	1	–	36	2 868	34.1	13.5
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	523	179	104	127	–	1	6	940	19.0	11.1
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	989	2 805	419	1 354	–	4	50	5 621	49.9	7.5
Fraud	65	115	24	37	–	–	–	241	47.7	10.0

TABLE 11A.3.24

Table 11A.3.24 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Handling stolen goods	130	157	34	141	–	–	9	471	33.3	7.2
Offences against property	3 280	5 083	1 273	2 946	1	9	118	12 710	40.0	10.0
Drug offences	229	960	50	334	3	–	634	2 210	43.4	2.3
Prostitution offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	50.0	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	18	209	13	59	–	–	13	312	67.0	4.2
Breach domestic violence order	6	1	–	1	–	–	3	11	16.0	31.0
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	145	530	77	311	1	–	18	1 082	49.0	7.1
Weapons act offences	51	159	18	67	–	–	3	298	53.4	6.0
Good order offences	687	395	58	623	2	–	117	1 882	21.0	3.1
Stock offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	100.0	–
Traffic and related offences	35	23	6	63	–	–	3	130	17.7	4.6
Miscellaneous offences	34	208	83	33	–	–	13	371	56.1	22.4
Total other offences	1 205	2 487	305	1 491	6	–	805	6 299	39.5	4.8
Total all offences	5 132	8 255	1 770	4 726	9	11	1 075	20 978	39.4	8.4

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service 2012, Annual Statistical Review 2011-12, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.25

Table 11A.3.25 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	314	220	46	145	1	3	24	753	29.2	6.1
Sexual offences	28	23	12	7	–	1	40	111	20.7	10.8
Robbery	82	14	15	8	–	1	–	120	11.7	12.5
Other offences against the person	20	8	5	5	–	–	–	38	21.1	13.2
Offences against the person	444	265	78	165	1	5	64	1 022	25.9	7.6
Unlawful entry	1 325	544	175	448	–	1	16	2 509	21.7	7.0
Arson	10	3	7	1	–	–	–	21	14.3	33.3
Other property damage	520	510	135	420	–	4	8	1 597	31.9	8.5
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	619	78	29	144	–	–	4	874	8.9	3.3
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 232	888	214	903	2	6	31	3 276	27.1	6.5
Fraud	3	14	–	5	–	–	–	22	63.6	–
Handling stolen goods	174	87	19	151	–	–	4	435	20.0	4.4
Offences against property	3 883	2 124	579	2 072	2	11	63	8 734	24.3	6.6
Drug offences	76	120	3	94	–	1	140	434	27.6	0.7
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	31	31	2	47	–	–	4	115	27.0	1.7
Breach domestic violence order	11	–	–	5	–	–	3	19	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	204	137	40	172	–	–	4	557	24.6	7.2

TABLE 11A.3.25

Table 11A.3.25 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a), (b)

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Weapons act offences	32	26	3	32	–	–	1	94	27.7	3.2
Good order offences	614	159	24	393	–	–	24	1 214	13.1	2.0
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	28	6	1	22	–	–	–	57	10.5	1.8
Miscellaneous offences	20	26	1	29	–	–	1	77	33.8	1.3
Total other offences	1 016	505	74	794	–	1	177	2 567	19.7	2.9
Total all offences	5 343	2 894	731	3 031	3	17	304	12 323	23.5	5.9
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	382	541	121	266	–	3	38	1 351	40.0	9.0
Sexual offences	21	116	51	13	–	1	83	285	40.7	17.9
Robbery	150	36	18	25	3	3	–	235	15.3	7.7
Other offences against the person	39	72	24	24	–	1	6	166	43.4	14.5
Offences against the person	592	765	214	328	3	8	127	2 037	37.6	10.5
Unlawful entry	849	834	226	317	1	–	11	2 238	37.3	10.1
Arson	19	18	12	3	–	–	–	52	34.6	23.1
Other property damage	580	1 188	313	809	1	1	22	2 914	40.8	10.7
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	357	186	49	107	1	1	3	704	26.4	7.0
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	931	3 824	513	1 412	2	2	54	6 738	56.8	7.6

TABLE 11A.3.25

Table 11A.3.25 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Fraud	37	147	33	19	7	–	4	247	59.5	13.4
Handling stolen goods	130	178	42	141	1	–	2	494	36.0	8.5
Offences against property	2 903	6 375	1 188	2 808	13	4	96	13 387	47.6	8.9
Drug offences	148	915	56	297	–	–	599	2 015	45.4	2.8
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	28	260	7	54	–	–	15	364	71.4	1.9
Breach domestic violence order	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	16.7	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	184	543	51	281	–	–	8	1 067	50.9	4.8
Weapons act offences	38	165	9	68	–	–	9	289	57.1	3.1
Good order offences	617	470	30	638	1	–	82	1 838	25.6	1.6
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	28	29	8	96	–	–	1	162	17.9	4.9
Miscellaneous offences	25	184	23	51	–	–	7	290	63.4	7.9
Total other offences	1 068	2 567	184	1 485	1	–	726	6 031	42.6	3.1
Total all offences	4 563	9 707	1 586	4 621	17	12	949	21 455	45.2	7.4

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service 2011, Annual Statistical Review 2010-11, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	317	198	65	164	–	2	10	756	26.2	8.6
Sexual offences	45	36	10	10	–	–	26	127	28.3	7.9
Robbery	65	11	13	12	–	–	–	101	10.9	12.9
Other offences against the person	23	12	4	8	–	–	–	47	25.5	8.5
Offences against the person	450	257	92	194	–	2	36	1 031	24.9	8.9
Unlawful entry	1 253	687	159	385	–	6	20	2 510	27.4	6.3
Arson	9	2	2	7	–	–	–	20	10.0	10.0
Other property damage	547	416	89	351	–	1	5	1 409	29.5	6.3
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	395	98	30	99	–	1	5	628	15.6	4.8
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 090	1 104	203	877	–	4	15	3 293	33.5	6.2
Fraud	6	12	4	35	–	–	–	57	21.1	7.0
Handling stolen goods	141	86	9	143	–	–	1	380	22.6	2.4
Offences against property	3 441	2 405	496	1 897	–	12	46	8 297	29.0	6.0
Drug offences	72	106	3	89	–	–	96	366	29.0	0.8
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	33	29	–	61	–	–	1	124	23.4	–
Breach domestic violence order	18	–	–	3	–	–	1	22	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	279	202	34	198	–	–	6	719	28.1	4.7

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>		
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>		
Weapons act offences	20	18	4	38	–	–	1	81	22.2	4.9		
Good order offences	637	164	13	447	–	2	12	1 275	12.9	1.0		
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Traffic and related offences	28	6	–	33	–	1	1	69	8.7	–		
Miscellaneous offences	30	29	3	32	–	–	–	94	30.9	3.2		
Total other offences	1 117	554	57	901	–	3	118	2 750	20.1	2.1		
Total all offences	5 008	3 216	645	2 992	–	17	200	12 078	26.6	5.3		
					Non-Indigenous							
Homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–		
Other homicide	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–		
Assault	431	612	177	301	–	–	37	1 558	39.3	11.4		
Sexual offences	71	135	53	15	–	–	61	335	40.3	15.8		
Robbery	193	26	17	32	–	3	2	273	9.5	6.2		
Other offences against the person	49	107	30	25	–	–	8	219	48.9	13.7		
Offences against the person	748	880	277	373	–	3	108	2 389	36.8	11.6		
Unlawful entry	1 005	1 004	192	394	–	–	10	2 605	38.5	7.4		
Arson	30	30	7	10	–	–	–	77	39.0	9.1		
Other property damage	537	1 344	446	704	–	1	26	3 058	44.0	14.6		
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	284	202	66	103	–	1	2	658	30.7	10.0		
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	945	4 454	488	1 501	–	2	24	7 414	60.1	6.6		
Fraud	46	140	38	54	–	–	2	280	50.0	13.6		

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Handling stolen goods	98	209	38	152	–	–	3	500	41.8	7.6
Offences against property	2 945	7 383	1 275	2 918	–	4	67	14 592	50.6	8.7
Drug offences	115	888	71	323	–	1	537	1 935	45.9	3.7
Prostitution offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	25	334	12	88	1	–	21	481	69.4	2.5
Breach domestic violence order	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	182	557	78	278	–	–	4	1 099	50.7	7.1
Weapons act offences	46	180	20	82	–	–	3	331	54.4	6.0
Good order offences	628	467	57	807	–	2	29	1 990	23.5	2.9
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	27	29	7	134	–	–	–	197	14.7	3.6
Miscellaneous offences	34	224	30	68	–	–	4	360	62.2	8.3
Total other offences	1 058	2 679	275	1 781	1	3	598	6 395	41.9	4.3
Total all offences	4 751	10 942	1 827	5 072	1	10	773	23 376	46.8	7.8

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service 2010, *Annual Statistical Review 2009-10*, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	279	226	55	183	1	1	8	753	30.0	7.3
Sexual offences	37	43	3	3	–	–	11	97	44.3	3.1
Robbery	62	5	19	10	–	–	–	96	5.2	19.8
Other offences against the person	20	12	4	7	–	–	2	45	26.7	8.9
Kidnapping & abduction etc.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stalking	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–
Life endangering acts	14	12	4	5	–	–	2	37	32.4	10.8
Offences against the person	399	286	81	203	1	1	21	992	28.8	8.2
Unlawful entry	1 052	486	72	454	–	2	7	2 073	23.4	3.5
Arson	10	9	1	1	–	–	1	22	40.9	4.5
Other property damage	438	441	111	442	–	–	8	1 440	30.6	7.7
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	404	92	26	157	–	1	–	680	13.5	3.8
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	723	669	117	625	–	3	10	2 147	31.2	5.4
Fraud	10	6	–	1	158	69	1	245	2.4	–
Handling stolen goods	91	87	23	123	–	–	2	326	26.7	7.1
Offences against property	2 728	1 802	356	1 807	–	6	29	6 728	26.8	5.3
Drug offences	67	101	6	88	–	–	99	361	28.0	1.7

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a), (b)

	Arrest	Caution	Community conference	Notice to appear	Summons	Warrant	Other (c)	Total	Proportion of cautions	Proportion of community conference
Unit	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	30	47	1	63	–	–	1	142	33.1	0.7
Breach domestic violence order	2	3	–	8	–	–	1	14	21.4	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	129	144	13	170	–	–	5	461	31.2	2.8
Weapons act offences	12	23	4	25	–	–	–	64	35.9	6.3
Good order offences	537	134	14	494	–	4	8	1 191	11.3	1.2
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	41	6	–	42	–	1	–	90	6.7	–
Miscellaneous offences	25	35	5	25	–	–	1	91	38.5	5.5
Total other offences	843	493	43	915	–	5	115	2 414	20.4	1.8
Total all offences	3 970	2 581	480	2 925	–	17	165	10 134	25.5	4.7
Non-Indigenous										
Homicide	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Other homicide	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Assault	376	620	152	281	–	1	29	1 459	42.5	10.4
Sexual offences	55	167	49	20	–	–	48	339	49.3	14.5
Robbery	193	22	42	41	–	1	1	300	7.3	14.0
Other offences against the person	48	89	20	19	–	–	7	183	48.6	10.9
Kidnapping & abduction etc.	6	3	–	1	–	–	–	10	30.0	–
Extortion	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	100.0	–
Stalking	9	12	1	1	–	–	1	24	50.0	4.2

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Life endangering acts	33	72	19	17	–	–	6	147	49.0	12.9
Offences against the person	681	898	263	361	–	2	85	2 290	39.2	11.5
Unlawful entry	842	893	354	517	–	5	34	2 645	33.8	13.4
Arson	60	18	28	11	–	–	1	118	15.3	23.7
Other property damage	504	1 543	509	654	–	1	30	3 241	47.6	15.7
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	210	209	92	165	–	4	3	683	30.6	13.5
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	651	3 912	548	1 516	–	8	51	6 686	58.5	8.2
Fraud	18	5	–	27	46	–	3	99	5.1	–
Handling stolen goods	84	211	35	177	–	–	7	514	41.1	6.8
Offences against property	2 378	6 944	1 612	3 109	–	19	129	14 191	48.9	11.4
Drug offences	107	710	36	289	–	2	518	1 662	42.7	2.2
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	32	398	15	109	–	–	19	573	69.5	2.6
Breach domestic violence order	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	104	660	70	265	–	–	10	1 109	59.5	6.3
Weapons act offences	36	179	16	81	–	–	6	318	56.3	5.0
Good order offences	621	609	46	695	2	1	42	2 016	30.2	2.3
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	29	39	15	153	–	–	1	237	16.5	6.3
Miscellaneous offences	32	227	30	70	–	–	11	370	61.4	8.1
Total other offences	964	2 822	228	1 663	2	3	608	6 290	44.9	3.6

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>	Total	<i>Proportion of cautions</i>	<i>Proportion of community conference</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	no.	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Total all offences	4 023	10 664	2 103	5 133	1	10	822	22 771	46.8	9.2

(a) Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Services (2009), *Annual Statistical Review 2008-09*, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence (number) 2007-08 (a), (b)**

	Arrest	Caution	Community conference	Notice to appear	Summons	Warrant	Other (c)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	262	178	39	152	–	2	7
Sexual offences	28	25	4	10	–	1	19
Robbery	123	1	4	14	–	1	–
Extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping & abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	23	7	2	9	–	–	2
Offences against the person	437	211	49	185	–	4	28
Unlawful entry	1 405	556	118	522	1	1	24
Arson	16	5	3	6	–	–	1
Other property damage	533	363	95	364	–	1	14
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	547	105	39	155	–	–	5
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	743	725	118	691	–	7	19
Fraud	3	16	5	11	–	–	1
Handling stolen goods	100	67	15	115	–	–	1
Offences against property	3 347	1 837	393	1 864	1	9	65
Drug offences	60	92	10	73	–	–	77
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	27	51	4	53	–	–	5
Gaming, racing & betting offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	9	–	–	1	–	–	1
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	138	135	10	207	–	–	5
Weapons act offences	42	32	2	38	–	–	–
Good order offences	566	189	11	436	–	–	6
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	24	11	3	26	–	–	–
Miscellaneous offences	20	21	11	23	–	–	–
Total other offences	886	531	51	857	–	–	94
Total all offences	4 670	2 579	493	2 906	1	13	187
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	359	480	109	244	1	1	39
Sexual offences	66	120	25	6	–	–	33
Robbery	137	12	20	20	–	–	2
Extortion	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping & abduction	3	2	3	1	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	41	65	14	17	–	–	7

Table 11A.3.28 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence (number) 2007-08 (a), (b)**

	Arrest	Caution	Community conference	Notice to appear	Summons	Warrant	Other (c)
Offences against the person	605	677	168	287	1	1	82
Unlawful entry	836	882	203	431	–	–	8
Arson	30	13	14	2	–	–	5
Other property damage	481	1 488	493	610	–	–	26
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	309	177	107	120	–	–	4
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	738	3 496	489	1 030	1	1	44
Fraud	26	167	26	92	–	–	2
Handling stolen goods	100	194	34	148	–	–	2
Offences against property	2 520	6 417	1 366	2 433	1	1	91
Drug offences	113	630	54	304	–	1	453
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	39	424	10	116	–	–	19
Gaming, racing & betting offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	107	516	71	229	–	–	9
Weapons act offences	48	148	17	53	–	–	4
Good order offences	600	563	54	661	–	–	21
Stock offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	35	45	7	160	–	–	2
Miscellaneous offences	22	188	115	54	–	–	5
Total other offences	965	2 516	328	1 581	–	1	513
Total all offences	4 090	9 610	1 862	4 301	2	3	686

(a) Only those offenders whose age and sex were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Services (2008), *Annual Statistical Review 2007-08*, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence (number) 2006-07 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	266	206	59	168	–	–	19
Sexual offences	34	40	4	13	–	–	23
Robbery	96	10	6	15	–	–	1
Extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping & abduction	2	3	–	2	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	21	12	2	13	1	–	6
Offences against the person	420	271	71	211	1	–	49
Unlawful entry	1 453	645	153	734	11	5	13
Arson	9	10	5	4	–	–	6
Other property damage	604	547	159	490	1	1	17
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	480	132	26	211	–	–	3
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	935	761	139	839	8	2	35
Fraud	19	21	5	10	–	–	–
Handling stolen goods	105	77	8	133	–	–	2
Offences against property	3 605	2 193	495	2 421	20	8	76
Drug offences	48	97	1	97	–	–	97
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	37	64	3	66	–	–	4
Gaming, racing & betting offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	6	–	–	5	–	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	133	142	16	241	–	–	10
Weapons act offences	24	23	2	21	–	1	–
Good order offences	444	160	11	422	–	1	13
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	26	12	1	43	–	–	–
Miscellaneous offences	67	34	13	49	–	1	2
Total other offences	785	532	47	942	–	3	126
Total all offences	4 810	2 996	613	3 574	21	11	251
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	321	752	142	283	3	–	89
Sexual offences	46	225	37	37	2	–	83
Robbery	193	30	29	33	–	–	2
Extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping & abduction	8	28	9	–	1	–	1
Other offences against the person	38	98	26	35	–	–	14

Table 11A.3.29 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence (number) 2006-07 (a), (b)**

	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Community conference</i>	<i>Notice to appear</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Warrant</i>	<i>Other (c)</i>
Offences against the person	606	1 133	242	388	6	–	189
Unlawful entry	865	998	308	558	1	4	26
Arson	23	38	17	5	–	–	–
Other property damage	514	1 860	433	708	1	1	88
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	261	239	61	194	–	–	7
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	739	3 733	555	1 160	–	–	89
Fraud	43	305	146	100	1	–	2
Handling stolen goods	108	240	50	149	–	–	3
Offences against property	2 549	7 413	1 569	2 872	3	5	215
Drug offences	146	804	39	357	3	–	542
Prostitution offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	56	586	21	123	2	–	58
Gaming, racing & betting offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	4	–	–	1	–	–	2
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	97	710	109	259	–	–	36
Weapons act offences	41	229	25	86	–	–	9
Good order offences	590	703	65	620	1	1	51
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	50	63	13	175	–	–	1
Miscellaneous offences	49	340	41	91	–	–	87
Total other offences	1 030	3 432	313	1 707	6	1	786
Total all offences	4 185	11 978	2 124	4 967	15	6	1 190

(a) Only those offenders whose age and sex were identified are included.

(b) Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) 'Other' signifies that the offender is known and sufficient evidence has been obtained but there is a bar to prosecution or other official process.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Services (2008), *Annual Statistical Review 2007-08*, Brisbane.

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 **WA, juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest no.</i>	<i>Caution no.</i>	<i>JJT no.</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Proportion of diversions %</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander					
2014-15	4 299	1 923	708	6 930	38.0
2013-14	4 678	1 925	650	7 253	35.5
2012-13 (c)	4 740	1 879	689	7 308	35.1
2011-12	4 477	2 091	962	7 530	40.5
2010-11	5 443	2 208	837	8 488	35.9
2009-10	6 650	2 236	820	9 706	31.5
2008-09	6 404	2 123	558	9 085	29.5
Non-Indigenous					
2014-15	2 479	2 542	447	5 468	54.7
2013-14	2 442	2 621	468	5 531	55.8
2012-13 (c)	2 678	3 185	594	6 457	58.5
2011-12	3 479	3 780	700	7 959	56.3
2010-11	3 815	4 604	935	9 354	59.2
2009-10	4 771	5 817	1 107	11 695	59.2
2008-09	4 395	5 574	983	10 952	59.9
Unknown Indigenous status					
2014-15	174	298	38	510	65.9
2013-14	122	284	44	450	72.9
2012-13 (c)	116	335	56	507	77.1
2011-12	147	362	68	577	74.5
2010-11	141	372	62	575	75.5
2009-10	200	412	75	687	70.9
2008-09	197	373	65	635	69.0
Total					
2014-15	6 952	4 763	1 193	12 908	46.1
2013-14	7 242	4 830	1 162	13 234	45.3
2012-13 (c)	7 534	5 399	1 339	14 272	47.2
2011-12	8 103	6 233	1 730	16 066	49.6
2010-11	9 399	7 184	1 834	18 417	49.0
2009-10	11 621	8 465	2 002	22 088	47.4
2008-09	10 996	8 070	1 606	20 672	46.8

(a) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams (JJT).

(b) Indigenous status is based on data recorded in the 'Ethnic Appearance' field of the FrontLine Incident Management System. This field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of a person's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of statistics obtained from this field, as a subjective assessment means it is possible that a person attributed to a particular ethnic group does not belong to that group.

Table 11A.3.30 **WA, juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest no.</i>	<i>Caution no.</i>	<i>JJT no.</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Proportion of diversions %</i>
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(c) 2012-13 data has been revised.

Source: WA Police (unpublished) FrontLine Incident Management System.

TABLE 11A.3.31

Table 11A.3.31 WA, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders diverted, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2014-15							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Crime against the person	%	9.8	18.9	12.6	15.8	18.0	16.4
Crime against property	%	66.8	58.3	64.2	45.7	51.3	47.3
Drug offences	%	2.8	3.0	2.9	11.0	7.2	9.9
Other crime	%	20.6	19.7	20.3	27.5	23.5	26.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	1 786	792	2 578	2 127	818	2 945
Total number of offenders	no.	6 152	1 583	7 735	5 345	1 383	6 728
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	29.0	50.0	33.3	39.8	59.1	43.8
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
2013-14							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Crime against the person	%	8.8	17.6	11.5	15.1	18.3	16.0
Crime against property	%	67.1	58.2	64.4	41.9	48.9	43.8
Drug offences	%	2.9	2.2	2.7	9.8	7.5	9.2
Other crime	%	21.2	22.0	21.4	33.2	25.4	31.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	1 692	744	2 436	2 222	827	3 049
Total number of offenders	no.	6 393	1 424	7 817	5 661	1 441	7 102
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	26.5	52.2	31.2	39.3	57.4	42.9

TABLE 11A.3.31

Table 11A.3.31 **WA, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders diverted, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na

- (a) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams (JJT).
- (b) Indigenous status is based on data recorded in the 'Ethnic Appearance' field of the FrontLine Incident Management System. This field is completed on the basis of the attending police officer's subjective assessment of a person's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of statistics obtained from this field, as a subjective assessment means it is possible that a person attributed to a particular ethnic group does not belong to that group.
- (c) The total number of juvenile diversions and the total number of offenders is based on a count of offenders who were processed for an offence in one or more of the offence categories. As a consequence, if an offender was processed for a crime against property and a drug offence in the same incident, then the offender would be counted twice. If the offender was processed for two offences that fall under the one offence category e.g. crime against property, the offender is only counted once. If the same offender is processed on another occasion in relation to another incident, they are counted again. As a result of this counting rule, the number of juvenile diversions and total offenders will be higher in this table compared with Table 11A.3.30.

na Not available.

Source: WA Police (unpublished) FrontLine Incident Management System.

TABLE 11A.3.32

Table 11A.3.32 **SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
2015					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 638	3 153	60	4 851
Formal caution	no.	253	901	24	1 178
Transfer to family conference	no.	219	570	19	808
Proportion diverted	%	28.8	46.7	71.7	40.9
2014					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 776	3 588	23	5 387
Formal caution	no.	296	1 078	10	1 384
Transfer to family conference	no.	230	706	3	939
Proportion diverted	%	29.6	49.7	56.5	43.1
2013					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	2 264	4 426	59	6 749
Formal caution	no.	301	1 241	24	1 566
Transfer to family conference	no.	376	932	12	1 320
Proportion diverted	%	29.9	49.1	61.0	42.8
2012					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	2 110	5 049	44	7 203
Formal caution	no.	316	1 532	17	1 865
Transfer to family conference	no.	285	1 018	5	1 308
Proportion diverted	%	28.5	50.5	50.0	44.1
2011					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 973	5 381	85	7 439
Formal caution	no.	325	1 721	19	2 065
Transfer to family conference	no.	245	900	8	1 153
Proportion diverted	%	28.9	48.7	31.8	43.3
2010					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 937	6 052	181	8 170
Formal caution	no.	318	2 067	25	2 410
Transfer to family conference	no.	233	1 004	14	1 251
Proportion diverted	%	28.4	50.7	21.5	44.8
2009					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 943	6 547	179	8 669
Formal caution	no.	308	2 256	49	2 613
Transfer to family conference	no.	270	1 284	26	1 580
Proportion diverted	%	29.7	54.1	41.9	48.4
2008					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 934	6 866	166	8 966
Formal caution	no.	345	2 608	38	2 991
Transfer to family conference	no.	345	1 409	26	1 780

Table 11A.3.32 **SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion diverted	%	35.7	58.5	38.6	53.2
2007					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 725	5 199	530	7 454
Formal caution	no.	301	1 721	241	2 263
Transfer to family conference	no.	282	961	101	1 344
Proportion diverted	%	33.8	51.6	64.5	48.4
2006					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 557	4 365	925	6 847
Formal caution	no.	286	1 391	384	2 061
Transfer to family conference	no.	244	747	202	1 193
Proportion diverted	%	34.0	49.0	63.4	47.5
2005					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 248	4 439	440	6 127
Formal caution	no.	258	1 257	275	1 790
Transfer to family conference	no.	186	751	20	957
Proportion diverted	%	35.6	45.2	67.0	44.8
2004					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 054	4 018	469	5 541
Formal caution	no.	200	1 247	355	1 802
Transfer to family conference	no.	181	837	8	1 026
Proportion diverted	%	36.1	51.9	77.4	51.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) Juvenile diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference.

(c) This report differs to previous ones due to a different data extraction method used. The previous reports were based on OCSAR's Crime and Justice publications. The current report is based on an extract of SA Police apprehension data relating to individuals aged 10 to 17 at the time of the alleged offence. The classification system has also changed from previous reports. This report is based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC). More information on ANZSOC can be found on the Australian Bureau of Statistics website <http://www.abs.gov.au/>. The counting unit is consistent with previous reports and is based on unique apprehension reports per individual.

(d) Numbers of juvenile apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing and non-offence matters.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia. Data from 2004 and 2005 are based on *Crime and Justice in South Australia - Juvenile Justice 2005* and *Crime and Justice in South Australia - Juvenile Justice 2006*. Data from 2006 to 2015 are based on an extract of police apprehension data.

TABLE 11A.3.33

Table 11A.3.33 **SA, proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of major offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013 to 2015**
(a), (b)

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2015							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Homicide and related offences	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serious assault	%	17.7	18.6	19.3	13.9	14.8	14.7
Common assault	%	13.9	27.1	17.6	13.2	15.5	14.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Sexual assault	%	3.8	–	2.5	5.1	0.5	3.7
Non-assaultative sexual offences	%	0.3	1.4	0.6	5.0	11.1	6.7
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	%	5.1	0.7	3.8	7.8	2.9	6.4
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	%	–	2.1	0.6	–	0.2	0.1
Harassment and threatening behaviour	%	1.3	1.4	1.3	3.3	1.0	2.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	%	4.4	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.7	2.8
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	%	57.3	10.7	43.2	18.9	6.1	15.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	%	31.6	5.0	23.3	5.6	2.4	4.9
Theft (except motor vehicles)	%	44.0	72.1	53.0	29.5	41.9	33.8
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	%	11.4	5.0	9.5	5.0	3.6	4.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	%	4.7	1.4	4.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
Illicit drug offences	%	6.6	4.3	6.4	7.4	3.1	6.3
Weapons and explosives offences	%	4.7	2.1	4.0	7.3	2.2	5.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	%	44.3	29.3	39.6	36.5	19.1	32.2
Disorderly conduct	%	16.8	12.1	15.5	10.6	6.8	9.6
Regulated public order offences	%	1.3	–	0.8	3.0	1.5	2.5

TABLE 11A.3.33

Table 11A.3.33 **SA, proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of major offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Offensive conduct	%	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	%	7.6	4.3	6.8	12.0	5.3	10.1
Breach of custodial/community orders	%	94.6	53.6	83.7	28.6	15.3	25.9
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	%	5.7	3.6	5.1	8.6	6.5	8.2
Miscellaneous offences	%	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.2	1.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	316	140	472	1 034	413	1 471
Total number of offenders	no.	1 199	365	1 638	2 366	679	3 153
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	26.4	38.4	28.8	43.7	60.8	46.7
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na
2014							
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Homicide and related offences	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serious assault	%	20.2	17.9	20.2	13.3	9.9	12.5
Common assault	%	10.9	10.5	10.6	13.0	16.4	13.6
Other acts intended to cause injury	%	–	–	–	0.2	–	0.1
Sexual assault	%	5.0	–	3.2	5.0	0.9	3.8
Non-assaultive sexual offences	%	0.9	0.6	0.8	4.3	11.7	6.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	%	1.5	–	1.1	4.6	2.2	3.9
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	%	0.3	–	0.2	–	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	%	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	1.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	%	7.3	5.6	7.0	3.3	1.8	2.9

TABLE 11A.3.33

Table 11A.3.33 **SA, proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of major offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	%	51.3	13.6	38.2	17.7	7.0	14.9
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	%	16.7	6.8	14.1	6.9	2.9	5.8
Theft (except motor vehicles)	%	44.6	68.5	54.9	31.0	40.9	33.7
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	%	11.1	6.8	9.7	5.4	3.1	4.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	%	0.3	–	0.2	0.1	–	0.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	%	2.1	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Illicit drug offences	%	9.7	6.8	8.6	6.4	3.6	5.7
Weapons and explosives offences	%	5.0	2.5	4.0	6.4	2.0	5.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	%	59.5	29.0	49.4	33.6	13.7	29.2
Disorderly conduct	%	13.8	17.9	15.6	11.4	9.4	10.8
Regulated public order offences	%	0.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.4
Offensive conduct	%	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	%	8.2	5.6	7.6	10.9	4.3	9.0
Breach of custodial/community orders	%	81.5	64.8	77.4	28.2	19.8	26.2
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	%	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.5	7.1
Miscellaneous offences	%	0.6	–	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	341	162	526	1 289	445	1 784
Total number of offenders	no.	1 236	441	1 776	2 770	722	3 588
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	27.6	36.7	29.6	46.5	61.6	49.7
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na

2013

TABLE 11A.3.33

Table 11A.3.33 **SA, proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of major offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Proportion of offenders diverted, by type of offence							
Homicide and related offences	%	–	–	–	–	0.2	–
Serious assault	%	19.0	17.6	19.4	11.0	9.8	10.8
Common assault	%	12.0	19.3	15.4	12.5	14.1	13.1
Other acts intended to cause injury	%	–	–	–	0.1	–	–
Sexual assault	%	1.7	–	1.0	3.3	1.4	2.9
Non-assaultative sexual offences	%	1.0	0.4	0.7	3.0	5.7	3.7
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	%	3.8	1.3	2.8	6.1	2.5	5.1
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	%	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5
Robbery, extortion and related offences	%	4.6	10.1	7.7	2.1	3.6	2.5
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	%	50.2	6.3	33.8	17.8	7.9	15.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	%	20.4	6.7	15.7	7.2	2.0	5.9
Theft (except motor vehicles)	%	39.4	46.6	44.5	28.5	46.2	33.2
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	%	15.6	5.9	11.7	4.9	3.8	4.7
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	%	1.0	–	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
Illicit drug offences	%	7.0	1.7	4.9	4.9	3.8	4.6
Weapons and explosives offences	%	5.3	1.3	3.7	5.4	3.0	4.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	%	49.5	23.9	41.9	33.8	21.1	31.1
Disorderly conduct	%	19.7	12.6	16.8	12.0	7.2	10.8
Regulated public order offences	%	4.8	2.5	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.4
Offensive conduct	%	2.6	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.1	1.3

TABLE 11A.3.33

Table 11A.3.33 **SA, proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of major offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2013 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	%	8.9	4.2	7.2	11.2	4.7	9.4
Breach of custodial/community orders	%	105.8	50.4	92.0	32.9	21.6	30.4
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	%	6.3	7.6	6.9	7.4	5.9	6.9
Miscellaneous offences	%	1.0	–	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total diversions	no.	416	238	677	1 588	559	2 173
Total number of offenders	no.	1 582	526	2 264	3 378	961	4 426
Proportion of offenders diverted	%	26.3	45.2	29.9	47.0	58.2	49.1
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Juvenile diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference.

(b) Numbers of juvenile apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing and non-offence matters.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.34

Table 11A.3.34 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2015 (a)**

	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (b)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
	<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	3.5	12.4	15.9	64.6	100.0	113	5.9
Common assault	19.1	14.9	34.0	54.3	100.0	94	4.9
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	–	20.0	20.0	60.0	100.0	15	0.8
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	75.0	75.0	–	100.0	4	0.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	23.8	9.5	33.3	52.4	100.0	21	1.1
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	3	0.2
Harassment and threatening behaviour	50.0	33.3	83.3	16.7	100.0	6	0.3
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	–	–	67.9	100.0	28	1.5
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	10.6	8.9	19.6	67.2	100.0	235	12.3
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	4.7	13.2	17.8	67.4	100.0	129	6.7
Theft (except motor vehicles)	21.4	13.9	35.4	53.9	100.0	280	14.6
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	5.6	16.7	22.2	61.1	100.0	54	2.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	10.0	10.0	85.0	100.0	20	1.0
Illicit drug offences	5.1	2.6	7.7	69.2	100.0	39	2.0
Weapons and explosives offences	24.0	12.0	36.0	40.0	100.0	25	1.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	21.1	11.9	33.0	52.8	100.0	218	11.4
Disorderly conduct	19.8	12.3	32.1	58.0	100.0	81	4.2

TABLE 11A.3.34

Table 11A.3.34 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2015 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	66.7	–	66.7	–	100.0	6	0.3
Offensive conduct	14.3	14.3	28.6	57.1	100.0	7	0.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	21.4	7.1	28.6	47.6	100.0	42	2.2
Breach of custodial/community orders	8.5	10.5	19.0	67.1	100.0	459	24.0
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	13.8	3.4	17.2	65.5	100.0	29	1.5
Miscellaneous offences	33.3	–	33.3	50.0	100.0	6	0.3
	13.2	11.4	24.7	60.9	100.0	1 914	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	14.8	20.5	35.2	53.3	100.0	244	6.7
Common assault	27.6	20.7	48.4	35.4	100.0	246	6.8
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Sexual assault	4.3	13.0	17.4	62.3	100.0	69	1.9
Non-assaultative sexual offences	22.1	54.0	76.1	11.5	100.0	113	3.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12.1	6.5	18.7	69.2	100.0	107	3.0
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	40.5	21.4	61.9	31.0	100.0	42	1.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	8.9	8.9	82.2	100.0	45	1.2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	26.9	17.3	44.2	47.0	100.0	249	6.9
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	7.9	9.0	16.9	64.0	100.0	89	2.5
Theft (except motor vehicles)	38.0	11.7	49.7	36.9	100.0	574	15.9

TABLE 11A.3.34

Table 11A.3.34 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2015 (a)**

	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (b)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>	
	<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	no.	%	
Receive or handle proceeds of crime		30.3	6.6	36.8	55.3	100.0	76	2.1
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)		–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Fraud, deception and related offences		28.6	28.6	57.1	42.9	100.0	21	0.6
Illicit drug offences		15.0	17.8	32.7	53.3	100.0	107	3.0
Weapons and explosives offences		50.0	6.3	56.3	31.3	100.0	96	2.7
Property damage and environmental pollution		24.5	21.6	46.2	40.5	100.0	546	15.1
Disorderly conduct		36.9	11.9	48.8	35.1	100.0	168	4.6
Regulated public order offences		77.5	5.0	82.5	10.0	100.0	40	1.1
Offensive conduct		54.5	4.5	59.1	36.4	100.0	22	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences		15.9	5.1	21.0	63.1	100.0	176	4.9
Breach of custodial/community orders		7.5	11.2	18.7	68.3	100.0	438	12.1
Other offences against justice procedures/ government		34.6	14.3	48.9	41.4	100.0	133	3.7
Miscellaneous offences		50.0	37.5	87.5	12.5	100.0	16	0.4
Total		24.9	15.7	40.6	46.5	100.0	3 620	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.35

Table 11A.3.35 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2014 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	4.4	14.2	18.6	75.2	100.0	113	5.7
Common assault	14.8	18.0	32.8	59.0	100.0	61	3.1
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	–	11.1	11.1	83.3	100.0	18	0.9
Non-assaultative sexual offences	40.0	40.0	80.0	–	100.0	5	0.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	14.3	–	14.3	71.4	100.0	7	0.4
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Harassment and threatening behaviour	21.4	7.1	28.6	50.0	100.0	14	0.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	2.4	2.4	85.7	100.0	42	2.1
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	13.4	11.6	25.0	64.7	100.0	224	11.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	6.8	9.1	15.9	68.2	100.0	88	4.5
Theft (except motor vehicles)	25.1	13.2	38.2	52.4	100.0	319	16.2
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	5.4	10.7	16.1	75.0	100.0	56	2.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	–	–	88.9	100.0	9	0.5
Illicit drug offences	22.2	11.1	33.3	66.7	100.0	45	2.3
Weapons and explosives offences	26.1	13.0	39.1	52.2	100.0	23	1.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	17.1	17.5	34.5	60.0	100.0	275	13.9
Disorderly conduct	22.4	12.9	35.3	61.2	100.0	85	4.3

TABLE 11A.3.35

Table 11A.3.35 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2014 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	62.5	–	62.5	37.5	100.0	8	0.4
Offensive conduct	9.1	9.1	18.2	81.8	100.0	11	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	14.0	2.0	16.0	64.0	100.0	50	2.5
Breach of custodial/community orders	10.6	8.5	19.1	67.3	100.0	471	23.9
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	28.6	11.9	40.5	50.0	100.0	42	2.1
Miscellaneous offences	–	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	4	0.2
Total	15.0	11.7	26.7	63.4	100.0	1 972	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	16.3	21.1	37.4	53.3	100.0	246	6.2
Common assault	29.7	24.2	53.9	36.4	100.0	269	6.8
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	2	0.1
Sexual assault	–	31.7	31.7	51.2	100.0	82	2.1
Non-assaultative sexual offences	23.2	62.5	85.7	10.7	100.0	112	2.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	16.1	6.5	22.6	51.6	100.0	93	2.4
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	47.8	17.4	65.2	26.1	100.0	23	0.6
Robbery, extortion and related offences	3.0	4.5	7.6	69.7	100.0	66	1.7
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	28.9	29.3	58.2	36.4	100.0	280	7.1
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	13.7	8.5	22.2	65.8	100.0	117	3.0
Theft (except motor vehicles)	43.5	13.2	56.7	37.8	100.0	637	16.1

TABLE 11A.3.35

Table 11A.3.35 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2014 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	21.6	14.8	36.4	60.2	100.0	88	2.2
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	33.3	4.8	38.1	38.1	100.0	21	0.5
Illicit drug offences	22.4	19.0	41.4	45.7	100.0	116	2.9
Weapons and explosives offences	44.8	19.8	64.6	31.3	100.0	96	2.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	29.7	23.1	52.8	40.4	100.0	559	14.2
Disorderly conduct	44.7	9.7	54.4	39.3	100.0	206	5.2
Regulated public order offences	79.5	9.1	88.6	9.1	100.0	44	1.1
Offensive conduct	52.0	8.0	60.0	28.0	100.0	25	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	20.1	6.5	26.6	53.8	100.0	199	5.0
Breach of custodial/community orders	7.3	12.3	19.6	70.1	100.0	521	13.2
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	36.0	10.3	46.3	46.3	100.0	136	3.4
Miscellaneous offences	33.3	50.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	6	0.2
Total	27.3	17.9	45.2	45.7	100.0	3 945	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.36

Table 11A.3.36 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2013 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	8.1	21.3	29.4	66.9	100.0	136	5.8
Common assault	15.5	32.7	48.2	46.4	100.0	110	4.7
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	14.3	14.3	28.6	71.4	100.0	7	0.3
Non-assaultative sexual offences	20.0	60.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	5	0.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	20.8	16.7	37.5	41.7	100.0	24	1.0
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	–	40.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	5	0.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	11.3	11.3	86.8	100.0	53	2.2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	7.5	21.8	29.3	66.5	100.0	239	10.1
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	7.1	18.8	25.9	68.8	100.0	112	4.7
Theft (except motor vehicles)	20.4	16.2	36.6	60.8	100.0	309	13.1
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	15.0	15.0	30.0	68.8	100.0	80	3.4
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	–	–	66.7	100.0	6	0.3
Illicit drug offences	12.1	3.0	15.2	84.8	100.0	33	1.4
Weapons and explosives offences	30.8	15.4	46.2	50.0	100.0	26	1.1
Property damage and environmental pollution	17.0	19.4	36.4	60.2	100.0	294	12.5
Disorderly conduct	25.2	12.2	37.4	61.7	100.0	115	4.9

TABLE 11A.3.36

Table 11A.3.36 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2013 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	46.2	15.4	61.5	38.5	100.0	26	1.1
Offensive conduct	29.4	11.8	41.2	58.8	100.0	17	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	11.3	7.5	18.9	73.6	100.0	53	2.2
Breach of custodial/community orders	6.1	10.4	16.5	78.6	100.0	655	27.8
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	21.6	9.8	31.4	60.8	100.0	51	2.2
Miscellaneous offences	–	25.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	4	0.2
Total	12.8	15.9	28.7	67.2	100.0	2 360	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	50.0	100.0	2	–
Serious assault	16.3	23.3	39.6	57.9	100.0	240	5.2
Common assault	28.4	29.7	58.1	37.8	100.0	296	6.4
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Sexual assault	7.4	39.7	47.1	44.1	100.0	68	1.5
Non-assaultative sexual offences	14.6	75.6	90.2	7.3	100.0	82	1.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12.6	10.5	23.1	54.5	100.0	143	3.1
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	15.2	36.4	51.5	48.5	100.0	33	0.7
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	3.5	3.5	93.0	100.0	57	1.2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	26.0	24.3	50.3	46.2	100.0	346	7.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	14.9	14.9	29.9	66.4	100.0	134	2.9
Theft (except motor vehicles)	43.1	18.5	61.5	36.5	100.0	736	15.8

TABLE 11A.3.36

Table 11A.3.36 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2013 (a)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	24.8	25.7	50.5	46.7	100.0	105	2.3
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	26.3	5.3	31.6	63.2	100.0	19	0.4
Illicit drug offences	18.9	16.0	34.9	60.4	100.0	106	2.3
Weapons and explosives offences	56.7	15.4	72.1	26.0	100.0	104	2.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	26.0	26.2	52.2	43.7	100.0	705	15.1
Disorderly conduct	40.7	8.3	49.0	48.1	100.0	241	5.2
Regulated public order offences	78.9	3.9	82.9	14.5	100.0	76	1.6
Offensive conduct	60.0	6.7	66.7	26.7	100.0	30	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	16.9	5.9	22.7	57.3	100.0	255	5.5
Breach of custodial/community orders	10.2	15.9	26.1	68.8	100.0	696	14.9
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	34.0	16.0	50.0	46.8	100.0	156	3.3
Miscellaneous offences	51.7	24.1	75.9	24.1	100.0	29	0.6
Total	26.6	20.0	46.6	48.3	100.0	4 660	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(c) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2016 (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.37

Table 11A.3.37 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Serious assault	6.3	19.6	25.9	69.6	100.0	112	5.0
Common assault	17.0	27.7	44.7	50.0	100.0	94	4.2
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	14.3	14.3	28.6	71.4	100.0	7	0.3
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	5.3	5.3	10.5	78.9	100.0	19	0.9
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	5	0.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	4.5	4.5	84.1	100.0	44	2.0
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	8.0	21.4	29.3	66.7	100.0	276	12.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	5.9	13.4	19.3	73.1	100.0	119	5.3
Theft (except motor vehicles)	28.2	12.4	40.6	56.4	100.0	234	10.5
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	9.8	2.4	12.2	80.5	100.0	41	1.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	25.0	–	25.0	75.0	100.0	4	0.2
Illicit drug offences	10.3	2.6	12.8	84.6	100.0	39	1.7
Weapons and explosives offences	21.7	26.1	47.8	47.8	100.0	23	1.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	17.1	17.4	34.5	59.2	100.0	304	13.6
Disorderly conduct	28.4	11.0	39.4	58.7	100.0	109	4.9

TABLE 11A.3.37

Table 11A.3.37 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	58.1	3.2	61.3	35.5	100.0	31	1.4
Offensive conduct	40.0	–	40.0	60.0	100.0	10	0.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	27.0	1.4	28.4	51.4	100.0	74	3.3
Breach of custodial/community orders	6.2	7.1	13.3	81.8	100.0	616	27.6
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	29.7	12.5	42.2	50.0	100.0	64	2.9
Miscellaneous offences	–	28.6	28.6	42.9	100.0	7	0.3
Total	14.2	12.8	26.9	67.6	100.0	2 233	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	5	0.1
Serious assault	15.1	23.8	38.9	57.9	100.0	252	4.7
Common assault	24.2	35.2	59.4	39.0	100.0	310	5.8
Other acts intended to cause injury	50.0	–	50.0	50.0	100.0	2	0.0
Sexual assault	2.4	37.3	39.8	53.0	100.0	83	1.6
Non-assaultative sexual offences	11.9	69.0	81.0	14.3	100.0	42	0.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	6.3	4.9	11.1	59.0	100.0	144	2.7
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	7.4	11.1	18.5	77.8	100.0	27	0.5
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	14.5	14.5	81.8	100.0	55	1.0
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	18.6	28.8	47.4	49.7	100.0	441	8.2
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	9.0	19.8	28.8	64.9	100.0	111	2.1
Theft (except motor vehicles)	50.3	19.0	69.2	27.3	100.0	991	18.5

TABLE 11A.3.37

Table 11A.3.37 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	27.0	18.9	45.9	50.5	100.0	111	2.1
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	28.6	21.4	50.0	42.9	100.0	14	0.3
Illicit drug offences	22.7	16.5	39.2	56.7	100.0	97	1.8
Weapons and explosives offences	52.0	18.2	70.3	28.4	100.0	148	2.8
Property damage and environmental pollution	25.9	27.0	52.9	44.0	100.0	834	15.6
Disorderly conduct	49.5	12.9	62.4	31.5	100.0	311	5.8
Regulated public order offences	78.9	6.3	85.3	11.6	100.0	95	1.8
Offensive conduct	51.4	11.4	62.9	37.1	100.0	35	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	27.1	3.8	30.9	47.1	100.0	291	5.4
Breach of custodial/community orders	7.7	7.0	14.7	79.7	100.0	757	14.2
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	38.7	15.0	53.8	39.9	100.0	173	3.2
Miscellaneous offences	52.6	10.5	63.2	31.6	100.0	19	0.4
Total	28.6	19.0	47.7	46.7	100.0	5 348	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.38

Table 11A.3.38 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	2	0.1
Serious assault	10.6	15.5	26.1	64.1	100.0	142	6.4
Common assault	19.6	22.5	42.2	47.1	100.0	102	4.6
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	16.7	–	16.7	33.3	100.0	6	0.3
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	–	–	–	82.4	100.0	17	0.8
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	12.5	–	12.5	75.0	100.0	8	0.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	2.8	2.8	91.7	100.0	36	1.6
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	8.2	14.2	22.5	64.4	100.0	267	12.1
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	5.0	10.9	15.8	69.3	100.0	101	4.6
Theft (except motor vehicles)	28.0	9.2	37.2	53.2	100.0	282	12.8
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	13.3	13.3	26.7	60.0	100.0	30	1.4
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	0.1
Illicit drug offences	6.5	3.2	9.7	80.6	100.0	31	1.4
Weapons and explosives offences	34.6	3.8	38.5	53.8	100.0	26	1.2
Property damage and environmental pollution	14.9	19.1	34.0	59.4	100.0	303	13.7
Disorderly conduct	28.5	8.0	36.5	58.4	100.0	137	6.2

TABLE 11A.3.38

Table 11A.3.38 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	70.6	5.9	76.5	17.6	100.0	17	0.8
Offensive conduct	28.6	21.4	50.0	42.9	100.0	14	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	27.7	4.6	32.3	41.5	100.0	65	2.9
Breach of custodial/community orders	6.5	6.4	12.9	75.2	100.0	565	25.6
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	20.8	9.4	30.2	60.4	100.0	53	2.4
Miscellaneous offences	33.3	–	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	0.1
Total	14.7	11.1	25.8	63.5	100.0	2 211	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	5	0.1
Serious assault	14.4	26.4	40.8	52.8	100.0	284	4.8
Common assault	30.7	28.2	58.9	33.0	100.0	358	6.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	50.0	–	50.0	–	100.0	2	–
Sexual assault	–	24.3	24.3	60.0	100.0	70	1.2
Non-assaultive sexual offences	9.1	68.2	77.3	13.6	100.0	44	0.7
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3.4	3.0	6.5	60.8	100.0	232	3.9
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	3.6	28.6	32.1	67.9	100.0	28	0.5
Robbery, extortion and related offences	1.2	5.9	7.1	89.4	100.0	85	1.4
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	22.6	18.8	41.4	53.8	100.0	442	7.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	8.6	19.6	28.2	66.0	100.0	209	3.5

TABLE 11A.3.38

Table 11A.3.38 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Theft (except motor vehicles)	51.0	13.3	64.3	27.6	100.0	1 060	17.7
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	28.0	17.2	45.2	45.2	100.0	93	1.6
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	39.3	17.9	57.1	39.3	100.0	28	0.5
Illicit drug offences	15.8	19.2	35.0	54.2	100.0	120	2.0
Weapons and explosives offences	49.3	12.3	61.6	27.5	100.0	138	2.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	29.8	22.8	52.6	39.6	100.0	821	13.7
Disorderly conduct	48.0	11.9	59.8	33.7	100.0	371	6.2
Regulated public order offences	89.5	2.0	91.5	3.3	100.0	153	2.6
Offensive conduct	46.2	10.3	56.4	38.5	100.0	39	0.7
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	19.9	2.8	22.7	50.6	100.0	397	6.6
Breach of custodial/community orders	5.5	6.5	12.0	79.8	100.0	802	13.4
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	37.1	14.3	51.4	36.6	100.0	175	2.9
Miscellaneous offences	35.3	29.4	64.7	17.6	100.0	17	0.3
Total	28.8	15.1	43.9	46.2	100.0	5 973	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.39

Table 11A.3.39 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Serious assault	6.1	12.2	18.3	71.0	100.0	131	6.1
Common assault	19.1	23.6	42.7	53.9	100.0	89	4.1
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	4	0.2
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	–	6.3	6.3	81.3	100.0	16	0.7
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	5	0.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	5.7	5.7	80.0	100.0	35	1.6
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	6.9	16.7	23.6	62.7	100.0	276	12.8
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	5.2	13.0	18.2	77.9	100.0	77	3.6
Theft (except motor vehicles)	30.0	13.4	43.3	49.1	100.0	277	12.8
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	13.9	16.7	30.6	58.3	100.0	36	1.7
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Illicit drug offences	10.3	3.4	13.8	69.0	100.0	29	1.3
Weapons and explosives offences	31.4	2.9	34.3	60.0	100.0	35	1.6
Property damage and environmental pollution	20.1	17.7	37.8	56.3	100.0	254	11.8
Disorderly conduct	25.7	9.2	34.9	56.6	100.0	152	7.1

TABLE 11A.3.39

Table 11A.3.39 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	40.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0	30	1.4
Offensive conduct	35.3	–	35.3	58.8	100.0	17	0.8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	9.9	3.3	13.2	59.3	100.0	91	4.2
Breach of custodial/community orders	5.6	4.5	10.2	79.1	100.0	531	24.6
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	30.9	2.9	33.8	54.4	100.0	68	3.2
Miscellaneous offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total	14.7	10.8	25.6	64.3	100.0	2 156	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	9	0.1
Serious assault	11.9	23.3	35.2	58.5	100.0	352	5.2
Common assault	30.1	23.6	53.6	38.1	100.0	386	5.7
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	1	–
Sexual assault	1.6	17.2	18.8	65.6	100.0	64	0.9
Non-assaultative sexual offences	50.0	33.3	83.3	8.3	100.0	12	0.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	2.8	1.4	4.2	53.1	100.0	286	4.2
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	3	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	7.1	14.3	21.4	71.4	100.0	28	0.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences	0.9	9.9	10.8	82.9	100.0	111	1.6
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	18.7	25.6	44.3	48.4	100.0	539	8.0
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	11.3	19.9	31.2	62.4	100.0	186	2.7
Theft (except motor vehicles)	54.4	16.4	70.7	21.6	100.0	1 227	18.1

TABLE 11A.3.39

Table 11A.3.39 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	25.5	15.2	40.7	47.6	100.0	145	2.1
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	32.1	25.0	57.1	35.7	100.0	28	0.4
Illicit drug offences	21.0	12.3	33.3	53.1	100.0	81	1.2
Weapons and explosives offences	55.5	13.5	69.0	25.8	100.0	155	2.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	33.3	21.0	54.3	36.9	100.0	917	13.6
Disorderly conduct	47.0	12.6	59.6	31.8	100.0	453	6.7
Regulated public order offences	77.0	10.0	87.0	9.0	100.0	200	3.0
Offensive conduct	44.4	7.4	51.9	37.0	100.0	54	0.8
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	18.2	2.8	21.0	48.6	100.0	467	6.9
Breach of custodial/community orders	7.1	6.3	13.4	81.4	100.0	816	12.1
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	45.2	8.7	53.9	40.0	100.0	230	3.4
Miscellaneous offences	62.5	18.8	81.3	12.5	100.0	16	0.2
Total	30.5	14.8	45.4	44.1	100.0	6 766	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.40

Table 11A.3.40 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	66.7	100.0	3	0.1
Serious assault	4.8	13.7	18.5	70.2	100.0	124	5.8
Common assault	20.0	17.6	37.6	52.9	100.0	85	4.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	–	–	–	91.7	100.0	12	0.6
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	–	5.0	5.0	75.0	100.0	20	0.9
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	25.0	–	25.0	75.0	100.0	4	0.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	8.3	8.3	88.9	100.0	36	1.7
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	8.2	16.3	24.5	57.6	100.0	257	12.0
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	6.8	16.9	23.7	73.7	100.0	118	5.5
Theft (except motor vehicles)	24.1	14.8	39.0	56.6	100.0	290	13.5
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	18.8	18.8	37.5	52.1	100.0	48	2.2
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Illicit drug offences	9.5	4.8	14.3	61.9	100.0	21	1.0
Weapons and explosives offences	34.5	24.1	58.6	37.9	100.0	29	1.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	21.2	20.7	41.9	53.7	100.0	203	9.5
Disorderly conduct	33.6	10.2	43.8	51.8	100.0	137	6.4

TABLE 11A.3.40

Table 11A.3.40 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	45.8	8.3	54.2	45.8	100.0	24	1.1
Offensive conduct	30.8	–	30.8	69.2	100.0	13	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	16.7	1.9	18.5	37.0	100.0	108	5.0
Breach of custodial/community orders	4.9	7.7	12.6	81.2	100.0	548	25.6
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	26.8	14.3	41.1	55.4	100.0	56	2.6
Miscellaneous offences	–	16.7	16.7	83.3	100.0	6	0.3
Total	14.4	12.6	27.0	63.7	100.0	2 144	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	6	0.1
Serious assault	8.9	30.8	39.8	52.7	100.0	425	5.9
Common assault	26.9	30.7	57.6	38.0	100.0	361	5.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	33.3	–	33.3	33.3	100.0	3	–
Sexual assault	2.3	19.8	22.1	59.3	100.0	86	1.2
Non-assaultative sexual offences	12.5	50.0	62.5	33.3	100.0	24	0.3
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	3.8	1.6	5.4	47.3	100.0	317	4.4
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	33.3	–	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	3.4	6.9	10.3	82.8	100.0	29	0.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2.0	8.0	10.0	84.0	100.0	100	1.4
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	22.6	31.8	54.4	41.6	100.0	531	7.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	13.8	28.6	42.4	53.5	100.0	217	3.0
Theft (except motor vehicles)	55.4	18.7	74.1	23.5	100.0	1 189	16.5

TABLE 11A.3.40

Table 11A.3.40 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	30.0	19.2	49.2	47.7	100.0	130	1.8
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	2	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	38.9	27.8	66.7	27.8	100.0	36	0.5
Illicit drug offences	24.7	11.2	36.0	57.3	100.0	89	1.2
Weapons and explosives offences	58.2	10.4	68.7	28.0	100.0	182	2.5
Property damage and environmental pollution	38.4	26.2	64.6	31.8	100.0	852	11.8
Disorderly conduct	54.9	14.7	69.7	26.7	100.0	475	6.6
Regulated public order offences	84.4	5.3	89.8	9.8	100.0	244	3.4
Offensive conduct	50.8	6.3	57.1	38.1	100.0	63	0.9
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	16.1	1.8	17.9	45.7	100.0	682	9.5
Breach of custodial/community orders	7.2	13.2	20.4	74.2	100.0	853	11.8
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	35.3	14.2	49.5	48.0	100.0	275	3.8
Miscellaneous offences	41.9	22.6	64.5	22.6	100.0	31	0.4
Total	31.3	17.8	49.1	41.7	100.0	7 205	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.41

Table 11A.3.41 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	–	100.0	1	–
Serious assault	6.5	25.4	31.9	64.5	100.0	138	6.5
Common assault	19.8	25.5	45.3	50.9	100.0	106	5.0
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Sexual assault	–	–	–	45.5	100.0	11	0.5
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	0.1
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	–	23.1	23.1	30.8	100.0	13	0.6
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	–	100.0	–	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Robbery, extortion and related offences	–	9.8	9.8	85.4	100.0	41	1.9
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	10.0	26.6	36.7	51.6	100.0	289	13.6
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	9.8	18.8	28.6	67.9	100.0	112	5.3
Theft (except motor vehicles)	30.1	14.7	44.9	49.3	100.0	292	13.8
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	8.9	6.7	15.6	75.6	100.0	45	2.1
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	–
Illicit drug offences	11.8	11.8	23.5	64.7	100.0	17	0.8
Weapons and explosives offences	24.3	10.8	35.1	59.5	100.0	37	1.7
Property damage and environmental pollution	28.4	20.1	48.5	47.9	100.0	194	9.2
Disorderly conduct	27.6	11.4	39.0	57.7	100.0	123	5.8

TABLE 11A.3.41

Table 11A.3.41 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Regulated public order offences	46.4	28.6	75.0	17.9	100.0	28	1.3
Offensive conduct	66.7	–	66.7	22.2	100.0	9	0.4
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	15.7	0.9	16.5	41.7	100.0	115	5.4
Breach of custodial/community orders	6.7	11.2	17.8	75.3	100.0	493	23.3
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	26.3	10.5	36.8	57.9	100.0	38	1.8
Miscellaneous offences	18.2	27.3	45.5	54.5	100.0	11	0.5
Total	16.3	16.3	32.6	58.7	100.0	2 119	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Homicide and related offences	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	3	–
Serious assault	12.3	29.2	41.6	55.0	100.0	373	4.8
Common assault	26.9	31.9	58.8	36.9	100.0	420	5.4
Other acts intended to cause injury	–	100.0	100.0	–	100.0	1	–
Sexual assault	10.9	10.9	21.9	67.2	100.0	64	0.8
Non-assaultative sexual offences	–	81.3	81.3	18.8	100.0	16	0.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	4.0	3.7	7.7	41.4	100.0	379	4.9
Abduction and kidnapping/ deprivation of liberty	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	2	–
Harassment and threatening behaviour	12.1	18.2	30.3	60.6	100.0	33	0.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences	2.7	13.7	16.4	82.2	100.0	73	0.9
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	23.8	34.8	58.6	38.0	100.0	647	8.4
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	14.5	33.5	47.9	48.3	100.0	242	3.1
Theft (except motor vehicles)	58.2	17.3	75.5	22.0	100.0	1 354	17.5

TABLE 11A.3.41

Table 11A.3.41 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (b)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	30.3	22.1	52.4	42.8	100.0	145	1.9
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	66.7	–	66.7	33.3	100.0	3	–
Fraud, deception and related offences	39.3	28.6	67.9	32.1	100.0	28	0.4
Illicit drug offences	12.8	12.8	25.6	62.8	100.0	86	1.1
Weapons and explosives offences	46.5	16.1	62.6	34.2	100.0	155	2.0
Property damage and environmental pollution	41.8	27.6	69.4	26.9	100.0	959	12.4
Disorderly conduct	58.6	13.3	71.9	25.5	100.0	505	6.5
Regulated public order offences	85.4	5.8	91.3	6.1	100.0	343	4.4
Offensive conduct	66.0	12.8	78.7	19.1	100.0	47	0.6
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	13.8	1.5	15.3	32.6	100.0	847	10.9
Breach of custodial/community orders	5.0	13.5	18.5	75.5	100.0	740	9.6
Other offences against justice procedures/ government	45.7	9.7	55.4	39.3	100.0	267	3.4
Miscellaneous offences	43.8	12.5	56.3	25.0	100.0	16	0.2
Total	33.7	18.2	51.8	36.8	100.0	7 748	100.0

(a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.

(b) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.42

Table 11A.3.42 **ACT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2012-13 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Proportion diverted (%)</i>		<i>Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion (%)</i>		<i>Juvenile apprehensions (no.)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2014-15						
Males	19.6	40.6	na	na	56	355
Females	10.8	48.3	na	na	37	143
Total	16.1	42.8	na	na	93	498
2013-14						
Males	17.1	46.1	na	na	82	388
Females	23.4	44.2	na	na	64	208
Total	19.9	45.5	na	na	146	596
2012-13						
Males	25.2	34.4	na	na	103	532
Females	24.0	50.7	na	na	25	282
Total	25.0	40.0	na	na	128	814

(a) Data relates to number of juveniles apprehended in financial years.

(b) In the ACT, the proportion of juvenile diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with juveniles comprising juvenile cautions, referrals to diversionary conferencing, juveniles taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to juveniles.

na Not available.

Source: Australian Capital Territory (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.43

Table 11A.3.43 **NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2002 to 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Proportion diverted (%)</i>		<i>Juvenile apprehensions (no.)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2015				
Males	32.0	45.8	1 407	249
Females	35.1	54.1	359	85
Total	32.6	47.9	1 766	334
2014				
Males	27.9	41.4	1 233	239
Females	44.6	50.0	294	50
Total	31.1	42.9	1 527	289
2013				
Males	26.4	36.2	769	232
Females	35.0	56.7	217	60
Total	28.3	40.4	986	292
2012				
Males	22.1	42.7	737	211
Females	37.5	58.6	160	58
Total	24.9	46.1	897	269
2011				
Males	36.3	62.2	546	222
Females	61.5	83.6	156	55
Total	41.9	66.4	702	277
2010				
Males	34.7	52.5	861	255
Females	51.8	74.4	166	86
Total	37.5	58.1	1 027	341
2009				
Males	34.9	62.6	919	254
Females	46.6	67.4	238	89
Total	37.3	63.8	1 157	343
2008				
Males	39.9	46.2	791	236
Females	47.1	69.5	240	82
Total	41.6	52.2	1 031	318
2007				
Males	32.3	35.0	781	286
Females	43.4	51.5	136	66
Total	33.9	38.1	917	352
2006				
Males	32.9	42.0	823	283

TABLE 11A.3.43

Table 11A.3.43 **NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2002 to 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Proportion diverted (%)</i>		<i>Juvenile apprehensions (no.)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2005				
Females	59.2	66.7	125	57
Total	36.4	46.2	948	340
2004				
Males	26.7	53.4	772	292
Females	67.2	75.9	125	79
Total	32.3	58.2	897	371
2003				
Males	26.6	46.1	831	345
Females	61.2	70.3	147	101
Total	31.8	51.6	978	446
2002				
Males	39.7	46.7	779	353
Females	66.4	85.0	119	107
Total	43.2	55.7	898	460

(a) Data refers to apprehension cases rather than individual persons, therefore, there may be a number of cases that relate to one person.

(b) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data are based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) Where cases did not result in a diversion, these cases either proceeded to court or were resolved in some other manner (it is not an indicator of the number of matters referred to the courts).

Source: Northern Territory Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.44

Table 11A.3.44 **NT, proportion of alleged juvenile offenders, by whether diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2014 and 2015 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
2015							
Proportion of offenders who participated in diversion	%	32.0	35.1	32.6	45.8	54.1	47.9
Proportion of offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	4.0	10.0	5.2	4.4	10.6	6.0
Proportion of offenders who were denied diversion (d)	%	64.0	54.9	62.2	49.8	35.3	46.1
Total juvenile offenders	no.	1 407	359	1 766	249	85	334
2014							
Proportion of offenders who participated in diversion	%	27.9	44.6	31.1	41.4	50.0	42.9
Offenders who were eligible, but declined to participate in diversion	%	9.7	8.5	9.5	4.2	6.0	4.5
Proportion of offenders who were denied diversion (d)	%	62.4	46.9	59.4	54.4	44.0	52.6
Total juvenile offenders	no.	1 233	294	1 527	239	50	289

(a) Data refers to alleged juvenile offenders rather than apprehension cases.

(b) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data are based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(c) Where cases did not result in a diversion, these cases either proceeded to court or were resolved in some other manner (it is not an indicator of the number of matters referred to the courts).

(d) Offenders were denied diversion as a result of the seriousness of the offence or re-offending.

Source: Northern Territory Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.45

Table 11A.3.45 **NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2014 and 2015 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Youth Justice Conference</i> %	<i>Verbal and written warnings</i> %	<i>Drug diversion</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Total</i> no.	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i> %
2015						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander						
Crime against the person	90.6	9.4	–	100.0	64	11.2
Crime against property	67.8	32.2	–	100.0	428	74.8
Drug offences	5.7	42.9	51.4	100.0	35	6.1
Other offences	34.7	65.3	–	100.0	49	8.6
Total	63.5	33.4	3.1	100.0	572	100.0
Non-Indigenous						
Crime against the person	90.6	9.4	–	100.0	32	20.0
Crime against property	57.1	42.9	–	100.0	42	26.3
Drug offences	4.8	2.4	92.9	100.0	42	26.3
Other offences	29.5	70.5	–	100.0	44	27.5
Total	42.5	33.1	24.4	100.0	160	100.0
2014						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander						
Crime against the person	88.2	11.8	–	100.0	51	10.7
Crime against property	57.9	42.1	–	100.0	359	75.6
Drug offences	11.8	17.6	70.6	100.0	17	3.6
Other offences	12.5	87.5	–	100.0	48	10.1
Total	54.9	42.5	2.5	100.0	475	100.0
Non-Indigenous						
Crime against the person	80.0	20.0	–	100.0	10	8.1
Crime against property	50.0	50.0	–	100.0	44	35.5
Drug offences	11.1	–	88.9	100.0	45	36.3
Other offences	44.0	56.0	–	100.0	25	20.2
Total	37.1	30.6	32.3	100.0	124	100.0

(a) Data refers to apprehension cases rather than individual persons, therefore, there may be a number of cases that relate to one person. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data are based on self-identification by the juvenile.

(b) Where cases did not result in a diversion, these cases either proceeded to court or were resolved in some other manner (it is not an indicator of the number of matters referred to the courts).

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Northern Territory Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust(d)</i>
2015										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	74.0	67.3	81.8	79.4	67.7	67.1	90.8	80.1	77.2
Non-Indigenous	%	48.7	49.6	58.7	47.4	43.2	59.6	71.1	31.0	50.4
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 846	483	2 306	2 113	629	79	76	1 344	9 885
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 938	5 730	5 007	3 436	2 101	438	311	248	26 214
2014										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	75.6	65.2	80.1	79.8	70.8	70.0	71.4	77.1	77.0
Non-Indigenous	%	48.9	49.5	57.5	49.7	45.1	63.9	74.1	29.2	50.9
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 297	388	1 898	1 977	496	70	63	1 241	8 430
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 476	4 952	4 178	2 947	1 770	413	286	195	22 217
2013										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	75.6	65.2	80.1	79.8	70.8	70.0	71.4	77.1	77.0
Non-Indigenous	%	48.9	49.5	57.5	49.7	45.1	63.9	74.1	29.2	50.9
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 297	388	1 898	1 977	496	70	63	1 241	8 430
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 476	4 952	4 178	2 947	1 770	413	286	195	22 217
2012										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	71.2	65.5	75.8	77.0	70.7	70.0	75.5	76.4	74.1
Non-Indigenous	%	46.7	46.0	53.6	44.3	45.6	59.7	70.5	24.8	47.7
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 205	371	1 663	1 969	475	70	49	1 182	7 984

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust(d)</i>
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 312	4 513	3 930	2 995	1 602	424	261	230	21 267
2011										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	73.8	65.4	77.8	75.1	68.9	73.0	76.2	74.0	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	47.2	46.7	53.4	41.2	45.8	59.1	72.3	25.2	47.6
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 294	295	1 654	1 772	483	74	42	1 042	7 656
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 729	4 442	3 920	2 876	1 543	435	253	230	21 428
2010										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	73.6	67.2	78.0	71.3	68.3	65.2	76.2	76.1	73.7
Non-Indigenous	%	48.4	47.8	54.3	41.7	46.7	63.4	60.9	30.8	48.6
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 326	290	1 656	1 863	454	69	42	884	7 584
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 334	4 247	3 959	2 909	1 509	421	235	214	21 828
2009										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	73.9	66.4	77.4	73.1	70.8	83.3	84.6	76.3	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	50.0	48.8	53.2	40.5	54.3	67.0	75.1	26.6	49.9
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 374	241	1 576	1 790	449	66	26	864	7 386
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 376	4 109	4 091	2 629	1 511	469	177	192	21 554
2008										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	72.9	71.0	75.1	70.9	64.6	72.3	70.4	77.8	73.0
Non-Indigenous	%	48.4	51.0	52.1	42.3	52.3	65.6	63.4	28.1	49.6
Total prisoners										

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT(c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust(d)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 139	245	1 495	1 552	401	65	27	793	6 707
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 134	3 978	4 049	2 214	1 529	450	224	160	20 660
2007										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	74.4	69.7	81.2	71.9	55.8	84.8	85.0	75.8	74.3
Non-Indigenous	%	48.9	52.3	59.6	42.7	50.3	61.0	55.3	29.9	51.3
Total prisoners										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 060	238	1 454	1 652	389	66	20	761	6 629
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 032	3 945	4 113	2 195	1 379	454	219	144	20 388
2006										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	76.3	74.9	75.6	71.8	60.7	81.1	76.9	76.7	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	53.7	51.7	54.8	41.2	50.8	65.1	55.4	27.3	52.0
2005										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	79.9	70.5	82.9	72.9	61.1	82.9	na	74.2	na
Non-Indigenous	%	59.2	51.0	61.7	44.5	57.5	63.2	na	27.4	na
2004										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	76.0	70.4	80.3	74.0	59.4	62.7	73.1	89.7	76.8
Non-Indigenous	%	52.7	51.6	59.9	44.0	51.0	68.5	42.9	54.0	53.1
2003										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	73.2	70.1	81.5	72.5	76.2	71.7	87.5	89.7	77.0
Non-Indigenous	%	50.3	52.0	60.8	42.4	61.8	57.0	49.4	48.1	52.8
2002										
Prior imprisonment										

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2015 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT(c)	NT	Aust(d)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	77.0	82.5	76.8	76.1	69.5	70.5	48.0	89.1	77.6
Non-Indigenous	%	50.2	62.6	61.3	40.1	57.4	59.0	48.4	40.4	54.1
2001										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	73.7	75.3	77.9	72.2	84.8	80.0	60.0	85.5	76.3
Non-Indigenous	%	51.3	62.5	62.6	38.8	64.4	60.5	52.4	26.4	54.5
2000										
Prior imprisonment										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	72.9	77.5	79.4	72.5	89.3	66.7	66.7	81.1	76.2
Non-Indigenous	%	48.0	59.6	60.9	37.5	66.1	56.7	39.8	24.9	52.1

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(b) Excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than 3 months.

(c) Prior to 2009, persons sentenced to full-time custody by the ACT were usually held in New South Wales prisons. A new prison facility to house ACT people sentenced to full-time custody, the Alexander Maconochie Centre, began taking prisoners on 30 March 2009. As at 30 June 2009, all ACT prisoners held in New South Wales prisons had been relocated to the new Alexander Maconochie Centre.

(d) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2015) *Prisoners in Australia 2015*, Cat. No. 45170DO002_2015, table 28; ABS (2014) *Prisoners in Australia 2014*, Cat. No. 45170DO002_2014, table 28; ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2013, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D002_2013, table 29; ABS (2011) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2011, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D004_2011, table 14; ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2012, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D004_2012, table 14; ABS 2010, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

TABLE 11A.4.2

Table 11A.4.2 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 30 June 2015 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Males										
Yes	%	75.0	67.7	82.2	80.5	67.2	67.1	88.5	82.0	78.1
No	%	25.0	32.1	17.9	19.1	32.3	32.9	6.4	18.1	21.9
Total	no.	2 549	439	2 069	1 855	588	76	78	1 213	8 859
Females										
Yes	%	63.2	59.5	80.2	70.5	60.0	100.0	100.0	58.8	68.9
No	%	34.8	28.6	20.3	28.4	35.6	–	–	38.2	30.9
Total	no.	302	42	237	264	45	3	3	131	1 025
Non-Indigenous										
Males										
Yes	%	49.3	50.6	60.0	48.4	43.7	59.7	72.4	30.6	51.3
No	%	50.7	49.3	40.1	51.8	56.3	39.6	25.2	66.8	48.7
Total	no.	8 378	5 349	4 540	3 174	1 988	414	294	235	24 365
Females										
Yes	%	38.8	35.9	45.1	35.9	31.1	29.0	75	np	39.3
No	%	60.6	64.6	54.4	64.9	64.7	51.6	25.0	78.9	61.0
Total	no.	564	376	472	259	119	31	20	19	1 849

(a) Due to perturbation, component cells may not add to published totals.

(b) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(c) Excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than 3 months.

(d) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2015) *Prisoners in Australia 2015*, Cat. No. 45170DO002_2015, tables 28 and 29.

TABLE 11A.4.3

Table 11A.4.3 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 30 June 2014 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Males										
Yes	%	76.6	67.4	81.5	79.9	66.0	83.6	80.3	79.1	77.8
No	%	23.4	32.6	18.5	20.1	34.0	16.4	14.8	20.9	22.2
Total	no.	2 256	436	2 013	1 830	520	61	61	1 183	8 360
Females										
Yes	%	64.0	60.5	75.2	70.3	66.7	63.6	100.0	53.1	67.5
No	%	36.0	39.5	24.8	29.7	33.3	36.4	–	46.9	32.5
Total	no.	236	38	230	249	42	11	4	96	906
Non-Indigenous										
Males										
Yes	%	50.6	50.8	60.8	51.2	44.8	60.5	77.4	37.4	52.6
No	%	49.4	49.2	39.2	48.8	55.2	39.5	21.3	62.6	47.4
Total	no.	7 538	5 259	4 367	2 942	1 805	354	301	203	22 769
Females										
Yes	%	37.6	39.1	47.6	35.3	36.4	40.9	60.0	23	40.4
No	%	62.4	60.9	52.4	64.7	63.6	59.1	40.0	76.9	59.6
Total	no.	481	368	439	221	121	22	20	13	1 685

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(b) Excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than 3 months.

(c) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2014) *Prisoners in Australia 2014*, Cat. No. 45170DO002_2014, tables 27 and 28.

TABLE 11A.4.4

Table 11A.4.4 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 30 June 2013 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Males										
Yes	%	76.0	66.6	80.8	81.0	72.4	71.9	70.0	78.8	77.9
No	%	24.0	33.4	19.2	19.0	27.6	28.1	18.3	21.2	22.0
Total	no.	2 096	359	1 722	1 763	450	64	60	1 143	7 657
Females										
Yes	%	72.1	48.3	72.7	70.1	54.3	50.0	100.0	57.1	67.8
No	%	27.9	51.7	27.3	29.9	45.7	50.0	–	42.9	32.2
Total	no.	201	29	176	214	46	6	3	98	773
Non-Indigenous										
Males										
Yes	%	49.8	50.5	58.9	51.0	45.9	65.1	74.1	30.6	51.9
No	%	50.2	49.5	41.1	49.0	54.1	34.9	19.7	69.4	48.0
Total	no.	7 014	4 605	3 818	2 712	1 669	381	274	186	20 659
Females										
Yes	%	35.9	35.7	43.1	34.9	31.7	50.0	75.0	–	37.5
No	%	64.1	64.3	56.9	65.1	68.3	50.0	25.0	100.0	62.5
Total	no.	462	347	360	235	101	32	12	9	1 558

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

(b) Excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than 3 months.

(c) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2013, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D002_2013, table 29.

TABLE 11A.4.5

Table 11A.4.5 **Young people with more than 1 supervised sentence during all possible youth justice supervision (returns to sentenced youth justice supervision at any time during the ages of 10–17 years), by sex, by Indigenous status 2013-14 and 2014-15 (per cent) (a)**

	<i>All young people</i>	<i>First supervised sentence was community-based supervision</i>	<i>First supervised sentence was detention</i>
2014-15			
Male			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	56.7	56.4	63.3
Non-Indigenous	33.7	33.0	48.3
All young people	39.3	38.7	53.0
Female			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	40.4	40.2	48.0
Non-Indigenous	28.5	28.3	41.5
All young people	31.8	31.6	44.1
Persons			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	52.8	52.4	61.9
Non-Indigenous	32.8	32.2	47.8
All young people	37.8	37.2	52.3
2013-14			
Male			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	57.4	57.1	64.3
Non-Indigenous	34.1	33.5	48.3
All young people	39.6	39.0	53.1
Female			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	41.4	41.3	46.2
Non-Indigenous	28.0	27.8	44.7
All young people	31.8	31.6	45.5
Persons			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	53.6	53.2	62.6
Non-Indigenous	33.0	32.4	48.1
All young people	38.1	37.5	52.5

(a) Totals include young people of unknown sex and Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW 2016, *Young People Returning to Sentenced Youth Justice Supervision 2014-15*, AIHW JUV 84, Canberra, table S1; AIHW 2015, *Young People Returning to Sentenced Youth Justice Supervision 2015*, AIHW JUV 63, Canberra, table S9.

TABLE 11A.4.6

Table 11A.4.6 **Young people released from sentenced supervision (in 2012-13 and 2013-14) and aged 10–16 at time of release who returned to sentenced supervision with a detention sentence within 6 or 12 months, by sex, by Indigenous status 2013-14 and 2014-15 (per cent)**

	<i>Released from community-based supervision</i>		<i>Released from detention</i>	
	<i>6 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>	<i>6 months</i>	<i>12 months</i>
2014-15				
Male				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	23.8	28.3	61.2	78.7
Non-Indigenous	15.9	21.8	62.7	76.7
All young people	19.7	24.9	61.7	78.0
Female				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	16.7	21.7	46.2	56.3
Non-Indigenous	12.2	13.2	43.8	42.1
All young people	14.1	17.4	46.5	51.9
Persons				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	22.2	26.9	58.5	75.3
Non-Indigenous	15.0	20.1	59.3	71.9
All young people	18.4	23.4	59.0	74.1
2013-14				
Male				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	20.5	28.1	52.6	68.1
Non-Indigenous	20.7	23.9	46.0	69.2
All young people	20.5	25.6	49.5	68.6
Female				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	13.3	15.0	28.6	73.7
Non-Indigenous	3.9	11.7	60.0	66.7
All young people	8.7	13.6	40.0	71.4
Persons				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	18.9	25.1	50.0	68.7
Non-Indigenous	17.2	21.6	47.3	68.9
All young people	17.8	23.1	48.5	68.9

Source: AIHW 2016, *Young People Returning to Sentenced Youth Justice Supervision 2014-15*, AIHW JUV 84, Canberra, table S13; AIHW 2015, *Young People Returning to Sentenced Youth Justice Supervision 2015*, AIHW JUV 63, Canberra, table S7.

TABLE 11A.4.7

Table 11A.4.7 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT, NT, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
New South Wales								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
1	%	57.9	51.2	57.0	58.2	58.9	59.8	59.1
2	%	19.7	21.5	20.6	20.2	20.9	20.8	22.0
3	%	9.4	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.1
4	%	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.8
5 or more	%	7.7	10.7	7.7	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.0
Total	no.	7 337	9 833	8 757	8 980	9 416	9 678	9 601
Non-Indigenous								
1	%	73.5	73.9	76.4	77.2	76.0	75.8	75.1
2	%	13.8	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.0
3	%	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
4	%	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
5 or more	%	4.8	4.0	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.7
Total	no.	61 996	62 657	63 766	66 590	65 081	62 328	61 222
Queensland								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
1	%	51.5	51.4	53.0	53.8	55.6	55.1	57.4
2	%	21.3	21.2	21.5	20.9	20.4	21.0	20.9
3	%	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.3
4	%	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7
5 or more	%	10.2	10.8	9.5	9.6	8.9	8.9	7.7
Total	no.	17 158	16 790	15 062	14 457	13 644	14 390	13 385
Non-Indigenous								
1	%	68.7	70.6	76.8	75.7	74.6	73.4	71.5
2	%	17.0	16.5	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.4	16.2
3	%	6.6	6.1	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9
4	%	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8
5 or more	%	4.6	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.6
Total	no.	71 808	68 161	65 520	66 146	59 044	59 218	61 073
South Australia								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
1	%	60.0	58.5	57.3	59.8	62.4	61.0	60.9
2	%	19.8	19.7	20.8	20.1	19.2	21.2	20.5
3	%	9.3	9.0	9.7	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.5
4	%	4.4	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.1	4.8
5 or more	%	6.2	7.6	7.5	6.1	5.0	4.3	4.3
Total	no.	3 611	3 437	3 624	3 630	3 506	3 664	3 506
Non-Indigenous								
1	%	76.5	77.8	78.9	79.1	79.1	77.4	76.5

Table 11A.4.7 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT, NT, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
2	%	13.9	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.8	13.9
3	%	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	5.0
4	%	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
5 or more	%	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3
Total	no.	17 709	17 000	19 726	19 975	19 226	18 653	18 375
Northern Territory								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
1	%	56.6	55.7	59.7	62.0	64.3	63.1	62.2
2	%	22.7	22.3	21.7	22.1	20.5	21.5	21.8
3	%	9.2	10.8	9.5	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.8
4	%	4.7	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6
5 or more	%	6.9	6.5	4.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.7
Total	no.	5 079	6 198	5 132	4 537	4 219	4 676	4 884
Non-Indigenous								
1	%	78.8	77.7	80.8	81.7	81.8	81.2	79.7
2	%	14.2	14.4	12.6	10.9	12.2	12.7	13.5
3	%	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.0
4	%	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.5
5 or more	%	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Total	no.	1 485	1 690	1 482	1 571	1 445	1 398	1 533
Australian Capital Territory (c)								
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								
1	%	69.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	%	16.8	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	%	9.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	%	2.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 or more	%	1.3	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	no.	298	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous								
1	%	85.1	na	na	na	na	na	na
2	%	10.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
3	%	2.9	na	na	na	na	na	na
4	%	0.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 or more	%	0.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total	no.	2 012	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Due to perturbation, component cells may not add to published totals. As such, published proportions may add to more or less than 100 per cent.

(b) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes), Cat. No. 4519.0.

Table 11A.4.7 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT, NT, 2008-09 to 2014-15 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2013-14</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2009-10</i>	<i>2008-09</i>
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(c) In some instances, Indigenous status was obtained by ACT Police without giving the offender the opportunity to self-identify. However, the proportion of records not obtained via self-identification was low, and the impact on the data was minimal (see ABS Explanatory Notes).

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO004_201415, Table 25; ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO004_201314, Table 19; ABS (2014) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2012-13, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO002_201213, Table 20.

TABLE 11A.4.8

Table 11A.4.8 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT and NT, during 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Males					Females					Persons (c)				
		NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander																
Age (years)																
10–14	%	10.7	8.8	9.1	3.2	4.8	11.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	5.3	10.9	8.5	8.5	2.3	4.9
15–19	%	21.3	20.5	15.2	16.0	15.0	20.7	17.5	13.4	13.9	11.3	21.0	19.5	14.7	15.4	14.1
20–24	%	16.0	18.5	17.0	22.8	17.0	15.4	18.0	15.4	24.1	14.0	15.9	18.3	16.4	22.8	16.3
25–29	%	13.8	13.6	13.7	21.0	16.8	13.4	14.3	15.3	10.1	15.7	13.7	13.8	14.1	18.1	16.5
30–34	%	11.2	11.1	12.7	16.0	15.0	11.6	12.3	17.5	16.5	17.0	11.3	11.4	14.1	18.1	15.5
35–39	%	8.6	9.2	10.5	8.7	11.5	9.7	10.4	11.1	10.1	13.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	8.4	12.1
40–44	%	7.9	7.7	9.3	6.4	8.1	7.2	8.6	9.5	3.8	9.3	7.7	8.0	9.2	5.7	8.4
45–49	%	5.6	4.8	5.6	3.7	6.1	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.1	7.8	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.4	6.5
50–54	%	2.8	3.3	4.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.3	4.1	–	3.6	2.8	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.3
55–59	%	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	–	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4
60–64	%	0.5	0.7	0.4	–	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	–	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	–	0.8
65 years and over	%	0.3	0.3	0.5	–	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	–	–	0.3	0.3	0.3	–	0.3
Total (d)	no.	5 247	11 752	2 505	219	3 930	2 089	5 400	1 111	79	1 150	7 337	17 158	3 611	298	5 079
Mean age	years	27.7	28.0	29.4	28.6	29.9	27.5	28.8	30.0	28.8	31.3	27.6	28.2	29.6	28.7	30.2
Median age	years	25.0	25.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	25.0	27.0	29.0	28.0	31.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	27.0	29.0
Non-Indigenous																
Age (years)																
10–14	%	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.1	8.2	5.0	5.1	7.7	2.3	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.2	1.5
15–19	%	19.7	17.4	12.0	19.9	9.7	24.4	17.8	14.3	24.8	7.9	20.6	17.5	12.5	20.6	9.8
20–24	%	16.6	20.7	15.0	19.9	15.1	14.0	17.9	14.0	18.5	19.9	16.1	20.0	14.7	19.7	16.0
25–29	%	13.2	15.5	14.3	17.2	17.3	11.2	13.9	13.1	12.3	19.9	12.8	15.1	14.0	16.3	17.9
30–34	%	11.6	12.6	13.6	11.3	14.7	10.6	12.3	12.9	11.1	15.0	11.4	12.5	13.5	11.1	14.7

TABLE 11A.4.8

Table 11A.4.8 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, ACT and NT, during 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Males					Females					Persons (c)				
		NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	ACT	NT
35-39	%	9.7	9.5	11.3	8.6	11.4	9.6	10.2	10.9	8.2	8.3	9.7	9.7	11.2	8.3	11.1
40-44	%	9.1	7.9	10.4	8.3	10.4	8.4	8.8	11.2	5.5	10.2	8.9	8.1	10.5	7.9	10.1
45-49	%	6.2	5.3	8.1	4.7	7.7	5.8	6.1	7.1	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.5	7.9	4.9	7.8
50-54	%	4.3	3.3	5.4	3.6	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.8	2.4	4.9	4.2	3.5	5.3	3.4	4.6
55-59	%	2.4	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.0	2.9	4.9	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.0	3.0
60-64	%	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.4
65 years and over	%	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	–	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.8
Total (d)	no.	49 373	55 199	14 134	1 595	1 213	12 529	16 613	3 575	416	266	61 996	71 808	17 709	2 012	1 485
Mean age	years	30.7	30.0	33.4	29.6	33.9	28.8	30.2	32.4	28.3	32.3	30.3	30.0	33.2	29.3	33.6
Median age	years	28.0	27.0	31.0	27.0	32.0	26.0	28.0	31.0	25.0	30.0	28.0	27.0	31.0	26.0	31.0
Total persons (c) (d)	no.	62 906	68 120	20 297	1 815	5 168	17 016	22 545	5 851	489	1 418	80 016	90 659	26 147	2 310	6 591

(a) Due to perturbation, component cells may not add to published totals. As such, published proportions may add to more or less than 100 per cent.

(b) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40-43), Cat. No. 4519.0.

(c) Includes persons with unknown sex.

(d) Includes persons with unknown age.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2016) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2014-15, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO004_201415, Table 24.

TABLE 11A.4.9

Table 11A.4.9 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2013-14 (a)**

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander													
Age (years)													
10–14	%	9.8	8.6	9.2	8.2	11.3	8.1	8.6	9.9	10.2	8.5	9.2	8.5
15–19	%	23.1	21.4	18.6	20.1	21.6	19.4	16.8	16.4	22.7	20.8	17.8	19.2
20–24	%	17.0	18.2	17.5	16.1	15.8	16.9	14.7	13.7	16.7	17.8	16.6	15.5
25–29	%	13.0	13.2	14.9	14.4	14.0	14.6	15.7	13.7	13.3	13.6	15.1	14.2
30–34	%	11.4	11.2	12.4	12.2	12.1	11.6	13.1	13.5	11.6	11.3	12.7	12.5
35–39	%	8.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.3	10.0	11.1	11.8	8.7	9.5	9.9	10.4
40–44	%	8.4	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.8
45–49	%	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.4	5.3	5.3	6.7	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.8
50–54	%	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.9
55–59	%	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
60–64	%	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4
65 years and over	%	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	–	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total (c)	no.	7 183	11 512	2 349	4 776	2 647	5 285	1 083	1 411	9 833	16 790	3 437	6 198
Mean age	years	27.1	27.8	28.1	28.3	26.8	28.3	28.6	29.3	27.1	28.0	28.4	28.5
Median age	years	25.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	27.0
Non-Indigenous													
Age (years)													
10–14	%	3.8	3.0	3.3	5.0	7.6	5.4	5.7	6.6	4.6	3.6	3.8	5.0
15–19	%	19.8	18.3	14.1	16.7	24.0	19.0	16.1	18.5	20.6	18.4	14.5	17.5
20–24	%	17.0	21.3	16.7	15.5	14.3	17.9	13.6	16.4	16.5	20.5	16.1	15.6
25–29	%	13.3	15.7	14.4	15.5	11.3	13.9	12.9	13.9	12.9	15.3	14.1	15.2
30–34	%	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.3	11.1	11.8	12.8	9.8	11.6	12.1	12.6	12.0
35–39	%	9.7	9.4	10.9	9.1	9.4	10.2	10.8	9.1	9.7	9.5	10.9	8.8

TABLE 11A.4.9

Table 11A.4.9 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2013-14 (a)**

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT
40-44	%	9.0	7.8	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5	10.2	11.1	8.9	7.9	9.2	9.2
45-49	%	6.2	5.1	7.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.2	7.1	6.0
50-54	%	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.4	5.0	4.4
55-59	%	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.5	4.5	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.3
60-64	%	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	–	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.8
65 years and over	%	1.5	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	–	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.8
Total (c)	no.	50 142	52 973	13 488	1 402	12 451	15 189	3 511	287	62 657	68 161	17 000	1 690
Mean age	years	30.6	29.6	32.5	30.9	28.9	29.7	31.8	30.2	30.3	29.6	32.3	30.7
Median age	years	28.0	27.0	30.0	28.0	26.0	27.0	30.0	29.0	28.0	27.0	30.0	28.0
Total persons (b), (c)	no.	61 984	65 828	18 910	6 208	16 595	20 998	5 569	1 704	78 644	86 828	24 482	7 921

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40-43), Cat. No. 4519.0.

(b) Includes persons with unknown sex.

(c) Includes persons with unknown age.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2015) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2013-14, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO004_201314, Table 18.

TABLE 11A.4.10

Table 11A.4.10 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2012-13 (a)**

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander													
Age (years)													
10–14	%	10.4	9.1	8.7	4.4	9.8	9.1	9.4	5.0	10.2	9.1	8.9	4.6
15–19	%	23.7	22.2	18.6	15.7	21.8	20.4	15.9	13.3	23.2	21.6	17.7	15.2
20–24	%	16.9	18.0	17.4	18.1	16.1	18.2	15.7	14.3	16.7	18.0	16.8	17.3
25–29	%	12.8	13.7	15.2	17.0	12.8	13.4	16.4	16.5	12.8	13.6	15.6	16.9
30–34	%	10.8	11.3	11.7	14.2	11.2	11.3	13.6	14.8	10.9	11.3	12.3	14.3
35–39	%	8.8	9.1	10.3	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.0	9.2	9.6	10.7	11.5
40–44	%	7.7	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	7.9	9.3	10.4	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.8
45–49	%	5.0	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.1	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.7
50–54	%	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
55–59	%	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5
60–64	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
65 years and over	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	–	0.2	0.4	–	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total (c)	no.	6 398	10 376	2 484	4 049	2 357	4 686	1 140	1 082	8 755	15 062	3 624	5 134
Mean age	years	26.9	27.4	28.2	29.6	26.9	27.7	28.2	29.6	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.9
Median age	years	24.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	30.0	24.0	25.0	27.0	28.0
Non-Indigenous													
Age (years)													
10–14	%	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.6	8.6	5.4	6.0	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.8
15–19	%	21.0	20.0	16.1	11.6	24.6	20.2	17.2	13.4	21.7	20.1	16.4	11.8
20–24	%	17.2	21.8	17.2	17.5	14.3	18.4	14.1	23.5	16.6	21.1	16.6	18.4
25–29	%	13.1	15.5	13.8	18.1	11.6	13.7	12.5	9.7	12.8	15.1	13.6	16.7
30–34	%	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.0	10.4	11.5	12.0	10.5	11.1	11.6	11.9	10.1
35–39	%	10.1	9.0	10.5	10.1	8.6	10.0	11.1	9.7	9.8	9.2	10.6	10.0

TABLE 11A.4.10

Table 11A.4.10 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2012-13 (a)**

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	SA	NT
40-44	%	8.7	7.2	9.3	11.3	8.6	8.4	9.6	10.9	8.6	7.5	9.4	11.2
45-49	%	5.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.4	7.1	8.9	5.7	4.8	6.8	7.0
50-54	%	3.9	3.1	4.4	4.7	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.4	4.6
55-59	%	2.2	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.3
60-64	%	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.0
65 years and over	%	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8
Total (c)	no.	49 056	47 800	14 665	1 286	12 094	13 273	3 707	247	61 224	61 073	18 375	1 537
Mean age	years	30.1	28.9	31.7	33.1	28.6	29.2	31.3	31.5	29.8	29.0	31.6	32.8
Median age	years	27.0	26.0	29.0	30.0	26.0	26.0	29.0	29.0	27.0	26.0	29.0	30.0
Total persons (b), (c)	no.	59 946	60 228	19 935	5 470	15 845	18 799	5 676	1 376	75 860	79 027	25 614	6 862

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40-43), Cat. No. 4519.0.

(b) Includes persons with unknown sex.

(c) Includes persons with unknown age.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2014) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2012-13, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO002_201213, Table 19.

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 **Community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>			<i>Number</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2008 (b)</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Connectedness to family land and history, culture, identity					
Recognises homelands	70.0	71.7	74.1	234 383	328 619
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	21.0	19.1	18.3	62 629	81 101
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	68.1	62.9	62.6	205 674	277 740
Identifies with clan group or language group	54.1	62.1	62.3	203 106	276 275
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	..	89.4	89.7	292 375	397 717
Feels able to have a say within community on important issues some, most and all of the time	..	48.0	49.4	157 312	219 099
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	..	94.0	94.6	307 515	419 447
Has friends can confide in	..	75.4	82.4	246 649	365 227
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household — from family member	..	79.9	82.0	261 506	363 795
Provides support to relatives outside household	..	51.0	49.5	166 892	219 289
Resilience					
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months (c)	..	na	61.5	na	272 565
Did not avoid situations due to unfair treatment (c)	..	na	85.9	na	381 100
Can visit homelands (d)	46.2	44.6	49.5	146 017	219 347
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	26.1	18.2	19.9	59 516	88 339
Work allows for cultural responsibilities to be met (employed persons) (e)	22.3	44.0	40.6	75 028	82 783

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 **Community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>			<i>Number</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2008 (b)</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Household member(s) used strategies to meet basic living expenses in last 12 months	48.5	36.4	36.7	119 147	162 554
No community problems reported	25.3	25.8	28.3	84 327	125 569
Community problems reported, but less than three types	29.0	22.6	22.2	73 788	98 515
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	57.0	58.9	56.3	192 535	249 651
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	66.5	58.7	62.4	192 138	276 543
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	67.7	63.6	63.0	208 039	279 230
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	78.8	75.2	75.3	245 938	333 810
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	80.1	77.3	79.4	253 009	352 008
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	91.9	88.3	92.2	288 926	409 044
Agrees that most people can be trusted	..	36.4	33.3	118 975	147 493
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	..	79.7	80.8	260 777	358 280
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	..	62.4	65.4	204 189	290 074
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	..	52.1	57.9	170 317	256 724
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	..	40.8	45.7	133 362	202 475
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	..	68.7	70.4	224 734	312 032
Knows someone in organisation that is comfortable contacting (non-remote areas)	..	53.8	56.7	132 011	196 708
Felt able to find general support from outside the household	..	89.0	89.4	291 459	396 555
Provided support to someone outside household in last 4 weeks	..	56.0	59.1	184 537	262 265

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 **Community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>			<i>Number</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2008 (b)</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Participated in sport/social/community activities in last 12 months	..	..	96.9	..	429 800
Recreational or cultural group	..	14.0	19.3	46 263	85 600
Community or special interest group activities	..	13.0	18.2	42 274	80 800
Church or religious activities	23.7	15.1	21.5	49 393	95 400
Watched Indigenous TV	..	54.0	69.9	177 695	309 900
Listened to Indigenous radio	..	26.0	28.1	85 682	124 700
Leadership					
Child spent time with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leader or elder in last week (4–14 years)	..	42.0	43.8	65 035	75 800
Encouragement from elders and council would help child (currently in secondary school) to complete Year 12 (f)	..	22.0	23.6	7 504	9 992
Structure and routine/having a role					
Can communicate with English speakers without difficulty (Indigenous language is main language spoken at home)	..	72.0	62.1	27 179	29 030
Has lived in only one dwelling for the past year or longer	69.0	78.0	77.1	255 157	341 689
Child involved in informal learning activities with carer in last week (0–14 years)	..	94.0	95.5	180 736	232 500
Feeling Safe					
Felt safe at home alone after dark	..	80.0	84.0	261 414	372 265
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	..	53.0	53.6	172 047	237 867
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	75.7	75.3	77.7	246 372	344 665

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 **Community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>			<i>Number</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2008 (b)</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Indigenous culture taught at school (2–14 years, attending school)	..	53.0	54.3	87 833	112 787
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	..	45.0	47.3	148 592	208 374
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	..	17.0	16.5	55 947	73 385
Child not treated unfairly at school because Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (children aged 2–14 attending school, excluding home school) (c) (g)	..	na	91.0	na	153 454
Not incarcerated in the last 5 years	93.0	97.0	96.8	316 033	429 300
Never incarcerated	..	91.0	91.2	297 030	404 346
Vitality					
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	44.1	43.7	39.7	143 004	175 967
Has no disability or (restrictive) long term-health condition	63.5	50.2	55.0	164 157	243 833
Low/ moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	..	68.0	66.4	221 717	294 290
Employed (persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force)	..	54.0	46.0	167 416	204 000
Year 12 highest year of school completed (excluding secondary school students)	18.0	22.1	25.7	66 220	114 100
Has a non-school qualification (25–64 years)	32.0	40.2	53.5	83 257	150 105
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems (all ages)	..	71.2	71.7	370 606	317 747
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	..	97.0	na	317 203	na
Used computer in last 12 months	56.0	66.6	na	218 006	na
Accessed Internet in last 12 months	41.0	59.0	78.6	192 852	348 436
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	55.0	65.9	68.3	215 689	302 703

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 **Community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over, 2002, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Proportion (per cent)</i>			<i>Number</i>	
	<i>2002</i>	<i>2008 (b)</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2014-15</i>
Can easily get to places needed	70.0	73.8	75.3	241 481	333 967
Total persons aged 15 years and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	327 101	443 400

- (a) Persons aged 15 years and over unless otherwise stated. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (b) Some figures are reported rounded to the nearest whole per cent where data were not collected to one decimal place.
- (c) Not comparable to previous years as question asked differently in 2014-15.
- (d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group or language group.
- (e) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.
- (f) Persons aged 15–19 years.
- (g) Excludes not stated.
- .. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2016) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*, table 3, 8, 10, 16; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; AHMAC (forthcoming) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017 report*; AHMAC (2012) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 report*.

Table 11A.5.2 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	2008 (b)		2014-15	
	RSE	95% CI	RSE	95% CI
Connectedness to family land and history, culture, identity				
Recognises homelands	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.0
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	3.7	1.4	4.0	1.4
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.3
Identifies with clan group or language group	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.2
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	na	na	0.7	1.2
Feels able to have a say within community on important issues some, most and all of the time	na	na	2.6	2.5
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	na	na	0.5	0.9
Has friends can confide in	na	na	0.9	1.5
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	na	na	1.0	1.6
Provides support to relatives outside household	na	na	2.0	1.9
Resilience				
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months (c)	na	na	1.8	2.2
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination (c)	na	na	0.9	1.5
Can visit homelands (d)	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	4.2	1.5	4.4	1.7
Work allows for cultural responsibilities to be met (employed persons) (e)	na	na	4.0	3.2
Household member(s) used strategies to meet basic living expenses in last 12 months	na	na	3.5	2.5
No community problems reported	4.9	2.5	4.3	2.4
Community problems reported, but less than three types	3.6	1.6	4.4	1.9
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.3	2.7	2.3	na
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.4
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.5
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.1
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	1.3	2.0	1.4	na
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.3
Agrees that most people can be trusted	na	na	3.3	2.2
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	na	na	1.0	1.6
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	na	na	1.5	1.9
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	na	na	1.7	1.9
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	na	na	2.1	1.9

Table 11A.5.2 Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over 2008 and 2014-15 (a)

	2008 (b)		2014-15	
	RSE	95% CI	RSE	95% CI
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	na	na	1.4	1.9
Knows someone in organisation that is comfortable contacting (non-remote areas)	na	na	2.4	2.7
Felt able to find general support from outside the household	na	na	0.7	1.2
Provided support to someone outside household in last 4 weeks	na	na	1.8	2.1
Participated in sport/social/community activities in last 12 months	..	..	0.3	0.6
Recreational or cultural group	na	na	4.2	1.6
Community or special interest group activities	na	na	4.9	1.7
Church or religious activities	5.2	1.5	4.5	1.9
Watched Indigenous TV	na	na	1.4	1.9
Listened to Indigenous radio	na	na	3.8	2.1
Leadership				
Child spent time with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leader or elder in last week (4–14 years)	na	na	4.2	3.6
Encouragement from elders and council would help child (currently in secondary school) to complete Year 12 (f)	na	na	11.1	5.1
Structure and routine/having a role				
Can communicate with English speakers without difficulty (Indigenous language is main language spoken at home)	na	na	2.7	3.3
Has lived in only one dwelling for the past year or longer	na	na	1.3	2.0
Child involved in informal learning activities with carer in last week (0–14 years)	na	na	0.5	0.9
Feeling Safe				
Felt safe at home alone after dark	na	na	2.0	3.3
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	na	na	2.0	2.1
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	1.1	1.6	1.3	2.0
Indigenous culture taught at school (2–14 years, attending school)	na	na	2.7	2.9
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	na	na	2.5	2.3
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	na	na	6.2	2.0
Child not treated unfairly at school because Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (children aged 2–14 attending school, excluding home school) (c) (g)	na	na	1.1	2.0
Not incarcerated in the last 5 years	na	na	0.4	0.8
Never incarcerated	na	na	0.6	1.1
Vitality				
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.0
Has no disability or long term-health condition	1.8	1.8	3.3	3.6
Low/ moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	na	na	1.6	2.1

Table 11A.5.2 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for community functioning theme and associated variables, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	2008 (b)		2014-15	
	RSE	95% CI	RSE	95% CI
Employed (persons aged 15–64 years in the labour force)	na	na	2.7	2.4
Year 12 highest year of school completed (excluding secondary school students)	3.9	1.7	3.6	1.8
Has a non-school qualification (25–64 years)	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.5
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems (all ages)	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.4
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	1.6	3.0	na	na
Used computer in last 12 months	1.4	1.8	na	na
Used Internet in last 12 months	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.4
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1
Can easily get to places needed	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.9
Total persons aged 15 years and over	..	..	..	..

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over unless otherwise stated. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Some figures are reported rounded to the nearest whole per cent where data were not collected to one decimal place.

(c) Not comparable to previous years as question asked differently in 2014-15.

(d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group or language group.

(e) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.

(f) Persons aged 15–19 years.

(g) Excludes not stated.

.. Not applicable. na Not available.

Source: ABS (2016) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*, tables 1, 3, 8, 10, 16; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; AHMAC (forthcoming) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017*; AHMAC (2012) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012* report.

TABLE 11A.5.3

Table 11A.5.3 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity								
Recognises homelands	67.4	68.4	76.1	70.2	83.9	90.8	88.5	74.1
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	7.2	2.8	14.6	8.0	30.6	68.9	54.9	18.3
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	56.7	53.2	62.3	57.3	73.6	85.7	81.7	62.6
Identifies with clan group or language group	55.6	52.5	65.8	57.6	70.7	83.4	78.9	62.3
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	91.4	91.3	89.7	91.1	87.6	83.8	85.2	89.7
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	95.8	92.7	93.7	94.4	95.9	94.3	95.0	94.6
Has friends can confide in	88.9	87.0	84.2	87.1	73.7	60.3	65.4	82.4
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	81.7	80.9	82.7	81.9	82.6	82.9	82.8	82.0
Provides support to relatives outside household	44.6	46.0	50.6	46.6	59.6	59.9	59.9	49.5
Resilience								
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months	58.9	63.7	60.9	60.8	60.0	65.6	63.7	61.5
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	85.7	87.9	84.2	85.9	85.3	86.4	86.3	85.9
Can visit homelands (c)	54.5	45.1	52.0	51.3	46.0	40.8	42.6	49.5
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	22.2	18.0	20.1	20.4	19.0	17.7	18.1	19.9
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	34.6	33.7	41.5	35.9	53.2	69.6	63.0	40.6
Used strategies to meet living expenses	35.5	36.4	33.8	35.5	38.2	41.8	40.7	36.7
No community problems reported	29.6	34.0	33.7	32.0	13.0	16.9	15.2	28.3
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	57.8	60.0	57.8	58.4	43.8	51.6	48.6	56.3
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	72.7	68.3	66.0	69.6	33.7	37.6	36.2	62.4

TABLE 11A.5.3

Table 11A.5.3 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	69.9	66.6	67.5	68.3	41.3	45.3	43.9	63.0
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	82.1	82.2	79.6	81.5	50.9	54.4	53.1	75.3
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	95.5	94.3	93.0	94.4	82.3	86.0	84.6	92.2
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	87.3	87.3	83.2	86.0	55.4	55.6	55.4	79.4
Agrees that most people can be trusted	31.4	32.0	32.4	31.8	34.0	40.9	38.5	33.3
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	83.3	80.8	79.0	81.5	79.9	76.2	78.0	80.8
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	67.6	58.7	58.9	62.8	71.8	76.4	74.8	65.4
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	61.0	56.6	52.2	57.3	53.4	63.0	59.7	57.9
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	49.1	45.0	42.2	46.1	42.4	44.4	44.0	45.7
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	67.9	67.8	68.0	68.1	72.7	81.9	78.6	70.4
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 12 months	96.2	97.3	96.2	96.5	95.9	99.0	98.0	96.9
Leadership								
Encouragement from elders and council would help child to complete Year 12 (e)	22.6	19.1	24.3	20.8	35.2	38.5	39.1	23.6
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	76.9	77.0	72.1	75.8	77.4	83.6	81.7	77.1
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	83.1	83.8	84.5	83.7	83.9	84.9	84.7	84.0
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	49.2	52.2	55.6	51.9	53.9	62.8	59.9	53.6
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	77.1	78.7	79.2	78.0	73.3	78.5	76.8	77.7
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	47.8	45.0	48.4	47.1	41.9	51.3	47.8	47.3

Table 11A.5.3 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	12.0	11.8	16.8	13.5	20.6	31.8	27.6	16.5
Vitality								
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	39.3	39.2	38.0	38.9	39.6	43.2	42.0	39.7
Has no disability or (restrictive) long term-health condition	52.6	54.7	58.1	54.8	53.9	57.2	56.2	55.0
Low/moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	66.5	68.0	65.3	66.5	66.2	65.4	65.7	66.4
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems	71.3	75.1	76.5	73.8	74.0	58.2	64.0	71.7
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Used computer in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Accessed Internet in last 12 months	88.8	86.6	79.4	85.7	62.7	47.5	53.1	78.6
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	69.9	75.9	69.7	71.6	63.8	51.7	56.2	68.3
Can easily get to places needed	78.9	79.1	77.6	78.6	67.4	60.5	63.1	75.3
Total persons aged 15 and over	155.3	95.5	96.3	346.8	35.1	61.8	96.7	443.4

- (a) Unless otherwise indicated, data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Some data items in this table include 'not known' responses for consistency with the denominator as well as OID and published ABS tables
- (b) Unless otherwise indicated, proportions are of the estimated total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Where another population is indicated, this has been used to calculate proportions.
- (c) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group or language group.
- (d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.
- (e) Persons aged 15–19 years.
- na** Not available.

Source: ABS (2016) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; AHMAC (forthcoming) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017 report*.

TABLE 11A.5.4

Table 11A.5.4 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity								
Recognises homelands	104 681	65 284	73 297	243 348	29 429	56 131	85 562	328 619
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	11 220	2 634	14 104	27 617	10 740	42 609	53 094	81 101
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	88 017	50 782	60 021	198 823	25 823	52 966	78 976	277 740
Identifies with clan group or language group	86 341	50 086	63 371	199 825	24 785	51 587	76 303	276 275
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	141 901	87 128	86 406	315 845	30 739	51 777	82 406	397 717
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	148 838	88 486	90 193	327 412	33 657	58 287	91 879	419 447
Has friends can confide in	138 020	83 065	81 107	302 084	25 845	37 268	63 193	365 227
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	126 933	77 229	79 607	284 081	28 992	51 220	80 022	363 795
Provides support to relatives outside household	69 280	43 874	48 722	161 657	20 894	37 039	57 867	219 289
Resilience								
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months	91 535	60 776	58 640	210 726	21 036	40 562	61 596	272 565
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	133 072	83 881	81 070	297 890	29 904	53 384	83 479	381 100
Can visit homelands (c)	84 679	43 070	50 034	177 824	16 130	25 204	41 181	219 347
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	34 491	17 149	19 317	70 740	6 674	10 944	17 500	88 339
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	29 503	14 740	16 895	61 060	7 211	14 462	21 683	82 783
Used strategies to meet living expenses	55 183	34 796	32 591	123 055	13 411	25 827	39 305	162 554
No community problems reported	45 933	32 466	32 436	110 835	4 562	10 478	14 701	125 569
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	89 831	57 253	55 608	202 477	15 380	31 876	46 983	249 651

TABLE 11A.5.4

Table 11A.5.4 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	112 963	65 187	63 576	241 423	11 822	23 266	34 966	276 543
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	108 653	63 578	65 001	236 723	14 485	28 022	42 407	279 230
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	127 540	78 507	76 676	282 693	17 843	33 649	51 330	333 810
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	148 292	90 019	89 590	327 425	28 865	53 167	81 809	409 044
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	135 669	83 306	80 109	298 353	19 430	34 385	53 589	352 008
Agrees that most people can be trusted	48 824	30 560	31 200	110 377	11 937	25 308	37 232	147 493
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	129 370	77 107	76 023	282 739	28 032	47 136	75 391	358 280
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	105 004	56 067	56 753	217 956	25 173	47 219	72 270	290 074
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	94 800	54 065	50 274	198 696	18 726	38 950	57 688	256 724
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	76 255	42 950	40 588	160 001	14 856	27 445	42 574	202 475
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	105 413	64 689	65 491	235 995	25 517	50 601	75 988	312 032
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 12 months	149 472	92 918	92 598	334 765	33 632	61 185	94 762	429 771
Leadership								
Encouragement from elders and council would help child to complete Year 12 (e)	3 399	1 944	2 304	7 345	1 054	1 603	2 732	9 992
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	119 514	73 482	69 468	262 952	27 161	51 657	78 950	341 689
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	129 055	79 955	81 317	290 194	29 439	52 473	81 922	372 265
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	76 450	49 838	53 512	179 820	18 917	38 822	57 939	237 867
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	119 688	75 175	76 269	270 526	25 724	48 521	74 293	344 665

Table 11A.5.4 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	74 348	42 875	46 183	163 009	14 578	30 878	45 443	208 374
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	18 707	11 224	16 196	46 859	7 242	19 629	26 686	73 385
Vitality								
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	61 105	37 415	36 571	135 004	13 883	26 724	40 592	175 967
Has no disability or (restrictive) long term-health condition	81 688	52 189	55 913	189 869	18 896	35 352	54 361	243 833
Low/moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	103 258	64 945	62 839	230 491	23 210	40 403	63 551	294 290
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems	110 696	71 690	73 661	256 089	25 971	35 992	61 900	317 747
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Used computer in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Accessed Internet in last 12 months	137 954	82 695	76 413	297 234	21 994	29 350	51 334	348 436
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	108 575	72 435	67 146	248 245	22 396	31 961	54 347	302 703
Can easily get to places needed	122 559	75 469	74 674	272 656	23 657	37 418	60 990	333 967
Total persons aged 15 and over ('000)	155.3	95.5	96.3	346.8	35.1	61.8	96.7	443.4

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Some data items in this table include 'not known' responses for consistency with the denominator as well as OID and published ABS tables.

(b) Unless otherwise indicated, proportions are of the estimated total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Where another population is indicated, this has been used to calculate proportions.

(c) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group or language group.

(d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.

(e) Persons aged 15–19 years.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2016) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; AHMAC (forthcoming) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017 report*.

TABLE 11A.5.5

Table 11A.5.5 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Relative Standard Errors								
Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity								
Recognises homelands	2.7	4.1	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	13.3	28.2	16.7	9.4	14.4	5.1	4.3	4.0
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	3.5	5.4	4.5	2.5	3.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
Identifies with clan group or language group	3.5	5.3	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.5	2.3	1.8
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.7
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5
Has friends can confide in	1.4	1.6	2.1	0.9	3.2	5.1	3.0	0.9
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	1.5	2.5	2.6	1.2	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.0
Provides support to relatives outside household	3.5	5.7	4.8	2.5	3.5	4.4	3.0	2.0
Resilience								
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months	3.0	4.2	4.7	2.1	4.8	3.8	3.0	1.8
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.9
Can visit homelands (c)	3.3	7.0	5.9	2.8	7.6	7.3	5.3	2.4
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	6.9	10.3	10.8	5.0	9.7	13.0	8.5	4.4
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	8.0	12.2	8.6	5.0	6.9	4.0	4.1	4.0
Used strategies to meet living expenses	5.8	7.3	8.8	4.1	6.1	8.0	5.8	3.5
No community problems reported	6.4	8.8	10.7	4.6	15.0	12.4	10.0	4.3

TABLE 11A.5.5

Table 11A.5.5 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	3.8	5.0	6.3	2.7	8.0	6.4	5.1	2.3
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.8	3.6	5.5	2.2	8.8	9.0	6.7	2.0
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	3.1	3.9	5.6	2.3	6.9	7.5	5.5	2.0
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	1.8	2.7	4.2	1.5	5.3	6.2	4.6	1.4
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	0.7	1.4	2.3	0.8	3.3	2.3	1.9	0.7
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.4	6.8	6.6	5.1	1.4
Agrees that most people can be trusted	5.9	6.8	8.6	3.9	7.7	6.4	5.1	3.3
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.0
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	2.8	4.1	3.9	1.9	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	3.0	3.5	5.2	2.1	5.0	3.6	2.8	1.7
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	3.8	5.2	6.1	2.6	6.4	5.0	4.0	2.1
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	2.2	3.2	3.7	1.7	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.4
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 12 months	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
Leadership								
Encouragement from elders and council would help child to complete Year 12 (e)	20.1	31.6	25.6	14.5	29.8	16.6	14.2	11.1
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	2.2	3.0	3.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.8	1.3
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.0
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	3.3	4.5	6.3	2.5	5.5	3.6	3.1	2.0

Table 11A.5.5 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.9
Has friends can confide in	2.4	2.7	3.5	1.5	4.6	6.0	3.8	1.5
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	2.4	4.0	4.2	1.9	3.9	3.4	2.6	1.6
Provides support to relatives outside household	3.1	5.1	4.8	2.3	4.1	5.2	3.5	1.9
Resilience								
Did not feel treated unfairly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander in last 12 months	3.5	5.2	5.6	2.5	5.6	4.9	3.7	2.2
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	2.4	3.4	3.5	1.9	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.5
Can visit homelands (c)	3.5	6.2	6.0	2.8	6.9	5.8	4.4	2.3
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	3.0	3.6	4.3	2.0	3.6	4.5	3.0	1.7
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	5.4	8.1	7.0	3.5	7.2	5.5	5.1	3.2
Used strategies to meet living expenses	4.0	5.2	5.8	2.9	4.6	6.6	4.6	2.5
No community problems reported	3.7	5.9	7.1	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.4
Theft not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	6.1	8.1	9.8	4.3	8.0	6.8	5.3	3.4
Alcohol not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	4.0	4.8	7.1	3.0	5.8	6.6	4.8	2.4
Illegal drugs not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	4.2	5.1	7.4	3.1	5.6	6.7	4.7	2.5
Family violence not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.9	4.4	6.6	2.4	5.3	6.6	4.8	2.1
Sexual assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	1.0	1.8	3.0	1.1	2.7	2.0	1.6	0.9
Assault not reported as a neighbourhood/community problem	2.4	3.9	7.3	2.6	11.0	11.1	8.5	2.5

Table 11A.5.5 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Agrees that most people can be trusted	3.6	4.3	5.5	2.4	5.1	5.1	3.8	2.2
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	2.8	3.3	4.0	1.9	3.4	3.7	2.8	1.6
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	3.7	4.7	4.5	2.3	3.9	3.7	2.8	1.9
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	3.6	3.9	5.3	2.4	5.2	4.4	3.3	1.9
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	3.7	4.6	5.0	2.3	5.3	4.4	3.4	1.9
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	2.9	4.3	4.9	2.3	5.0	3.0	2.6	1.9
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 12 months	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.6
Leadership								
Encouragement from elders and council would help child (currently in secondary school) to complete Year 12 (e)	8.9	11.8	12.2	5.9	20.6	12.5	10.9	5.1
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	3.3	4.5	4.8	2.4	2.9	4.1	2.9	2.0
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	2.6	3.6	5.1	2.0	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.6
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	3.2	4.6	6.9	2.5	5.8	4.4	3.6	2.1
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	3.2	4.6	5.1	2.4	4.5	3.4	2.6	2.0
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	3.5	5.4	6.5	2.8	5.3	5.1	3.6	2.3
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	2.3	3.1	6.8	2.4	5.5	5.7	3.9	2.0
Vitality								
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	3.6	4.4	4.9	2.4	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.0
Has no disability or (restrictive) long term-health condition	3.5	5.1	4.8	2.6	6.0	5.0	3.9	2.2
Low/moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	3.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	5.6	5.4	4.0	2.1

Table 11A.5.5 **Relative standard error and 95 per cent confidence intervals for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2014-15 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems	4.2	4.9	4.9	2.7	4.6	6.0	4.1	2.4
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Used computer in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Used Internet in last 12 months	1.7	2.5	3.7	1.5	5.7	4.9	3.4	1.4
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	3.4	4.0	4.8	2.5	5.1	5.5	3.9	2.1
Can easily get to places needed	3.2	4.2	4.3	2.2	4.8	5.6	3.8	1.9
Total persons aged 15 and over	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Some data items in this table include 'not known' responses for consistency with the denominator as well as OID and published ABS tables.

(b) Unless otherwise indicated, proportions are of the estimated total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Where another population is indicated, this has been used to calculate proportions.

(c) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group or language group.

(d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.

(e) Persons aged 15–19 years.

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

Source: ABS (2016) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15*; AHMAC (forthcoming) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017 report*.

TABLE 11A.5.6

Table 11A.5.6 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity								
Recognises homelands	67	63	70	67	80	90	86	72
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	8	4	12	8	32	66	54	19
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	56	53	62	57	75	84	81	63
Identifies with clan group or language group	57	52	58	56	72	85	80	62
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	91	93	89	91	89	85	86	89
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	94	94	94	94	95	94	94	94
Has friends can confide in	82	81	77	80	73	55	62	75
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	80	80	78	79	86	80	82	80
Provides support to relatives outside household	50	42	50	48	59	61	60	51
Resilience								
Did not feel discriminated against in last 12 months	71	75	71	72	70	76	74	73
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	68	73	67	69	66	71	69	69
Can visit homelands (c)	96	68	73	82	64	45	51	72
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	21	18	17	19	17	15	16	18
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	35	36	41	37	54	75	68	44
Used strategies to meet living expenses	38	33	35	36	43	36	38	36
No community problems reported	21	31	31	27	20	25	23	26
No problems reported for alcohol	61	69	60	63	43	48	46	59
No problems reported for illicit drugs	62	69	68	66	57	58	58	64
No problems reported for family violence	78	82	78	79	63	63	63	75

TABLE 11A.5.6

Table 11A.5.6 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
No problems reported for sexual assault	88	93	89	90	86	83	84	88
Agrees that most people can be trusted	36	34	32	34	38	45	43	36
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	81	84	78	81	78	76	77	80
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	59	61	56	59	68	77	74	62
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	52	52	45	50	53	61	58	52
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	44	44	34	41	35	44	41	41
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	66	63	66	65	72	82	79	69
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 3 months	88	88	87	88	91	91	91	89
Leadership								
Not applicable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	80	73	79	78	79	79	79	78
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	79	79	79	79	78	84	82	80
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	51	47	52	50	53	65	61	53
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	74	76	75	74	75	80	78	75
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	46	44	41	44	43	54	50	45
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	12	12	13	12	23	38	32	17
Vitality								
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	44	49	39	44	39	47	44	44
Has no disability or long term-health condition	46	54	51	50	48	53	51	50
Low/moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	68	70	66	68	67	68	68	68
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems	76	81	68	75	66	58	61	71

Table 11A.5.6 **Select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	99	100	98	99	93	90	91	97
Used computer in last 12 months	81	75	64	75	47	41	43	67
Used Internet in last 12 months	74	68	56	67	40	32	35	59
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	71	67	68	69	60	55	57	66
Can easily get to places needed	79	74	74	76	71	64	66	74
Total persons aged 15 and over	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- (a) Unless otherwise indicated, data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Numbers have been rounded to zero decimal places as reported in AHMAC 2012. Relative standard errors and confidence intervals are available at cost upon request through the ABS National Information Referral Service.
- (b) Unless otherwise indicated, proportions are of the estimated total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Where another population is indicated, this has been used to calculate proportions.
- (c) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group.
- (d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.
.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS; AHMAC (2012) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 Report*.

TABLE 11A.5.7

Table 11A.5.7 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity								
Recognises homelands	70 638	42 750	50 847	164 235	23 877	46 271	70 148	234 383
Speaks an Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander language	8 274	2 373	8 369	19 017	9 406	34 207	43 613	62 629
Attended Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural event in last 12 months	59 370	35 423	45 307	140 100	22 393	43 181	65 574	205 674
Identifies with clan group or language group	60 403	35 259	42 008	137 670	21 372	44 065	65 437	203 106
Feels able to have a say with family and friends some, most or all of the time	95 217	62 342	64 657	222 216	26 512	43 647	70 159	292 375
Contact with family or friends outside household at least once per week	98 999	63 159	68 578	230 735	28 391	48 389	76 779	307 515
Has friends can confide in	85 855	54 594	55 993	196 442	21 871	28 336	50 207	246 649
Able to get support in time of crisis from outside household—from family member	83 858	53 940	56 615	194 413	25 763	41 330	67 092	261 506
Provides support to relatives outside household	52 796	28 219	36 624	117 639	17 728	31 525	49 253	166 892
Resilience								
Did not feel discriminated against in last 12 months	75 139	50 498	52 115	177 752	20 913	39 148	60 060	237 812
Did not avoid situations due to past discrimination	71 270	48 861	49 053	169 185	19 746	36 576	56 322	225 507
Can visit homelands (c)	58 248	23 890	30 581	112 719	13 672	19 626	33 297	146 017
Involvement with Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander organisation	22 346	12 277	12 280	46 903	5 051	7 563	12 613	59 516
Work allows for cultural responsibilities—can meet responsibilities (d)	21 091	11 840	14 683	47 614	7 508	19 906	27 414	75 028
Used strategies to meet living expenses	40 081	22 070	25 663	87 815	12 816	18 517	31 333	119 147
No community problems reported	22 107	20 618	22 745	65 469	5 993	12 864	18 857	84 327
No problems reported for alcohol	64 327	46 305	43 932	154 564	12 834	24 741	37 575	192 138
No problems reported for illicit drugs	64 970	46 642	49 584	161 196	16 913	29 930	46 843	208 039
No problems reported for family violence	82 384	55 264	56 829	194 477	18 707	32 754	51 461	245 938

TABLE 11A.5.7

Table 11A.5.7 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
No problems reported for sexual assault	92 713	62 427	65 184	220 324	25 505	43 096	68 601	288 926
Agrees that most people can be trusted	37 951	22 682	23 487	84 120	11 431	23 424	34 855	118 975
Agrees that their doctor can be trusted	85 133	56 331	56 829	198 293	23 214	39 270	62 484	260 777
Agrees that the hospital can be trusted	62 001	41 123	41 062	144 185	20 145	39 859	60 004	204 189
Agrees that police in the local area can be trusted	55 047	35 192	32 474	122 713	15 888	31 716	47 604	170 317
Agrees that police outside the local area can be trusted	45 966	29 363	24 705	100 034	10 498	22 829	33 327	133 362
Agrees that the local school can be trusted	69 805	42 575	48 244	160 625	21 607	42 503	64 110	224 734
Adult participated in sport/ social/community activities in last 3 months	92 036	59 611	63 525	215 172	27 128	47 081	74 209	289 381
Leadership								
Not applicable	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Having a role, structure and routine								
In the last 12 months, has lived in only one dwelling	83 802	49 366	57 751	190 919	23 509	40 729	64 237	255 157
Feeling safe								
Felt safe at home alone after dark	83 590	53 426	57 915	194 931	23 284	43 199	66 483	261 414
Felt safe walking alone in local area after dark	53 476	31 413	37 718	122 607	15 807	33 633	49 440	172 047
Not a victim of physical or threatened violence in the last 12 months	77 391	51 088	54 334	182 813	22 331	41 229	63 559	246 372
Was taught Indigenous culture at school or as part of further studies	47 953	29 875	30 048	107 877	12 782	27 933	40 716	148 592
Learnt about own Indigenous clan/language	12 621	7 763	9 433	29 816	6 777	19 353	26 130	55 947
Vitality								
Self-assessed health status excellent or very good	45 988	32 847	28 430	107 265	11 565	24 174	35 739	143 004
Has no disability or long term-health condition	48 867	36 272	37 262	122 402	14 333	27 422	41 755	164 157
Low/moderate level of psychological distress (5–11 K5 score)	71 015	47 349	48 290	166 654	19 981	35 082	55 063	221 717
Living in a dwelling that has no major structural problems	79 594	54 273	49 679	183 546	19 667	29 738	49 405	232 951

Table 11A.5.7 **Estimates for select variables contributing to community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (number) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Household members used telephone(s) in last month	104 137	67 080	71 694	242 911	27 686	46 606	74 291	317 203
Used computer in last 12 months	85 626	50 771	46 467	182 864	14 133	21 009	35 142	218 006
Used Internet in last 12 months	77 637	45 903	41 111	164 652	11 801	16 400	28 201	192 852
Has access to motor vehicles whenever needed	74 416	45 288	49 885	169 589	17 931	28 168	46 100	215 689
Can easily get to places needed	83 514	50 059	53 876	187 449	21 115	32 917	54 032	241 481
Total persons aged 15 and over	105 217	67 416	72 967	245 600	29 839	51 662	81 501	327 101

(a) Unless otherwise indicated, data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over.

(b) Unless otherwise indicated, proportions are of the estimated total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population aged 15 and over. Where another population is indicated, this has been used to calculate proportions.

(c) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who identify with a clan group.

(d) Proportions calculated in relation to number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 and over who are employed.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS and AIHW analysis of 2008 NATSISS; AHMAC (2012) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 Report*.