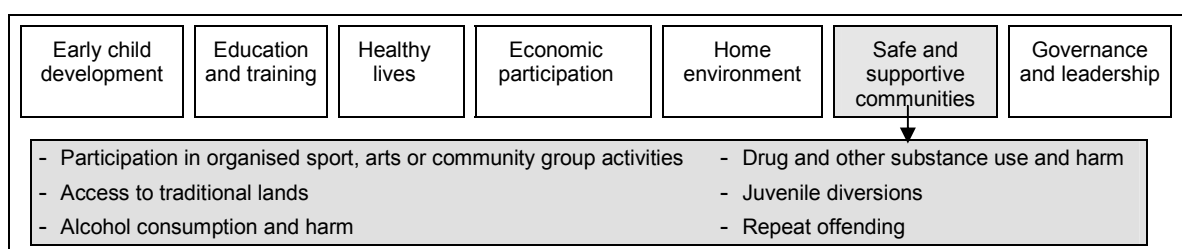

10 Safe and supportive communities

Strategic areas for action



Safe and supportive families and communities provide a resilient, caring and protective environment, promoting a range of positive outcomes (sometimes referred to as positive ‘social capital’). Some COAG targets and headline indicators can be positively influenced by outcomes in this area:

- life expectancy (section 4.1)
- young child mortality (section 4.2)
- early childhood education (section 4.3)
- reading, writing and numeracy (section 4.4)
- post secondary education (section 4.7)
- employment (section 4.6).

Problems in families and communities, among other influences, can contribute to disrupted social relationships and social alienation, and to alcohol and drug misuse and family violence. Three headline indicators are associated with breakdown in family and community relationships:

- substantiated child abuse and neglect (section 4.10)
- family and community violence (section 4.11)
- imprisonment and juvenile detention (section 4.12).

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

-
- early child development (maternal health, teenage birth rate, early childhood hospitalisations, basic skills for life and earning) (chapter 5)
 - education and training (school attendance and attainment, Indigenous cultural studies) (chapter 6)
 - healthy lives (mental health, suicide and self-harm) (chapter 7)
 - economic participation (labour market participation, Indigenous owned and controlled land and business, home ownership, income support) (chapter 8)
 - home environment (overcrowding, access to water, sewerage and electricity) (chapter 10)
 - governance and leadership (governance capacity and skills, engagement with service delivery) (chapter 11).

The indicators in this strategic area for action focus on the key factors that contribute to safe and supportive communities, as well as some measures of the implications of a breakdown in family and community relationships:

- participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities — participation in sport can contribute to good physical and mental health, confidence and self-esteem, improved academic performance and reduced crime, smoking and illicit drug use. Indigenous people's participation in artistic and cultural activities helps to reinforce and preserve living culture, and can also provide a profitable source of employment (section 10.1)
- access to traditional lands — Indigenous people derive social, cultural and economic benefits from their connection to traditional country. Culturally, access to land and significant sites may allow Indigenous people to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history. Socially, land can be used for recreational, health, welfare and educational purposes. The economic benefits of land are discussed in more detail in section 8.2 of this Report. This section reports data on whether Indigenous people live on, or have access to their homelands/traditional country, but does not show whether Indigenous people have control or ownership over their homelands, or access to particular sites that may be of special significance (section 10.2)
- alcohol consumption and harm — alcohol consumption has potential health and social consequences. Excessive alcohol consumption increases the risk of heart, stroke and vascular diseases, liver cirrhosis and several types of cancers. It also contributes indirectly to disability and death through accidents, violence, suicide and homicide. Alcohol misuse can also have effects at the family and community levels, contributing to workplace-related problems, child abuse and neglect, financial problems (poverty), family breakdown, family violence, and crime. This section examines patterns of alcohol consumption and alcohol

related harms, including alcohol influenced crime and alcohol related hospitalisations and deaths (section 10.3)

- drug and other substance use and harm — drug and other substance misuse contributes to illness and disease, accident and injury, violence and crime, family and social disruption, and workplace problems. Reducing drug related harm can improve health, social and economic outcomes at both individual and community levels. It is difficult to obtain accurate data on the use of illicit drugs, but this section reports available data on patterns of drug use, and drug related crime, hospitalisations and deaths (section 10.4)
- juvenile diversions — Indigenous young people have a high rate of contact with the juvenile justice system (see section 4.12). Juvenile diversion programs can contribute to a reduction in antisocial behaviour and offending. There are no national data on diversionary programs, but this section reports information on diversion programs provided by some jurisdictions (section 10.5)
- repeat offending — Indigenous people are over-represented in prisons, and are likely to come into contact with the criminal justice system at younger ages than non-Indigenous people. Once Indigenous offenders come into contact with the criminal justice system, they are more likely than non-Indigenous offenders to have repeat contact with it. Therefore, it is important that Indigenous people who have had contact with the criminal justice system have the opportunity to integrate back into the community and lead positive and productive lives. Reducing reoffending may also help break the intergenerational offending cycle (whereby incarceration of one generation affects later generations through the breakdown of family structures). This section reports both adult and (limited) juvenile repeat offending data (section 10.6).

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, table 10A.1.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

10.1 Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities

Box 10.1.1 Key messages

- For discrete Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more, 66.8 per cent had some form of sporting facilities (such as outdoor courts for ballgames or sports grounds) in 2006 (ABS 2008).
- Indigenous people (21.0 per cent) were less likely than non-Indigenous people (30.7 per cent) to engage in moderate or high levels of exercise, in non-remote areas in 2004-05 (table 10A.1.1).
- Approximately one-third (35.7 per cent) of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festival involving arts, craft, music or dance in the previous 12 months, and approximately one quarter (27.4 per cent) had participated in creative art activities in 2002. Indigenous people in remote areas were three times more likely than those in non-remote areas to have attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony (ABS 2004; 2006).

This indicator contains two main measures:

- participation rates in sport, recreation and fitness activities
- participation in arts, cultural or community group activities.

Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities has the potential to lead to improvement in many areas of Indigenous disadvantage, including long term health, and physical and mental wellbeing, as well as improving social cohesion in Indigenous communities.

Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities can foster (among other things) self-esteem, social interaction, and the development of skills and teamwork. A reduction of boredom and an increased sense of belonging are generally seen as having positive impacts on Indigenous youth.

Participation in sport and recreation activities from an early age has the potential to widely benefit individuals and communities (UNICEF 2004) by:

- strengthening the body and preventing disease — regular physical activity helps to build and maintain healthy bones, muscles and joints and control body weight. Physical activity can also help prevent chronic diseases
- preparing infants for future learning
- reducing the risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties — the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS) found that

young Indigenous children who did not participate in organised sport were twice as likely to be at high risk of emotional or behavioural difficulties than Indigenous children who participated in sport (16 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively) (Zubrick et al. 2005)

- reducing symptoms of stress and depression — a US study found that active children were depressed less often than inactive children (ACF 2002)
- improving confidence and self-esteem — a study of year seven students found that students involved in organised sports reported higher overall self-esteem and were judged by their teachers to be more socially skilled and less shy than students who did not participate in organised sports (Bush et al. 2001)
- improving learning and academic performance — studies have found that the quality and quantity of physical activity affects children's attention levels and academic performance at school. Similarly, Barber, Eccles and Stone (2001), reported that high school students who participated in organised sports in year 10 completed more years of schooling and experienced lower levels of social isolation than non-participants
- preventing smoking and the use of illicit drugs — Carinduff (2001) suggested that involvement in sport and recreation has the potential to reduce levels of substance abuse and self-harm
- reducing and preventing crime — the Australian Institute of Criminology found that participation in sport and physical activity programs reduces antisocial behaviour (such as engaging in drug and alcohol use and criminal offences) and improves the protective factors (such as leadership and self-esteem) that prevent young people becoming involved in antisocial and criminal behaviour (Morris, Sallybanks, and Willis 2003).

Participation in community arts and cultural programs benefits individuals and community health and wellbeing (Mills and Brown 2004). Dockery (2009) suggests that participation in traditional cultural community group activities can enhance the health, education, employment and behavioural outcomes for Indigenous people.

There are no recent data available on this subject and, as per the 2007 report, data in this section are sourced from the ABS 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). The NATSIHS provides information on the frequency, intensity and duration of exercise undertaken by Indigenous Australians aged 15 years and older living in non-remote areas. The latter part of this section provides some examples of sports and community programs in operation.

Participation in sport, recreation or fitness activities

Figure 10.1.1 Participation in exercise by persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas, age standardised, 2004-05^a



^a One per cent of Indigenous people did not state their level of exercise participation, and are not included in figure 10.1.1. Therefore, the Indigenous population does not add to 100 per cent.

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*; table 10A.1.1.

In 2004-05 in non-remote areas:

- Indigenous people participated in moderate or high levels of exercise (21.0 per cent) less than non-Indigenous people (30.7 per cent) (table 10A.1.1)
- Indigenous people were more likely to do little or no exercise (77.9 per cent) than non-Indigenous people (69.3 per cent) (figure 10.1.1, table 10A.1.1)
- for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in non-remote areas, participation in moderate or high levels of exercise decreased with age (table 10A.1.3)
- in both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, a higher proportion of males than females engaged in moderate or high levels of exercise (table 10A.1.4)
- further information on exercise participation and health, employment, income and Indigenous language are shown in table 10A.1.5.

The availability of sporting facilities is likely to affect participation in sport and recreation. The ABS Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) found that in 2006:

-
- 66.8 per cent of Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more had some form of sporting facilities, and 33.2 per cent did not (ABS 2008)
 - almost 88 per cent of people living in Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more had access to sporting facilities (ABS 2008)
 - the sporting facilities most commonly found in Indigenous communities with a population of 50 or more were outdoor courts for ballgames (such as basketball and netball) and sports grounds (ABS 2008).

Participation in arts and cultural activities

Involvement in art and cultural activities may improve social cohesion and contribute to community wellbeing. Participation in Indigenous arts and cultural activities may include:

- arts or cultural activities that are part of contemporary Indigenous people's lives — including evolving and new forms of cultural expression influenced by wider society
- more traditional forms of Indigenous arts or cultural involvement.

The production of Indigenous arts is also an important economic activity for many Indigenous people. There is further discussion of the economic benefits of self employment in section 8.2.

The 2002 NATSISS provides the most recent data available on Indigenous participation in cultural activities. The 2002 NATSISS found that:

- approximately one third (35.7 per cent) of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over had attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander festival involving arts, craft, music or dance in the previous 12 months (ABS 2004)
- approximately one quarter (27.4 per cent) of Indigenous people aged 15 years or over had participated in creative art activities (made Indigenous arts or crafts, performed Indigenous music, dance or theatre and/or wrote or told Indigenous stories) (ABS 2006)
- Indigenous people in remote areas were three times more likely to have attended an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ceremony than those in non-remote areas (45.0 per cent compared with 15.5 per cent) (ABS 2006).

Case studies on sports, arts and community programs

The following case studies describe activities within organisations and Indigenous communities that demonstrate the benefits of participation in sport, arts and community group activities (box 10.1.2).

Box 10.1.2 Things that work — Indigenous participation in sports, arts and community programs

A **Residential Circus Camp for Indigenous students** with the Flying Fruit Fly circus is supported by the Arts NSW program ConnectEd Arts. In 2008, 36 Indigenous students from 16 schools across the Riverina had the opportunity to participate in workshops alongside professional circus makers and practitioners. The intensive five day program developed students' interest and knowledge in circus and physical theatre as well as providing an Indigenous cultural development experience. The program culminated in a performance to over 100 local community members and students. In 2009, the Flying Fruit Fly Circus will re-engage with the same students, teachers and Aboriginal Education Officers to build on skills developed in the first camp held in 2008 (New South Wales Government (unpublished)).

Established in June 2007, the **Hamilton Local Indigenous Network (Victoria)** works in partnership with local service providers and government agencies to strengthen their community and build the capacity of community members. The **Actively Maintaining Cultural Identity Project**, with funding from the Vic Health Community Participation Scheme, targets unemployed Indigenous males aged from 15 to 40 years, and supported by the Winda Mara Aboriginal Cooperative, aims to build cultural awareness and promote health and wellbeing through outdoor recreational activities. The project, which will continue until October 2009, is building self esteem and confidence among the participants, developing teamwork and communication skills, and is likely to lead to training and employment opportunities for a group whom agencies and service providers find difficult to engage (Victorian Government (unpublished)).

The Rumbalara Football and Netball Club in Shepparton was featured in the 2005 and 2007 reports. The Club's **Academy of Sport, Health and Education (ASHE) (Victoria)**, developed in partnership with the University of Melbourne and supported by the Victorian Government, uses participation in sport as an avenue for Indigenous people to undertake education and training within a trusted, culturally appropriate environment. The ASHE focuses on individuals and their personal needs by providing individualised education and career planning and provides accredited awards through the Goulburn Ovens Institute of TAFE as well as short community based courses. The Rumbalara Football and Netball Club continues to provide a positive example of social relationships within the Shepparton/Mooroopna community (Victorian Government (unpublished)).

(Continued next page)

Box 10.1.2 (continued)

In 1983, the **Garbutt Magpies Under 17 Touring Side (Queensland)** comprised 19 young men aged under 17 (including 15 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men) to travel to Melbourne to watch the Australian Rules Grand Final and play football against young men their own age. In 2008, the current health and wellbeing of the players (now middle-aged men) was explored. It was found that the positive experiences of the young men during their involvement with the Garbutt Magpies may have impacted on their health and lifestyle later in life:

- most (79 per cent) attended school until Year 12 and more than half (58 per cent) went on to gain further trade or other qualifications
- all had been employed most of the time since leaving school, with most (68 per cent) currently working full time
- most (79 per cent) earned more than \$21 000 per year, with seven (37 per cent) earning more than \$81 000, and eight (42 per cent) owned or were purchasing their own home
- most considered their physical health (79 per cent), emotional wellbeing (89 per cent), and general wellbeing (84 per cent) as good or very good, and more than half (53 per cent) considered their physical fitness as good, however most (79 per cent) did not regularly play sport
- more than half (58 per cent) drank alcohol within the previous week, however nearly one third (32 per cent) had not drunk alcohol for more than six months
- more than half (58 per cent) had never smoked, almost half (42 per cent) had never used illicit drugs, and more than half (53 per cent) had not used illicit drugs for five years or more (McCoy, Ross and Elston 2008).

The **Yirra Yaakin Noongar Theatre (WA)** is an internationally acclaimed Indigenous theatre company and leader in community development. Since establishment in 1993, Yirra Yaakin has delivered 36 new works and employed over 500 Aboriginal theatre workers. Yirra Yaakin runs main stage theatrical productions that are written, directed and performed by Indigenous artists, and supports the community by running issues-based theatre performances and workshops to tackle specific social concerns. Yirra Yaakin also operates a development program to provide ongoing training and mentoring to ensure Indigenous people develop skills to work in the theatre industry. In 2007 and 2008, Yirra Yaakin won awards for its theatre, governance and partnerships. In 2009, Yirra Yaakin has partnered with the Wilin Centre for Indigenous Arts and Cultural Development in Victoria to create more training and employment opportunities for Indigenous artists (WA Government (unpublished), Yirra Yaakin 2009).

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Box 10.1.2 (continued)

Indigenous Hip Hop Projects (IHHP) are a team of artists who use traditional Indigenous culture fused with hip-hop, rap, beat boxing and break dancing to foster positive thinking and leadership skills in remote Australian communities. IHHP promotes self expression through movement, music and art, boosting morale and confidence and promoting positive social behaviours in remote communities.

In December 2007, IHHP undertook a successful pilot program, *Deadly Styles*, in Kempsey, NSW using a series of dance workshops to celebrate youth and Indigenous culture while carrying important health messages for young people living in remote communities. In 2008, IHHP visited 56 communities across Australia, and reached over 70 000 youth in most states and territories through workshops, festivals, performances and conferences. For example, in August 2008, IHHP ran two free dance workshops in Townsville as part of Culture Fest 08 to raise awareness of wellbeing through mental and physical health by involving people in performance. The workshops were funded by *beyondblue* and supported by the Migrant Resource Centre Thuringowa and Townsville Council (*beyondblue* 2008, Indigenous Hip Hop Projects 2009).

The **Galiwin'ku Gumurr Marthakal Healthy Lifestyle Festival**, first held in 2001, is an annual event organised by the Galiwin'ku Community in northeast Arnhem Land on Elcho Island. The festival is supported by the Australian Government through the **Indigenous Culture Support Program**. The main theme of the festival is strengthening traditional understandings of health and healing through strong cultural frameworks and local ownership. The festival draws community-wide attendance, particularly children, and activities include traditional healing workshops, bush food gathering and cooking, a community market, traditional cultural workshops, modern and traditional dance workshops and community concerts.

In 2008, several high profile Indigenous bands performed at the festival and held workshops with local musicians, and this resulted in the development of songs advocating healthy lifestyles and the formation of a sustainable business model for musicians in isolated communities (Australian Government (unpublished)).

Yolngu Radio 1530 AM (NT) is a regional radio service broadcasting to approximately 8000 Yolngu people in 30 remote communities in North East Arnhem Land, as well as Darwin and Nhulunbuy. Funded by the Australian Government through the **Indigenous Broadcasting Program**, Yolngu Radio 1530 AM broadcasts educational programs on Indigenous health and other topics. Most programs are broadcast in the main language of Yolngu Matha and include traditional and contemporary local music. This has contributed to the revival and maintenance of Yolngu cultural identity and language, and is helping build a sense of community. Yolngu Radio 1530 AM also improves access to training and employment opportunities for the Indigenous community through training in broadcasting, radio interview skills and the technical aspects of operating a radio service, as well as supporting local musicians (Australian Government (unpublished)).

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Box 10.1.2 (continued)

The **Dieri Families Reviving Language and Culture Project** is funded by the Australian Government's **Maintenance of Indigenous Languages and Records program** to revive and maintain the Dieri language. Dieri is an Eyre Basin language with traditional ties to country east of Lake Eyre in South Australia. Many Dieri people have moved outside of the traditional country and, as a result, Dieri language and cultural knowledge has diminished.

The project is currently underway and has already created a strong sense of culture and community, emphasised the positive aspects of common identity and provided a sense of purpose among the Dieri to rebuild their language. The involvement of Dieri youth in the project will generate a strong sense of achievement and opens possibilities of future employment (Australian Government (unpublished)).

Papunya Tula Artists (PTA), established in 1972, is entirely owned and directed by Indigenous artists of the Western Desert and has operated independently of government support for over ten years. PTA aims to promote individual artists, provide economic development for the communities to which they belong, and assist in the maintenance of a rich cultural heritage. PTA represents more than 120 artists across three communities (including Papunya, Kintore and Kiwirrkura) and has 49 shareholders from the Pintupi and Luritja language groups (Papunya Tula Artists 2009).

Papunya Tula Artists operates a gallery in Alice Springs and funded the construction of a new arts centre. PTA has funded community initiatives including a remote renal dialysis unit and the construction of a swimming pool at the Kintore community, and provides financial support for ceremonies, community funerals, sporting equipment and school excursions (Sweeney 2006).

10.2 Access to traditional lands

Box 10.2.1 Key messages

- The most recent data on access to traditional lands are for 2004-05, and relate only to adults in non-remote areas. The most recent data for remote areas are for 2002.
- In 2004-05, of Indigenous adults living in non-remote areas:
 - 38.0 per cent did not recognise an area as their homelands (up from 28.8 per cent in 1994) (table 10A.2.3)
 - 15.0 per cent lived on their homelands (down from 21.9 per cent in 1994) and 43.6 per cent were allowed to visit their homelands (similar to the 46.8 per cent reported in 1994) (table 10A.2.3).

Indigenous people derive social, cultural and economic benefits from their connection to traditional country. Culturally, access to land and significant sites allows Indigenous people to practise and maintain their knowledge of ceremonies, rituals and history. Socially, land can be used for recreational, health, welfare and educational purposes. The economic benefits of land are discussed in more detail in section 8.2 of this report. Section 7.1 includes a case study of the Kimberley Satellite Dialysis Centre, which enables Indigenous people in the Kimberley region of WA to remain closer their traditional lands and which has improved health outcomes for patients.

Indigenous land rights are recognised in a variety of ways. Land may be owned outright by Indigenous people, including under land rights legislation, or Indigenous people may have native title rights or interests in land (discussed further in section 8.2). In other cases, Indigenous people may have negotiated access to visit their traditional country with the legal owners of the land. Further, traditional lands may be public land that is accessible to all people (although access to public lands for the purposes of hunting, fishing, gathering or cultural pursuits may be limited by regulations and by-laws).

Data for this indicator come from the ABS 1994 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey (NATSIS), 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) and 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS). New data from the 2008 NATSISS will be available for the next edition of this report but were not available in time for this edition. The 2004-05 data reported here are for Indigenous people aged 18 years and over in non-remote areas and are not representative of all Indigenous people.

The data for this indicator show whether Indigenous people live on their homelands/traditional country or have access to their homelands/traditional country. The data do not show whether Indigenous people have control or ownership, rights to resources found on their homelands or access to particular sites that may be of special significance.

The data used for this indicator are based on Indigenous people's own understanding of what constitutes their homelands or traditional country, which may vary in different places. Some Indigenous people may live on or visit Indigenous owned or controlled land but they may not consider it to be their homelands or traditional country. Since European colonisation of Australia in 1788, many Indigenous people have moved both voluntarily and involuntarily from their traditional country. As a result, many Indigenous communities comprise a mix of traditional owners and Indigenous people whose traditional country is located elsewhere. Many people who were removed from their families (the Stolen

Generations) have not been able to find their families or return to their traditional country because they do not know their location.

Data for 2002 showed that Indigenous people in remote and very remote areas were more likely to recognise and live on their homelands than Indigenous people in non-remote areas. Indigenous people in very remote areas were the most likely (43.2 per cent) to live on their homelands/traditional country, and the least likely (9.6 per cent) to report that they do not recognise an area as their traditional country (SCRGSP 2005).

Some Indigenous people living in cities and towns with a majority of non-Indigenous people may say they live on their homelands, if the place where they live is part of their homelands/traditional country, even though much of it may be owned or occupied by non-Indigenous people.

In 2004-05, in non-remote areas:

- 15.0 per cent of Indigenous adults lived on their homelands and a further 43.6 per cent were allowed to visit their homelands (table 10A.2.1).
- 38.0 per cent of Indigenous adults did not recognise an area as their homelands or traditional country. Younger Indigenous adults were less likely to recognise an area as their homelands. Almost half those in the 18 to 24 year age group (47.3 per cent) did not recognise homelands (table 10A.2.2).
- 60.1 per cent of Indigenous adults recognised an area as their homelands or traditional country. Of these, only a very small proportion (0.6 per cent) were not allowed to visit their homelands (table 10A.2.1).

ABS surveys from 1994, 2002 and 2004-05 asked the same questions about access to land. However, comparable data are only available for Indigenous adults in non-remote areas. For Indigenous adults living in non-remote areas:

- the proportion who did not recognise an area as their homelands increased from 28.8 per cent in 1994, to 38.0 per cent in 2004-05 (table 10A.2.3)
- the proportion who lived on their homelands decreased (from 21.9 per cent in 1994, to 15.0 per cent in 2004-05). The proportion who were allowed to visit their homelands remained steady between 1994 and 2004-05 (table 10A.2.3).

10.3 Alcohol consumption and harm

Box 10.3.1 Key messages

- Indigenous adults were less likely than non-Indigenous adults to have consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview in a 2004-05 survey (53.4 per cent compared with 36.1 per cent). Among those who drank alcohol, rates of risky to high risk drinking were similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people (table 10A.3.9).
- 70.0 per cent of Indigenous homicides over the period 1999-2000 to 2006-07 involved both the offender and victim having consumed alcohol, compared to 22.5 per cent of non-Indigenous homicides (figure 10.3.2).
- Hospitalisation rates for all alcohol related conditions were higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people in 2006-07 (table 10.3.1).

Alcohol consumption has health and social consequences through intoxication (drunkenness), alcohol dependence and other long term health effects. In addition, years of alcohol misuse can lead to chronic diseases. Excessive alcohol consumption increases the risk of heart, stroke and vascular diseases, liver cirrhosis, several types of cancers (AIHW 2005a) and alcohol-related brain injury. It also contributes to disability and death indirectly through associated accidents, violence, suicide and homicide.

Alcohol misuse also effects people other than the individual concerned. Excessive alcohol consumption contributes to workplace problems, child abuse and neglect, financial problems (poverty), family breakdown, interpersonal/domestic violence, and crime (WHO 2000, 2004). The *Little Children are Sacred* report (Anderson and Wild 2007) found a strong correlation between alcohol abuse, violence and the sexual abuse of children. Section 4.11, Family and community violence, examines in more detail Indigenous victimisation and deaths from homicide and hospitalisations for assault.

A study by Snowball and Weatherburn (2008) into predictors of Indigenous violence found a powerful association between alcohol consumption and violence. Their study found that high-risk alcohol consumption was a strong predictor of Indigenous violence.¹ The impact of high-risk alcohol consumption on violent behaviour far exceeded that of any other variable examined, including those measuring social disorganisation and social deprivation. Their study provides support to those who, like Pearson (2001, 2006) have rejected the notion that violence is a symptom of disadvantage. Other research has found that

¹ Even in the presence of controls for financial stress, unemployment, family breakdown and geographic mobility.

socioeconomic status is a significant determinant of health risk factors such as smoking, alcohol misuse, physical inactivity and excess weight (Glover et al. 2004).

Recently published data from the AIHW 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) suggest that 27.4 per cent of Indigenous people reported ‘binge’ drinking (drinking alcohol at short-term risky/high risk levels — see discussion below) at least once in the 12 months prior to the interview (compared with 20.1 per cent of non-Indigenous people) (AIHW 2008; table 10A.3.1). The NDSHS provides comparable data from 2001–2007 about alcohol consumption by Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 14 years and over in non-remote areas (table 10A.3.1). Care should be taken in interpreting these data due to the small size of the Indigenous sample (fewer than 500 respondents) in the NDSHS.

Several governments and Indigenous communities have introduced alcohol reforms. Alcohol Management Plans were developed by the Queensland Government in partnership with discrete Indigenous communities between 2002 and 2006. The plans include alcohol carriage limits (type, strength and amount of alcohol) in communities, canteen takeaway restrictions and limited canteen opening hours. Alcohol restrictions in a community are complemented by strict trading conditions on licensed premises in surrounding areas to limit and monitor alcohol supply. In 2008, Queensland introduced additional reforms to improve the effectiveness of current restrictions, including banning councils from holding a general liquor licence; prohibiting drinking in public in communities and simplifying the process for declaring a private residence dry.

In Fitzroy Crossing in WA, liquor restrictions, in combination with support services, brought about immediate improvements (see box 10.3.2). The Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) introduced a ban on the possession, transportation, sale and consumption of alcohol in prescribed areas encompassing more than 500 Aboriginal communities.² A review of the NTER by the NTER Review Board (2008) reported a range of views on the impact of the alcohol restrictions, but recommended that the alcohol restrictions remain in place in remote communities. The NTER Review Board noted that greater support should be given to people through supply, demand and harm reduction strategies.

Box 10.3.2 provides examples of how alcohol related crime and violence is being addressed in some communities.

² Prescribed areas include land held under the *Aboriginal Land Rights Act (NT) 1976*, all Aboriginal community living areas and all Aboriginal town camps.

Box 10.3.2 'Things that work' — reducing alcohol consumption and harm

Alcohol limits in Fitzroy Crossing (WA) were introduced following lobbying by women from the Marninwarntikura Fitzroy Women's Centre. The WA director of liquor licensing limited the local hotel to selling only low strength beer for consumption off the premises. The alcohol restriction was implemented on 2 October 2007.

A study, following the first 12 months of the restriction, found that the alcohol ban led to a 36 per cent fall in the number of people seeking treatment at the Fitzroy Crossing Emergency Department for alcohol related injuries and a 28 per cent reduction in alcohol related violence (Drug and Alcohol Office 2009).

The Groote Eylandt Liquor Management System (NT) was initiated by leaders from the Aboriginal communities in June 2005. The system controls the takeaway of alcohol from two licensed premises on the island. In 2008, the system won two national drug and crime awards.

An evaluation of the system, conducted in July 2007, found 75 per cent fewer cases of public drunkenness; a decline in protective custodies over a year (from 90 to 11); 52 per cent less property crime; 60 per cent reduction in incidents of disturbance; 67 per cent decline in police callouts for aggravated assault; reduced mining company absenteeism (the Indigenous workforce sick leave declined from 7.8 per cent before the system to 2.4 per cent since); improved community function and wellbeing (Conigrave, Proude and d'Abbs 2007).

Based on the Groote Eylandt model an electronic permit identification system for the sale of takeaway alcohol, was introduced in the East Arnhem (Gove) area in March 2008. The Gove system involves three permit committees and seven licensed premises. Preliminary evidence indicates that there has been a decrease in alcohol related hospital admissions, persons in protective custody and the level of anti social behaviour such as fighting and public drunkenness.

Alcohol Management Plans in Cape York, Queensland, developed by Cape York communities in partnership with the Queensland government in 2002 and 2003, include limits on alcohol carriage within communities, canteen takeaway restrictions, limited canteen opening hours and restrictions on the sale of full strength alcohol beverages. A study of four communities by Margolis, Ypinazar and Muller (2008) found an average 51.9 per cent reduction in retrieval rates for serious injury following the introduction of the Plans over the period January 1995 to November 2005. A recent report found that in 2008 there had been a decline in persons convicted of carrying alcohol in breach of the restrictions (Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships 2009).

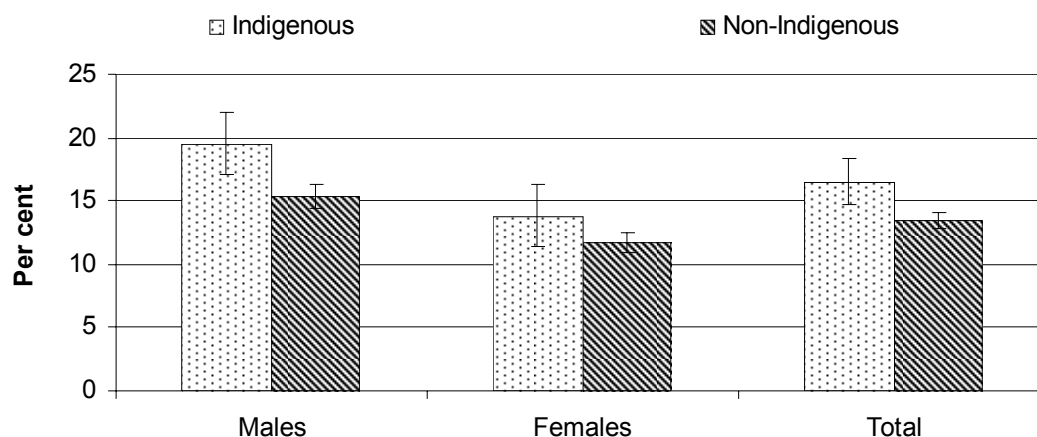
Patterns of alcohol consumption

This section examines patterns of alcohol consumption. In 2009, the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) released new *Australian Alcohol Guidelines to Reduce Health Risks from Drinking Alcohol* (NHMRC 2009). The NHMRC 2009 Guidelines advise both men and women to drink no more than two standard drinks per day to reduce their health risks over a lifetime. The previous *Australian Alcohol Guidelines* (NHMRC 2001), specified four drinks for men and two drinks for women per day, on average. Also in the NHMRC 2001 Guidelines there were two designated drinking levels where drinking above these levels was 'risky' and 'high risk'. These terms are not used in the NHMRC 2009 Guidelines because evidence suggests that risk increases progressively (NHMRC 2009).

The data presented in this section are grouped into relative risk levels as defined by the NHMRC 2001 Guideline levels. The low risk level defines a level of drinking at which there is only minimal risk of harm and, for some people, the likelihood of health benefits. Risky levels are those at which risk of harm is significantly increased beyond any possible benefits. High risk drinking levels are those at which there is substantial risk of serious harm, and above which risk continues to increase rapidly. Short term risk is the risk of harm in the short term associated with given levels of alcohol consumption on any one occasion. Long-term risk is associated with regular daily patterns of alcohol consumption and defined by the average daily intake of alcohol over the seven days of a reference week. Both short-term and long-term alcohol misuse can cause harm including illnesses, injuries and deaths (NHMRC 2001).

The ABS 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and the 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS) collected data on a person's average daily alcohol consumption in the seven days prior to the interview and then grouped them into relative risk levels as defined by the NHMRC 2001 Guidelines (NHMRC 2001) (see table 10A.3.14). Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels and rates of alcohol consumption at long term risky to high risk levels (by jurisdiction and nationally) is a performance measure in the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (COAG 2009).

Figure 10.3.1 Alcohol consumption at long term risky to high risk levels, people aged 18 years or over, 2004-05^{a, b}



^a Totals are not age standardised and are not directly comparable between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. ^b Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 2 for more information).

Source: ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0 (unpublished); ABS *National Health Survey 2004-05: Summary of Results*, Cat. no. 4362.0 (unpublished); table 10A.3.12.

- For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, in 2004-05, men were more likely than women to have consumed alcohol at risky to high risk levels (19.5 per cent compared with 13.8 per cent for Indigenous people and 15.4 per cent compared with 11.7 per cent for non-Indigenous people) (figure 10.3.1).

After adjusting for age differences, in 2004-05:

- Indigenous adults were less likely to have consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview than non-Indigenous adults (53.4 per cent compared with 36.1 per cent); and among those who drank alcohol, the reported rate of risky to high risk drinking for Indigenous people was not statistically different to that for non-Indigenous people (table 10A.3.9).
- Data on alcohol consumption by remoteness, sex and risk levels can be found in tables 10A.3.9 and 10A.3.12.

The 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) will provide information on alcohol consumption. The NATSISS results are expected to be available from late 2009.

Alcohol influenced crime

This section examines alcohol influenced crime. The relationship between excessive alcohol consumption, violence, crime and injury is well documented (Anderson and Wild 2007; AIC 1990; Ireland 1993; Prichard and Payne 2005; Smith 1983; Weatherburn, Snowball and Hunter 2006).

Two recent studies demonstrate the relationship between alcohol, crime and injury for Australian Indigenous people. An analysis of data from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program in 2004 showed that, among police detainees in seven urban police stations or watch houses in NSW, Queensland, WA and SA, there was a more pronounced association between alcohol and offending among Indigenous male offenders than their non-Indigenous counterparts (Putt, Payne and Milner 2005). Smith, O'Hagan and Gole (2006) found that alcohol related assault was a significant cause of the high rate of eye injuries in Indigenous people in far north Queensland. Examples of how alcohol related crime and violence is being addressed in some communities can be found in box 10.3.2.

There are no reliable data on the overall extent of alcohol related crime. This section examines alcohol related homicides, using data from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP). The NHMP data are discussed in appendix 4.

Figure 10.3.2 Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides, total recorded 1999-2000 to 2006-07^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death. ^b Excludes data where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or alcohol involvement is unknown. ^c Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are Indigenous. ^d Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Indigenous, including 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, including homicides involving: an Indigenous offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

Source: AIC NHMP (unpublished); table 10A.3.2.

Among the total recorded homicides over the period from 1999-2000 to 2006-07:

- 70.0 per cent of Indigenous homicides involved both the victim and offender having consumed alcohol at the time of the offence, compared with 22.5 per cent of non-Indigenous homicides (figure 10.3.2)
- where only the offender was under the influence of alcohol in a homicide, the proportion was slightly higher for Indigenous homicides (10.6 per cent) than non-Indigenous homicides (9.4 per cent) (figure 10.3.2).

Figure 10.3.3 Alcohol involvement in Indigenous homicides, 1999-2000 to 2006-07^{a, b}



^a Total alcohol involved homicides are the aggregate of three categories of homicides involving alcohol: both the 'victim and offender drinking', 'victim drinking but not offender', and 'offender drinking but not victim'.

^b Excludes data where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or alcohol involvement is unknown.

Source: AIC NHMP (unpublished); table 10A.3.2.

Over the eight year period from 1999-2000 to 2006-07, the level of alcohol involvement in Indigenous homicides has fluctuated (figure 10.3.3). From 2004-05 to 2006-07 there was an increase in the level of alcohol involvement in Indigenous homicides (70.5 per cent in 2004-05, 75.8 per cent in 2005-06 and 95.6 per cent in 2006-07). The number of Indigenous homicides where both offender and victim were drinking (21) was similar in 2006-07 to numbers in the previous four years. However, the total number of Indigenous homicides (23) was well below average. With between 23 and 34 Indigenous homicides per year over the past four years, small changes in numbers can cause large changes in calculated proportions (table 10A.3.2).

Alcohol related hospitalisations and deaths

This section examines alcohol related harms, including alcohol related hospitalisations and deaths. Both short-term and long-term alcohol misuse can cause harm including illnesses, injuries and deaths. Short-term risk of harm is associated with levels of drinking on any one occasion. Drinking to the point of intoxication can cause injuries or deaths from associated violence, falls, road crashes and drowning. Long-term alcohol misuse can cause a number of chronic illnesses (for

example, various cancers, liver diseases, and chronic gastritis). Some suicides and strokes may also be attributable to either short or long-term alcohol misuse.

According to AIHW (2008), alcohol was the second largest cause of drug-related deaths and hospitalisations in Australia (after tobacco) in 2007. Chikritzhs et al. (2007) estimated alcohol attributable mortality for Indigenous residents in each of the 17 former ATSI zones and found that over a 5 year period (2000 to 2004), suicide (19 per cent) and alcoholic liver cirrhosis (18 per cent) were the two most common causes of alcohol attributable death among Indigenous men. The average age at death from the most common alcohol attributable conditions was 35 years for Indigenous men and 34 years for Indigenous women (Chikritzhs et al. 2007).

Heavy alcohol consumption during pregnancy is a risk factor for fetal alcohol syndrome (O'Leary et al. 2007; NHMRC 2001; World Bank 2000). See section 5.1 for more information on alcohol use in pregnancy, including fetal alcohol syndrome rates.

Data on hospitalisations related to alcohol use reported for this indicator are from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. These data only cover alcohol related illnesses resulting in admission to a hospital. In addition, data are only available for conditions directly attributable to alcohol consumption and do not include most of the conditions listed above, where alcohol may be a contributing factor but where the link is not direct and immediate.

The availability of hospitalisation data for Indigenous people has significantly improved in the 2009 report compared to the 2007 report. AIHW analysis of the quality of Indigenous identification in hospital statistics has shown that the quality of data from NSW and Victoria has improved and data are now available for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Nevertheless, Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data remains incomplete in most jurisdictions. The AIHW (2005b) found that the quality of Indigenous hospitalisation data varied between jurisdictions and hospitals. Tasmania and the ACT are working with the AIHW to improve the quality of their Indigenous hospitalisation data.

Most hospitalisation data used in this section are for six jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT. These data have sufficient levels of Indigenous identification for 2004-05 to 2006-07. Longer time series data for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT from 2001-02 to 2006-07 are included in attachment table 10A.3.3. Hospitalisation data for these four jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

Non-Indigenous data from the AIHW include hospitalisations of people with a 'not stated' Indigenous status as well as those identified as non-Indigenous.

Table 10.3.1 Hospitalisations related to alcohol use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT, 2006-07 (per 1000 population)^{a, b, c, d, e}

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>All persons</i>
<i>Indigenous</i>			
Mental and behavioural disorders (F10)	10.9	5.0	7.8
Acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.8	2.8	3.7
Harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.2	0.3
Dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.9	1.3	2.1
Other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.8	0.7	1.7
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.4	1.1	1.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.2	0.1	0.2
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.5	0.4
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Non-Indigenous^f</i>			
Mental and behavioural disorders (F10)	2.1	1.5	1.8
Acute intoxication (F10.0)	0.6	0.4	0.5
Harmful use (F10.1)	0.1	–	0.1
Dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.1	1.0	1.0
Other (F10.3–F10.9)	0.3	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.4	0.1	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.1	–
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.1	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.3	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	–	–

^a The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition). ^c Principal diagnoses of hospitalisations are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). ^d Data are based on state of usual residence. ^e Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15. ^f Non-Indigenous data include separations where Indigenous status was not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 10A.3.7.

In 2006-07, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- hospitalisation rates for all conditions related to alcohol use were consistently higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people, and the rates for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous males were mostly higher than rates for females (table 10.3.1)
- for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous males and females, 'mental and behavioural disorders' was the most common condition for alcohol related hospitalisations
- hospitalisations for alcohol related mental and behavioural disorders were five times as high for Indigenous males (10.9 per 1000) as for non-Indigenous males (2.1 per 1000); the rate for Indigenous females (5.0 per 1000) was three times the rate for non-Indigenous females (1.5 per 1000)

Over the period 2004-05 to 2006-07, hospitalisation rates for all alcohol related conditions for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people did not change significantly.

Using combined data for Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT a longer time series can be created for 2001-02 to 2006-07. Over the period, hospitalisation rates for all alcohol related conditions for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people did not change significantly (table 10A.3.3).

Table 10.3.2 Alcohol related deaths, death rates, age standardised, 2003–2007^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>Indigenous</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous^e</i>				
	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Males	41.0	43.3	75.9	57.6	105.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.2	10.0
Females	19.2	19.4	36.0	np	53.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.2
Persons	29.7	30.5	54.7	33.9	77.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	7.4

^a Causes of death attributable to alcohol are based on codes of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) ^b Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population. ^c Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS 2004, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (low series). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated. ^d Data on deaths of Indigenous people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. ^e Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. **np** Not published

Source: ABS *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0 (unpublished); table 10A.3.13.

In 2003–2007, for those jurisdictions for which data are available, alcohol related death rates were 5 to 19 times as high for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous (table 10.3.2).

10.4 Drug and other substance use and harm

Box 10.4.1 Key messages

- Illicit substance use in the previous 12 months was reported by 28.0 per cent of Indigenous adults living in non-remote areas in 2004-05 (table 10A.4.3).
- For all homicides recorded from 1999-2000 to 2006-07, a lower proportion of Indigenous homicides than non-Indigenous homicides occurred under the influence of drugs (24.1 per cent compared to 33.9 per cent) (table 10A.4.2).
- Indigenous people (2.1 per 1000) were three times as likely as non-Indigenous people (0.7 per 1000) to be hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders caused by drug use (table 10A.4.6).

Drug and other substance misuse is a contributing factor to illness and disease, accidents and injury, violence and crime, family and social disruption, and workplace problems. Reducing drug related harm will improve health, social and economic outcomes at both individual and community levels.

This section reports available information on:

- patterns of illicit drug use
- drug related crime
- drug related hospitalisations and deaths.

Illicit substance use can be divided into two categories: use of substances which are illegal to possess (such as heroin) and misuse of substances which are legally available (such as petrol inhalation, misuse of prescription drugs or misuse in combination with alcohol).

In recent years, illicit drug consumption has played a significant role in Indigenous people's involvement in the criminal justice system. According to the Office of the Status of Women, there is a correlation between domestic violence and drug and alcohol use in Indigenous communities, with 70 to 90 per cent of assaults being committed while under the influence of alcohol and other drugs (DHA 2003).

The use of other substances such as inhalants (for example, petrol, glue, paint and butane gas) can lead to serious health consequences, including long term brain

damage, disability or even death. It can also cause social alienation of sniffers, violence and crime (Access Economics 2006; Community Affairs References Committee 2006).

Recently published data from the AIHW 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) suggest that a higher proportion of Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people reported using illicit drugs (including marijuana/cannabis) in the 12 months prior to the survey (24.2 per cent compared with 13.0 per cent) (AIHW 2008; table 10A.4.1). The NDSHS provides comparable data from 1998–2007 about illicit drug use by Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 14 years and over in non-remote areas (table 10A.4.1). Care should be taken in interpreting these data due to the small size of the Indigenous sample (fewer than 500 respondents) in the NDSHS.

Patterns of illicit drug use

It is difficult to obtain accurate prevalence data on the use of illicit drugs. Their illegality and their low prevalence makes them difficult to address with population surveys. Data from use of health systems or interaction with the criminal justice system tend to identify mainly heavy users and those who succumb to the drug's effects; while the evidence suggests that the majority of illicit drug users use drugs infrequently without becoming addicted (Makkai and McAllister 1998).

The ABS 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) collected data on illicit drug use by Indigenous people aged 18 years and over in non-remote areas. No data on drug use by non-Indigenous people are available for direct comparison with these data. In 2004-05:

- 28.0 per cent of Indigenous adults living in non-remote areas reported illicit substance use in the previous 12 months (table 10A.4.3)
- marijuana (22.5 per cent), amphetamines (7.3 per cent) and analgesics/sedatives (for non-medical purposes) (6.0 per cent) were the most commonly used substances (table 10A.4.3). Data on drug use by gender is reported in table 10A.4.3.

The 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) will provide information on illicit drug use. The NATSISS results are expected to be available from late 2009.

Inhalants

Petrol sniffing is a form of substance abuse that affects some Indigenous youth in remote areas, particularly in the Western corridor of Central Australia. Studies have found that petrol sniffing has been occurring in some remote and urban communities alongside other forms of substance use, notably cannabis, kava and alcohol, and that past inhalant use is a predictor of other substance use (AIHW 2002; Clough et al. 2002; Clough and Jones 2004). It is difficult to estimate the prevalence of petrol sniffing in Australia as there are no reliable national data on the number of people involved and the extent of resulting damage to individuals and communities.

Petrol sniffing amongst Indigenous people was first reported in northern Australia in 1950 (Brady 1992). More recently, between September 2005 and February 2007, in 74 remote communities (covering parts of the NT, SA, WA and Queensland) there were an estimated 1281 sniffers among the Indigenous population of 30 209 (D'Abbs and Shaw 2008a).

Consultations conducted by the NT Select Committee on Substance Abuse in the Community (2007) found that of the three main substances of abuse (alcohol, cannabis and petrol sniffing), petrol sniffing attracted the highest level of concern from community members in remote communities. Community members raised concerns about the vulnerability of young people to the practice, the severity of physical effects and the pervasive social disorder that comes when it is allowed to continue (NT Select Committee on Substance Abuse 2007).

Alternative fuels (such as Opal fuel) and community based interventions have been successful in reducing petrol sniffing in some communities (Burns et al. 1995; Campbell and Stojanovski 2001). In 2007, the NT Select Committee on Substance Abuse in the Community (2007) found that a black market for conventional fuel, specifically for petrol sniffing, had emerged in some communities. The Committee's view was that the introduction of Opal alone was not the answer to petrol sniffing; but it creates an opportunity to rehabilitate petrol sniffers before they find other drug substitutes (NT Select Committee on Substance Abuse 2007). Box 10.4.2 provides examples of how petrol sniffing is being addressed in some communities.

Box 10.4.2 ‘Things that work’ — reducing petrol sniffing

Between 2005 and 2006 baseline data on the prevalence of petrol sniffing was collected in 74 communities that were currently using, or shortly to begin using **Opal fuel**. In 2008, an evaluation study on the impact of Opal fuel was conducted and 20 of the initial 74 communities were revisited. The study found that the incidence of petrol sniffing had declined in 17 of the communities. Petrol sniffing had fallen by 70 per cent and in nine communities there was no sniffing (D’Abbs and Shaw 2008b).

Other drugs

The Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) introduced a ban on the possession, transportation, sale and consumption of alcohol in prescribed areas. A review of the NTER by the NTER Review Board (2008)³ noted that one of the major themes from the community consultations was that, although people thought that the NTER had reduced alcohol abuse, many people reported that cannabis use had increased. The NTER review did not provide data on alcohol or cannabis use in the NTER communities. A recent publication by Senior and Chenhall (2008) highlighted the emergence of cannabis as an apparent replacement for alcohol in one remote Northern Australian community. Heavy cannabis use has been associated with moderate to severe symptoms of depression (Lee et al. 2008).

Excessive consumption of kava is a concern in some Indigenous communities, as it can lead to health problems such as liver damage and malnutrition. Kava can also have a negative impact on families and communities. Some Indigenous communities have expressed concern that kava consumption is linked to neglecting family and community duties, and spending household income on kava instead of on necessities like food (DHA 2003; DHA 2004; Clough and Jones 2004).

Prescription drugs used in combination with other substances such as alcohol can compound the social, physiological and psychological problems faced by people with a mental illness. Through a consultation process with rural Indigenous communities, the Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council of SA found that some Indigenous communities were concerned about the misuse of prescription drugs. These communities stated that prescription drugs such as Serapax, codeine and Panadeine Forte were easily accessible by Indigenous people, and that some doctors freely prescribed these drugs (DHA 2003).

³ The NTER Review Board conducted an independent and transparent review of the first 12 months of the NTER.

Drug related crime

Broadly speaking, there are three types of drug related crime: violence associated with illegal drug markets; crimes committed by individuals under the influence of drugs; and crime committed by drug users to pay for their drug purchases.

Although the link between drug use and crime is complex, many studies have found that there is clear evidence that drug use and crime tend to be associated — that is, co-existing in the same populations (Prichard and Payne 2005; Makkai and Payne 2003; Johnson 2004; Stevens, Trace and Bewley-Taylor 2005). Many persistent offenders frequently used illicit drugs, and drug dependence may amplify offending. Both crime and problematic drug use are linked to other factors, including socio-economic deprivation.

Wilczynski and Pigott (2004) found that illicit drugs were associated with both violent and property crime, but strongest for property crime. An analysis of data from the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) program found that, among police detainees, between 1995 and 2005:

- 17 per cent of offences committed by Indigenous detainees were drug related
- 72 per cent of Indigenous detainees tested positive for cannabis (compared with 54 per cent of non-Indigenous detainees)
- 24 per cent of Indigenous detainees tested positive to benzodiazepines (22 per cent of non-Indigenous detainees)
- 29 per cent of Indigenous detainees tested positive to methylamphetamines (26 per cent of non-Indigenous detainees)
- overall, 79 per cent of Indigenous detainees tested positive to any drug at the time of being detained by police, compared with 67 per cent of non-Indigenous detainees (AIC 2008).

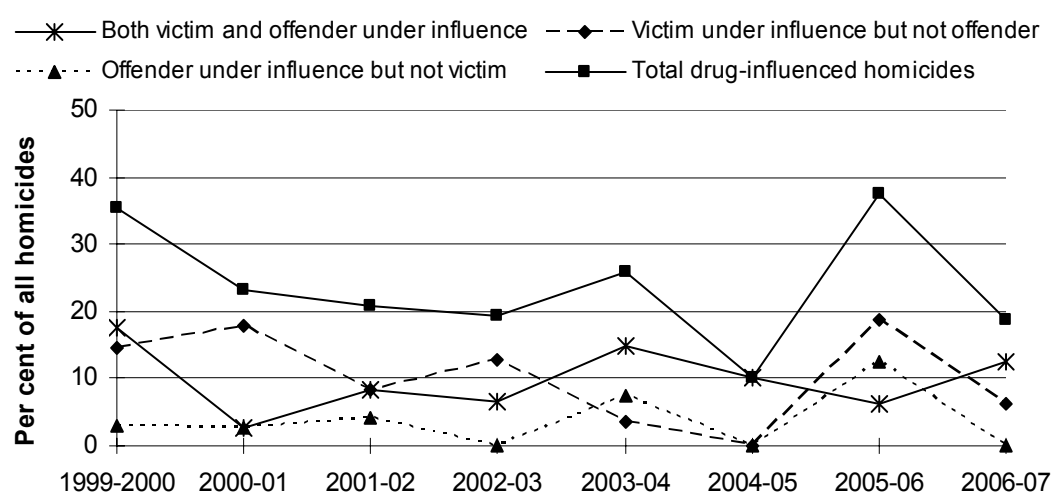
The use of inhalants has been linked with an increased likelihood of committing burglary, assault or wilful damage offences (Brady 1992). Unpublished data from DUMA indicated that Indigenous people detained by police in key city locations in 2004 and 2005, were more likely than non-Indigenous detainees to self-report use of inhalants (7 per cent for Indigenous detainees compared with 2 per cent for non-Indigenous detainees) (AIC 2008).

Prichard and Payne (2005) found that there was a connection between drug and alcohol use and criminal offending among 371 juveniles aged 10 to 17 years who were in detention centres in all Australian jurisdictions in 2003-04. They found that Indigenous and non-Indigenous youths used similar substances at similar frequencies, although non-Indigenous detainees were significantly more likely to

have used amphetamines and ecstasy. Indigenous youths were more likely to attribute their criminal offending to substance use (35 per cent) than non-Indigenous youths (29 per cent) (Prichard and Payne 2005).

Data from the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) National Homicide Monitoring Program (NHMP) on drug influenced crimes are included in this section. It should be noted that these data may not reflect the full extent of crimes under the influence of drugs as they do not include other forms of crime involving drugs, such as robberies, burglaries and assaults. Care should be taken in interpreting these data due to the small number of Indigenous homicides where drugs were involved at the time of the offence (between 3 and 12 per year over the past five years). Other limitations of the NHMP data are discussed in appendix 4.

Figure 10.4.1 Drug influenced Indigenous homicides, 1999-2000 to 2006-07^a



^a Totals are the aggregate of three categories of homicides under influence of drugs: both the 'victim and offender under the influence', 'victim under the influence but not offender', and 'offender under the influence but not victim'.

Source: AIC NHMP (unpublished); table 10A.4.2.

- Over the eight year period from 1999-2000 to 2006-07, the level of drug influenced Indigenous homicides has fluctuated. It is not possible to identify any clear trends (figure 10.4.1).
- Over the past five years there have been between 16 and 48 Indigenous homicides per year, and the number of drug influenced Indigenous homicides has fluctuated in even smaller numbers (between 3 and 12), small changes in numbers can cause large changes in proportions calculated (table 10A.4.2).
- Among all homicides recorded in the AIC NHMP database between 1999-2000 to 2006-07, a lower proportion of Indigenous homicides than non-Indigenous

homicides were associated with the use of drugs at the time of the offence (24.1 per cent compared to 33.9 per cent) (table 10A.4.2).

Drug related hospitalisations and deaths

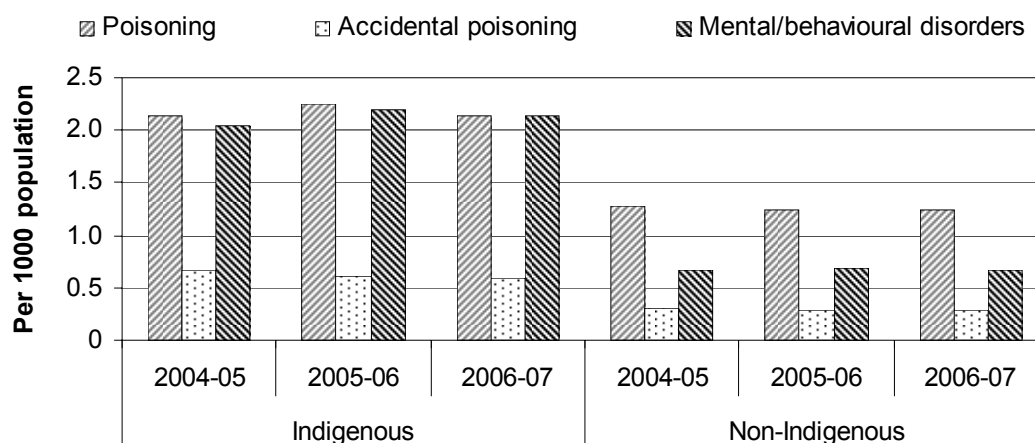
Data on hospitalisations related to drug use reported for this indicator are from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. These data only cover drug related illnesses resulting in admission to a hospital. Further, data are only available for conditions directly attributable to drug use and do not include conditions where drug use may be a contributing factor but where the link is not direct and immediate.

The availability of hospitalisation data for Indigenous people has significantly increased in the 2009 report compared to the 2007 report. AIHW analysis of the quality of Indigenous identification in hospital statistics has shown that the quality of data from NSW and Victoria has improved and data are now available for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Nevertheless, Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data remains incomplete in most jurisdictions. The AIHW (2005) found that the quality of Indigenous hospitalisation data varied between jurisdictions and hospitals. Tasmania and the ACT are working with the AIHW to improve the quality of their Indigenous hospitalisation data.

Most hospitalisation data used in this section are for six jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT. These data have sufficient levels of Indigenous identification for 2006-07, 2005-06 and 2004-05. Longer time series data for Queensland, WA, SA and the NT from 2001-02 to 2006-07 are included in attachment tables 10A.4.4 and 10A.4.5. Hospitalisation data for these four jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the hospitalisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

Non-Indigenous data from the AIHW include hospitalisations of people with a 'not stated' Indigenous status as well as those identified as non-Indigenous.

Figure 10.4.2 Age standardised hospitalisations related to drug use in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT (per 1000 population)^{a, b, c, d}



^a The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b Principal diagnoses of hospitalisations are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). ^c Data are based on state of usual residence. ^d Non-Indigenous data include separations where Indigenous status was not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 10A.4.6.

Figure 10.4.2 shows that from 2004-05 to 2006-07 in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- the most common drug-related conditions resulting in hospitalisations of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people were poisoning, mental and behavioural disorders, and accidental poisoning
- the rates of hospitalisations for the three most common drug related conditions were all higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people.

In 2006-07:

- Indigenous people (2.1 per 1000) were three times as likely as non-Indigenous people (0.7 per 1000) to be hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders caused by drug use (table 10A.4.6).

More data on hospitalisations due to drug use, by jurisdiction and sex, for the period 2004-05 to 2006-07 is reported in table 10A.4.7.

Illicit drugs are a direct cause of death as well as being risk factors for conditions such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, low birthweight, inflammatory heart disease, poisoning, and suicide and self-inflicted injuries.

Table 10.4.1 Drug related deaths, death rates, age standardised, 2003–2007^{a, b, c, d}

	Indigenous					Non-Indigenous ^e				
	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT
Males	14.7	np	np	21.5	np	6.7	4.9	5.4	7.0	5.8
Females	7.8	3.8	np	np	np	3.9	2.8	0.3	4.9	3.6
Persons	11.1	3.3	5.4	13.9	4.5	5.3	3.8	4.3	5.9	4.7

^a Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality are based on codes of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision (ICD-10) ^b Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population. ^c Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS 2004, *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (low series). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated. ^d Data on deaths of Indigenous people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. ^e Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. **np** Not published

Source: ABS *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0 (unpublished); table 10A.4.8.

In 2003–2007, for those jurisdictions for which data are available, drug related death rates were higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous in NSW, SA and WA and similar in Queensland and the NT.

10.5 Juvenile diversions as a proportion of all juvenile offenders

Box 10.5.1 Key message

- A smaller proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous juveniles were diverted from court by formal cautioning or referrals in each State and Territory for which data were available.

Juvenile diversion programs aim to divert offenders away from, or minimise their probability of, proceeding further into the criminal justice system. Australian diversion programs vary from informal arrangements between local communities, police, alcohol and drug workers, and the courts, through to legislated programs (Joudo 2008). Diversion programs have been implemented in various forms in

every State and Territory. These programs can be either police based or court based (Payne, Kwiatkowski and Wundersitz 2008). The most common diversionary mechanisms used by State and Territory juvenile justice systems include:

- cautions or warnings
- infringement notices
- referrals to youth, community or family conferences
- referrals to juvenile justice teams.

In some states and territories, the decision to divert an alleged offender will be left to the discretion of individual police officers. Alternatively, as in NSW, an Act of Parliament governs the process to be followed. In such cases, when the police apprehend a young person, they must consider whether the individual is entitled to be diverted under the appropriate Act.

Research has shown high levels of substance misuse among Indigenous offenders, and in recent years this has led to a number of diversionary programs addressing alcohol and drug use (Joudo 2008). A diversionary program available to juveniles in Queensland, for example, aims to address the underlying drug problems of offenders who have committed minor offences. The diversion is available in the court setting prior to sentencing, for suitable offenders who admit guilt, and involves a drug rehabilitation program. Court sentencing then takes into account the successful completion of the program (CCYPCG 2008).

Diversionary mechanisms may not reduce the interaction between Indigenous juveniles and the criminal justice system, but in combination with sports and leisure programs have been shown to contribute to reducing antisocial behaviour and offending (Morris, Sallybanks and Willis 2003). Research has also shown that programs that increase young peoples' involvement in sport, arts, or community group activities may reduce the likelihood of Indigenous juveniles having repeated contact with police (Cameron and MacDougall 2000; Mason and Wilson 1988; Morris, Sallybanks and Willis 2003; Randell 2002). This, in turn, may lead to an improvement in imprisonment and juvenile detention rates (section 4.12) and reduction in repeat offending rates (section 10.6) and less directly lead to improvements in year 10 and 12 retention (section 6.5), labour market participation (section 8.1), and suicide and self-harm (section 7.8).

A successful initiative for diverting Indigenous youth from the criminal justice system in the NT is described in box 10.5.2

Box 10.5.2 ‘Things that work’ — pre-court diversion in the NT

In 2000, a pre-court diversion program for juvenile offenders was introduced in the NT. This program is administered by police and uses warnings and conferences to divert selected individuals from the traditional court process. The program gives the police the power to divert offenders through a verbal or written warning, or by requiring the juvenile to attend a family or victim-offender conference.

An analysis of NT police records over a five year period showed a significant difference between juveniles diverted and those who attended court. Diverted juveniles reoffended less often than those who attended court, and those who went to court reoffended more quickly. The study acknowledges that although the program indicates positive results, further analysis is required to determine the effects of prior offending history (Cunningham 2007).

There are no national data on the extent of Indigenous juvenile diversions. The data in this section are from NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, and the focus is on diversions at the police level. The data are not comparable, but have been provided to give some indication of the level of Indigenous juvenile diversions. Diversions can also be exercised at the court level. In this section, only WA provides some data on referrals to juvenile justice teams by the court. Diversionary mechanisms exercised by courts may be explored further in future reports.

For the 2007 report, data on juvenile diversions by Indigenous status were available for six jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. The 2009 report contains updated data for five of these jurisdictions, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA and SA. There are some updated data for WA on juvenile cautions by type of offence, but updated data on contacts with the juvenile justice system by type of contact were not available. More recent data for the NT were not available.

Data from Tasmania and the ACT have not been published in this section. In some instances, this is because there is no Indigenous identifier currently in place or data are not of sufficient size or quality to publish. It is anticipated that in future years a more extensive and comparable set of data will be available from jurisdictions.

The mechanism for juvenile diversions in NSW is youth justice conferencing, administered by the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice. The NSW data are from police records and represent 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) and been referred to a youth justice conference.

In Victoria, data on apprehensions describe offences charged by police as either an ‘arrest’ or ‘summons’, and a diversion as a ‘caution’. Queensland Police data

present diversionary methods of processing as ‘caution’ and ‘community conference’, in contrast to an ‘arrest’, ‘notice to appear’, ‘summons’ or ‘warrant’. In WA, a juvenile diversion includes both ‘cautioning’ and ‘referrals to juvenile justice teams’ by the police. A ‘formal caution’ and ‘transfer to family conference’ issued by police in SA are classified as juvenile diversions. For the NT, the data refer to apprehension cases rather than individual persons; therefore, several cases can relate to one person.

Indigenous status in Victoria, WA and SA is completed on the basis of the attending officer’s subjective assessment of the person’s appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only. In NSW, Queensland and the NT, police officers ask juveniles whether they are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Data in the following section have not been adjusted to control for factors that might affect the likelihood of a juvenile being diverted from court by police. These factors include the nature of the offence and the offending history of the young person.

New South Wales

Table 10.5.1 NSW, number and proportion of juveniles diverted, 2007 ^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total^e</i>
Proceeded against other than to court				
Youth Justice conference	no.	523	1 551	2 217
Caution – Young Offenders Act	no.	1 571	9 388	11 487
Warning	no.	1 640	16 118	18 940
Infringement notice		428	7 083	8 055
Total	no.	4 162	34 140	40 699
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 131	10 417	16 058
Proportion of juveniles diverted	%	44.8	76.6	71.7

^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). Not all crimes have an associated POI. The table only shows POIs whom the police have taken action against. ‘Proceeded against to court’ includes the issue of court attendance notices, charges and summonses. ‘Youth Justice Conference’ shows police conference referrals but excludes court referrals. ^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 Excluded from this table were 1554 juvenile POIs whose status was recorded by police as ‘legal process not further classified’. ^d Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile. ^e ‘Total’ includes those juveniles whose status is unknown.

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (unpublished); table 10A.5.4.

Table 10.5.1 shows the various legal processes NSW Police can employ against alleged young offenders. The proportion of juveniles diverted includes those

referred to a ‘youth conference’ and those given a ‘caution’, ‘warning’ or ‘infringement notice’; none of which require the juvenile to attend court.

- Indigenous juveniles were diverted at a lesser rate than non-Indigenous juveniles in 2007 (44.8 per cent compared to 76.6 per cent) (table 10.5.1).
- The proportion of Indigenous juveniles diverted by police were similar from 2004 to 2007 (43.8 per cent in 2004 compared with 44.8 per cent in 2007) (tables 10A.5.3 and 10A.5.4). In 2004, 77.9 per cent of non-Indigenous juveniles were diverted (table 10A.5.3), similar to the 76.6 per cent diverted in 2007 (table 10A.5.4).

Tables 10A.5.1 and 10A.5.2 present data by offence type for 2006 and 2007 respectively.

Victoria

Table 10.5.2 Victoria, Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders and cautions^a

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
<i>2007-08</i>			
Total juvenile alleged offenders	no.	1 738	29 173
Juvenile cautions	no.	261	8 502
Proportion of juveniles cautioned	%	15.0	29.1
<i>2006-07</i>			
Total juvenile alleged offenders	no.	1 504	26 612
Juvenile cautions	no.	206	8 285
Proportion of juveniles cautioned	%	13.7	31.1
<i>2005-06</i>			
Total juvenile alleged offenders	no.	1 607	24 230
Juvenile cautions	no.	157	6 398
Proportion of juveniles cautioned	%	9.8	26.4
<i>2004-05</i>			
Total juvenile alleged offenders	no.	1 551	23 548
Juvenile cautions	no.	181	5 501
Proportion of juveniles cautioned	%	11.7	23.4

^a Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished); tables 10A.5.5–8.

- In 2007-08, the proportion of Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders in Victoria who received a caution was around half the proportion of non-Indigenous

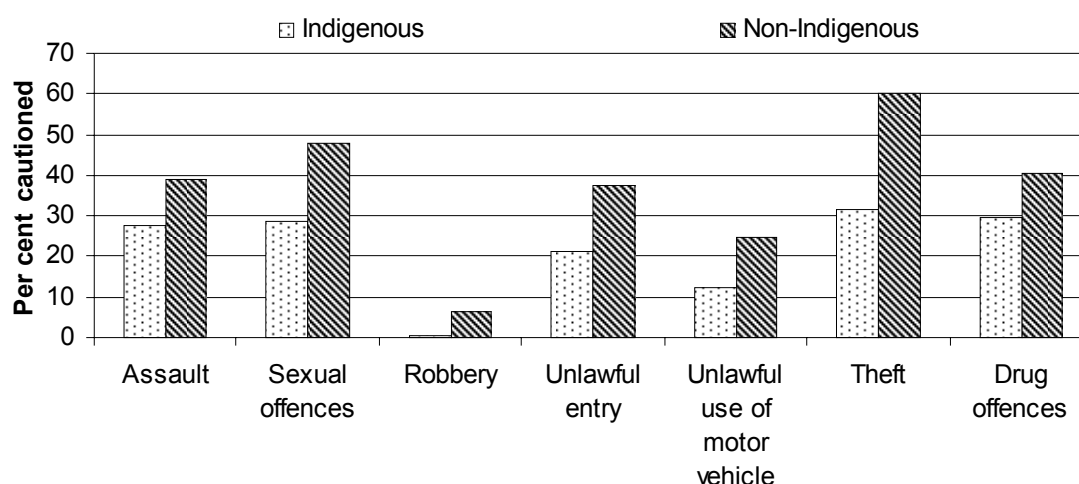
juvenile alleged offenders cautioned (15.0 per cent compared to 29.1 per cent) (table 10.5.2).

- The proportion of Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders cautioned by police in Victoria increased from 2004-05 to 2007-08 (11.7 per cent in 2004-05 compared to 15.0 per cent in 2007-08). The proportion of non-Indigenous juveniles cautioned by police also increased over this period.
- In 2006-07 and 2007-08, the proportion of Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders in Victoria who received a caution was highest in outer regional areas, 19.0 per cent in 2007-08 compared with 14.6 per cent in major cities and 11.0 per cent in inner regional areas (tables 10A.5.11 and 10A.5.12).

Tables 10A.5.9 and 10A.5.10 present data on method of processing juvenile alleged offenders by offence type for 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively.

Queensland

Figure 10.5.1 Queensland, proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile alleged offences receiving a caution, by type of offence, 2007-08^{a, b, c, d}



^a Proportions are calculated using data in table 10A.5.13. The number of cautions is divided by the sum of the number of arrests, cautions, referrals to community conference, notices to appear, summons, warrants and other methods of processing juvenile alleged offenders used by Queensland Police, multiplied by 100.

^b Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the juvenile. ^c Only those offenders whose age and sex were identified are included. ^d 'Theft' excludes unlawful entry.

Source: Queensland Police Services (2008); table 10A.5.13.

Figure 10.5.1 presents police data on the number of offences, rather than the number of distinct young people. Therefore, these data should be interpreted with caution.

- In Queensland a greater proportion of non-Indigenous juveniles received cautions for assault, sexual offences, robbery, unlawful entry, unlawful use of a motor vehicle, theft, and drug offences than Indigenous juveniles in 2007-08 (figure 10.5.1).

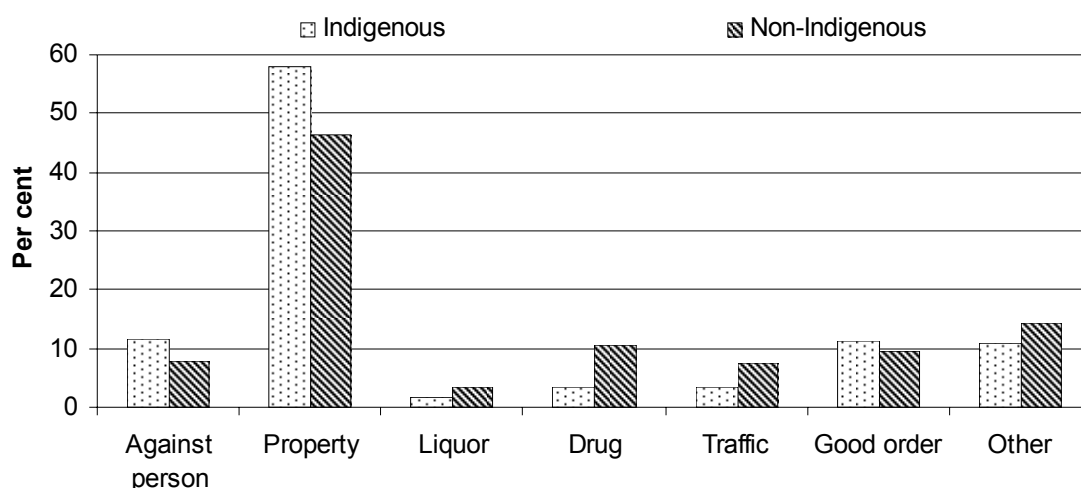
Tables 10A.5.13 and 10A.5.14 present a detailed breakdown of the number of arrests, cautions, referrals to community conferences, notices to appear, summonses and warrants issued by Queensland Police by offence type in 2007-08 and 2006-07.

Western Australia

Recent data on contacts with the juvenile justice system by type of contact for WA were not available for this report. Data reported below were also presented in the 2007 report. These data show that, between 1995 and 2002, about half (54.5 per cent) of the Indigenous juveniles formally dealt with by the WA Police were diverted, while 72.3 per cent of non-Indigenous juveniles were diverted (table 10A.5.15). To support these data, tables 10A.5.16 and 10A.5.17 present the number and proportion of juvenile diversions by sex and offence type.

Updated data on Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile cautions, by type of offence are presented in figure 10.5.2.

Figure 10.5.2 WA Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile cautions, by type of offence, 2006 ^a



^a Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offenders' appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

Source: University of Western Australia 2006, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*, Crime Research Centre, Perth; table 10A.5.19.

- In 2006, Indigenous juveniles received a greater proportion of cautions for three of the seven types of offences presented in figure 10.5.2 ('against person', 'property', and 'good order').
- The greatest disparity between the proportion of cautions by offence type issued to Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles was for property related offences (58.0 per cent for Indigenous and 46.3 per cent for non-Indigenous).

An annual breakdown of the number and proportion of juvenile cautions issued in WA from 1994 to 2006 is presented in table 10A.5.20. For Indigenous juveniles, there was an increase in the proportion of cautions issued from 1994 to 2006. For non-Indigenous juveniles, there was a decline in the proportion of cautions issued between 1994 and 2006.

Table 10A.5.21 shows the number and proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles cautioned in WA in 2006 by sex and single-year age groups (from 10 to 17 years).

South Australia

Table 10.5.3 SA, Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile apprehensions and diversions^{a, b}

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
<i>1 January to 31 December 2006</i>			
Juvenile apprehensions ^c	no.	1235	4681
Formal caution	no.	225	1341
Transfer to family conference	no.	204	846
Proportion diverted	%	34.7	46.7
<i>1 January to 31 December 2005</i>			
Juvenile apprehensions ^c	no.	1 248	4 439
Formal caution	no.	258	1 257
Transfer to family conference	no.	186	751
Proportion diverted	%	35.6	45.2
<i>1 January to 31 December 2004</i>			
Juvenile apprehensions ^c	no.	1 054	4 018
Formal caution	no.	200	247
Transfer to family conference	no.	181	837
Proportion diverted	%	36.1	51.9

^a Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending officer. ^b Juvenile diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference. ^c Numbers of juvenile apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing.

Source: Office of Crime, Statistics and Research (unpublished); table 10A.5.22.

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- Table 10.5.3 shows that a smaller proportion of Indigenous juveniles were diverted via formal caution and transfer to family conference in 2005 and 2006 than non-Indigenous juveniles.
 - From 2004 to 2006, the proportion of Indigenous juveniles in SA diverted from court decreased slightly from 36.1 per cent to 34.7 per cent of Indigenous juvenile apprehensions (table 10.5.3).
 - In 2006, for each offence category listed in table 10A.5.24, the proportion of Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders diverted from court (via formal cautions or transfers to a family conference) was lower than the proportion of non-Indigenous juvenile alleged offenders (with the exception of 'armed robbery and extortion' and 'driving offences' (table 10A.5.24).

Northern Territory

Recent data on juvenile diversions by Indigenous status were not available for the NT, and data included in this report were also presented in the 2007 report.

In 2005, the proportion of juvenile cases diverted was lower for Indigenous than non-Indigenous juveniles (31.2 per cent compared with 58.2 per cent). For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous juvenile cases, a greater proportion of females than males were diverted. Of the total apprehensions for the period (1284), 39.2 per cent participated in diversion (table 10A.5.26).

From 2002 to 2005, there was a decrease in the proportion of Indigenous juveniles diverted. The proportions of non-Indigenous juvenile diversions fluctuated between 2002 and 2005, but were consistently greater than the proportion of Indigenous diversions during this period (table 10A.5.26).

10.6 Repeat offending

Box 10.6.1 Key messages

- A greater proportion of Indigenous prisoners (73.0 per cent) than non-Indigenous prisoners (49.6 per cent) had prior adult imprisonment in 2008 (figure 10.6.1). There was no significant change at the national level in the proportion of Indigenous prisoners with prior adult imprisonment from 2000 to 2008 (table 10A.6.3).
- Studies on juvenile offenders carried out in NSW, Queensland, WA and SA show that Indigenous juveniles experienced a higher number of court reappearances and higher rates of repeat offending than non-Indigenous juveniles (tables 10A.6.6, 10A.6.7, 10A.6.9 and 10A.6.10).

Repeat offending, sometimes called recidivism is a significant issue. Research has shown that once Indigenous offenders come into contact with the criminal justice system, they are more likely than non-Indigenous offenders to have further contact with it. Furthermore, Indigenous offenders are more likely to begin offending regularly at younger ages (Joudo 2008).

Indigenous children are more likely to have a parent imprisoned at some point in their lives than non-Indigenous children. Incarceration of one generation affects later generations through the breakdown of family structures, and has ramifications for the rehabilitation and employment prospects of individuals, and the socio-economic capacity of families to function (Standing Committee on Law and Justice 1999). Children of prisoners are more likely than children in the general community to commit offences that result in their own imprisonment (Standing Committee on Law and Justice 1999, 2000; Woodward 2003).

Several factors contribute to recidivism and, in many cases, these are the same as those that resulted in the initial incarceration (Standing Committee on Social Issues 2008; Willis and Moore 2008).

Given the extent of Indigenous imprisonment, it is important that people who have contact with the criminal justice system have the opportunity to integrate back into the community and lead positive and productive lives, which may also break the intergenerational offending cycle. Many social barriers faced by Indigenous offenders can be overcome to some extent through intervention programs aimed at addressing those barriers (Willis and Moore 2008). The Standing Committee on Social Issues (2008) found that a major factor leading to recidivism was the lack of suitable support to ex-offenders integrating back to society. Borzycki and Baldry (2003) found that there were only a small number of programs in Australia to help

Indigenous and non-Indigenous people make the transition from prison to society and to break the cycle of reoffending.

Services that aim to support Indigenous offenders with the experience of imprisonment can also help lower the rate of reoffending. These services can enhance rehabilitative outcomes and the reintegration process by helping Indigenous offenders remain in contact and involved with the community. These services can include: visits by elders, contact with community liaison officers, official Indigenous visitors and access to chaplains (including specified Indigenous chaplains) (Willis and Moore 2008).

Box 10.6.2 describes successful initiatives in SA and Tasmania aimed at reducing recidivism among Indigenous people.

Box 10.6.2 ‘Things that work’ — repeat offending

Operation Flinders, is a SA project aimed at reducing recidivism of young offenders. The program does not specifically target Indigenous participants, but in 2006-07, 13 per cent of all participants were Aboriginal.

Operation Flinders targets individuals aged 14–18 years who have a history of offending or are at risk of reoffending. The project is an eight day trek in the Flinders Ranges and aims to help youth develop self esteem, leadership, personal responsibility and motivation. The program is clinically based and has a strong focus on understanding, ongoing support and assistance to connect those who need further services.

An independent evaluation reported a significant improvement in attitudes and that post completion participants were less likely to commit crime. The project was a winner in the 2008 Australian Crime and Violence Prevention Awards (AIC 2008).

The **Aboriginal Outdoor Recreation Program** in Tasmania delivers cultural and outdoor recreation programs to provide personal growth opportunities for Aboriginal people. During 2008, the program conducted a *Men’s Cultural Connection Camp* in collaboration with Colony 47’s Justice Mentoring Program to assist with Aboriginal men to reintegrate into the community after release from prison. The involved participants take part in traditional cultural activities designed to re-connect them to their Aboriginal culture. Similar camps were run in 2006, and anecdotal evidence suggests that none of the past participants reoffended or returned to prison (Tasmanian Government, unpublished).

This section includes data on both adult and juvenile repeat offending. For the adult population, data on prior imprisonment under sentence are from the *ABS Prisoners in Australia* publication (ABS 2008) and are provided for each State and Territory. Data on juvenile repeat offending are limited to four jurisdictions: NSW,

Queensland, WA and SA, and are based on four cohort studies published by the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research in NSW, Griffith University School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, the University of Western Australia Crime Research Centre, and the Office of Crime Statistics and Research in SA. Data presented for NSW have been updated since the 2007 report. Data for Queensland, WA and SA presented are as shown in the 2007 report. Sections 4.12 and 10.5 of the report present data on juvenile detention and juvenile diversions, and cover a greater number of jurisdictions than the data available on juvenile repeat offending.

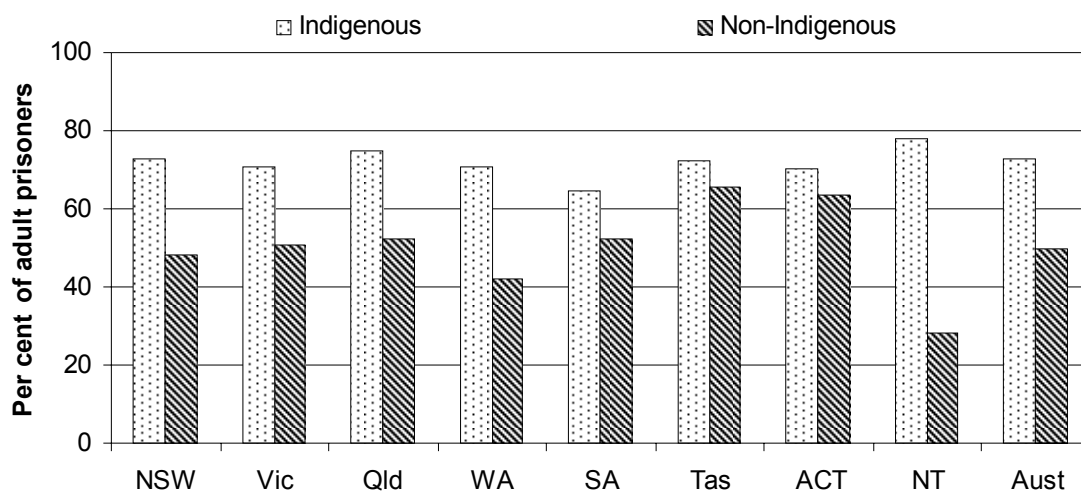
Data on the prior imprisonment of adults from the *ABS Prisoners in Australia* series need to be interpreted with caution, and are subject to caveats:

- some states and territories include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment
- a prior sentence of periodic detention is included as prior imprisonment
- prisoners who have had previous adult imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment
- the data do not include arrests that do not proceed to court (for example, as a result of diversion or restitution)
- the data do not include convictions for re-offending that lead to outcomes that are not administered by prisons (for example, community service orders or fines)
- the data only deal with prior imprisonment in an adult prison (juvenile detention is not included).

As a consequence, the true level of repeat offending is under represented. Furthermore, not all offences come to the attention of police, or are recorded by police, or are dealt with within the criminal justice system.

Adult repeat offending

Figure 10.6.1 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, 30 June 2008^a



^a People known to have had prior imprisonment under sentence in a gazetted adult prison. A prior sentence of periodic detention is included as prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. Prisoners who have had previous adult imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment.

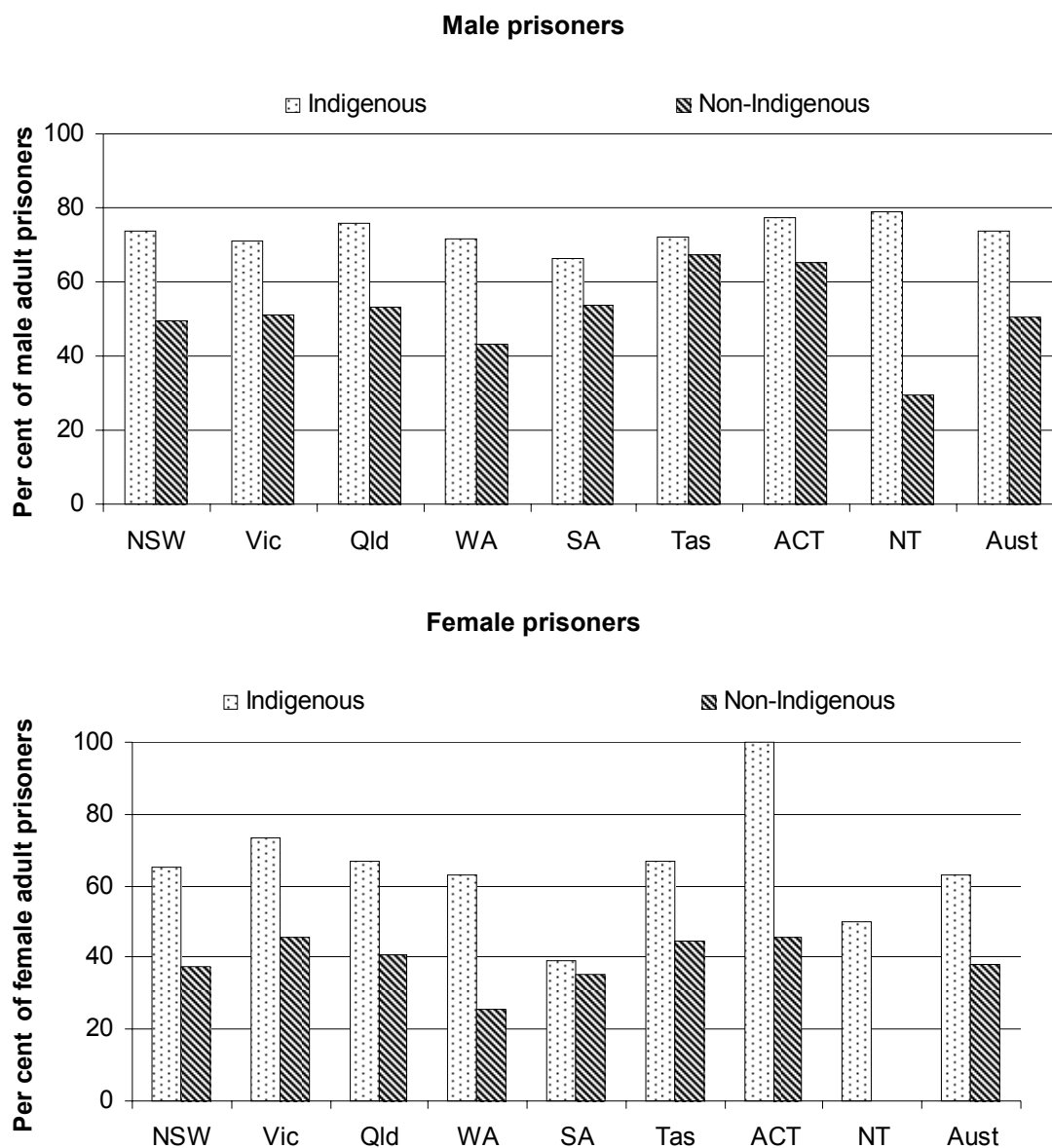
Source: ABS (2008); table 10A.6.1.

Nationally, at 30 June 2008:

- the proportion of prisoners who had prior adult imprisonment was 73.0 per cent for Indigenous prisoners and 49.6 per cent for non-Indigenous prisoners (figure 10.6.1).
- the proportion of prisoners who had prior adult imprisonment under sentence was higher for Indigenous prisoners than non-Indigenous prisoners in all states and territories (figure 10.6.1).

From 2000 to 2008, nationally, the percentages of Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners with prior imprisonment changed little. However there were different trends across states and territories, with the most significant improvements in SA, dropping from 89.3 per cent in 2000 to 64.6 per cent in 2008 (table 10A.6.3).

Figure 10.6.2 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, 30 June 2008^a



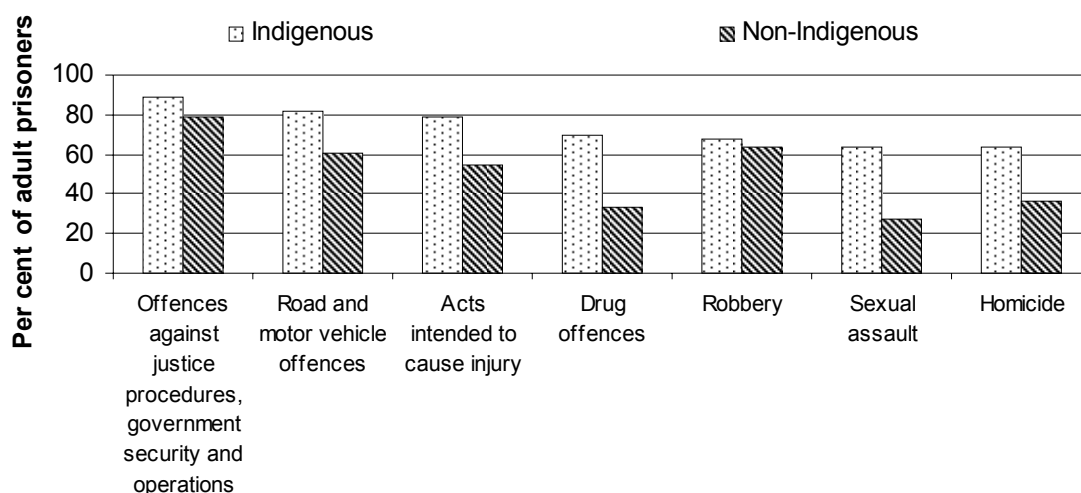
^a People known to have had prior imprisonment under sentence in a gazetted adult prison. A prior sentence of periodic detention is included as prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. Prisoners who have had previous adult imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment.

Source: ABS (2008); table 10A.6.1.

- At 30 June 2008, the proportion of prisoners who had prior adult imprisonment under sentence was higher for Indigenous male and female prisoners than non-Indigenous male and female prisoners in all states and territories (figure 10.6.2).

- Nationally in 2008, 73.9 per cent of Indigenous male prisoners had prior adult imprisonment, compared with 63.3 per cent of Indigenous female prisoners (figure 10.6.2).

Figure 10.6.3 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by most serious offence/charge, 30 June 2008^a



^a People known to have had prior imprisonment under sentence in a gazetted adult prison. A prior sentence of periodic detention is included as prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. Prisoners who have had previous adult imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment.

Source: ABS (2008); table 10A.6.4.

- Figure 10.6.3 shows the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment disaggregated by the current most serious offence/charge for which the person had been imprisoned. The most serious offence/charge for which the prisoner was serving their current sentence is not necessarily related to any offence/charge for which they may have previously been imprisoned.
- In each offence category shown in figure 10.6.3, the proportion of Indigenous prisoners who had been in prison previously was higher than the proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners at 30 June 2008.
- Indigenous prisoners serving a sentence for ‘offences against justice procedures, government security and operations’ at 30 June 2008 were more likely to have been in prison previously compared to the other offence categories (figure 10.6.3).

Data on the number and proportion of sentenced and unsentenced prisoners with prior imprisonment, disaggregated by a greater number of offence categories than

those presented in figure 10.6.3, are shown in tables 10A.6.4 (for 2008) and 10A.6.5 (for 2007). In 2008 and 2007, the proportion of sentenced Indigenous prisoners who had been in prison previously was higher than the proportion of sentenced non-Indigenous prisoners with prior imprisonment for each offence category excluding unlawful entry with intent, which had marginally higher proportions of non-Indigenous than Indigenous prisoners in both years, and for abduction and related offences in 2008 (tables 10A.6.4 and 10A.6.5).

Juvenile repeat offending

New South Wales

Table 10A.6.6 presents data from a cohort study of 3523 juveniles aged 10 to 18 years who appeared in the NSW Children's Court for the first time in 1999. Of the cohort population, 17.7 per cent were Indigenous. The study counted the number of court and custodial appearances for each juvenile from 1999 to 2007 to evaluate the re-offending behaviour of the cohort. The average number of court reappearances per person in the follow-up period was 2.4 times higher for Indigenous juveniles than non-Indigenous juveniles (7.0 court reappearances per person compared to 2.9). Further, 84.6 per cent of Indigenous juveniles in the cohort had at least one adult court appearance in the follow-up period, compared with 59.0 per cent of non-Indigenous juveniles.

Queensland

Data for Queensland are from a report published by Griffith University School of Criminology and Criminal Justice (2005) which examined the link between child maltreatment, police cautioning and juvenile repeat offending. The study followed all children born in a 1983 birth cohort through any contact they had with the former Department of Families (regarding a child protection matter) and juvenile justice system up until 2000-01 (that is, until the participants turned 17 years of age and were no longer classified as a juvenile in Queensland). In total, data pertaining to 24 305 children were collected and analysed in this study (Griffith University 2005).

In the population analysed, 14 572 juveniles received a police caution from 1983 to 2000-01. Of those who received a police caution, 993 had been maltreated as a child (Griffith University 2005). Child maltreatment, which can include physical abuse, neglect or sexual abuse, is considered a specific risk factor for delinquency and juvenile offending (Griffith University 2005).

Of the juveniles in the 1983 Queensland birth cohort who had been maltreated and received a police caution, a greater proportion of Indigenous males and females re-offended than non-Indigenous males and females. Eighty-two per cent and 74.1 per cent of maltreated Indigenous males and females re-offended, respectively, compared with 66.0 per cent of maltreated non-Indigenous males and 46.7 per cent of maltreated non-Indigenous females (table 10A.6.7).

The study also examined whether juveniles who may or may not have been maltreated as children who were cautioned for their first offence were more likely to re-offend than juveniles who appeared in court for their first offence.

The proportion of juvenile repeat offenders who had a finalised court appearance after receiving a caution was similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous males (48.2 per cent and 49.9 per cent respectively) and females (42.1 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively).

The proportion of repeat offenders who had a finalised court appearance after their first contact with the juvenile justice system led to a court appearance was similar for males and females, although rates for Indigenous males and females were slightly greater than non-Indigenous males and females (table 10A.6.8).

For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles, greater proportions re-offended if their first contact with the juvenile justice system was court rather than a caution (46.6 per cent of Indigenous juveniles re-offended after receiving a caution compared to 53.4 per cent who re-offended after having had contact with court) (table 10A.6.8).

Western Australia

Data for WA are from a University of WA study. The report examined the proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous juveniles who re-offended after being dismissed, referred to a juvenile justice team, issued a formal caution, fine or community-based order, or sentenced to juvenile detention on their first contact with the WA juvenile justice system. Data are based on two cohorts of juveniles first entering the WA justice system in either 1995 or 2000, and measured re-offending over the period until mid 2002 (University of WA 2004).

For each type of contact with the juvenile justice system, a greater proportion of Indigenous juveniles re-offended than non-Indigenous juveniles. Among Indigenous juveniles, the greatest proportion re-offended after their first contact with the juvenile justice system was dismissed (77.4 per cent) or there was a referral to a juvenile justice team (74.7 per cent). For non-Indigenous juveniles, the greatest proportion re-offended after their first contact with the juvenile justice system was

dismissed (57.6 per cent) or there was a community-based order (53.5 per cent). The greatest difference between the proportion of Indigenous and non-Indigenous re-offenders was for juveniles receiving a fine as their first contact with the justice system (56.0 per cent of Indigenous juveniles re-offended after receiving a fine compared to 25.8 per cent of non-Indigenous juveniles) (table 10A.6.9).

South Australia

Data for SA are from an Office for Crime Statistics and Research study (OCSAR 2005). The study assessed the extent to which juveniles in SA had formal contact with the juvenile justice system. Each juvenile included in the study was born in 1984 and the follow-up period was 18 years (till 2002). In SA, a juvenile's formal contact with the justice system commences when they are officially apprehended by police, either by way of an arrest or report. The data must be interpreted with caution, as they do not measure the actual levels of offending as not all apprehended youths are subsequently found guilty or admit guilt (although the majority do).

In the study, Indigenous juveniles were more likely than non-Indigenous juveniles to be in contact with the SA juvenile justice system, overall, Indigenous juveniles were 2.8 times as likely to be apprehended at least once than non-Indigenous juveniles (44.1 per cent compared with 15.8 per cent).

The proportion of Indigenous juveniles who were apprehended on two to four occasions in the 1984 cohort was 3.6 times as high as the proportion of non-Indigenous juveniles (16.7 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent) (table 10A.6.10).

10.7 Future directions in data

Alcohol consumption and harm

There are limited data on patterns of substance use. This report and previous reports (2005 and 2007) sourced data on substance use from several ABS surveys. The AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS) has a small Indigenous sample (fewer than 500 respondents) and only supports comparisons between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people at a national level. Work is underway to improve Indigenous coverage. The NT is conducting an Indigenous drinking patterns study, the results from this study may be available for the next report.

The report, *Drug Use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples: an Assessment of Data Sources* (AIHW 2006) suggested many ways to improve current collections of data on substance use:

- continue to improve identification of Indigenous people across all data sources
- improve estimates of substance use among Indigenous people, particularly in relation to illicit substance use in rural and remote locations
- improve information about the number of Indigenous people accessing alcohol and other treatment services, the types of treatment they receive and its outcomes
- develop an appropriate methodology for gathering information about issues relevant to Indigenous substance use, such as petrol sniffing.

The adoption of these suggested improvements would allow reporting of data with improved quality and comparability in the future.

Drug and other substance use and harm

There are limited data regarding patterns of substance use. This report and previous reports (2005 and 2007) sourced data on substance use from several ABS surveys. Data on substance use (including tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs) are also available from the AIHW 2007 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS). However, the NDSHS has a very small Indigenous sample (fewer than 500 respondents). The 2008 NATSISS has collected information about illicit substance use and these data will be available from late 2009.

There are limited data on the prevalence of drug and other substance use in the Indigenous population by type of drug, and by State/Territory or remoteness area. Future drug surveys need to be large enough in scope to ensure that robust data can be provided on the level of use and type of drugs used by Indigenous people.

The report, *Drug Use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples: an Assessment of Data Sources* (AIHW 2006) suggested many ways to improve current collections of data on substance use.

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10.1 Participation in organised, arts or community group activities

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10.6 Repeat offending

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10A Safe and supportive communities — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, prepared by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. Background and definitions are available in the report, which is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/gsp).

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

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Table 10A.1.1

Table 10A.1.1 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, age standardised (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	1995 (d)		2001		2004-05	
		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Proportion (%)							
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	72.2	69.2	71.3	68.4	77.9	69.3
Exercise participation (e)	%	27.8	30.8	28.7	31.6	21.0	30.7
Total (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative Standard Error (RSE) (%)							
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	6.8	0.3	2.9	0.6	1.8	0.7
Exercise participation (e)	%	10.4	0.6	6.1	1.3	5.8	1.5

(a) Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview.

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

(c) 1995 RSE based on the estimate not the proportion as in 2001 and 2004-05.

(d) Differences between 1995 Indigenous and non-Indigenous data are not statistically significant.

(e) Moderate and high exercise participation levels.

(f) Includes 'not stated' responses.

Source : ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Health Surveys, 1995 and 2001* (Indigenous components); ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*.

Table 10A.1.2

Table 10A.1.2 Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise (a), (b), (c)

	1995		2004-05	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	69.7	5.7	74.7	1.5
Exercise participation (d)	30.3	8.7	24.3	5.0

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview.

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

(c) 1995 RSE based on the estimate not the proportion as in 2004-05.

(d) Moderate and high exercise participation levels.

Source: ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Health Surveys, 1995 and 2001* (Indigenous components); ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Health Survey, 2004-05*; ABS (unpublished), derived from *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05*.

Table 10A.1.3

Table 10A.1.3 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, by age group, 2004-05 (a), (b)

		Age (years)						
	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total	AS Total
Indigenous								
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	67.4	72.2	79.1	82.4	84.7	74.7	77.9
Exercise participation (c)	%	31.7	26.4	19.7	17.1	14.2	24.3	21.0
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (d)	'000	70.4	49.8	40.6	28.9	23.8	213.4	na
RSE								
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.7	1.5	1.8
Exercise participation (c)	%	6.6	9.7	11.4	15.3	15.9	5.0	5.8
Non-Indigenous								
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	61.3	66.3	71.8	72.6	72.5	69.4	69.3
Exercise participation (c)	%	38.7	33.7	28.1	27.4	27.5	30.6	30.7
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (d)	'000	2 606.1	2 725.7	2 859.8	2 671.0	4 482.2	15 344.8	na
RSE								
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7
Exercise participation (c)	%	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.5

RSE Relative standard error. AS Age standardised.

(a) Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview.

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

(c) Moderate and high exercise participation levels.

(d) Includes 'not stated' responses.

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

Table 10A.1.4

Table 10A.1.4 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, by sex, 2004-05, age standardised (a), (b)

	Unit	Indigenous (c)			Non-Indigenous (c)		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Proportion (%)							
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	72.2	83.2	77.9	65.4	73.1	69.3
Exercise participation (d)	%	27.1	15.5	21.0	34.6	26.8	30.7
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE (%)							
Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)	%	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Exercise participation (d)	%	7.1	8.0	5.8	2.0	2.2	1.5

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview.

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

(c) Differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous data are not statistically significant.

(d) Moderate and high exercise participation levels.

(e) Includes 'not stated' responses.

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

Tabel 10A.1.5

Tabel 10A.1.5 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, by selected characteristics, 2004-05, age standardised (a), (b)

	No exercise (c)			Exercise participation (d)			All people (e)		
	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Indigenous									
Equivalised household income									
Lowest quintile	54.0	75.4	2.8	16.5	23.0	9.3	71.6	100.0	—
2nd quintile	31.5	73.1	3.5	10.9	25.3	10.3	43.1	100.0	—
3rd quintile	25.2	75.8	4.5	7.9	23.7	14.3	33.2	100.0	—
4th quintile	16.4	73.1	5.1	6.0	26.6	14.1	22.4	100.0	—
Highest quintile	8.7	77.9	5.1	2.4	22.0	17.9	11.1	100.0	—
Total stated (f)	135.8	74.8	1.7	43.7	24.1	5.5	181.5	100.0	—
Family and culture									
Main language spoken at home is an Indigenous language	1.8	77.9	9.7	0.5	22.1	34.2	2.4	100.0	—
Whether has long-term condition (g)									
Has a long-term condition	..	78.9	1.8	..	20.2	6.4	..	100.0	—
Does not have a long-term condition	..	71.1	14.0	..	23.9	28.1	..	100.0	—
Employment (g)									
Employed	..	78.1	3.4	..	20.7	10.1	..	100.0	—
Unemployed	..	61.3	26.2	..	37.8	63.9	..	100.0	—
Total	..	77.9	0.7	..	21.0	2.3	..	100.0	—
Non-Indigenous									
Equivalised household income									
Lowest quintile	1 862.9	75.6	1.2	599.9	24.3	3.7	2 464.5	100.0	—

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Tabel 10A.1.5

Tabel 10A.1.5 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, by selected characteristics, 2004-05, age standardised (a), (b)

	No exercise (c)			Exercise participation (d)			All people (e)		
	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
2nd quintile	1 772.9	74.7	1.3	598.6	25.3	3.8	2 370.8	100.0	—
3rd quintile	1 751.3	72.5	1.3	665.3	27.5	3.5	2 416.9	100.0	—
4th quintile	1 824.3	69.3	1.3	807.5	30.7	2.8	2 632.9	100.0	—
Highest quintile	1 647.2	58.5	1.9	1 168.6	41.5	2.6	2 815.8	100.0	—
Total stated (f)	8 857.8	69.7	0.7	3 839.9	30.2	1.7	12 700.8	100.0	—
Family and culture									
Main language spoken at home is an Indigenous language	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whether has long-term condition (g)									
Has a long-term condition	..	69.7	0.7	..	30.3	1.6	..	100.0	—
Does not have a long-term condition	..	64.5	5.1	..	35.4	9.0	..	100.0	—
Employment (g)									
Employed	..	68.0	1.0	..	32.0	2.1	..	100.0	—
Unemployed	..	64.1	5.3	..	35.9	9.4	..	100.0	—
Total	..	69.3	0.7	..	30.7	1.5	..	100.0	—

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Based on frequency, intensity and duration of exercise in the two weeks prior to the interview.

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

(c) Sedentary/low level exercise (includes no exercise)

(d) Moderate and high exercise participation levels.

(e) Includes 'not stated' responses.

Tabel 10A.1.5

Tabel 10A.1.5 Persons aged 15 years and over in non-remote areas: participation in exercise, by selected characteristics, 2004-05, age standardised (a), (b)

No exercise (c)			Exercise participation (d)			All people (e)		
Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Number ('000)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)

(f) Comprises persons living in households where household income was stated.

(g) These data are age standardised.

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

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

Table 10A.2.1

Table 10A.2.1 Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas: selected cultural characteristics, by remoteness areas, 2004-05

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non- remote</i>
Proportion					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	49.5	40.2	45.5	45.7
Does not identify	%	48.7	57.3	46.1	50.3
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	61.4	56.4	61.7	60.1
Lives on homelands	%	7.0	22.3	19.8	15.0
Does not live on homelands (b)	%	54.4	34.1	41.9	45.1
Allowed to visit homelands	%	52.7	32.6	40.8	43.6
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6
Does not recognise homelands	%	38.2	43.1	32.9	38.0
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (c)	'000	78.7	51.4	55.4	185.5
Relative standard error (d)					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	5.2	8.5	6.5	3.6
Does not identify	%	5.4	5.9	6.2	3.3
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	4.1	5.4	5.0	2.7
Lives on homelands	%	17.0	11.8	11.3	7.6
Does not live on homelands (b)	%	4.7	7.5	7.7	3.6
Allowed to visit homelands	%	4.9	7.6	7.8	3.7
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	45.1	77.9	49.9	32.1
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.7	7.1	6.9	4.1
Total	%	—	—	—	—

(a) The NATSIHS does not provide data for this indicator for remote or very remote areas in Australia.

(b) Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not.

(c) Total includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated'

(d) Estimates with relative standard errors between 25 and 50 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05, Cat. no. 4715.0 (unpublished).

Table 10A.2.2

Table 10A.2.2 Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas: selected cultural characteristics, by age groups, 2004-05 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion							
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group							
Identifies	%	40.1	46.4	48.6	50.0	44.5	45.7
Does not identify	%	55.1	50.2	47.5	47.0	50.7	50.3
Recognition of homelands							
Recognises homelands	%	51.7	60.5	61.9	67.2	62.6	60.1
Lives on homelands	%	14.7	14.5	13.5	18.0	15.9	15.0
Does not live on homelands (b)	%	37.0	46.0	48.4	49.2	46.6	45.1
Allowed to visit homelands	%	35.9	44.0	46.8	47.6	45.8	43.6
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	0.7	1.3	0.5	np	0.6
Does not recognise homelands	%	47.3	37.3	35.9	31.0	35.0	38.0
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total (c)	'000	42.5	49.8	40.6	28.9	23.8	185.5
Relative standard error (d)							
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group							
Identifies	%	8.9	5.8	5.6	7.0	8.0	3.6
Does not identify	%	6.2	5.6	5.9	7.3	7.6	3.3
Recognition of homelands							
Recognises homelands	%	6.4	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.3	2.7
Lives on homelands	%	17.4	13.7	13.2	16.1	19.6	7.6
Does not live on homelands (b)	%	8.9	6.0	5.7	6.5	8.7	3.6
Allowed to visit homelands	%	9.2	6.2	5.7	6.8	8.8	3.7
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	np	65.6	43.4	64.7	np	32.1
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.9	8.0	7.6	10.1	10.0	4.1
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) The NATSIHS does not provide data for this indicator for remote or very remote areas in Australia.

(b) Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not.

(c) Total includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated'

(d) Estimates with relative standard errors between 25 and 50 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

np Not published. — nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0 (unpublished)

Table 10A.2.3

**Table 10A.2.3 Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas:
selected cultural characteristics, 1994, 2002, 2004-05**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non remote</i>
1994					
Proportion					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	52.4	43.6	53.0	50.6
Does not identify	%	41.1	52.8	40.1	43.4
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	73.1	68.1	70.6	71.1
Lives on homelands	%	13.0	27.4	29.7	21.9
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	59.1	40.6	40.8	48.7
Allowed to visit homelands	%	57.6	37.4	39.2	46.8
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	–	0.2	0.1	0.1
Does not recognise homelands	%	26.8	31.9	29.3	28.8
Total (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error (c)					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	6.2	8.6	7.2	4.5
Does not identify	%	7.3	7.2	7.8	4.8
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	3.6	3.7	4.5	2.3
Lives on homelands	%	19.7	12.6	13.4	9.0
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	5.7	6.8	6.8	4.0
Allowed to visit homelands	%	5.6	6.8	7.1	4.1
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	–	109.3	104.6	75.8
Does not recognise homelands	%	9.7	7.9	10.9	5.7
Total	%	–	–	–	–

Table 10A.2.3

**Table 10A.2.3 Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas:
selected cultural characteristics, 1994, 2002, 2004-05**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non remote</i>
2002					
Proportion					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	50.1	42.1	51.2	48.3
Does not identify	%	47.3	54.7	47.5	49.3
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	64.9	62.3	70.0	65.8
Lives on homelands	%	8.1	21.3	23.5	16.5
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	56.8	41.0	46.5	49.3
Allowed to visit homelands	%	54.5	39.6	45.1	47.5
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Does not recognise homelands	%	35.1	37.7	30.0	34.2
Total (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error (c)					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	5.6	7.5	4.4	3.2
Does not identify	%	6.3	6.0	4.7	3.2
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	4.5	4.5	2.7	2.4
Lives on homelands	%	15.3	15.2	7.8	7.1
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	5.1	6.7	3.6	3.0
Allowed to visit homelands	%	5.0	7.1	3.7	3.0
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	55.2	53.8	34.9	27.2
Does not recognise homelands	%	8.3	7.5	6.3	4.5
Total	%	—	—	—	—

Table 10A.2.3

Table 10A.2.3 Indigenous people aged 18 years or over in non-remote areas: selected cultural characteristics, 1994, 2002, 2004-05

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non remote</i>
2004-05					
Proportion					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	49.5	40.2	45.5	45.7
Does not identify	%	48.7	57.3	46.1	50.3
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	61.4	56.4	61.7	60.1
Lives on homelands	%	7.0	22.3	19.8	15.0
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	54.4	34.1	41.9	45.1
Allowed to visit homelands	%	52.7	32.6	40.8	43.6
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6
Does not recognise homelands	%	38.2	43.1	32.9	38.0
Total (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error (c)					
Whether identifies with clan, tribal or language group					
Identifies	%	5.2	8.5	6.5	3.6
Does not identify	%	5.4	5.9	6.2	3.3
Recognition of homelands					
Recognises homelands	%	4.1	5.4	5.0	2.7
Lives on homelands	%	17	11.8	11.3	7.6
Does not live on homelands (a)	%	4.7	7.5	7.7	3.6
Allowed to visit homelands	%	4.9	7.6	7.8	3.7
Not allowed to visit homelands	%	45.1	77.9	49.9	32.1
Does not recognise homelands	%	6.7	7.1	6.9	4.1
Total	%	–	–	–	–

(a) Includes respondents that did not know if they were allowed to visit homelands or not.

(b) Total includes people who refused to answer, or who provided 'don't know' or 'not stated'

(c) Estimates with relative standard errors between 25 and 50 per cent are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

– nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Survey* 1994 (unpublished); ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* 2002; ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey* 2004-05 (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.1 Alcohol consumption by short-term and long-term risk status, people aged 14 years or over, Australia

	<i>Unit</i>	Abstainer/ ex-drinker (a)	<i>Short-term risk (b)</i>		<i>Long-term risk (b)</i>	
			Low risk	Risky or high risk	Low risk	Risky or high risk
2007						
Indigenous	%	23.4	49.2	27.4	64.2	12.5
Non-Indigenous	%	16.8	63.1	20.1	73.0	10.2
2004						
Indigenous	%	21.3	40.0	38.7	56.0	22.7
Non-Indigenous	%	16.1	63.3	20.5	74.1	9.7
2001						
Indigenous	%	20.6	30.7	48.7	59.5	19.9
Non-Indigenous	%	17.3	48.4	34.3	73.0	9.7

(a) Not consumed alcohol in the previous 12 months.

(b) The alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). The average daily consumption of alcohol associated with the risk levels is as follows: low risk (males) - 50ml or less; low risk (females) - 25ml or less; medium risk (males) - more than 50ml, up to 75ml; medium risk (females) - more than 25ml, up to 50ml; high risk (males) - more than 75ml; and high risk (females) - more than 50ml. A standard drink is defined as a full serve of alcoholic beverages containing 10 grams of alcohol, equivalent to 12.5 millilitres (ml) of alcohol, for example, a 375 ml can/bottle of mild strength beer, or a 100 ml glass of wine.

Source : AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2002, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2001*, Cat. no. PHE 41, Canberra; AIHW 2005, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2004*, Cat. no. PHE 66, Canberra; AIHW 2008, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2007*, Cat. no. PHE 107, Canberra.

Table 10A.3.2 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
1999-2000								
drinking	29	72.5	62	20.7	8	53.3	99	28.0
Victim drinking but not offender	—	..	30	10.0	—	..	30	8.5
Offender drinking but not victim	5	12.5	19	6.4	4	26.7	28	7.9
Neither drinking	6	15.0	188	62.9	3	20.0	197	55.6
Total	40	100.0	299	100.0	15	100.0	354	100.0
2000-01								
drinking	42	85.7	49	18.1	4	18.2	95	27.9
Victim drinking but not offender	—	..	22	8.1	2	9.1	24	7.0
Offender drinking but not victim	2	4.1	25	9.3	1	4.5	28	8.2
Neither drinking	5	10.2	174	64.4	15	68.2	194	56.9
Total	49	100.0	270	100.0	22	100.0	341	100.0
2001-02								
drinking	34	61.8	52	15.9	6	30.0	92	22.9
Victim drinking but not offender	2	3.6	20	6.1	3	15.0	25	6.2
Offender drinking but not victim	11	20.0	24	7.3	5	25.0	40	10.0
Neither drinking	8	14.5	231	70.6	6	30.0	245	60.9
Total	55	100.0	327	100.0	20	100.0	402	100.0
2002-03								
drinking	22	64.7	64	23.9	10	35.7	96	29.1
Victim drinking but not offender	1	2.9	18	6.7	3	10.7	22	6.7
Offender drinking but not victim	5	14.7	32	11.9	2	7.1	39	11.8
Neither drinking	6	17.6	154	57.5	13	46.4	173	52.4
Total	34	100.0	268	100.0	28	100.0	330	100.0

Table 10A.3.2 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2003-04								
drinking	18	72.0	49	23.9	9	60.0	76	31.0
Victim drinking but not offender	2	8.0	28	13.7	1	6.7	31	12.7
Offender drinking but not victim	1	4.0	17	8.3	–	..	18	7.3
Neither drinking	4	16.0	111	54.1	5	33.3	120	49.0
Total	25	100.0	205	100.0	15	100.0	245	100.0
2004-05								
drinking	20	58.8	36	22.9	2	50.0	58	29.7
Victim drinking but not offender	1	2.9	6	3.8	–	..	7	3.6
Offender drinking but not victim	3	8.8	21	13.4	–	..	24	12.3
Neither drinking	10	29.4	94	59.9	2	50.0	106	54.4
Total	34	100.0	157	100.0	4	100.0	195	100.0
2005-06								
drinking	19	57.6	45	27.6	4	33.3	68	32.7
Victim drinking but not offender	3	9.1	11	6.7	2	16.7	16	7.7
Offender drinking but not victim	3	9.1	19	11.7	2	16.7	24	11.5
Neither drinking	8	24.2	88	54.0	4	33.3	100	48.1
Total	33	100.0	163	100.0	12	100.0	208	100.0

Table 10A.3.2 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2006-07								
drinking	21	91.3	43	48.3	9	90.0	73	59.8
Victim drinking but not offender	–	..	5	5.6	–	..	5	4.1
Offender drinking but not victim	1	4.3	11	12.4	–	..	12	9.8
Neither drinking	1	4.3	30	33.7	1	10.0	32	26.2
Total	23	100.0	89	100.0	10	100.0	122	100.0
1999-2000 to 2006-07								
drinking	205	70.0	400	22.5	52	41.3	657	29.9
Victim drinking but not offender	9	3.1	140	7.9	11	8.7	160	7.3
Offender drinking but not victim	31	10.6	168	9.4	14	11.1	213	9.7
Neither drinking	48	16.4	1070	60.2	49	38.9	1167	53.1
Total	293	100.0	1778	100.0	126	100.0	2197	100.0

(a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death.

(b) Where an offender has been identified. Excludes data where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or alcohol involvement is unknown. In the case of multiple offenders, table includes the first offender only.

(c) Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Indigenous and/or Torres Strait Islanders.

(d) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Indigenous. 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 Indigenous offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

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

Source: AIC Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program 2000-2004 (comput

Table 10A.3.3

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2001-02						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	9.7	1.7	4.1	0.9	6.8	1.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.6	0.4	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	2.3	0.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.2
(K75)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
2002-03						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	8.9	1.6	4.1	1.0	6.4	1.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.5	0.4	2.5	0.2	3.0	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	2.1	0.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–

Table 10A.3.3

Table 10A.3.3

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2003-04						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	9.1	1.7	4.2	1.0	6.5	1.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.9	0.4	2.5	0.3	3.2	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.9	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.8	0.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.2	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
2004-05						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	8.7	1.7	3.9	1.1	6.1	1.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.8	0.5	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.1	0.2	–	0.3	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	–	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–

Table 10A.3.3

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2005-06						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	9.7	1.8	4.4	1.2	6.9	1.5
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.2	0.5	2.9	0.3	3.5	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.3	0.1	0.2	–	0.3	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	2.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	–	–	–	–	–
2006-07						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	9.6	1.8	4.3	1.2	6.8	1.5
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.5	0.5	2.9	0.3	3.6	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.1	0.2	–	0.3	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.3	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–

(a) For 2001-02 to 2004-05 data, principal diagnoses are based on ICD-10-AM (3rd edition) codes. For 2005-06 and 2006-07 data, ICD-10-AM (fifth edition) codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 are based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 are based on any external cause reported.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using 2001 Australian population.

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

Table 10A.3.3

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>All persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
(g) For 2005-06 and 2006-07 data, separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.						

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

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total
2001-02									
Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	9.3	2.2	2.4	3.4	1.1	1.2	6.2	1.7	1.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.4	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.1	–	0.1	np	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	14.5	1.3	1.6	7.2	0.7	0.9	10.7	1.0	1.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	6.7	0.4	0.6	4.3	0.3	0.4	5.5	0.3	0.5
harmful use (F10.1)	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	5.1	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.2	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	14.7	1.2	1.3	6.0	0.5	0.6	10.1	0.9	1.0
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.1	0.4	0.5	4.3	0.2	0.3	5.5	0.3	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.0	0.0	np	0.0	0.0
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	4.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.3
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.0	0.0	np	–	–	0.2	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.1	0.1	np	–	–	0.3	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	2.9	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	2.1	0.2	0.7
acute intoxication (F10.0)	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.4	np	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS
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Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
harmful use (F10.1)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	–	–	np	np	np	np	np	–
other (F10.3–F10.9)	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.8	np	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.4
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.9	np	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.6
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	np	np	np	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2002-03 Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	8.9	2.0	2.1	3.4	1.3	1.4	6.0	1.6	1.7
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.9	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	12.5	1.4	1.7	7.1	0.9	1.0	9.7	1.1	1.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	6.3	0.5	0.6	4.7	0.3	0.4	5.5	0.4	0.5
harmful use (F10.1)	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.7	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.1	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.2	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.4	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–

Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	10.1	1.3	1.4	5.5	0.6	0.6	7.7	0.9	1.0
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.1	0.5	0.5	4.1	0.2	0.3	4.1	0.4	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.1	0.1	np	–	–	0.3	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.3
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	3.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.7	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	4.2	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.6	2.9	0.5	1.0
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.0
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	np	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.7	0.2	0.5	1.4	np	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.4
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	np	np	0.2	np	0.1	0.1	np	–
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–

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Table 10A.3.4

Table 10A.3.4

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2001-02 and 2002-03 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.3	np	0.1	0.2	np	0.1	0.2	np	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

(a) Principal diagnoses are based on ICD-10-AM (3rd edition) codes.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using 2001 Australian population.

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published due to less than 5 separations.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2003-04									
Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	8.2	2.1	2.2	3.2	1.4	1.4	5.6	1.7	1.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.8	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.3	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	–	–	np	0.1	0.1	–	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.8	1.2	1.5	6.9	0.7	0.9	10.2	1.0	1.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.3	0.5	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	5.9	0.4	0.5
harmful use (F10.1)	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.7	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.6	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.3	–	–	np	–	–	0.2	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.5	1.4	1.5	6.4	0.7	0.8	9.8	1.0	1.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.0	0.6	0.7	4.3	0.3	0.4	5.6	0.5	0.6
harmful use (F10.1)	0.8	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	3.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.3
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.6	–	–	np	–	–	0.3	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.9	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	3.4	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.7	0.5	1.0
acute intoxication (F10.0)	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
harmful use (F10.1)	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.1	–	–
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.1	–	np	np	np	np	–	–
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	3.0	0.3	0.9	1.6	np	0.4	2.3	0.2	0.7
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	np	np	np	np	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.8	–	0.2	1.3	0.1	0.3
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
2004-05 Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.4	4.8	1.7	1.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.3
harmful use (F10.1)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	–	–	0.2	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.2	–	–	np	–	–	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.1	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.2	–	–	0.1	–	–	0.1	–	–
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	12.0	1.4	1.7	6.7	0.8	1.0	9.2	1.1	1.3
acute intoxication (F10.0)	6.3	0.5	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.5
harmful use (F10.1)	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.7	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.2	–	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	np	–	–	np	–	–

Table 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	15.3	1.4	1.6	7.9	0.7	0.8	11.2	1.0	1.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.5	0.7	0.8	5.9	0.4	0.5	6.5	0.5	0.6
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.0	0.1	np	–	–	0.4	–	–
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.3
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.7	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	–	–	np	–	–	0.2	–	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.8	0.1	0.1	np	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	–	0.5	–	–	0.3	–	–
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	4.6	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.6	3.1	0.6	1.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.4
harmful use (F10.1)	0.2	np	0.1	np	np	np	0.1	–	–
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.2	0.2	0.2	np	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	np	0.2	1.6	0.3	0.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.0	0.4	0.7	2.2	np	0.6	2.1	0.2	0.7
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	–

Table 10A.3.5

Table 10A.3.5

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2003-04 and 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.4	np	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.4
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.2	0.1	0.1	np	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

(a) Principal diagnoses are based on ICD-10-AM (3rd edition) codes.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published due to less than 5 separations.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.6

Table 10A.3.6

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total
2005-06									
Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.63	2.02	2.14	3.12	1.55	1.60	5.22	1.78	1.87
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.17	0.35	0.39	1.70	0.23	0.28	1.91	0.29	0.33
harmful use (F10.1)	0.28	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.07	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.21	1.34	1.36	0.71	1.21	1.19	1.41	1.27	1.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.96	0.23	0.29	0.56	0.06	0.08	1.69	0.15	0.18
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.05	0.37	0.39	0.72	0.09	0.11	0.87	0.23	0.25
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.20	0.07	0.07	np	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.07	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.07	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.50	0.26	0.27	0.40	0.24	0.24
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.81	1.57	1.88	7.15	0.88	1.06	10.28	1.23	1.48
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.56	0.58	0.75	5.07	0.33	0.47	6.23	0.46	0.61
harmful use (F10.1)	0.80	0.07	0.09	0.55	0.06	0.08	0.67	0.07	0.09
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.54	0.63	0.65	0.70	0.40	0.42	1.09	0.52	0.54
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.92	0.29	0.38	0.82	0.07	0.10	2.29	0.18	0.24
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.04	0.28	0.32	1.96	0.08	0.12	2.02	0.18	0.22
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06

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Table 10A.3.6

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	–	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.28	0.19	0.20	0.49	0.26	0.27	0.39	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	0.03	0.03	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.04	0.04
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	16.67	1.45	1.64	8.19	0.70	0.83	12.02	1.07	1.23
acute intoxication (F10.0)	10.19	0.68	0.80	6.40	0.43	0.52	8.04	0.55	0.66
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.29	0.37	0.40	0.85	0.15	0.17	1.52	0.26	0.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.08	0.34	0.38	0.78	0.10	0.11	2.31	0.22	0.24
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.06	0.40	0.42	0.99	0.14	0.15	1.48	0.27	0.28
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.05	0.05	–	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	0.04	0.04	–	0.04	0.04	–	0.04	0.04
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.84	0.09	0.10	np	0.10	0.10	0.55	0.09	0.10
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.18	0.18	0.55	0.29	0.29	0.40	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.02
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.21	2.23	2.41	4.43	1.43	1.48	8.59	1.82	1.93
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1.89	0.22	0.58	1.46	0.10	0.42	1.65	0.16	0.50

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.08	0.08	np	–	0.02	np	0.05	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.08	0.09	np	–	0.02	np	0.05	0.05
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.51	0.55	1.37	0.67	0.07	0.21	2.51	0.34	0.82
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.85	0.76	1.03	1.68	0.16	0.52	1.76	0.50	0.79
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.15	0.14	0.16	np	np	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.10
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	np
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	1.07	0.06	0.27	np	np	np	0.54	0.04	0.15
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.23	0.19	np	0.24	0.21	0.08	0.24	0.20
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	np	np
2006-07 Qld									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.80	2.03	2.18	3.07	1.49	1.56	5.28	1.76	1.86
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.42	0.35	0.40	1.78	0.22	0.27	2.08	0.28	0.33
harmful use (F10.1)	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.60	1.39	1.42	0.65	1.11	1.12	1.56	1.25	1.27
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.63	0.23	0.29	0.56	0.10	0.11	1.52	0.16	0.20
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.65	0.39	0.40	0.95	0.12	0.13	0.81	0.25	0.26
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.08	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05

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Table 10A.3.6

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.24
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04
WA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	12.38	1.61	1.88	6.57	0.97	1.18	9.29	1.28	1.53
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.27	0.62	0.79	4.63	0.35	0.50	5.85	0.48	0.64
harmful use (F10.1)	0.97	0.11	0.13	0.32	0.03	0.04	0.61	0.07	0.08
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.62	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.48	0.50	1.11	0.55	0.57
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.51	0.25	0.32	0.98	0.10	0.13	1.71	0.18	0.22
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.49	0.35	0.41	2.88	0.08	0.15	2.71	0.21	0.28
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.03
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.42	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.32	0.35	0.53	0.25	0.26
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.03

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Table 10A.3.6

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	19.26	1.60	1.79	9.62	0.78	0.94	13.94	1.18	1.36
acute intoxication (F10.0)	12.07	0.83	0.95	7.39	0.44	0.57	9.43	0.63	0.75
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.04	0.27	0.03	0.04
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.27	0.35	0.37	0.57	0.19	0.19	1.36	0.27	0.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.65	0.39	0.43	1.38	0.12	0.14	2.88	0.25	0.28
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	3.18	0.44	0.47	1.73	0.14	0.16	2.41	0.29	0.31
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.04	0.04	–	0.07	0.06	–	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.03	0.04
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.48	0.10	0.11	np	0.09	0.09	0.29	0.10	0.10
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.22	0.22	1.00	0.33	0.35	0.70	0.27	0.28
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.03	np	0.02	0.03
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	14.75	2.59	2.79	5.52	1.70	1.78	9.90	2.14	2.27
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.20	0.28	0.70	1.19	0.07	0.40	1.67	0.17	0.56
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.08	0.09	np	np	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.10	0.11	np	np	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.08
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.15	0.58	1.15	0.61	0.15	0.30	1.83	0.35	0.74
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.45	0.39	0.63	0.84	0.15	0.34	1.13	0.26	0.49
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.10	0.08	0.42	np	0.11	0.24	0.06	0.09
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.04	0.00	0.01	np	0.01	np	np	np	np

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT), 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.68	np	0.18	np	–	np	0.43	np	0.12
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.23	0.14	0.16	np	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.18
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	0.02	np	–	np	np	–	np

(a) 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.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

(g) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published due to less than 5 separations.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.7

Table 10A.3.7 Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
2004-05						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	10.05	1.92	4.43	1.31	7.10	1.60
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.04	0.53	2.41	0.31	3.17	0.42
harmful use (F10.1)	0.46	0.08	0.18	0.05	0.32	0.06
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.80	1.06	1.12	0.88	1.92	0.97
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.75	0.25	0.72	0.07	1.69	0.16
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.31	0.32	0.99	0.09	1.14	0.20
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.09	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.14	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.51	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.31	0.05
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.31	0.16	0.46	0.24	0.39	0.20
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.11	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.11	0.03
2005-06						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	10.52	1.95	4.33	1.45	7.25	1.69
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.58	0.56	2.70	0.36	3.58	0.46
harmful use (F10.1)	0.36	0.07	0.21	0.05	0.28	0.06
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.48	1.04	0.81	0.95	1.61	1.00
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.10	0.28	0.60	0.09	1.78	0.18
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.55	0.37	0.98	0.11	1.25	0.24
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.03

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Table 10A.3.7 Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.28	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.18	0.05
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.28	0.18	0.45	0.24	0.37	0.21
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.04
2006-07						
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	10.9	2.1	5.0	1.5	7.8	1.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.8	0.6	2.8	0.4	3.7	0.5
harmful use (F10.1)	0.4	0.1	0.2	–	0.3	0.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.0
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	–	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.2	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	–
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.1	–	0.1	–	0.1	–

(a) 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.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using 2001 Australian population.

Table 10A.3.7

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), Australia (includes NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males		Females		All persons	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

(g) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total
2004-05									
NSW									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.68	2.20	2.38	4.83	1.27	1.33	9.10	1.72	1.84
acute intoxication (F10.0)	4.80	0.62	0.68	2.52	0.35	0.39	3.60	0.48	0.53
harmful use (F10.1)	0.68	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.43	0.07	0.08
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	5.63	1.17	1.25	1.35	0.78	0.79	3.41	0.97	1.01
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.57	0.32	0.36	0.76	0.08	0.09	1.65	0.20	0.22
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.25	0.31	0.33	0.73	0.08	0.09	0.98	0.19	0.21
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.16	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.51	0.14	0.14	0.95	0.20	0.22	0.74	0.17	0.18
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.02	0.02
Victoria									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	6.58	1.81	1.83	7.86	1.74	1.76	7.05	1.77	1.79
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.45	0.50	0.52	1.70	0.30	0.30	2.52	0.40	0.41
harmful use (F10.1)	0.41	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06	0.24	0.06	0.06
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.59	1.06	1.07	4.96	1.33	1.34	3.18	1.19	1.20
other (F10.3–F10.9)	1.13	0.18	0.19	1.12	0.05	0.06	1.12	0.12	0.12
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.61	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.10	0.11	0.96	0.23	0.23

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.05	0.05	–	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.04
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.06	0.06	–	0.05	0.05	np	0.06	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.47	0.17	0.17	0.54	0.24	0.24	0.51	0.20	0.20
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.05	0.05	–	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.05
Queensland									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.26	2.09	2.21	2.66	1.35	1.38	4.81	1.72	1.80
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.60	0.39	0.43	1.31	0.22	0.25	1.90	0.30	0.34
harmful use (F10.1)	0.24	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.18	0.07	0.08
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.94	1.41	1.42	0.87	1.04	1.03	1.38	1.22	1.23
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.48	0.19	0.25	0.36	0.05	0.06	1.35	0.12	0.15
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.84	0.26	0.27	0.74	0.10	0.12	0.78	0.18	0.19
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.19	0.02	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.12	0.05	0.05	np	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.04	0.05
WA									

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	12.05	1.41	1.67	6.71	0.82	0.99	9.22	1.12	1.33
acute intoxication (F10.0)	6.26	0.50	0.63	4.58	0.30	0.43	5.33	0.40	0.53
harmful use (F10.1)	0.71	0.09	0.11	0.41	0.06	0.07	0.55	0.08	0.09
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.50	0.58	0.60	0.52	0.37	0.38	0.98	0.48	0.49
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.58	0.24	0.32	1.21	0.09	0.11	2.36	0.16	0.22
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.75	0.27	0.31	1.19	0.10	0.13	1.46	0.19	0.22
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	0.20	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.07
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.04	0.16	0.04	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	15.30	1.38	1.55	7.88	0.68	0.78	11.24	1.02	1.16
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.46	0.66	0.75	5.90	0.39	0.47	6.55	0.52	0.61
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.03	0.03	0.36	0.04	0.04
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.65	0.40	0.42	0.60	0.18	0.18	1.57	0.28	0.30
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.65	0.27	0.33	1.15	0.08	0.09	2.77	0.17	0.21
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.70	0.41	0.41	0.85	0.11	0.12	0.77	0.26	0.26
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	–	0.08	0.08	np	0.07	0.07
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.05	0.23	0.04	0.04

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.76	0.08	0.09	np	0.06	0.06	0.40	0.07	0.08
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.44	0.18	0.18	0.66	0.25	0.25	0.55	0.21	0.22
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	0.49	0.03	0.03	0.34	0.02	0.03
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.68	2.20	2.38	4.83	1.27	1.33	9.10	1.72	1.84
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1.60	0.15	0.48	0.86	0.14	0.31	1.22	0.15	0.40
harmful use (F10.1)	0.16	np	0.07	np	np	np	0.09	np	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.15	0.16	0.19	np	0.05	0.16	0.09	0.11
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.70	0.47	1.03	0.53	np	0.17	1.59	0.28	0.62
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.04	0.36	0.74	2.23	np	0.60	2.13	0.22	0.67
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	–	0.02	np	np	np	np	np	0.03
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	0.02
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	2.85	0.08	0.64	0.37	np	0.10	1.57	0.06	0.39
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.25	0.11	0.14	np	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.16
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
		Total	Total		Total	Total		Total	Total
2005-06									
NSW									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.21	2.23	2.41	4.43	1.43	1.48	8.59	1.82	1.93
acute intoxication (F10.0)	5.70	0.64	0.72	2.48	0.42	0.46	3.98	0.53	0.59
harmful use (F10.1)	0.44	0.07	0.07	0.19	0.07	0.07	0.31	0.07	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	4.57	1.18	1.23	1.25	0.82	0.83	2.84	0.99	1.03
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.50	0.35	0.38	0.51	0.12	0.12	1.45	0.23	0.25
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.49	0.34	0.36	0.59	0.11	0.11	1.02	0.22	0.23
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.08	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.55	0.22	0.23	0.46	0.19	0.19
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.02
Victoria									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	6.15	1.86	1.88	3.31	1.89	1.90	4.65	1.87	1.89
acute intoxication (F10.0)	3.65	0.57	0.58	1.64	0.36	0.37	2.58	0.46	0.47
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.15	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.41	1.41	1.10	1.23	1.23
other (F10.3–F10.9)	1.18	0.20	0.21	0.40	0.06	0.07	0.77	0.13	0.14
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.75	0.43	0.44	np	0.11	0.11	0.97	0.27	0.27

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.05	0.05	–	0.05	0.05	–	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.06	0.19	0.06	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.37	0.17	0.18	np	0.24	0.24	0.30	0.21	0.21
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	0.05	0.05	np	0.07	0.07	np	0.06	0.06
Queensland									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.63	2.02	2.14	3.12	1.55	1.60	5.22	1.78	1.87
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.17	0.35	0.39	1.70	0.23	0.28	1.91	0.29	0.33
harmful use (F10.1)	0.28	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.04	0.05	0.21	0.07	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.21	1.34	1.36	0.71	1.21	1.19	1.41	1.27	1.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.96	0.23	0.29	0.56	0.06	0.08	1.69	0.15	0.18
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.05	0.37	0.39	0.72	0.09	0.11	0.87	0.23	0.25
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.20	0.07	0.07	np	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.07	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.07	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.29	0.21	0.21	0.50	0.26	0.27	0.40	0.24	0.24
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
WA									

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.81	1.57	1.88	7.15	0.88	1.06	10.28	1.23	1.48
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.56	0.58	0.75	5.07	0.33	0.47	6.23	0.46	0.61
harmful use (F10.1)	0.80	0.07	0.09	0.55	0.06	0.08	0.67	0.07	0.09
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.54	0.63	0.65	0.70	0.40	0.42	1.09	0.52	0.54
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.92	0.29	0.38	0.82	0.07	0.10	2.29	0.18	0.24
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.04	0.28	0.32	1.96	0.08	0.12	2.02	0.18	0.22
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.28	0.19	0.20	0.49	0.26	0.27	0.39	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	–	0.03	0.03	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.04	0.04
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	16.67	1.45	1.64	8.19	0.70	0.83	12.02	1.07	1.23
acute intoxication (F10.0)	10.19	0.68	0.80	6.40	0.43	0.52	8.04	0.55	0.66
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.29	0.37	0.40	0.85	0.15	0.17	1.52	0.26	0.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.08	0.34	0.38	0.78	0.10	0.11	2.31	0.22	0.24
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.06	0.40	0.42	0.99	0.14	0.15	1.48	0.27	0.28
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.05	0.05	–	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	0.04	0.04	–	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.84	0.09	0.10	np	0.10	0.10	0.55	0.09	0.10
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.18	0.18	0.55	0.29	0.29	0.40	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.02
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	13.21	2.23	2.41	4.43	1.43	1.48	8.59	1.82	1.93
acute intoxication (F10.0)	1.89	0.22	0.58	1.46	0.10	0.42	1.65	0.16	0.50
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.08	0.08	np	–	0.02	np	0.05	0.05
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.08	0.09	np	–	0.02	np	0.05	0.05
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.51	0.55	1.37	0.67	0.07	0.21	2.51	0.34	0.82
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.85	0.76	1.03	1.68	0.16	0.52	1.76	0.50	0.79
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	0.15	0.14	0.16	np	np	0.05	0.14	0.08	0.10
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	–	np	np	–	–	–	–	np	np
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	1.07	0.06	0.27	np	np	np	0.54	0.04	0.15
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.23	0.19	np	0.24	0.21	0.08	0.24	0.20
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	np	np	–	–	–	np	np	np

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
2006-07									
NSW									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	14.75	2.59	2.79	5.52	1.70	1.78	9.90	2.14	2.27
acute intoxication (F10.0)	5.87	0.73	0.81	2.71	0.45	0.49	4.19	0.59	0.65
harmful use (F10.1)	0.47	0.07	0.08	0.30	0.06	0.06	0.39	0.06	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	5.54	1.42	1.48	1.88	1.08	1.10	3.62	1.24	1.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.87	0.37	0.41	0.63	0.12	0.13	1.69	0.24	0.27
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.38	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.10	0.11	0.87	0.24	0.24
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.04	0.04
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.11	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.40	0.16	0.17	0.71	0.23	0.24	0.56	0.19	0.20
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.03
Victoria									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	6.35	1.91	1.93	8.74	1.63	1.65	7.40	1.77	1.78
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.65	0.64	0.65	1.79	0.40	0.40	2.19	0.52	0.53
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.07	0.07	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.06	0.06
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.43	0.96	0.97	6.36	1.11	1.12	3.81	1.04	1.04
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.16	0.23	0.24	0.44	0.08	0.09	1.27	0.15	0.16
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	np	0.39	0.39	np	0.13	0.12	np	0.26	0.25

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	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.04	0.04	–	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.06	0.06	np	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.05	0.06
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.59	0.20	0.20	np	0.25	0.25	0.48	0.23	0.23
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.08	0.08	np	0.09	0.09	np	0.08	0.08
Queensland									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	7.80	2.03	2.18	3.07	1.49	1.56	5.28	1.76	1.86
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.42	0.35	0.40	1.78	0.22	0.27	2.08	0.28	0.33
harmful use (F10.1)	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.60	1.39	1.42	0.65	1.11	1.12	1.56	1.25	1.27
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.63	0.23	0.29	0.56	0.10	0.11	1.52	0.16	0.20
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	0.65	0.39	0.40	0.95	0.12	0.13	0.81	0.25	0.26
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.05	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.08	0.05	0.05	np	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.24	0.24
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.04
W/A									

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Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	12.38	1.61	1.88	6.57	0.97	1.18	9.29	1.28	1.53
acute intoxication (F10.0)	7.27	0.62	0.79	4.63	0.35	0.50	5.85	0.48	0.64
harmful use (F10.1)	0.97	0.11	0.13	0.32	0.03	0.04	0.61	0.07	0.08
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.62	0.62	0.65	0.64	0.48	0.50	1.11	0.55	0.57
other (F10.3–F10.9)	2.51	0.25	0.32	0.98	0.10	0.13	1.71	0.18	0.22
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	2.49	0.35	0.41	2.88	0.08	0.15	2.71	0.21	0.28
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	np	0.06	0.06	0.25	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.06	0.06
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.02	0.03
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	np	0.03	0.03	np	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.03
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.42	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.32	0.35	0.53	0.25	0.26
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.03

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	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
SA									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	19.26	1.60	1.79	9.62	0.78	0.94	13.94	1.18	1.36
acute intoxication (F10.0)	12.07	0.83	0.95	7.39	0.44	0.57	9.43	0.63	0.75
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.04	0.04	np	0.03	0.04	0.27	0.03	0.04
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	2.27	0.35	0.37	0.57	0.19	0.19	1.36	0.27	0.28
other (F10.3–F10.9)	4.65	0.39	0.43	1.38	0.12	0.14	2.88	0.25	0.28
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	3.18	0.44	0.47	1.73	0.14	0.16	2.41	0.29	0.31
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.04	0.04	–	0.07	0.06	–	0.05	0.05
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	np	0.05	0.05	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.03	0.04
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.48	0.10	0.11	np	0.09	0.09	0.29	0.10	0.10
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	np	0.22	0.22	1.00	0.33	0.35	0.70	0.27	0.28
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	0.02	0.02	np	0.02	0.03	np	0.02	0.03
NT									
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	14.75	2.59	2.79	5.52	1.70	1.78	9.90	2.14	2.27
acute intoxication (F10.0)	2.20	0.28	0.70	1.19	0.07	0.40	1.67	0.17	0.56
harmful use (F10.1)	np	0.08	0.09	np	np	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.07
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	np	0.10	0.11	np	np	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.08
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3.15	0.58	1.15	0.61	0.15	0.30	1.83	0.35	0.74
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	1.45	0.39	0.63	0.84	0.15	0.34	1.13	0.26	0.49
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	–	0.10	0.08	0.42	np	0.11	0.24	0.06	0.09

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ATTACHMENT
TABLES

Table 10A.3.8

Table 10A.3.8

Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 1000 population), for selected jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT), 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	0.04	–	0.01	np	0.01	np	np	np	np
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	0.68	np	0.18	np	–	np	0.43	np	0.12
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	0.23	0.14	0.16	np	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.18
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	np	–	0.02	np	0.00	np	np	–	np

(a) 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.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).

(d) Non-Indigenous data includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(f) Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.

(g) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published due to less than 5 separations.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.9

Table 10A.3.9 Alcohol consumption for people aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Non-remote										Remote						Australia				
	Major cities				Inner regional				Outer regional				Total				Total				
	Proportion		RSE		Proportion		RSE		Proportion		RSE		Proportion		RSE		Proportion		RSE		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Indigenous																					
Alcohol risk (c)																					
Low risk		36.5	7.1	32.8	7.9	30.2	7.8	33.6	4.2			31.4	9.2	na	na	..	..	29.7	3.6		
Risky		7.5	18.0	10.1	23.0	7.6	14.8	8.3	11.7			7.6	13.7	na	na	..	..	7.6	9.3		
High risk		8.0	20.8	6.6	17.1	9.6	13.6	8.1	10.4			8.2	22.6	na	na	..	..	7.7	8.6		
Last consumed alcohol																					
1 week to less than 12 months ago		23.9	7.8	28.9	7.6	25.2	9.5	25.6	4.8			21.3	11.0	na	na	..	..	24.4	4.1		
12 months or more ago		16.4	11.5	12.3	15.0	17.4	11.8	15.6	6.9			17.4	12.3	na	na	..	..	17.6	5.2		
Never consumed alcohol		7.0	16.5	7.7	20.8	9.5	22.7	8.0	11.7			10.6	21.4	na	na	..	..	11.4	7.1		
Total (d)		100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–			100.0	–	na	na	..	..	100.0	–		
Non-Indigenous																					
Alcohol risk (c)																					
Low risk		49.1	1.2	49.3	2.1	49.5	3.0	49.2	1.0			48.6	5.2	na	na	..	..	49.2	1.0		
Risky		7.5	3.9	8.8	7.1	9.3	7.9	7.9	3.2			11.4	17.4	na	na	..	..	8.0	3.0		
High risk		5.1	4.5	6.2	8.1	6.6	10.4	5.5	3.5			10.9	19.8	na	na	..	..	5.5	3.4		
Last consumed alcohol																					
1 week to less than 12 months ago		20.9	2.2	22.0	4.5	19.0	5.6	20.9	1.8			17.5	14.7	na	na	..	..	20.9	1.8		
12 months or more ago		6.1	3.8	6.9	6.7	7.5	8.9	6.4	3.0			7.2	26.2	na	na	..	..	6.4	3.0		
Never consumed alcohol		10.0	3.8	6.1	8.1	6.6	11.6	8.9	3.3			3.7	31.4	na	na	..	..	8.8	3.3		
Total (d)		100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–			100.0	–	na	na	..	..	100.0	–		

RSE=Relative standard error.

Table 10A.3.9 Alcohol consumption for people aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2004-05 (a), (b)

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 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) Age standardised Indigenous data for the very remote area are not provide by the ABS as non-Indigenous data for the very remote area are not available (they were not collected in the 2004-05 NHS). The records for the very remote areas have been attributed appropriately to national estimates.
- (c) The alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). Data on the three risk levels reported in the table are derived based on average daily intake of alcohol over the 7 days of the reference week prior to the interview. The average daily consumption of alcohol associated with the risk levels is as follows: low risk (males) - 50ml or less; low risk (females) - 25ml or less; medium risk (males) - more than 50ml, up to 75ml; medium risk (females) - more than 25ml, up to 50ml; high risk (males) - more than 75ml; and high risk (females) - more than 50ml. A standard drink is defined as a full serve of alcoholic beverages containing 10 grams of alcohol, equivalent to 12.5 millilitres (ml) of alcohol, for example, a 375 ml can/bottle of mild strength beer, or a 100 ml glass of wine.
- (d) Includes 'time since last consumed alcohol' not known and alcohol risk level not known.
- Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). **na** Not available.

Source : ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0.55.005 (unpublished); ABS *National Health Survey 2004-05: Summary of Results*, Cat. no. 4362.0 (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.10 Alcohol consumption at short term risky to high risk levels, people aged 18 years or over, 2004-05 (a)

	Non age standardised				Age standardised			
	Males		Female		Males		Females	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Drank alcohol at risky to high risk levels at least one occasion in last 12 months (%)	64*	48*	46*	30*	56*	48*	40*	31*
Drank alcohol at risky to high risk levels at least once a week in last 12 months (%)	24*	12*	15*	14*	12*	12*	14*	5*
Total (b) (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total (b) (no.)	120 479	7 357 683	137 818	7 495 573	120 479	7 357 683	137 818	7 495 573

(a) The alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). The consumption of alcohol associated with the short term risk levels is as follows: short term risky drinking for males is consumption in excess of 6 but less than 11 standard drinks on any one day, for females is consumption in excess of 4 but less than 7 standard drinks on any one day; short term high risk drinking for males is consumption of 11 or more standard drinks on any one day, for females is consumption in excess of 7 or more standard drinks on any one day. A standard drink is defined as a full serve of alcoholic beverages containing 10 grams of alcohol, equivalent to 12.5 millilitres (ml) of alcohol, for example, a 375 ml can/bottle of mild strength beer, or a 100 ml glass of wine.

(b) Total include people who did not drink alcohol in the last 12 months, those who reported time since last drank alcohol as 'not known' and those who drank alcohol in the last 12 months, but the risk levels were reported as 'not known'.

* Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

Source : ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0.55.005 (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.11 Risky to high risk alcohol consumption for people aged 18 years or over, age standardised 2004-05 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Australia
Indigenous									
Proportion (%)	16.6	16.6	17.5	16.0	16.0	12.6	9.4	7.2	15.4
RSE (%)	11.1	25.5	11.6	11.6	23.0	13.9	28.1	21.2	6.1
Non-Indigenous									
Proportion (%)	13.0	12.2	14.3	16.3	14.7	11.6	14.2	np	13.5
RSE (%)	4.7	5.5	4.7	6.4	5.0	7.7	8.1	np	2.3

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 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 alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). Data on the three risk levels reported in the table are derived based on average daily intake of alcohol over the 7 days of the reference week prior to the interview. Please refer to Table 10A.3.9 for detailed average daily consumption of alcohol associated with the risk levels.

(c) The sample size in the NT was considered too small to produce reliable estimates for the NT in the ABS 2004-05 NHS, but NT records in the survey have been attributed appropriately to national estimates.

np Not available for publication but included in total where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source : ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0.55.005 (unpublished); ABS *National Health Survey 2004-05: Summary of Results*, Cat. no. 4362.0 (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.12 Risky to high risk alcohol consumption for people aged 18 years or over, by sex and age, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Total			Males		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	
18-24 years	19.4	14.5		13.6	21.1		16.4	12.3		15.3	10.0	
25-34 years	18.2	12.2		15.6	15.2		16.8	9.4		15.7	6.9	
35-44 years	24.4	11.3		15.4	14.4		19.5	9.3		15.8	7.2	
45-54 year	22.7	16.9		11.1	18.4		16.6	13.5		18.3	6.9	
55 years and over	9.7	22.0		10.7	27.7		10.3	18.0		13.2	5.8	
Total 18+	19.5	6.2		13.8	9.0		16.5	5.4		15.4	3.1	

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 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 alcohol risk levels are defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) (see Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001). Data on the three risk levels reported in the table are derived based on average daily intake of alcohol over the 7 days of the reference week prior to the interview. Please refer to Table 10A.3.9 for detailed average daily consumption of alcohol associated with the risk levels.

Source : ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0.55.005 (unpublished); ABS *National Health Survey 2004-05: Summary of Results*, Cat. no. 4362.0 (unpublished).

**Table 10A.3.13 Alcohol induced deaths, death rates, age standardised, 2003–2007
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous(e)</i>				
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>
Males	41.0	43.3	75.9	57.6	105.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.2	10.0
Females	19.2	19.4	36.0	np	53.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	4.2
Persons	29.7	30.5	54.7	33.9	77.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	7.4

(a) Causes of death attributable to alcohol are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10).

(b) Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population.

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

(d) Data on deaths of Indigenous people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(e) Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a not stated Indigenous status.

np Not published.

Source : ABS Deaths Registration Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.3.14 **Average daily alcohol consumption and associated risk levels (a)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Volume of</i>	<i>No. of</i>	<i>Volume of</i>
<i>Risk of short-term harm</i>				
Low risk	Up to 6	<75	Up to 4	<50
Risky	7–10	75–125	5–6	50–70
High risk	11 or more	>137.5	7 or more	>75
<i>Risk of long-term harm</i>				
Low risk	Up to 4	<50	Up to 2	<25
Risky	5–6	50–70	3–4	25–50
High risk	7 or	>75	5 or more	>50

(a) A standard drink is defined as a full serve of alcoholic beverages containing 10 grams of alcohol, equivalent to 12.5 millilitres (ml) of alcohol. For example, a 375 ml can/bottle of mid-strength beer, or a 100 ml glass of wine. All alcoholic beverage containers, by law, state on the label the number of standard drinks they contain.

Source: NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2001, *Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits*, Canberra.

Table 10A.4.1

Table 10A.4.1 Illicit drug use for people aged 14 years and over (a)

	Unit	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
		Proportion	RSE	Proportion	RSE
1998					
Illicit drugs, including marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	59.0	9.0	46.0	2.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	23.0	19.0	23.0	3.0
Illicit drugs, excluding marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	26.0	18.0	25.0	3.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	10.0	31.0	11.0	5.0
Total sample	no.	231	—	9 799	—
2001					
Illicit drugs, including marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	57.1	6.0	37.4	1.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	31.8	10.0	16.7	2.0
Illicit drugs, excluding marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	25.1	12.0	18.3	2.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	12.7	18.0	8.3	3.0
Total sample	no.	415	—	26 329	—
2004					
Illicit drugs, including marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	44.4	7.0	36.8	1.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	24.3	11.0	14.7	2.0
Illicit drugs, excluding marijuana/cannabis					
Ever used	%	22.8	11.0	18.0	2.0
Used in the last 12 months	%	10.3	18.0	8.0	3.0
Total sample	no.	463	—	28 982	—
2007					
Illicit drugs, including marijuana/cannabis					
Never used	%	46.8	na	62.2	na
Ex-users	%	29.0	na	24.8	na
Recent users	%	24.2	na	13.0	na
Illicit drugs, excluding marijuana/cannabis					
Never used	%	73.9	na	82.1	na
Ex-users	%	14.0	na	10.3	na
Recent users	%	12.1	na	7.6	na
Total sample	no.	372	—	22 984	—

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) Illicit drugs include: illegal drugs (marijuana/cannabis, heroin, cocaine, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, natural hallucinogens, ecstasy and other designer drugs, and any injected drugs); volatile substances (inhalants) used inappropriately; and pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes. The survey included the following drugs as illicit when used for non-medical purposes: pain-killers/analgesics, tranquillisers/sleeping pills, steroids, barbiturates, amphetamines, methadone (for non-maintenance program) and other opiates.

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

Table 10A.4.1 Illicit drug use for people aged 14 years and over (a)

Source: AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2000, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 1998*, Cat. no. PHE 27, Canberra; AIHW 2002, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2001*, Cat. no. PHE 41, Canberra; AIHW 2005, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2004*, Cat. no. PHE 66, Canberra; AIHW 2008, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey: detailed findings 2007*, Cat. no. PHE 107, Canberra.

Table 10A.4.2

Table 10A.4.2 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide (a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
1999-2000								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	6	17.6	19	7.7	2	14.3	27	9.2
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	5	14.7	45	18.3	–	–	50	17.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	1	2.9	9	3.7	–	–	10	3.4
Neither under influence of drugs	22	64.7	173	70.3	12	85.7	207	70.4
Total	34	100.0	246	100.0	14	100.0	294	100.0
2000-01								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	1	2.6	20	9.4	2	12.5	23	8.6
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	7	17.9	23	10.8	3	18.8	33	12.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	1	2.6	10	4.7	–	–	11	4.1
Neither under influence of drugs	30	76.9	159	75.0	11.0	68.8	200	74.9
Total	39	100.0	212	100.0	16	100.0	267	100.0
2001-02								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	4	8.3	21	7.7	1	7.7	26	7.8
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	4	8.3	38	14.0	–	–	42	12.7
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	2	4.2	20	7.4	–	–	22	6.6
Neither under influence of drugs	38	79.2	192	70.8	12	92.3	242	72.9
Total	48	100.0	271	100.0	13	100.0	332	100.0
2002-03								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	2	6.5	53	23.9	3	15.8	58	21.3
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	4	12.9	49	22.1	5	26.3	58	21.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	–	–	24	10.8	–	–	24	8.8
Neither under influence of drugs	25	80.6	96	43.2	11	57.9	132	48.5
Total	31	100.0	222	100.0	19	100.0	272	100.0

Table 10A.4.2

Table 10A.4.2 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide (a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2003-04								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	4	14.8	20	9.2	—	—	24	9.3
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	1	3.7	28	12.9	2	13.3	31	12.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	2	7.4	24	11.1	2	13.3	28	10.8
Neither under influence of drugs	20	74.1	145	66.8	11	73.3	176	68.0
Total	27	100.0	217	100.0	15	100.0	259	100.0
2004-05								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	3	10.0	12.0	8.3	1.0	25.0	16.0	8.9
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	—	—	20.0	13.8	1.0	25.0	21.0	11.7
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	—	—	20.0	13.8	1.0	25.0	21.0	11.7
Neither under influence of drugs	27	90.0	93.0	64.1	1.0	25.0	121.0	67.6
Total	30	100.0	145.0	100.0	4.0	100.0	179.0	100.0
2005-06								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	2	6.3	16	10.3	1	9.1	19	9.6
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	6	18.8	15	9.7	2	18.2	23	11.6
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	4	12.5	11	7.1	—	—	15	7.6
Neither under influence of drugs	20	62.5	113	72.9	8	72.7	141	71.2
Total	32	100.0	155	100.0	11	100.0	198	100.0
2006-07								
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	2	12.5	18	19.8	—	—	20	17.7
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	1	6.3	7	7.7	—	—	8	7.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	—	—	6	6.6	1	16.7	7	6.2
Neither under influence of drugs	13	81.3	60	65.9	5	83.3	78	69.0
Total	16	100.0	91	100.0	6	100.0	113	100.0
1999-2000 to 2006-07								

Table 10A.4.2

Table 10A.4.2 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide (a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs	24	9.3	179	11.5	10	10.2	213	11.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender	28	10.9	225	14.4	13	13.3	266	13.9
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim	10	3.9	124	8.0	4	4.1	138	7.2
Neither under influence of drugs	195	75.9	1031	66.1	71	72.4	1297	67.8
Total	257	100.0	1559	100.0	98	100.0	1914	100.0

(a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death.

(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 first offender only.

(c) Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Indigenous and/or Torres Strait Islanders.

(d) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Indigenous. 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 Indigenous offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program, 2000-2007 (computer file).

Table 10A.4.3

Table 10A.4.3 Substance use for Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over in non-remote areas, by sex

	Unit	Males		Female		Total	
		Proportion	RSE	Proportion	RSE	Proportion	RSE
2002 (a)							
Used substances							
Used substances in last 12 months							
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use(b)	%	4.8	20.2	6.6	19.3	5.7	13.2
Amphetamines or Speed	%	5.4	15.8	4.7	17.6	5.1	11.9
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin	%	25.0	7.3	16.1	7.4	20.4	5.7
Kava	%	0.6	37.9	0.7	41.4	0.7	28.4
Total used substances in last 12 months(c)(d)	%	29.2	6.8	22.1	7.1	25.5	5.1
Used substances, but not in last 12 months	%	19.0	8.7	18.1	7.7	18.5	5.8
Total (e)	%	48.5	4.3	40.4	4.1	44.3	2.9
Never used substances	%	50.8	3.9	59.3	2.8	55.3	2.3
Not stated(f)	%	0.7	61.8	0.3	40.6	0.5	44.7
Total(g)	%	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
	%						
Persons who accepted form	'000	80.0	—	88.6	—	168.6	—
Persons	'000	85.8	—	96.2	—	182.1	—
2004-05 (h)							
Used substances							
Used substances in last 12 months							
Analgesics and sedatives for non-medical use(b)	%	3.7	20.5	7.9	16.3	6.0	12.8
Amphetamines or Speed	%	10.1	17.0	4.9	21.6	7.3	13.6
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin	%	28.6	6.9	17.5	8.1	22.5	5.2
Kava	%	1.6	38.6	0.2	61.6	0.8	33.9
Total used substances in last 12 months(c)(d)	%	32.4	6.7	24.4	7.3	28.0	4.9
Used substances, but not in last 12 months	%	22.4	8.1	20.8	7.3	21.5	5.4

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Table 10A.4.3

Table 10A.4.3 Substance use for Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over in non-remote areas, by sex

	Unit	Males		Female		Total	
		Proportion	RSE	Proportion	RSE	Proportion	RSE
Total (e)	%	55.6	4.0	45.6	4.5	50.1	2.9
Never used substances	%	42.4	5.3	52.7	3.9	48.0	3.1
Not stated(f)	%	2.0	27.0	1.7	29.2	1.8	19.5
Total(g)	%	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Persons who accepted form	'000	67.6	–	81.7	–	149.2	–
Persons	'000	86.6	–	98.9	–	185.5	–

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) Data from the 2002 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

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

(c) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone in 2004–05.

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

(e) Includes 'whether used in last 12 months' not known.

(f) Includes 'whether ever used substances' not known.

(g) People who accepted the substance use form.

(h) Data from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) 2004-05. Questions in the 2004-05 NATSIHS are based on those used in the 2002 NATSISS. However, differences in non-response should also be considered, with the NATSIHS having 22 per cent non-response compared to 10 per cent for the NATSISS.

(i) 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.

– Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells).

Source: ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat no. 4714.0 (unpublished); ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0.55.005 (table 20).

Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
2001-02						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	160	2 290	62	2 512	0.6	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	23	683	16	722	0.1	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	198	3 329	110	3 637	0.8	0.5
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	108	2 786	54	2 948	0.4	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	25	134	np	np	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	114	1 679	41	1 834	0.4	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	25	542	14	581	0.1	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	25	134	np	np	0.1	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	46	987	19	1 052	0.2	0.1
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	29	783	166	978	0.1	0.1
F12 from use of cannabinoids	126	661	20	807	0.4	0.1
F13 from use of sedatives	13	372	176	561	–	0.1
F14: from use of cocaine	np	16	np	18	np	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	101	1 378	35	1 514	0.3	0.2
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	36	np	39	np	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	50	17	np	np	0.1	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	144	1 107	107	1 358	0.5	0.2

Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	Non-Indigenous
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	65	np	np	69	np
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	6	np	np	10	np
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	9	173	7	190	190	–
2002-03						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	158	2 403	55	2 616	2 616	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	36	678	18	732	732	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	182	3 249	69	3 500	3 500	0.5
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	128	2 788	78	2 994	2 994	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	26	117	6	149	149	–
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates						
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	33	629	18	680	680	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	27	120	5	152	152	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	56	927	18	1 001	1 001	0.1
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	25	718	116	859	859	0.1
F12 from use of cannabinoids	129	580	16	725	725	0.1
F13 from use of sedatives	9	281	94	384	384	–

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Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations					Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000 (e)
F14: from use of cocaine	np	5	np	np	7	np	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	120	1 184	30	1 334	0.4	0.2	0.2
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	24	np	25	np	–	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	54	41	np	np	0.1	–	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	144	984	46	1 174	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other							
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	46	np	52	np	–	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	7	np	8	np	–	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	26	146	5	177	–	–	–
2003-04							
Poisoning							
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	135	2 340	47	2 522	0.5	0.3	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	42	708	20	770	0.1	0.1	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	179	3 206	84	3 469	0.7	0.5	0.5
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	130	2 782	74	2 986	0.4	0.4	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	34	92	5	131	0.1	–	–
Accidental poisoning							
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	117	1 723	50	1 890	0.4	0.2	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	47	604	16	667	0.2	0.1	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	36	86	np	np	0.1	–	–

Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	50	870	31	951	0.1	0.1
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	35	860	52	947	0.1	0.1
F12 from use of cannabinoids	155	627	23	805	0.5	0.1
F13 from use of sedatives	6	365	19	390	–	0.1
F14: from use of cocaine	np	27	np	28	np	–
F16: from use of hallucinogens	106	1 315	46	1 467	0.3	0.2
F15: from use of other stimulants	np	33	np	37	np	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	45	42	np	np	0.1	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	125	870	24	1 019	0.4	0.1
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	45	np	47	np	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	np	np	5	np	np
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	17	175	6	198	–	–
2004-05						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	135	2 570	53	2 758	0.5	0.4
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	37	789	18	844	0.1	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	166	3 265	75	3 506	0.6	0.5
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	123	2 884	68	3 075	0.4	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	24	107	6	137	0.1	–

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Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	109	1 452	39	1 600	0.4	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	33	598	19	650	0.1	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	16	117	6	139	–	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	62	1 011	44	1 117	0.2	0.1
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	42	1 024	53	1 119	0.1	0.1
F12 from use of cannabinoids	164	732	16	912	0.5	0.1
F13 from use of sedatives	10	345	17	372	–	–
F14: from use of cocaine	–	13	–	13	–	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	101	1 214	35	1 350	0.3	0.2
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	35	np	40	np	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	72	23	np	np	0.2	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	113	938	25	1 076	0.3	0.1
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	31	np	36	np	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	8	np	11	np	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	21	155	7	183	–	–

2005-06**Poisoning**

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Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Total no.	Indigenous	
	Indigenous no.	Indigenous no.	Not stated no.		per 1000	per 1000
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	165	2 393	23	2 581	0.6	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	27	721	91	839	0.1	0.2
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	169	3 120	69	3 358	0.7	0.8
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	151	2 589	5	2 745	0.5	0.6
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	26	102	np	131	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	118	1 376	39	1 533	0.4	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	32	530	16	578	0.1	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	15	84	np	101	–	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	60	1 394	50	1 504	0.2	0.2
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	46	935	29	1 010	0.2	0.2
F12 from use of cannabinoids	188	763	23	974	0.6	0.2
F13 from use of sedatives	9	286	11	306	–	0.1
F14: from use of cocaine	np	14	np	16	np	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	94	1 151	32	1 277	0.3	0.2
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	41	np	45	np	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	52	18	5	75	0.1	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	116	786	24	926	0.4	0.2
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	35	np	39	np	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	6	–	6	–	–

Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	17	146	9	172	–	–
2006-07						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	147	2 166	52	2 365	0.5	0.3
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	48	1 048	24	1 120	0.2	0.1
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	169	3 172	98	3 439	0.6	0.4
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	142	2 703	73	2 918	0.5	0.4
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	26	87	np	115	0.1	–
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	88	1 436	34	1 558	0.3	0.2
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	29	704	18	751	0.2	0.1
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	17	69	np	87	–	–
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	65	1 119	40	1 224	0.2	0.2
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	43	910	38	991	0.2	0.1
F12: from use of cannabinoids	180	730	19	929	0.5	0.1
F13: from use of sedatives	15	416	12	443	0.1	0.1
F14: from use of cocaine	–	10	–	10	–	–
F15: from use of other stimulants	93	1 133	34	1 260	0.3	0.2
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	28	np	33	np	–

Table 10A.4.4

Table 10A.4.4 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000	per 1000
F18: from use of volatile solvents	69	21	–	90	0.2	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	129	869	24	1 022	0.4	0.1
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	np	37	np	42	–	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	np	–	np	–	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	26	133	5	164	–	–

(a) 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.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(d) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(e) Includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 10A.4.5

Table 10A.4.5 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio
2001-02									
Qld									
Poisoning	1.3	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.3
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.4
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.5
Other	–	–	1.1	0.1	–	1.9	0.1	–	1.5
WA									
Poisoning	1.7	0.9	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.9
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.4	2.8	0.9	0.4	2.2
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.0	0.5	3.7	2.3	0.8	2.8
Other	0.1	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	0.9
SA									
Poisoning	1.9	1.2	1.6	4.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.1
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.5	4.3	1.5	0.5	3.0
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.5	0.6	4.2	2.5	0.4	6.8	2.5	0.5	5.2
Other	–	–	0.9	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
NT									
Poisoning	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.4
Accidental poisoning	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.9
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.7	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.3	3.4
Other	–	–	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	5.4

Table 10A.4.5

Table 10A.4.5 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio	Indigenous per 1000	Non-Indigenous per 1000	Rate ratio
2002-03									
Qld									
Poisoning	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.3
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.5	1.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3
Other	0.1	–	2.1	np	–	0.8	0.1	–	1.5
WA									
Poisoning	1.8	0.9	1.9	3.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.2	2.0
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.7
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.6	0.8	4.4	2.4	0.4	6.0	3.0	0.6	4.9
Other	0.1	–	2.7	np	–	3.9	0.1	–	3.2
SA									
Poisoning	2.8	1.2	2.4	4.4	2.0	2.2	3.6	1.6	2.3
Accidental poisoning	1.7	0.5	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.3
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.3	0.6	3.9	1.8	0.4	4.5	2.1	0.5	4.1
Other	0.2	–	7.3	np	–	5.9	0.2	–	6.7
NT									
Poisoning	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9
Accidental poisoning	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.4	0.5	2.8	0.3	0.1	3.5	0.9	0.3	2.8
Other	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np

Table 10A.4.5

Table 10A.4.5 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate
	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.
2003-04									
Qld									
Poisoning	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2
Accidental poisoning	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.2
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.7
Other	0.1	—	1.1	—	—	1.3	—	—	1.1
WA									
Poisoning	1.8	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.9
Accidental poisoning	1.0	0.3	2.8	0.7	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.3	2.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.7	0.9	3.1	1.9	0.5	3.6	2.3	0.7	3.2
Other	—	—	—	0.1	—	3.6	—	—	1.5
SA									
Poisoning	2.6	1.1	2.3	6.3	2.1	3.0	4.5	1.6	2.8
Accidental poisoning	1.6	0.5	3.3	2.3	0.6	4.0	2.0	0.5	3.7
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.2	0.6	5.0	2.1	0.3	6.3	2.6	0.5	5.4
Other	0.1	—	2.2	0.2	—	6.3	0.1	—	4.1
NT									
Poisoning	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.2
Accidental poisoning	0.4	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.4	0.4	3.1	0.5	0.2	2.7	0.9	0.3	2.9
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10A.4.5

Table 10A.4.5 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate
	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.
2004-05									
Qld									
Poisoning	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Accidental poisoning	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6
Other	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
WA									
Poisoning	1.9	0.8	0.8	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.1
Accidental poisoning	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.4	0.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	0.6	2.5	0.7	0.8
Other	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—
SA									
Poisoning	2.6	1.2	1.2	5.2	2.1	2.2	4.0	1.7	1.7
Accidental poisoning	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.3	0.7	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.6
Other	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
NT									
Poisoning	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Accidental poisoning	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Hospital data are based on state of usual residence.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

Table 10A.4.5

Table 10A.4.5 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Males			Females			All persons		
Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio
per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.

(c) The hospital separations related to drug use are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM).

(d) The rate ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

(e) Includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 10A.4.6

Table 10A.4.6 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Total no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (d) per 1000
	Indigenous no.	Indigenous no.	Not stated no.			
2004-05						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	242	6 593	95	6 930	0.52	0.36
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	95	2 121	52	2 268	0.24	0.12
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	320	8 212	139	8 671	0.77	0.44
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	254	6 709	130	7 093	0.56	0.36
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	28	231	9	268	0.04	0.01
Total	939	23 866	425	25 230	2.13	1.29
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	191	3 537	72	3 800	0.07	0.03
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	70	1 531	39	1 640	0.41	0.19
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	18	202	8	228	0.17	0.08
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	96	2 471	70	2 637	0.03	0.01
Total	375	7 741	189	8 305	0.67	0.31
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	208	3 672	81	3 961	0.45	0.20
F12: from use of cannabinoids	282	2 261	59	2 602	0.56	0.12
F13: from use of sedatives	27	999	24	1 050	0.07	0.05
F14: from use of cocaine	np	241	np	249	np	0.01
F15: from use of other stimulants	198	2 404	70	2 672	0.40	0.13
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	105	np	112	np	0.01
F18: from use of volatile solvents	77	63	np	142	0.12	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	224	2 388	48	2 660	0.45	0.13

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Table 10A.4.6 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Total no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (d) per 1000
	Indigenous no.	Indigenous no.	Not stated no.			
Total	1 016	12 133	282	13 448	2.05	0.66
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	8	82	np	91	np	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	21	–	24	np	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	59	450	14	523	0.07	0.03
Total	67	553	14	638	0.07	0.03
2005-06						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	283	6 332	144	6 759	0.61	0.34
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	80	2 052	57	2 189	0.17	0.11
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	326	8 060	177	8 563	0.78	0.43
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	307	6 480	146	6 933	0.65	0.35
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	35	216	9	260	0.05	0.01
Total	1 031	23 140	533	24 704	2.26	1.24
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	48	3 306	64	3 418	0.05	0.02
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	185	1 532	30	1 747	0.38	0.18
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	66	160	6	232	0.16	0.08
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	18	3 555	84	3 657	0.02	0.01
Total	317	8 553	184	9 054	0.62	0.29
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	184	3 379	72	3 635	0.42	0.18

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Table 10A.4.6 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Total no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (d) per 1000
	Indigenous no.	Indigenous no.	Not stated no.			
F12 from use of cannabinoids	365	2 727	70	3 162	0.70	0.15
F13 from use of sedatives	32	1 004	21	1 057	0.07	0.05
F14: from use of cocaine	np	176	np	180	np	0.01
F15: from use of other stimulants	210	2 719	82	3 011	0.43	0.15
F16: from use of hallucinogens	np	102	np	108	np	0.01
F18: from use of volatile solvents	58	48	5	111	0.09	–
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	246	2 559	85	2 890	0.49	0.14
Total	1 095	12 714	335	14 154	2.20	0.69
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	5	86	np	94	0.01	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	np	16	–	18	np	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	48	410	13	471	0.05	0.02
Total	53	512	13	583	0.07	0.02

Table 10A.4.6

Table 10A.4.6 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	Other (d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	per 1000
2006-07						
Poisoning						
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	225	5 540	108	5 873	0.47	0.29
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	111	2 956	73	3 140	0.28	0.16
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	312	8 148	184	8 644	0.74	0.43
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	291	6 577	147	7 015	0.61	0.35
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	32	200	np	236	0.04	0.01
Total	971	23 421	512	24 908	2.13	1.23
Accidental poisoning						
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	154	3 305	68	3 527	0.00	0.00
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	65	1 748	43	1 856	0.08	0.02
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	23	144	np	170	0.34	0.17
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	96	2 864	56	3 016	0.18	0.09
Total	338	8 061	167	8 569	0.60	0.29
Mental/behavioural disorders						
F11: from use of opioids	177	3 214	110	3 501	0.39	0.17
F12: from use of cannabinoids	321	2 559	59	2 939	0.61	0.14
F13: from use of sedatives	30	1 006	23	1 059	0.08	0.05
F14: from use of cocaine	5	149	np	157	0.01	0.01
F15: from use of other stimulants	225	2 890	69	3 184	0.47	0.15
F16: from use of hallucinogens	5	87	6	98	0.01	–
F18: from use of volatile solvents	77	65	–	142	0.12	–

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Table 10A.4.6

Table 10A.4.6 Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c)

	Hospital separations				Age standardised rate	
	Non-Indigenous			Total no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (d) per 1000
	Indigenous no.	Indigenous no.	Not stated no.			
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	231	2 865	70	3 166	0.44	0.15
Total	1 071	12 835	337	14 246	2.13	0.68
Other						
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	9	92	np	103	0.02	–
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	13	–	13	–	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	70	424	7	501	0.08	0.02
Total	79	529	7	617	0.10	0.02

(a) 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.

(b) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(c) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(d) Includes separations where Indigenous status were not reported.

(e) Data are based on state of usual residence.

– Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table 10A.4.7

Table 10A.4.7 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males				Females				All persons			
	Indigenous		Other (f)		Indigenous		Other (f)		Indigenous		Other (f)	
	per 1000	Rate ratio	per 1000	no.	per 1000	Rate ratio	per 1000	no.	per 1000	Rate ratio	per 1000	no.
2004-05												
NSW												
Poisoning	1.61	0.71	2.27		3.15	1.03	3.06		2.41	0.87	2.77	
Accidental poisoning	0.80	0.41	1.96		1.16	0.39	3.02		1.00	0.40	2.52	
Mental/behavioural disorders	4.32	1.19	3.63		2.67	0.63	4.24		3.46	0.91	3.80	
Other	0.14	0.04	3.78		0.10	0.03	3.26		0.12	0.03	3.52	
Victoria												
Poisoning	2.01	0.75	2.68		1.43	1.18	1.22		1.71	0.96	1.77	
Accidental poisoning	0.98	0.38	2.55		0.53	0.43	1.24		0.74	0.41	1.82	
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.09	0.49	2.22		1.28	0.33	3.91		1.20	0.41	2.92	
Other	np	0.04	5.31		0.30	0.03	10.76		0.24	0.03	7.58	
Queensland												
Poisoning	0.76	0.81	0.94		1.21	1.19	1.02		0.99	1.00	0.99	
Accidental poisoning	0.45	0.44	1.01		0.55	0.43	1.28		0.50	0.44	1.15	
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.39	0.69	2.01		0.87	0.56	1.57		1.11	0.62	1.78	
Other	0.08	0.03	2.61		0.06	0.03	2.17		0.07	0.03	2.40	
WA												
Poisoning	1.57	0.63	2.48		1.75	1.06	1.65		1.65	0.84	1.96	
Accidental poisoning	0.96	0.39	2.46		0.88	0.34	2.59		0.93	0.37	2.54	
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.38	0.84	2.84		2.59	0.53	4.87		2.48	0.69	3.60	
Other	np	0.02	2.07		np	0.03	2.92		0.07	0.03	2.52	
SA												
Poisoning	2.26	0.98	2.30		3.64	1.44	2.53		3.00	1.21	2.48	

Table 10A.4.7

Table 10A.4.7 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio
	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.
NT									
Accidental poisoning	1.45	0.63	2.32	1.78	0.57	3.15	1.62	0.59	2.72
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.27	0.70	3.24	2.57	0.36	7.09	2.43	0.53	4.54
Other	0.24	0.03	7.75	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.04	3.41
Poisoning	0.59	0.47	1.25	0.62	0.57	1.08	0.61	0.52	1.18
Accidental poisoning	0.67	0.59	1.14	0.54	0.33	1.62	0.61	0.47	1.31
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.23	0.37	3.30	0.59	0.24	2.47	0.91	0.31	3.00
Other	0.00	0.03	0.00	np	0.00	-	np	0.02	0.52
2005-06									
NSW									
Poisoning	1.86	0.73	2.56	2.72	1.01	2.68	2.32	0.87	2.66
Accidental poisoning	0.82	0.46	1.78	0.91	0.47	1.93	0.87	0.47	1.85
Mental/behavioural disorders	5.06	1.29	3.92	2.92	0.70	4.20	3.94	0.99	3.97
Other	0.16	0.03	5.38	0.09	0.03	3.02	0.12	0.03	4.15
Victoria									
Poisoning	2.40	0.72	3.35	2.39	1.19	2.01	2.38	0.95	2.50
Accidental poisoning	0.93	0.42	2.24	0.51	0.43	1.18	0.71	0.43	1.68
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.70	0.57	2.98	1.40	0.40	3.47	1.53	0.49	3.15
Other	np	0.04	2.88	0.21	0.02	9.42	0.15	0.03	5.27
Queensland									
Poisoning	1.00	0.73	1.37	1.37	1.05	1.30	1.18	0.89	1.33
Accidental poisoning	0.89	0.47	1.89	0.65	0.41	1.60	0.76	0.44	1.73
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.09	0.67	1.63	1.02	0.42	2.42	1.05	0.54	1.92

Table 10A.4.7

Table 10A.4.7 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio
	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.
WA									
Other	np	0.03	0.66	np	0.03	0.28	np	0.03	0.49
Poisoning	1.16	0.64	1.81	2.66	1.03	2.59	1.94	0.83	2.34
Accidental poisoning	0.58	0.40	1.45	1.08	0.36	2.97	0.85	0.38	2.22
Mental/behavioural disorders	2.59	0.84	3.09	2.13	0.49	4.37	2.35	0.67	3.52
Other	np	0.02	1.31	0.09	0.01	7.51	0.06	0.02	3.45
SA									
Poisoning	1.91	0.85	2.25	2.40	1.31	1.83	2.17	1.08	2.01
Accidental poisoning	1.09	0.64	1.72	1.43	0.71	2.03	1.31	0.67	1.94
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.31	0.58	5.69	3.00	0.34	8.89	3.17	0.46	6.88
Other	np	0.03	5.18	np	0.04	3.33	0.14	0.03	4.19
NT									
Poisoning	0.40	0.58	0.68	0.22	0.48	0.45	0.30	0.53	0.57
Accidental poisoning	0.45	0.32	1.42	0.36	0.27	1.31	0.40	0.30	1.34
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.40	0.54	2.61	0.39	0.30	1.26	0.89	0.42	2.12
Other	0.00	np	np	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
2006-07									
NSW									
Poisoning	1.91	0.71	2.67	2.56	1.05	2.45	2.23	0.88	2.53
Accidental poisoning	0.76	0.41	1.87	0.83	0.42	1.98	0.78	0.41	1.88
Mental/behavioural disorders	4.26	1.37	3.12	2.76	0.68	4.06	3.48	1.02	3.41
Other	0.19	0.03	6.07	0.11	0.03	3.39	0.15	0.03	4.71
Victoria									

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Table 10A.4.7

Table 10A.4.7 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous per 1000	Other (f) per 1000	Rate ratio no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (f) per 1000	Rate ratio no.	Indigenous per 1000	Other (f) per 1000	Rate ratio no.
Poisoning	1.87	0.80	2.32	2.46	1.28	1.92	2.17	1.05	2.08
Accidental poisoning	0.77	0.39	1.96	0.62	0.41	1.51	0.69	0.40	1.72
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.73	0.58	3.00	1.32	0.30	4.47	1.53	0.44	3.52
Other	0.38	0.04	10.42	0.11	0.03	4.04	0.25	0.03	7.77
Queensland									
Poisoning	1.16	0.76	1.53	1.30	1.13	1.16	1.24	0.94	1.31
Accidental poisoning	0.56	0.47	1.20	0.51	0.39	1.31	0.54	0.43	1.26
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.16	0.65	1.78	0.79	0.44	1.79	0.96	0.54	1.77
Other	0.04	0.02	1.60	0.08	0.03	3.07	0.06	0.03	2.31
WA									
Poisoning	1.56	0.58	2.69	2.15	0.98	2.18	1.86	0.78	2.37
Accidental poisoning	0.92	0.40	2.30	0.87	0.35	2.53	0.88	0.37	2.36
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.07	0.84	3.66	2.56	0.46	5.62	2.81	0.65	4.35
Other	0.11	0.02	5.18	0.06	0.01	4.23	0.09	0.02	4.78
SA									
Poisoning	2.13	1.06	2.01	3.21	1.39	2.31	2.68	1.23	2.18
Accidental poisoning	0.94	0.64	1.48	1.21	0.69	1.75	1.09	0.67	1.63
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.39	0.68	4.96	2.30	0.36	6.42	2.83	0.52	5.44
Other	0.07	0.04	1.99	0.08	0.03	3.05	0.08	0.03	2.39
NT									
Poisoning	0.57	0.66	0.87	0.66	0.39	1.69	0.62	0.52	1.19
Accidental poisoning	0.83	0.37	2.23	0.39	0.23	1.68	0.60	0.30	2.03
Mental/behavioural disorders	1.33	0.55	2.43	0.58	0.08	7.26	0.95	0.29	3.26

Table 10A.4.7

Table 10A.4.7 Age standardised hospital separations related to drug use, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Males			Females			All persons		
	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio	Indigenous	Other (f)	Rate ratio
	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.	per 1000	per 1000	no.
Other	0.02	0.02	0.80	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.60

(a) 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.

(b) Data are based on state of usual residence.

(c) The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(d) The rate ratio is equal to the separation rate for Indigenous persons divided by the separation rate for non-Indigenous people (which includes Indigenous status not reported).

(e) Separations for which care type was reported as newborn with no qualified days, and records for hospital boarders and posthumous organ procurement have been excluded.

(f) Includes separations with Indigenous status reported as Non-Indigenous or not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero (including null cells). **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

Table10A.4.8 Drug induced deaths, death rates, age standardised, 2003–2007(a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous(e)</i>				
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>
Males	14.7	np	21.5	np	np	6.7	4.9	7.0	5.4	5.8
Females	7.8	3.8	np	np	np	3.9	2.8	4.9	3.3	3.6
Persons	11.1	3.3	13.9	5.4	4.5	5.3	3.8	5.9	4.3	4.7

(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).

(b) Indirect standardised death rate per 100 000 population.

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

(d) Data on deaths of Indigenous people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

(e) Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a not stated Indigenous status.

np Not published.

Source: ABS Deaths Registration Database (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.1 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proceeded against to court					
Homicide	no.	–	7	–	7
Assault	no.	693	1 712	94	2 499
Sexual offences	no.	24	101	12	137
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	3	8	2	13
Robbery	no.	200	683	24	907
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	3	–	3
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	72	196	16	284
Other offences against the person	no.	11	18	7	36
Theft	no.	1 517	2 404	142	4 063
Arson	no.	15	41	–	56
Malicious damage to property	no.	440	981	54	1 475
Drug offences	no.	57	229	8	294
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	56	126	8	190
Disorderly conduct	no.	445	574	30	1 049
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	–	1	1
Liquor offences	no.	4	14	1	19
Pornography offences	no.	–	1	–	1
Prostitution offences	no.	–	3	–	3
Against justice procedures	no.	1 272	2 036	95	3 403
Transport regulatory offences	no.	22	108	6	136
Other offences	no.	59	122	5	186
Total	no.	4 890	9 367	505	14 762
Infringement Notice					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	–	2	–	2
Sexual offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	–	–	–	–
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	no.	–	–	–	–
Theft	no.	1	31	–	32
Arson	no.	–	–	–	–
Malicious damage to property	no.	2	36	1	39
Drug offences	no.	–	1	–	1
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	15	173	18	206
Disorderly conduct	no.	10	90	2	102
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	4	–	4
Liquor offences	no.	107	1 586	100	1 793

Table 10A.5.1 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pornography offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	no.	26	157	11	194
Transport regulatory offences	no.	205	4 188	387	4 780
Other offences	no.	43	459	33	535
Total	no.	409	6 727	552	7 688
Referral to youth justice conference					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	64	206	17	287
Sexual offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	7	14	1	22
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	3	14	2	19
Other offences against the person	no.	–	7	1	8
Theft	no.	239	520	25	784
Arson	no.	1	26	–	27
Malicious damage to property	no.	73	365	12	450
Drug offences	no.	4	16	–	20
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	2	17	–	19
Disorderly conduct	no.	24	59	4	87
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Pornography offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	no.	10	32	2	44
Transport regulatory offences	no.	–	7	–	7
Other offences	no.	4	19	–	23
Total	no.	431	1 302	64	1 797
Caution - Young Offenders Act					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	181	990	77	1 248
Sexual offences	no.	2	9	–	11
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	2	22	2	26
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	1	–	1
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	14	73	3	90
Other offences against the person	no.	–	3	–	3
Theft	no.	702	4 149	208	5 059
Arson	no.	11	54	4	69

Table 10A.5.1 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malicious damage to property	no.	285	1 562	93	1 940
Drug offences	no.	51	599	24	674
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	24	234	2	260
Disorderly conduct	no.	153	738	40	931
Betting and gaming offences	no.	—	—	—	—
Liquor offences	no.	7	71	2	80
Pornography offences	no.	—	—	1	1
Prostitution offences	no.	—	—	—	—
Against justice procedures	no.	29	112	2	143
Transport regulatory offences	no.	3	53	1	57
Other offences	no.	13	159	5	177
Total	no.	1 477	8 829	464	10 770
Warning					
Homicide	no.	—	—	—	—
Assault	no.	74	303	20	397
Sexual offences	no.	2	4	—	6
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	—	1	—	1
Robbery	no.	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion	no.	—	—	—	—
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	29	182	22	233
Other offences against the person	no.	10	21	1	32
Theft	no.	196	1 270	75	1 541
Arson	no.	12	56	1	69
Malicious damage to property	no.	239	972	51	1 262
Drug offences	no.	15	171	13	199
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	120	404	26	550
Disorderly conduct	no.	549	2 609	184	3 342
Betting and gaming offences	no.	—	4	—	4
Liquor offences	no.	263	2 959	201	3 423
Pornography offences	no.	—	1	—	1
Prostitution offences	no.	4	7	1	12
Against justice procedures	no.	35	129	11	175
Transport regulatory offences	no.	202	4 511	393	5 106
Other offences	no.	143	1 017	74	1 234
Total	no.	1 893	14 621	1 073	17 587
Total of above categories					
Homicide	no.	—	7	—	7
Assault	no.	1 012	3 213	208	4 433
Sexual offences	no.	28	114	12	154
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	3	9	2	14

Table 10A.5.1 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2006 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Robbery	no.	209	719	27	955
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	4	–	4
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	118	465	43	626
Other offences against the person	no.	21	49	9	79
Theft	no.	2 655	8 374	450	11 479
Arson	no.	39	177	5	221
Malicious damage to property	no.	1 039	3 916	211	5 166
Drug offences	no.	127	1 016	45	1 188
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	217	954	54	1 225
Disorderly conduct	no.	1 181	4 070	260	5 511
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	8	1	9
Liquor offences	no.	381	4 630	304	5 315
Pornography offences	no.	–	2	1	3
Prostitution offences	no.	4	10	1	15
Against justice procedures	no.	1 372	2 466	121	3 959
Transport regulatory offences	no.	432	8 867	787	10 086
Other offences	no.	262	1 776	117	2 155
Total	no.	9 100	40 846	2 658	52 604

- (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, 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) Excluded from this table were 1 402 juvenile POIs whose status was recorded by NSW Police as 'legal process - not further classified'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 10A.5.2 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proceeded against to court					
Homicide	no.	–	14	2	16
Assault	no.	728	1 794	105	2 627
Sexual offences	no.	26	140	9	175
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	4	8	2	14
Robbery	no.	195	701	21	917
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	1	–	1
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	82	240	16	338
Other offences against the person	no.	15	44	–	59
Theft	no.	1 680	2 552	150	4 382
Arson	no.	15	36	–	51
Malicious damage to property	no.	412	996	57	1 465
Drug offences	no.	79	277	10	366
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	45	173	3	221
Disorderly conduct	no.	460	688	35	1 183
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	no.	6	17	–	23
Pornography offences	no.	–	1	–	1
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	no.	1 307	2 506	93	3 906
Transport regulatory offences	no.	18	94	5	117
Other offences	no.	59	135	2	196
Total	no.	5 131	10 417	510	16 058
Infringement Notice					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	–	1	1	2
Sexual offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	–	–	–	–
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	no.	–	1	–	1
Theft	no.	2	41	–	43
Arson	no.	–	–	–	–
Malicious damage to property	no.	3	38	5	46
Drug offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	29	163	9	201
Disorderly conduct	no.	11	158	2	171
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	4	1	5
Liquor offences	no.	100	1 826	84	2 010

Table 10A.5.2 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pornography offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	no.	27	140	3	170
Transport regulatory offences	no.	202	4 260	399	4 861
Other offences	no.	54	451	40	545
Total	no.	428	7 083	544	8 055
Referral to youth justice conference					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	65	249	14	328
Sexual offences	no.	1	1	–	2
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	11	34	2	47
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	3	14	2	19
Other offences against the person	no.	4	6	–	10
Theft	no.	279	559	29	867
Arson	no.	3	14	5	22
Malicious damage to property	no.	99	461	80	640
Drug offences	no.	5	26	1	32
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	4	27	–	31
Disorderly conduct	no.	28	94	9	131
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	no.	1	1	–	2
Pornography offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	no.	14	35	1	50
Transport regulatory offences	no.	–	6	–	6
Other offences	no.	6	24	–	30
Total	no.	523	1 551	143	2 217
Caution - Young Offenders Act					
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	212	1 123	110	1 445
Sexual offences	no.	–	9	–	9
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	–	–	–	–
Robbery	no.	2	12	1	15
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	10	84	6	100
Other offences against the person	no.	5	8	2	15
Theft	no.	751	4 364	191	5 306
Arson	no.	4	45	3	52

Table 10A.5.2 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malicious damage to property	no.	284	1 759	100	2 143
Drug offences	no.	52	570	25	647
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	29	249	12	290
Disorderly conduct	no.	175	735	56	966
Betting and gaming offences	no.	—	—	—	—
Liquor offences	no.	3	58	1	62
Pornography offences	no.	—	—	—	—
Prostitution offences	no.	—	1	—	1
Against justice procedures	no.	23	159	8	190
Transport regulatory offences	no.	4	45	4	53
Other offences	no.	17	167	9	193
Total	no.	1 571	9 388	528	11 487
Warning					
Homicide	no.	—	—	—	—
Assault	no.	68	258	30	356
Sexual offences	no.	1	11	1	13
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	—	—	—	—
Robbery	no.	—	—	—	—
Blackmail and extortion	no.	—	—	—	—
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	26	134	18	178
Other offences against the person	no.	2	22	1	25
Theft	no.	193	1 182	88	1 463
Arson	no.	19	48	10	77
Malicious damage to property	no.	162	876	61	1 099
Drug offences	no.	8	154	9	171
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	67	448	26	541
Disorderly conduct	no.	553	2 789	223	3 565
Betting and gaming offences	no.	—	1	—	1
Liquor offences	no.	216	3 180	206	3 602
Pornography offences	no.	—	—	—	—
Prostitution offences	no.	1	9	—	10
Against justice procedures	no.	21	101	2	124
Transport regulatory offences	no.	166	5 897	448	6 511
Other offences	no.	137	1 008	59	1 204
Total	no.	1 640	16 118	1 182	18 940
Total of above categories					
Homicide	no.	—	14	2	16
Assault	no.	1 073	3 425	260	4 758
Sexual offences	no.	28	161	10	199
Abduction and kidnapping	no.	4	8	2	14

Table 10A.5.2 NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by offence type, 2007 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Robbery	no.	208	747	24	979
Blackmail and extortion	no.	–	1	–	1
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	no.	121	472	42	635
Other offences against the person	no.	26	81	3	110
Theft	no.	2 905	8 698	458	12 061
Arson	no.	41	143	18	202
Malicious damage to property	no.	960	4 130	303	5 393
Drug offences	no.	144	1 027	45	1 216
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	no.	174	1 060	50	1 284
Disorderly conduct	no.	1 227	4 464	325	6 016
Betting and gaming offences	no.	–	5	1	6
Liquor offences	no.	326	5 082	291	5 699
Pornography offences	no.	–	1	–	1
Prostitution offences	no.	1	10	–	11
Against justice procedures	no.	1 392	2 941	107	4 440
Transport regulatory offences	no.	390	10 302	856	11 548
Other offences	no.	273	1 785	110	2 168
Total	no.	9 293	44 557	2 907	56 757

- (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, 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) Excluded from this table were 1 554 juvenile POIs whose status was recorded by NSW Police as 'legal process - not further classified'.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 10A.5.3

Table 10A.5.3 NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), 2004 and 2005 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Unknown			Total						
		Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total				
2005																	
Proceeded against other than to court																	
Youth Justice conference	no.	278	56	–	334	822	94	–	916	35	2	–	37	1 135	152	–	1 287
Caution - Young																	
Offenders Act	no.	1 048	455	–	1 503	6 043	2 288	1	8 332	280	117	1	398	7 371	2 860	2	10 233
Warning	no.	1 534	514	–	2 048	10 466	3 610	3	14 079	835	341	1	1 177	12 835	4 465	4	17 304
Infringement Notice	no.	328	118	–	446	4 674	1 519	2	6 195	480	196	–	676	5 482	1 833	2	7 317
Total	no.	3 188	1 143	–	4 331	22 005	7 511	6	29 522	1 630	656	2	2 288	26 823	9 310	8	36 141
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 009	812	–	4 821	7 404	1 608	7	9 019	406	68	1	475	11 819	2 488	8	14 315
Legal process not further classified	no.	145	49	–	194	786	286	–	1 074	50	19	–	69	981	354	–	1 335
2004																	
Proceeded against other than to court																	
Youth Justice conference	no.	212	33	–	245	788	127	–	915	50	5	–	55	1 050	165	–	1 215
Caution - Young																	
Offenders Act	no.	1 025	424	–	1 449	6 059	2 131	2	8 192	306	123	–	429	7 390	2 678	2	10 070
Warning	no.	1 294	488	3	1 785	10 215	3 512	20	13 747	823	322	–	1 145	12 332	4 322	23	16 677
Infringement Notice	no.	266	91	–	357	4 946	1 397	2	6 345	514	161	2	677	5 726	1 649	4	7 379
Total	no.	2 797	1 036	3	3 836	22 008	7 167	24	29 199	1 693	611	2	2 306	26 498	8 814	29	35 341
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 051	861	–	4 912	7 111	1 163	5	8 279	452	91	–	543	11 614	2 115	5	13 734
Legal process not further classified	no.	123	41	–	164	839	281	–	1 120	54	7	–	61	1 016	329	–	1 345

Table 10A.5.3

Table 10A.5.3 NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), 2004 and 2005 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Unknown			Total			
	Unit	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total
(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, 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)	This table shows various legal processes NSW Police can employ against alleged offenders.												
(d)	The Total includes Youth Justice Conference, Caution - Young Offenders Act, Warning and Infringement Notice.												
	– Nil or rounded to zero. Unkn Unknown.												

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

Table 10A.5.4

Table 10A.5.4 NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), 2006 and 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Unknown			Total		
		Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total
2007													
Proceeded against other than to court													
Youth Justice conference no.	445	78	–	523	1 299	252	–	1 551	132	11	–	143	1 876
Caution - Young Offenders Act	no. 1 105	466	–	1 571	6 650	2 738	–	9 388	388	140	–	528	8 143
Warning	no. 1 224	416	–	1 640	11 975	4 140	3	16 118	872	310	–	1 182	14 071
Infringement Notice	no. 327	101	–	428	5 375	1 705	3	7 083	398	146	–	544	6 100
Total	no. 3 101	1 061	–	4 162	25 299	8 835	6	34 140	1 790	607	–	2 397	30 190
Proceeded against to court	no. 4 222	909	–	5 131	8 605	1 812	–	10 417	391	119	–	510	13 218
Legal process not further classified	no. 143	77	–	220	924	350	–	1 274	44	16	–	60	1 111
2006													
Proceeded against other than to court													
Youth Justice conference no.	338	93	–	431	1 120	182	–	1 302	49	15	–	64	1 507
Caution - Young Offenders Act	no. 1 005	472	–	1 477	6 442	2 387	–	8 829	317	147	–	464	7 764
Warning	no. 1 377	516	–	1 893	10 964	3 655	2	14 621	790	282	1	1 073	13 131
Infringement Notice	no. 289	120	–	409	5 018	1 708	1	6 727	420	131	1	552	5 727
Total	no. 3 009	1 201	–	4 210	23 544	7 932	3	31 479	1 576	575	2	2 153	28 129
Proceeded against to court	no. 4 043	846	1	4 890	7 834	1 528	5	9 367	413	92	–	505	12 290
Legal process not further classified	no. 104	59	–	163	910	268	1	1 179	43	17	–	60	1 057

Table 10A.5.4

Table 10A.5.4 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), 2006 and 2007 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Unknown			Total		
	Unit	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn	Total	Male	Female	Unkn

(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, 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) This table shows various legal processes NSW Police can employ against alleged offenders.

(d) The Total includes Youth Justice Conference, Caution - Young Offenders Act, Warning and Infringement Notice.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Unkn** Unknown.

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

Table 10A.5.5

Table 10A.5.5 Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, 2004-05 (a)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Other (b)		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Crime against the person										
no.	121	1 143	12	331	143	1 930	31	540	307	3 944
%	39.4	29.0	3.9	8.4	46.6	48.9	10.1	13.7	100.0	100.0
Crime against										
no.	444	3 839	137	4 160	311	5 724	42	854	934	14 777
%	47.5	26.0	14.7	28.2	33.3	38.7	4.5	5.8	100.0	100.0
Drug Offences										
no.	7	194	5	303	9	165	1	25	22	687
%	31.8	28.2	22.7	44.1	40.9	24.0	4.5	3.6	100.0	100.0
Other Crime										
no.	90	646	27	707	159	2 726	12	261	288	4 340
%	31.3	14.9	9.4	16.3	55.2	62.8	4.2	6.0	100.0	100.0
Total	662	5 822	181	5 501	622	10 545	86	1 680	1 551	23 548
%	42.7	24.7	11.7	23.4	40.1	44.8	5.5	7.1	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer. Data with an 'unknown' Indigenous status are excluded from this table.

(b) 'Other' includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

Indig Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.6

Table 10A.5.6 **Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, 2005-06 (a)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Other (b)		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Crime against the person	no. 83	921	16	425	133	2 272	23	438	255	4 056
	% 32.5	22.7	6.3	10.5	52.2	56.0	9.0	10.8	100.0	100.0
Crime against property	no. 573	3 815	119	4 761	329	6 332	31	644	1 052	15 552
	% 54.5	24.5	11.3	30.6	31.3	40.7	2.9	4.1	100.0	100.0
Drug Offences	no. 9	132	3	285	7	186	–	14	19	617
	% 47.4	21.4	15.8	46.2	36.8	30.1	–	2.3	100.0	100.0
Other Crime	no. 92	682	19	927	162	2 203	8	193	281	4 005
	% 32.7	17.0	6.8	23.1	57.7	55.0	2.8	4.8	100.0	100.0
Total	no. 757	5 550	157	6 398	631	10 993	62	1 289	1 607	24 230
	% 47.1	22.9	9.8	26.4	39.3	45.4	3.9	5.3	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer. Data with an 'unknown' Indigenous status are excluded from this table.

(b) 'Other' includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.7

Table 10A.5.7 **Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, 2006-07 (a)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Other (b)		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Crime against the person										
no.	115	1 173	26	582	145	2 090	23	811	309	4 656
%	37.2	25.2	8.4	12.5	46.9	44.9	7.4	17.4	100.0	100.0
Crime against										
no.	378	4 039	157	6 132	347	5 622	46	1 319	928	17 112
%	40.7	23.6	16.9	35.8	37.4	32.9	5.0	7.7	100.0	100.0
Drug Offences										
no.	11	151	4	287	4	137	–	23	19	598
%	57.9	25.3	21.1	48.0	21.1	22.9	–	3.8	100.0	100.0
Other Crime										
no.	78	696	19	1 284	137	1 967	14	299	248	4 246
%	31.5	16.4	7.7	30.2	55.2	46.3	5.6	7.0	100.0	100.0
Total	582	6 059	206	8 285	633	9 816	83	2 452	1 504	26 612
%	38.7	22.8	13.7	31.1	42.1	36.9	5.5	9.2	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

(b) Other in the Method of Processing tables includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

Indig Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.8

Table 10A.5.8 Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, 2007-08 (a)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Other (b)		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Crime against the person	no. 115	1 728	44	629	201	2 809	28	568	388	5 734
	% 29.6	30.1	11.3	11.0	51.8	49.0	7.2	9.9	100.0	100.0
Crime against property	no. 467	5 251	199	6 508	402	6 117	40	997	1 108	18 873
	% 42.1	27.8	18.0	34.5	36.3	32.4	3.6	5.3	100.0	100.0
Drug Offences	no. 15	165	2	247	6	145	–	16	23	573
	% 65.2	28.8	8.7	43.1	26.1	25.3	–	2.8	100.0	100.0
Other Crime	no. 74	748	16	1 118	122	1 940	7	187	219	3 993
	% 33.8	18.7	7.3	28.0	55.7	48.6	3.2	4.7	100.0	100.0
Total	no. 671	7 892	261	8 502	731	11 011	75	1 768	1 738	29 173
	% 38.6	27.1	15.0	29.1	42.1	37.7	4.3	6.1	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

(b) Other in the Method of Processing tables includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.9

Unit	Arrest			Caution			Summons			Total		
	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn
Homicide	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—
Rape	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	15	4	2	88	9
Sex (non rape)	1	28	8	—	21	4	7	182	17	10	368	46
Robbery	34	408	42	—	31	3	9	220	25	47	713	72
Assault	78	712	72	26	530	59	128	1 662	159	248	3 455	344
Abduction/Kidnap	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	25	1
Crime against the person	115	1 173	122	26	582	66	145	2 090	206	309	4 656	472
Arson	5	67	3	—	81	11	4	90	6	10	282	23
Property damage	48	597	86	32	1 231	131	118	1 720	139	208	3 970	386
Burglary (agg)	26	68	5	1	5	1	4	36	6	33	119	12
Burglary (res)	54	419	56	9	183	22	27	314	18	93	1 008	98
Burglary (other)	49	550	57	27	661	60	30	467	41	111	1 795	164
Deception	4	125	13	5	93	5	4	185	12	13	436	32
Handle stolen goods	9	141	13	3	62	4	7	225	14	20	458	32
Theft from m/car	40	495	115	3	149	13	38	346	29	82	1 068	162
Theft (shop steal)	25	366	27	50	2 869	251	52	967	92	133	4 376	374
Theft of car	52	785	69	7	267	21	23	595	79	85	1 780	188
Theft (bicycle)	5	59	1	5	73	6	5	100	5	16	262	12
Theft (other)	61	367	45	15	458	54	35	577	60	124	1 558	170
Crime against property	378	4 039	490	157	6 132	579	347	5 622	501	928	17 112	1 653
Drugs (cult/man/traf)	2	39	6	—	9	1	—	27	—	2	83	7
Drugs (poss/use)	9	112	8	4	278	27	4	110	5	17	515	41
Drug Offences	11	151	14	4	287	28	4	137	5	19	598	48

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS
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TABLES

Table 10A.5.9

	Unit	Arrest			Caution			Summons			Total		
		Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn
Going equipped to steal	no.	–	27	–	–	13	–	–	23	6	–	67	6
Justice procedures	no.	54	320	31	–	95	6	23	321	23	80	781	64
Regulated public order	no.	2	27	8	2	275	34	28	424	51	33	794	103
Weapons/explosives	no.	10	152	14	4	186	12	20	315	33	36	703	63
Harassment	no.	3	8	2	–	43	4	–	39	4	3	96	10
Behaviour in public	no.	6	51	9	1	103	7	21	211	27	29	394	47
Other	no.	3	111	9	12	569	54	45	634	58	67	1 411	133
Other Crime	no.	78	696	73	19	1 284	117	137	1 967	202	248	4 246	426
Total	no.	582	6 059	699	206	8 285	790	633	9 816	914	1 504	26 612	2 599

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

(b) Other in the Method of Processing tables includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Unkn** Unknown. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.10

	Unit	Arrest			Caution			Summons			Total		
		Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn
Homicide	no.	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—
Rape	no.	—	10	1	—	—	—	1	31	3	1	76	4
Sex (non rape)	no.	1	56	4	—	23	4	1	253	24	2	407	44
Robbery	no.	37	601	47	1	42	3	17	363	29	58	1 090	84
Assault	no.	77	1 044	105	43	564	70	182	2 153	195	327	4 128	399
Abduction/Kidnap	no.	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	24	2
Crime against the person	no.	115	1 728	159	44	629	77	201	2 809	251	388	5 734	533
Arson	no.	9	78	4	1	113	10	8	84	8	18	303	25
Property damage	no.	56	1 134	99	42	1 386	158	118	1 880	209	227	4 740	530
Burglary (agg)	no.	13	87	20	—	9	2	7	47	2	20	157	24
Burglary (res)	no.	103	539	60	24	191	22	28	382	29	166	1 174	113
Burglary (other)	no.	60	609	75	24	508	50	34	433	36	125	1 641	168
Deception	no.	9	117	29	—	74	11	8	191	23	18	402	65
Handle stolen goods	no.	25	207	21	—	77	10	19	217	22	44	528	53
Theft from m/car	no.	55	633	71	7	305	21	27	503	55	90	1 514	156
Theft (shop steal)	no.	39	486	33	55	2 954	318	55	1 009	93	153	4 535	452
Theft of car	no.	64	863	96	10	251	33	37	647	76	112	1 900	210
Theft (bicycle)	no.	4	64	4	10	80	9	10	100	7	27	264	21
Theft (other)	no.	30	434	34	26	560	70	51	624	84	108	1 715	198
Crime against property	no.	467	5 251	546	199	6 508	714	402	6 117	644	1 108	18 873	2 015
Drugs (cult/man/traf)	no.	2	37	1	—	10	—	1	16	4	3	70	7
Drugs (poss/use)	no.	13	128	12	2	237	28	5	129	9	20	503	50
Drug Offences	no.	15	165	13	2	247	28	6	145	13	23	573	57

Table 10A.5.10

Table 10A.5.10 Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)											
Unit	Arrest			Caution			Summons			Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig	Unkn	Indig	Non-Indig
Going equipped to steal	2	24	5	–	3	–	–	34	3	2	62
Justice procedures	36	323	40	–	89	10	30	376	32	69	818
Regulated public order	4	34	4	4	222	26	32	447	40	43	746
Weapons/explosives	16	150	11	3	256	18	15	377	29	34	824
Harassment	–	14	–	–	19	1	–	24	7	–	67
Behaviour in public	9	75	5	2	77	12	26	237	15	38	407
Other	7	128	5	7	452	66	19	445	40	33	1 069
Other Crime	74	748	70	16	1 118	133	122	1 940	166	219	3 993
Total	671	7 892	788	261	8 502	952	731	11 011	1 074	1 738	29 173

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

(b) Other in the Method of Processing tables includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Unkn** Unknown. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.11

Table 10A.5.11 Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, by remoteness area, 2006-07 (a), (b)

	Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Total	
		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Major cities	no.	253	1 665	85	2 042	239	2 659	612	6 994
	%	41.3	23.8	13.9	29.2	39.1	38.0	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	no.	160	4 060	54	5 839	224	6 521	464	18 118
	%	34.5	22.4	11.6	32.2	48.3	36.0	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	no.	169	329	67	400	170	634	428	1 488
	%	39.5	22.1	15.7	26.9	39.7	42.6	100.0	100.0
Remote	no.	–	5	–	4	–	2	–	12
	%	–	42	–	33.3	–	16.7	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

(b) Other in the Method of Processing tables includes complaint withdrawn, alleged offender is underage, insane or deceased, or warrant issued.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.12

Table 10A.5.12 Victoria, method of processing juvenile alleged offenders, by remoteness area, 2007-08 (a)

	Unit	Arrest		Caution		Summons		Total	
		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Major cities	no.	331	2 198	107	2 300	265	2 759	732	7 678
	%	45.2	28.6	14.6	30.0	36.2	35.9	100.0	100.0
Inner regional	no.	165	5 360	51	5 795	220	7 519	464	19 924
	%	35.6	26.9	11.0	29.1	47.4	37.7	100.0	100.0
Outer regional	no.	175	333	103	405	246	731	542	1 566
	%	32.3	21.3	19.0	25.9	45.4	46.7	100.0	100.0
Remote	no.	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	5
	%	–	20	–	40.0	–	40.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : Victoria Police (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.13

Table 10A.5.13 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Homicide	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault	262	359	178	480	39	109	152	244	-	1	2	1	7	39
Sexual offences	28	66	25	120	4	25	10	6	-	-	1	-	19	33
Robbery	123	137	1	12	4	20	14	20	-	-	1	-	-	2
Extortion	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping & abduction	1	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the person	23	41	7	65	2	14	9	17	-	-	-	-	2	7
Offences against the person	437	605	211	677	49	168	185	287	-	1	4	1	28	82
Unlawful entry	1 405	836	556	882	118	203	522	431	1	-	1	-	24	8
Arson	16	30	5	13	3	14	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	5
Other property damage	533	481	363	1 488	95	493	364	610	-	-	1	-	14	26
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	547	309	105	177	39	107	155	120	-	-	-	-	5	4
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	743	738	725	3 496	118	489	691	1 030	-	1	7	1	19	44
Fraud	3	26	16	167	5	26	11	92	-	-	-	-	1	2
Handling stolen goods	100	100	67	194	15	34	115	148	-	-	-	-	1	2
Offences against property	3 347	2 520	1 837	6 417	393	1 366	1 864	2 433	1	1	9	1	65	91
Drug Offences	60	113	92	630	10	54	73	304	-	-	-	1	77	453

Table 10A.5.13

Table 10A.5.13 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Prostitution Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	27	39	51	424	4	10	53	116	-	-	-	-	5	19
Gaming, racing & betting offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach domestic violence order	9	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	138	107	135	516	10	71	207	229	-	-	-	-	5	9
Weapons act offences	42	48	32	148	2	17	38	53	-	-	-	-	-	4
Good order offences	566	600	189	563	11	54	436	661	-	-	-	-	6	21
Stock offences	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic and related offences	24	35	11	45	3	7	26	160	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous offences	20	22	21	188	11	115	23	54	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total other offences	886	965	531	2 516	51	328	857	1 581	-	-	-	1	94	513

(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. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous

Source: Queensland Police Services 2008, 2007-08 Annual Statistical Review.

Table 10A.5.14

Table 10A.5.14 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a), (b)

	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
Unit	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Homicide	no.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	no.	266	321	206	752	59	142	168	283	—	3	—	19	89
Sexual offences	no.	34	46	40	225	4	37	13	37	—	2	—	23	83
Robbery	no.	96	193	10	30	6	29	15	33	—	—	—	1	2
Extortion	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kidnapping & abduction	no.	2	8	3	28	—	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other offences against the person	no.	21	38	12	98	2	26	13	35	1	—	—	6	14
Offences against the person	no.	420	606	271	1 133	71	242	211	388	1	6	—	49	189
Unlawful entry	no.	1 453	865	645	998	153	308	734	558	11	1	5	4	13
Arson	no.	9	23	10	38	5	17	4	5	—	—	—	6	—
Other property damage	no.	604	514	547	1 860	159	433	490	708	1	1	1	17	88
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	no.	480	261	132	239	26	61	211	194	—	—	—	3	7
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	no.	935	739	761	3 733	139	555	839	1 160	8	—	2	35	89
Fraud	no.	19	43	21	305	5	146	10	100	—	1	—	—	2
Handling stolen goods	no.	105	108	77	240	8	50	133	149	—	—	—	2	3
Offences against property	no.	3 605	2 549	2 193	7 413	495	1 569	2 421	2 872	20	3	8	76	215
Drug Offences	no.	48	146	97	804	1	39	97	357	—	3	—	97	542
Prostitution Offences	no.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Table 10A.5.14

Table 10A.5.14 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a), (b)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	37	56	64	586	3	21	66	123	-	2	-	-	4	58
Gaming, racing & betting offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach domestic violence order	6	4	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	133	97	142	710	16	109	241	259	-	-	-	-	10	36
Weapons act offences	24	41	23	229	2	25	21	86	-	-	1	-	-	9
Good order offences	444	590	160	703	11	65	422	620	-	1	1	1	13	51
Stock offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic and related offences	26	50	12	63	1	13	43	175	-	-	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous offences	67	49	34	340	13	41	49	91	-	-	1	-	2	87
Total other offences	785	1 030	532	3 432	47	313	942	1 707	-	6	3	1	126	786

(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. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous

Source: Queensland Police Services 2008, 2007-08 Annual Statistical Review.

Table 10A.5.15

Table 10A.5.15 WA, total number of contacts with the juvenile justice system, by type of contact, 1995-2002 (a), (b), (c)

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Unknown		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Cautioned	17 167	43.2	62 555	61.5	106	3.0	79 828	55.0
Referred to JJTs								
by Police	4 489	11.3	11 000	10.8	20	0.6	15 509	10.7
by Court	3 068	7.7	7 608	7.5	602	16.8	11 278	7.8
Total	7 557	19.0	18 608	18.3	622	17.3	26 787	18.5
Dealt with by Court								
Dismissed/No penalty	4 153	10.4	4 629	4.6	805	22.4	9 587	6.6
Fine	1 910	4.8	5 477	5.4	1 168	32.6	8 555	5.9
Community-based order	6 399	16.1	8 580	8.4	712	19.8	15 691	10.8
Detention	2 565	6.5	1 851	1.8	174	4.9	4 590	3.2
Total	15 027	37.8	20 537	20.2	2 859	79.7	38 423	26.5
Total	39 751	100.0	101 700	100.0	3 587	100.0	145 038	100.0

(a) A 'contact' was counted for every event in which a juvenile was cautioned or referred to a JJT, irrespective of the number of offences for which the caution or referral was made.

(b) A diversion includes both 'cautioning' and 'referrals to JJTs' by the police. JJTs handle juveniles who have committed minor offences, or who are in the early stages of offending (i.e. divert juveniles from court).

(c) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

JJT: Juvenile justice team

Source: University of Western Australia 2004, *Pathways through justice: A statistical analysis of offender contact with the WA juvenile justice system*.
Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.16 WA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions by sex, 1995–2002 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males				
Cautioning	4 330	86.4	28 048	85.5
Police referrals	397	7.9	2 831	8.6
Court referrals	283	5.7	1 928	5.9
Total	5 010	100.0	32 807	100.0
Females				
Cautioning	2 762	89.9	11 046	88.6
Police referrals	174	5.7	932	7.5
Court referrals	135	4.4	487	3.9
Total	3 071	100.0	12 465	100.0

(a) Data with unknown Indigenous status have been excluded from the table.

(b) A diversion includes 'cautioning', 'police referrals' and 'court referrals' to juvenile justice teams which handle juveniles who have committed minor offences, or who are in the early stages of offending.

(c) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

Source : University of Western Australia (2004), *Pathways through justice: A statistical analysis of offender contact with the WA juvenile justice system*. Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.17 WA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by type of offence, 1995–2002 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Offence against person				
Cautioning	546	89.2	2 001	91.1
Police referrals	29	4.7	89	4.1
Court referrals	37	6.1	107	4.8
Total	612	100.0	2 197	100.0
Drugs				
Cautioning	228	93.4	5 214	95.1
Police referrals	6	2.5	113	2.1
Court referrals	10	4.1	158	2.8
Total	244	100.0	5 485	100.0
Property				
Cautioning	4 529	91.2	19 333	92.0
Police referrals	150	3.0	715	3.4
Court referrals	287	5.8	983	4.6
Total	4 966	100.0	21 031	100.0
Good order				
Cautioning	759	91.3	2 867	90.6
Police referrals	12	1.4	41	1.3
Court referrals	61	7.3	256	8.1
Total	832	100.0	3 164	100.0
Driving/Vehicle				
Cautioning	392	92.5	6 265	78.5
Police referrals	12	2.8	815	10.2
Court referrals	20	4.7	900	11.3
Total	424	100.0	7 980	100.0
Other				
Cautioning	689	97.6	3 621	97.8
Police referrals	11	1.6	35	1.0
Court referrals	6	0.8	45	1.2
Total	706	100.0	3 701	100.0

(a) Data with unknown Indigenous status have been excluded from the table.

(b) A diversion includes 'cautioning', 'police referrals' and 'court referrals' to juvenile justice teams which handle juveniles who have committed minor offences, or who are in the early stages of offending.

(c) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

Source: University of Western Australia (2004), *Pathways through justice: A statistical analysis of offender contact with the WA juvenile justice system*. Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.18 WA, juvenile cautions, by type of offence, 2005 (a)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Against person	183	8.3	378	7	561	7.4
Property	1271	57.9	2390	44	3661	48
Liquor	31	1.4	181	3.3	212	2.8
Drug	103	4.7	757	13.9	860	11.3
Traffic	116	5.3	452	8.3	568	7.4
Good order	252	11.5	591	10.9	843	11
Truancy	5	0.2	28	0.5	33	0.4
Other	235	10.7	656	12.1	891	11.7
Total (b)	2196.0	100.0	5433.0	100.0	7629.0	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

(b) Totals exceed the overall number of cautions since one caution can be issued for more than one offence.

Source: University of Western Australia 2005, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*, Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.19 WA, juvenile cautions, by type of offence, 2006 (a)

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Against person	229	11.5	397	7.9	626	8.9
Property	1 153	58.0	2 329	46.3	3 482	49.6
Liquor	31	1.6	169	3.4	200	2.8
Drug	66	3.3	526	10.5	592	8.4
Traffic	65	3.3	370	7.4	435	6.2
Good order	224	11.3	489	9.7	713	10.2
Truancy	6	0.3	27	0.5	33	0.5
Other	214	10.8	726	14.4	940	13.4
Total (b)	1 988	100.0	5 033	100.0	7 021	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

(b) Totals exceed the overall number of cautions since one caution can be issued for more than one offence.

Source: University of Western Australia 2006, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*, Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.20 WA, annual breakdown of juvenile cautions issued, 1994-2006

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2006	1926	28.6	4801	71.4	6727	100.0
2005	2129	29.3	5147	70.7	7276	100.0
2004	2 084	27.7	5 428	72.3	7 512	100.0
2003	2 304	27.9	5 955	72.1	8 259	100.0
2002	2 505	25.2	7 428	74.8	9 933	100.0
2001	2 370	22.0	8 384	78.0	10 754	100.0
2000	2 472	21.9	8 795	78.1	11 267	100.0
1999	2 390	22.5	8 219	77.5	10 609	100.0
1998	2 071	20.4	8 095	79.6	10 401	100.0
1997	1 835	20.8	6 972	79.2	8 989	100.0
1996	1 699	18.1	7 671	81.9	9 506	100.0
1995	1 316	15.9	6 952	84.1	8 268	100.0
1994	661	13.9	4 109	86.1	4 770	100.0

(a) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

Source: University of Western Australia 2006, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*, Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.5.21 WA, number and proportion of juveniles cautioned, by sex and age group, 2006 (a), (b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Male						
10	75	9.2	38	1.5	113	3.4
11	72	8.8	49	2.0	121	3.6
12	128	15.6	111	4.4	239	7.2
13	130	15.9	273	10.9	403	12.1
14	140	17.1	373	14.8	513	15.4
15	112	13.7	527	21.0	639	19.2
16	95	11.6	578	23.0	673	20.2
17	67	8.2	563	22.4	630	18.9
Total	819	100.0	2512	100.0	3331	100.0
Female						
10	19	3.7	7	0.7	26	1.7
11	36	7.0	8	0.8	44	2.9
12	52	10.1	37	3.7	89	5.9
13	96	18.6	134	13.4	230	15.2
14	103	20.0	202	20.2	305	20.1
15	94	18.3	234	23.4	328	21.7
16	64	12.4	209	20.9	273	18.0
17	51	9.9	168	16.8	219	14.5
Total	515	100.0	999	100.0	1514	100.0

(a) Eight cases of unknown sex and a further seven cases of unknown age and sex are excluded.

(b) Indigenous status is based on the attending officer's subjective assessment of the offender's appearance and is recorded for operational purposes only.

Source: University of Western Australia 2006, *Crime and Justice Statistics for Western Australia*, Crime Research Centre, Perth.

**Table 10A.5.22 SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, 2004 to 2006
(a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 January to 31 December 2006					
Juvenile apprehensions (c)	no.	1 235	4 681	456	6 372
Formal caution	no.	225	1 341	295	1 861
Transfer to family conference	no.	204	846	34	1 084
Proportion diverted	%	34.7	46.7	72.1	46.2
1 January to 31 December 2005					
Juvenile apprehensions (c)	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
1 January to 31 December 2004					
Juvenile apprehensions (c)	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) Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending officer.

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

(c) Numbers of juvenile apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2005, *Crime and Justice in South Australia - Juvenile Justice 2004*, Department of Justice, South Australia; OCSAR 2006, *Crime and Justice in South Australia - Juvenile Justice 2005*, Department of Justice, South Australia; OCSAR (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.23 SA, police apprehensions by type of major offence and method of processing, 2006 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Transfer to Youth Court		Withdrawn		Unknown		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Offences against the person												
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	–	1	7
Serious assault	no.	–	5	1	13	17	–	1	2	12	20	100
Other assault	no.	21	127	24	100	81	–	3	8	22	134	478
Offences against the person - misc	no.	–	1	2	4	10	–	1	1	–	13	22
Sexual offences	no.	–	4	1	10	5	–	2	1	14	7	66
Robbery and extortion												
Armed robbery	no.	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	3	51
Unarmed robbery and extortion	no.	–	1	1	1	13	–	–	–	4	14	24
Criminal trespass	no.	5	40	38	132	140	2	3	16	30	201	468
Fraud and misappropriation	no.	–	6	1	8	1	–	–	–	2	2	27
Larceny and receiving												
Receiving/unlawful possession	no.	7	23	2	28	17	–	1	2	10	28	131
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	no.	6	28	3	64	45	1	3	2	7	57	228
Interfere with a motor vehicle	no.	1	4	3	3	13	–	–	2	–	19	19
Larceny from a motor vehicle	no.	3	16	9	26	22	–	3	2	5	36	86
Larceny from shops	no.	36	201	24	111	68	2	5	9	22	139	504
Larceny - misc	no.	15	90	10	42	22	–	4	5	17	52	232
Damage property and environmental offences	no.	24	149	27	113	62	2	10	12	27	127	516

Table 10A.5.23 SA, police apprehensions by type of major offence and method of processing, 2006 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Transfer to Youth Court		Withdrawn		Unknown		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Offences against good order												
Resist/hinder police and/or use of weapons	no. 17	95	3	22	35	95	1	1	5	22	61	235
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	no. 3	49	4	16	15	39	–	1	–	6	22	111
Indecent/offensive language	no. 33	131	5	20	46	61	–	2	4	9	88	223
Graffiti and related offences	no. 5	22	–	2	9	7	–	–	–	3	14	34
Public order offences - misc	no. 6	80	11	60	12	66	–	1	–	4	29	211
Drug offences	no. 37	207	26	45	32	76	–	5	3	11	98	344
Driving offences	no. 2	31	2	18	11	34	–	3	1	10	16	96
Drink driving offences	no. 1	–	–	–	6	20	–	–	5	116	12	136
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	no. 0	6	–	1	2	56	–	–	2	125	4	188
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	no. 0	1	–	1	4	45	–	–	3	57	7	104
Other offences	no. 3	24	7	6	8	7	–	–	13	3	31	40
Total	no. 225	1 341	204	846	699	1 905	8	99	540	1 235	4 681	

(a) Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending officer.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR), (unpublished)

Table 10A.5.24

Table 10A.5.24 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by type of major offence 2006 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Total police apprehensions		Offenders diverted (via formal caution or transfer to family conference)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Offences against the person								
Homicide	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–
Serious assault	–	5	1	13	20	100	5.0	18.0
Other assault	21	127	24	100	134	478	33.6	47.5
Offences against the person - misc	–	1	2	4	13	22	15.4	22.7
Total	21	133	27	117	168	607	28.6	41.2
Sexual offences	–	4	1	10	7	66	14.3	21.2
Total	–	4	1	10	7	66	14.3	21.2
Robbery and extortion								
Armed robbery	–	–	–	–	3	51	–	–
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	1	1	1	14	24	7.1	8.3
Total	–	1	1	1	17	75	5.9	2.7
Criminal trespass	5	40	38	132	201	468	21.4	36.8
Total	5	40	38	132	201	468	21.4	36.8
Fraud and misappropriation	–	6	1	8	2	27	50.0	51.9
Total	–	6	1	8	2	27	50.0	51.9
Larceny and receiving								
Receiving/unlawful possession	7	23	2	28	28	131	32.1	38.9
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	6	28	3	64	57	228	15.8	40.4
Interfere with a motor vehicle	1	4	3	3	19	19	21.1	36.8
Larceny from a motor vehicle	3	16	9	26	36	86	33.3	48.8
Larceny from shops	36	201	24	111	139	504	43.2	61.9
Larceny - misc	15	90	10	42	52	232	48.1	56.9

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Table 10A.5.24 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by type of major offence 2006 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Total police apprehensions		Offenders diverted (via formal caution or transfer to family conference)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Total	68	362	51	274	331	1 200	36.0	53.0
Damage property and environmental offences	24	149	27	113	127	516	40.2	50.8
Total	24	149	27	113	127	516	40.2	50.8
Offences against good order								
Resist/hinder police	17	95	3	22	61	235	32.8	49.8
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	3	49	4	16	22	111	31.8	58.6
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	33	131	5	20	88	223	43.2	67.7
Indecent/offensive language	5	22	–	2	14	34	35.7	70.6
Graffiti and related offences	6	80	11	60	29	211	58.6	66.4
Public order offences - misc	37	207	26	45	98	344	64.3	73.3
Total	101	584	49	165	312	1 158	48.1	64.7
Drug offences	2	31	2	18	16	96	25.0	51.0
Total	2	31	2	18	16	96	25.0	51.0
Driving offences								
Drink driving offences	1	–	–	–	12	136	8.3	–
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	–	6	–	1	4	188	25.0	3.7
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	–	1	–	1	7	104	14.3	1.9
Total	1	7	–	2	23	428	13.0	2.1
Other offences	3	24	7	6	31	40	32.3	75.0
Total	3	24	7	6	31	40	32.3	75.0
Total	225	1 341	204	846	1 235	4 681	34.7	46.7

(a) Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending officer.

OVERCOMING INDIGENOUS
DISADVANTAGE: KEY
INDICATORS 2009

Table 10A.5.24 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by type of major offence 2006 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Total police apprehensions		Offenders diverted (via formal caution or transfer to family conference)	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig

– Nil or rounded to zero. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR), (unpublished).

Table 10A.5.25

Table 10A.5.25 SA, police apprehensions by type of major offence and method of processing, 2005 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Transfer to Youth Court		Withdrawn		Unknown		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Offences against the person												
Homicide	no.	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	6
Serious assault	no.	2	3	2	13	68	–	1	3	6	20	100
Other assault	no.	26	104	19	78	187	1	5	5	15	129	389
Offences against the person - misc	no.	–	1	3	7	28	–	1	2	2	12	39
Sexual offences	no.	–	3	–	5	40	–	10	1	16	6	75
Robbery and extortion												
Armed robbery	no.	–	–	–	3	26	–	1	–	2	3	32
Unarmed robbery and extortion	no.	–	–	3	1	15	–	–	–	–	18	42
Criminal trespass	no.	19	29	26	146	245	2	2	28	46	221	460
Fraud and misappropriation	no.	1	8	–	1	9	–	1	–	4	2	28
Larceny and receiving												
Receiving/unlawful possession	no.	2	36	6	25	45	1	1	5	8	39	110
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	no.	20	33	11	66	164	–	1	1	13	98	262
Interfere with a motor vehicle	no.	4	2	2	13	23	–	1	1	2	20	38
Larceny from a motor vehicle	no.	3	29	7	17	35	1	5	3	3	31	91
Larceny from shops	no.	29	198	33	83	167	1	3	10	18	156	475
Larceny - misc	no.	3	68	6	14	68	–	3	2	12	25	187

Table 10A.5.25

Table 10A.5.25 SA, police apprehensions by type of major offence and method of processing, 2005 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Transfer to Youth Court		Withdrawn		Unknown		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
Damage property and environmental offences	no.	27	154	21	115	51	175	2	5	10	111	473
Offences against good order												
Resist/hinder police	no.	15	59	5	9	46	88	2	–	1	21	177
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	no.	4	35	5	15	12	42	–	1	4	5	98
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	no.	34	112	13	16	30	56	–	–	3	3	187
Indecent/offensive language	no.	1	21	–	3	3	10	–	–	–	–	34
Graffiti and related offences	no.	10	99	5	63	6	70	–	–	–	8	240
Public order offences - misc	no.	28	207	12	31	24	88	2	5	4	12	343
Drug offences	no.	6	27	2	11	10	43	–	3	–	12	96
Driving offences												
Drink driving offences	no.	–	–	–	–	5	34	–	1	4	91	126
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	no.	–	5	–	1	2	31	–	–	5	172	209
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	no.	–	1	–	–	2	36	–	–	6	54	91
Other offences	no.	24	23	5	1	3	3	3	–	10	4	31
Total	no.	258	1 257	186	751	681	1 826	15	50	108	555	4 439

Table 10A.5.25 SA, police apprehensions by type of major offence and method of processing, 2005 (a)

Unit	Formal caution		Transfer to family conference		Transfer to Youth Court		Withdrawn		Unknown		Total	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig

(a) Aboriginal appearance, derived from police apprehension reports, reflects the opinion of the apprehending officer.
– Nil or rounded to zero. **Indig** Indigenous. **Non-Indig** Non-Indigenous

Source : Office of Crime Statistics and Research 2006, *Crime and Justice in South Australia - Juvenile Justice 2005*. Department of Justice, South Australia.

Table 10A.5.26 NT, juvenile apprehensions and the proportion diverted, 2002 to 2005 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 January to 31 December 2005				
Juvenile apprehensions				
Males	no.	780	302	1 082
Females	no.	124	78	202
Total	no.	904	380	1 284
Declined/denied participation in diversion (c)				
Males	no.	582	141	723
Females	no.	40	18	58
Total	no.	622	159	781
Participated in diversion				
Males	no.	198	161	359
Females	no.	84	60	144
Total	no.	282	221	503
Proportion diverted				
Males	%	25.4	53.3	33.2
Females	%	67.8	76.9	71.3
Total	%	31.2	58.2	39.2
1 January to 31 December 2004				
Juvenile apprehensions				
Males	no.	838	351	1 189
Females	no.	149	99	248
Total	no.	987	450	1 437
Declined/denied participation in diversion (c)				
Males	no.	618	188	806
Females	no.	58	29	87
Total	no.	676	217	893
Participated in diversion				
Males	no.	220	163	383
Females	no.	91	70	161
Total	no.	311	233	544
Proportion diverted				
Males	%	26.2	46.4	32.2
Females	%	61.1	70.7	64.9
Total	%	31.5	51.8	37.8
1 January to 31 December 2003				
Juvenile apprehensions				
Males	no.	790	300	1 090
Females	no.	146	102	248
Total	no.	936	402	1 338
Declined/denied participation in diversion (c)				
Males	no.	510	146	656
Females	no.	59	26	85
Total	no.	569	172	741

Table 10A.5.26 NT, juvenile apprehensions and the proportion diverted, 2002 to 2005 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Participated in diversion				
Males	no.	280	154	434
Females	no.	87	76	163
Total	no.	367	230	597
Proportion diverted				
Males	%	35.4	51.3	39.8
Females	%	59.6	74.5	65.7
Total	%	39.2	57.2	44.6
1 January to 31 December 2002				
Juvenile apprehensions				
Males	no.	793	358	1 151
Females	no.	113	112	225
Total	no.	906	470	1 376
Declined/denied participation in diversion (c)				
Males	no.	481	190	671
Females	no.	36	18	54
Total	no.	517	208	725
Participated in diversion				
Males	no.	312	168	480
Females	no.	77	94	171
Total	no.	389	262	651
Proportion diverted				
Males	%	39.3	46.9	41.7
Females	%	68.1	83.9	76.0
Total	%	42.9	55.7	47.3

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

(b) Indigenous 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 10A.6.1

Table 10A.6.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2008 (a)

Indigenous Prisoners (number)												
Unit		NSW (b), (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT		ACT Total (d)	NT	Aust (c)
									NSW (e)			
Males												
Yes	no.	1 415	163	1 045	1 012	248	41	12	5	17	598	4 534
No	no.	504	67	335	399	125	16	—	5	5	157	1 603
Total	no.	1 919	230	1 380	1 411	373	57	12	10	22	755	6 137
Females												
Yes	no.	144	11	77	89	11	6	3	—	3	19	360
No	no.	76	4	38	52	17	3	—	—	—	19	209
Total	no.	220	15	115	141	28	9	3	—	3	38	569
Persons												
Yes	no.	1 559	174	1 122	1 101	259	47	14	5	19	617	4 893
No	no.	580	71	373	451	142	18	3	5	8	176	1 814
Total	no.	2 139	245	1 495	1 552	401	65	17	10	27	793	6 707
Non-Indigenous Prisoners (number)												
Males												
Yes	no.	3 737	1 926	1 984	902	763	279	90	42	132	45	9 726
No	no.	3 854	1 829	1 755	1 179	662	135	41	29	70	107	9 562
Total	no.	7 591	3 755	3 739	2 081	1 425	414	131	71	202	152	19 288
Females												
Yes	no.	203	102	126	34	37	16	7	3	10	—	525
No	no.	340	121	184	99	67	20	8	4	12	8	847
Total	no.	543	223	310	133	104	36	15	7	22	8	1 372

Table 10A.6.1

Table 10A.6.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW (b), (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT (d)	ACT in NSW (e)	ACT Total (d)	NT	Aust (c)
Persons												
Yes	no.	3 940	2 028	2 110	936	800	295	97	45	142	45	10 251
No	no.	4 194	1 950	1 939	1 278	729	155	49	33	82	115	10 409
Total	no.	8 134	3 978	4 049	2 214	1 529	450	146	78	224	160	20 660
All Prisoners (number) (e)												
Males												
Yes	no.	5 161	2 089	3 029	1 914	1 012	320	102	47	149	643	14 270
No	no.	4 568	1 896	2 090	1 578	797	151	43	34	77	264	11 387
Total	no.	9 729	3 985	5 119	3 492	1 809	471	145	81	226	907	25 657
Females												
Yes	no.	347	113	203	123	48	22	9	3	12	19	884
No	no.	433	125	222	151	85	22	8	4	12	27	1 073
Total	no.	780	238	425	274	133	44	17	7	24	46	1 957
Persons												
Yes	no.	5 508	2 202	3 232	2 037	1 060	342	111	50	161	662	15 154
No	no.	5 001	2 021	2 312	1 729	882	173	51	38	89	291	12 460
Total	no.	10 509	4 223	5 544	3 766	1 942	515	162	88	250	953	27 614

Table 10A.6.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW (b), (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT (d)	ACT in NSW (e)	ACT Total (d)	NT	Aust (c)
<i>Indigenous Prisoners (proportion)</i>												
Males												
Yes	%	73.7	70.9	75.7	71.7	66.5	71.9	100.0	50.0	77.3	79.2	73.9
No	%	26.3	29.1	24.3	28.3	33.5	28.1	–	50.0	22.7	20.8	26.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females												
Yes	%	65.5	73.3	67.0	63.1	39.3	66.7	100.0	na	100.0	50.0	63.3
No	%	34.5	26.7	33.0	36.9	60.7	33.3	–	na	–	50.0	36.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons												
Yes	%	72.9	71.0	75.1	70.9	64.6	72.3	82.4	50.0	70.4	77.8	73.0
No	%	27.1	29.0	24.9	29.1	35.4	27.7	17.6	50.0	29.6	22.2	27.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous Prisoners (proportion)</i>												
Males												
Yes	%	49.2	51.3	53.1	43.3	53.5	67.4	68.7	59.2	65.3	29.6	50.4
No	%	50.8	48.7	46.9	56.7	46.5	32.6	31.3	40.8	34.7	70.4	49.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females												
Yes	%	37.4	45.7	40.6	25.6	35.6	44.4	46.7	42.9	45.5	–	38.3
No	%	62.6	54.3	59.4	74.4	64.4	55.6	53.3	57.1	54.5	100.0	61.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10A.6.1

Table 10A.6.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2008 (a)

	Unit	NSW (b), (c)	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT (d)	ACT in NSW (e)	ACT Total (d)	NT	Aust (c)
Persons												
Yes	%	48.4	51.0	52.1	42.3	52.3	65.6	66.4	57.7	63.4	28.1	49.6
No	%	51.6	49.0	47.9	57.7	47.7	34.4	33.6	42.3	36.6	71.9	50.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Prisoners (proportion) (e)												
Males												
Yes	%	53.0	52.4	59.2	54.8	55.9	67.9	70.3	58.0	65.9	70.9	55.6
No	%	47.0	47.6	40.8	45.2	44.1	32.1	29.7	42.0	34.1	29.1	44.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females												
Yes	%	44.5	47.5	47.8	44.9	36.1	50.0	52.9	42.9	50.0	41.3	45.2
No	%	55.5	52.5	52.2	55.1	63.9	50.0	47.1	57.1	50.0	58.7	54.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons												
Yes	%	52.4	52.1	58.3	54.1	54.6	66.4	68.5	56.8	64.4	69.5	54.9
No	%	47.6	47.9	41.7	45.9	45.4	33.6	31.5	43.2	35.6	30.5	45.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10A.6.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2008 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>(b), (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT in ACT (d)</i>	<i>ACT in NSW (e)</i>	<i>ACT Total (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (c)</i>
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(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) Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals.

(c) Excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than 3 months.

(d) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons.

(e) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2008, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

Table 10A.6.2

Table 10A.6.2 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2007 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW (d)</i>	<i>ACT Total</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Indigenous Prisoners (no.)</i>												
Males												
Yes	no.	1 384	156	1 103	1 073	203	48	9	8	17	555	4 531
No	no.	450	64	216	395	156	10	–	3	3	170	1 461
Total (e)	no.	1 834	220	1 343	1 468	359	58	9	11	20	725	6 016
Females												
Yes	no.	148	10	78	115	14	8	–	–	–	22	395
No	no.	78	8	30	69	16	–	–	–	–	14	215
Total (e)	no.	226	18	111	184	30	8	–	–	–	36	613
Persons												
Yes	no.	1 532	166	1 181	1 188	217	56	9	8	17	577	4 926
No	no.	528	72	246	464	172	10	–	3	3	184	1 677
Total (e)	no.	2 060	238	1 454	1 652	389	66	9	11	20	761	6 629
<i>Non-Indigenous Prisoners (no.)</i>												
Males												
Yes	no.	3 719	1 951	2 299	890	655	269	59	50	109	43	9 885
No	no.	3 778	1 755	1 244	1 161	634	164	39	37	76	97	8 872
Total (e)	no.	7 497	3 706	3 815	2 051	1 289	433	114	87	201	140	19 045
Females												
Yes	no.	205	111	152	47	38	8	9	3	12	–	570
No	no.	330	128	112	97	52	13	3	3	6	4	739
Total (e)	no.	535	239	298	144	90	21	12	6	18	4	1 343

Table 10A.6.2

Table 10A.6.2 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2007 (a)

	Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW (d)	ACT Total	NT	Aust
Persons												
Yes	no.	3 924	2 062	2 451	937	693	277	68	53	121	43	10 455
No	no.	4 108	1 883	1 356	1 258	686	177	42	40	82	101	9 611
Total (e)	no.	8 032	3 945	4 113	2 195	1 379	454	126	93	219	144	20 388
All Prisoners (no.) (e)												
Males												
Yes	no.	5 106	2 107	3 402	1 963	858	319	68	58	126	598	14 421
No	no.	4 395	1 819	1 460	1 556	792	177	41	38	79	267	10 507
Unknown	no.	–	–	296	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	312
Total	no.	9 501	3 926	5 158	3 519	1 650	496	125	96	221	865	25 240
Females												
Yes	no.	351	121	230	162	52	16	9	–	9	23	964
No	no.	432	136	142	166	69	16	–	3	3	18	979
Unknown	no.	–	–	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37
Total	no.	783	257	409	328	121	32	9	3	12	41	1 980
Persons												
Yes	no.	5 457	2 228	3 632	2 125	910	335	77	58	135	621	15 385
No	no.	4 827	1 955	1 602	1 722	861	193	41	41	82	285	11 486
Unknown	no.	–	–	333	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	349
Total	no.	10 284	4 183	5 567	3 847	1 771	528	134	99	233	906	27 220

Table 10A.6.2

Table 10A.6.2 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2007 (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW (d)	ACT Total	NT	Aust
<i>Indigenous Prisoners (proportion)</i>											
Males											
Yes	%	75.5	70.9	82.1	73.1	56.5	82.8	100.0	72.7	85.0	75.3
No	%	24.5	29.1	16.1	26.9	43.5	17.2	–	27.3	15.0	24.3
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females											
Yes	%	65.5	55.6	70.3	62.5	46.7	100.0	na	na	na	64.4
No	%	34.5	44.4	27.0	37.5	53.3	–	na	na	na	35.1
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	na	100.0
Persons											
Yes	%	74.4	69.7	81.2	71.9	55.8	84.8	100.0	72.7	85.0	74.3
No	%	25.6	30.3	16.9	28.1	44.2	15.2	–	27.3	15.0	25.3
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous Prisoners (proportion)</i>											
Males											
Yes	%	49.6	52.6	60.3	43.4	50.8	62.1	51.8	57.5	54.2	51.9
No	%	50.4	47.4	32.6	56.6	49.2	37.9	34.2	42.5	37.8	46.6
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females											
Yes	%	38.3	46.4	51.0	32.6	42.2	38.1	75.0	50.0	66.7	42.4
No	%	61.7	53.6	37.6	67.4	57.8	61.9	25.0	50.0	33.3	55.0
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10A.6.2

Table 10A.6.2 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2007 (a)

Unit	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT	ACT in NSW (d)	ACT Total	NT	Aust
Persons											
Yes	%	48.9	52.3	59.6	42.7	50.3	61.0	54.0	57.0	55.3	51.3
No	%	51.1	47.7	33.0	57.3	49.7	39.0	33.3	43.0	37.4	47.1
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All Prisoners (proportion) (e)											
Males											
Yes	%	53.7	53.7	66.0	55.8	52.0	64.3	54.4	60.4	57.0	57.1
No	%	46.3	46.3	28.3	44.2	48.0	35.7	32.8	39.6	35.7	41.6
Unknown	%	–	–	5.7	–	–	–	12.8	–	7.2	1.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females											
Yes	%	44.8	47.1	56.2	49.4	43.0	50.0	100.0	–	75.0	48.7
No	%	55.2	52.9	34.7	50.6	57.0	50.0	–	100.0	25.0	49.4
Unknown	%	–	–	9.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons											
Yes	%	53.1	53.3	65.2	55.2	51.4	63.4	57.5	58.6	57.9	56.5
No	%	46.9	46.7	28.8	44.8	48.6	36.6	30.6	41.4	35.2	42.2
Unknown	%	–	–	6.0	–	–	–	11.9	–	6.9	1.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10A.6.2 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by gender and State/Territory, 30 June 2007 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT in ACT</i>	<i>ACT in NSW (d)</i>	<i>ACT Total</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(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 ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons.

(c) Includes prisoners whose prior imprisonment status is unknown.

(d) The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals.

(e) Includes those prisoners whose prior imprisonment status was unknown.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: ABS 2007, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

Table 10A.6.3

Table 10A.6.3 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, 2000 to 2008 (a)

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT (d)	ACT in NSW (e)	ACT Total (d)	NT Aust (b), (c)
2000										
Indigenous	72.9	77.5	79.4	72.5	89.3	66.7	75.0	60.0	66.7	81.1
Non-Indigenous	48.0	59.6	60.9	37.5	66.1	56.7	35.5	42.1	39.8	24.9
Total	51.5	60.4	65.2	48.7	66.4	57.7	39.3	43.2	41.8	59.1
2001										
Indigenous	73.7	75.3	77.9	72.2	84.8	80.0	75.0	37.5	60.0	85.5
Non-Indigenous	51.3	62.5	62.6	38.8	64.4	60.5	38.6	60.3	52.4	26.4
Total	54.3	63.0	66.5	50.1	62.3	62.7	43.9	58.9	53.1	64.0
2002										
Indigenous	77.0	82.5	76.8	76.1	69.5	70.5	38.5	58.3	48.0	89.1
Non-Indigenous	50.2	62.6	61.3	40.1	57.4	59.0	35.6	60.6	48.4	40.4
Total	54.4	63.0	65.2	51.3	55.9	60.7	35.9	61.0	48.8	73.9
2003										
Indigenous	73.2	70.1	81.5	72.5	76.2	71.7	50.0	100.0	87.5	89.7
Non-Indigenous	50.3	52.0	60.8	42.4	61.8	57.0	28.1	75.2	49.4	48.1
Total	53.3	52.9	65.5	52.9	60.1	58.7	28.8	77.8	51.8	80.7
2004										
Indigenous	76.0	70.4	80.3	74.0	59.4	62.7	na	100.0	73.1	89.7
Non-Indigenous	52.7	51.6	59.9	44.0	51.0	68.5	14.7	84.3	42.9	54.0
Total	56.2	52.6	64.1	55.5	49.1	67.8	15.6	86.4	45.7	81.7
2005										
Indigenous	79.9	70.5	82.9	72.9	61.1	82.9	na	na	na	74.2
Non-Indigenous	59.2	51.0	61.7	44.5	57.5	63.2	na	na	na	27.4
Total	61.8	52.2	66.5	56.0	54.7	65.3	63.0	85.8	72.8	65.2

Table 10A.6.3

Table 10A.6.3 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, 2000 to 2008 (a)

	NSW (b)	Vic	Qld (c)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT in ACT (d)	ACT in NSW (e)	ACT Total (d)	NT	Aust (b), (c)
2006											
Indigenous	76.3	74.9	75.6	71.8	60.7	81.1	78.6	75.0	76.9	76.7	74.4
Non-Indigenous	53.7	51.7	54.8	41.2	50.8	65.1	39.3	70.1	55.4	27.3	52.0
Total	57.3	53.0	60.4	53.3	52.1	66.8	42.3	68.4	56.0	68.1	56.9
2007											
Indigenous	74.4	69.7	81.2	71.9	55.8	84.8	100.0	72.7	85.0	75.8	74.3
Non-Indigenous	48.9	52.3	59.6	42.7	50.3	61.0	54.0	57.0	55.3	29.9	51.3
Total	53.1	53.3	65.2	55.2	51.4	63.4	57.5	58.6	57.9	68.5	56.5
2008											
Indigenous	72.9	71.0	75.1	70.9	64.6	72.3	82.4	50.0	70.4	77.8	73.0
Non-Indigenous	48.4	51.0	52.1	42.3	52.3	65.6	66.4	57.7	63.4	28.1	49.6
Total	52.4	52.1	58.3	54.1	54.6	66.4	68.5	56.8	64.4	69.5	54.9

(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) Includes ACT prisoners held in NSW prisons. The ACT in NSW figures are a subset of the NSW figures and are not separately counted in the Australian totals.

(c) Caution should be exercised in interpreting data as 2006 data for Queensland are under enumerated. National data are impacted by this under enumeration.

(d) From 2006, excludes breaches of periodic detention orders greater than three months.

(e) The majority of full-time prisoners sentenced in the ACT are held in NSW prisons.

na Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: ABS 2000 to 2008, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

Table 10A.6.4 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2008 (a)

	<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>
Homicide and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	344	63.7	85	56.5	429	62.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 872	36.0	391	30.7	2 263	35.1
All prisoners (c)	2 220	40.3	492	34.3	2 712	39.2
Acts intended to cause injury						
Indigenous prisoners	1 479	78.4	628	67.8	2 107	75.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 866	54.2	990	49.2	2 856	52.5
All prisoners (c)	3 357	64.8	1 651	55.4	5 008	61.7
Sexual assault and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	580	64.0	135	51.9	715	61.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2 298	27.0	384	32.3	2 682	27.8
All prisoners (c)	2 880	34.4	531	36.5	3 411	34.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons						
Indigenous prisoners	108	78.7	17	70.6	125	77.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners	268	50.0	47	48.9	315	49.8
All prisoners (c)	381	57.7	65	53.8	446	57.2
Abduction and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	29	48.3	15	66.7	44	54.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	125	52.0	43	41.9	168	49.4
All prisoners (c)	154	51.3	58	48.3	212	50.5
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	435	67.8	162	66.0	597	67.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 548	63.2	515	46.0	2 063	58.9
All prisoners (c)	1 988	64.0	694	49.6	2 682	60.3
Unlawful entry with intent						
Indigenous prisoners	723	76.1	204	62.3	927	73.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 678	77.9	524	67.2	2 202	75.3
All prisoners (c)	2 404	77.3	734	65.3	3 138	74.5
Theft and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	195	70.3	64	60.9	259	68.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	657	67.4	233	56.7	890	64.6
All prisoners (c)	855	67.8	304	56.3	1 159	64.8
Deception and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	29	69.0	19	52.6	48	62.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	625	31.7	187	46.0	812	35.0
All prisoners (c)	661	33.0	210	45.7	871	36.1
Illicit drug offences						
Indigenous prisoners	72	69.4	40	67.5	112	68.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 996	33.2	697	37.6	2 693	34.3

Table 10A.6.4

Table 10A.6.4 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2008 (a)

	<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>
All prisoners (c)	2 075	34.4	809	35.7	2 884	34.7
Weapons and explosive offences						
Indigenous prisoners	28	78.6	11	54.5	39	71.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners	117	59.8	88	40.9	205	51.7
All prisoners (c)	145	63.4	106	40.6	251	53.8
Property damage and environmental pollution						
Indigenous prisoners	56	82.1	29	62.1	85	75.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	186	50.5	79	54.4	265	51.7
All prisoners (c)	243	57.6	111	55.0	354	56.8
Public order offences						
Indigenous prisoners	51	72.5	9	55.6	60	70.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	205	41.5	32	37.5	237	40.9
All prisoners (c)	258	47.3	42	40.5	300	46.3
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Indigenous prisoners	364	81.6	24	87.5	388	82.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	947	61.0	61	52.5	1 008	60.5
All prisoners (c)	1 318	66.5	87	60.9	1 405	66.1
Offences against justice procedures, govt. security and operations						
Indigenous prisoners	622	88.7	94	73.4	716	86.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 441	78.8	244	44.3	1 685	73.8
All prisoners (c)	2 066	81.7	341	51.9	2 407	77.4
Miscellaneous offences						
Indigenous prisoners	34	79.4	18	77.8	52	78.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners	223	41.3	81	29.6	304	38.2
All prisoners (c)	257	46.3	102	37.3	359	43.7
Total (d)						
Indigenous prisoners	5 149	75.4	1 554	64.9	6 703	73.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	16 056	50.8	4 599	45.6	20 655	49.6
All prisoners (c)	21 266	56.6	6 340	49.1	27 606	54.9

Table 10A.6.4 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2008 (a)

<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>

(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) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Includes prisoners whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(d) Totals include prisoners belonging to additional offence categories not presented in the table.

Source: ABS 2008, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

Table 10A.6.5

Table 10A.6.5 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2007 (a)

	<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>
Homicide and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	338	64.8	84	61.9	422	64.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 820	37.5	398	32.2	2 218	36.5
All prisoners (c)	2 161	41.7	506	35.6	2 667	40.6
Acts intended to cause injury						
Indigenous prisoners	1 472	78.9	666	66.5	2 138	75.1
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 813	52.5	1 056	55.3	2 869	53.5
All prisoners (c)	3 293	64.2	1 745	58.9	5 038	62.3
Sexual assault and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	521	67.8	139	58.3	660	65.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2 134	30.1	309	32.4	2 443	30.4
All prisoners (c)	2 657	37.5	455	39.8	3 112	37.8
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons						
Indigenous prisoners	129	91.5	10	60	139	89.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	195	60.5	44	45.5	239	57.7
All prisoners (c)	325	72.9	54	48.1	379	69.4
Abduction and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	23	73.9	13	69.2	36	72.2
Non-Indigenous prisoners	126	47.6	49	46.9	175	47.4
All prisoners (c)	149	51.7	63	50.8	212	51.4
Robbery, extortion and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	429	72.0	129	58.1	558	68.8
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 539	63.7	457	50.1	1 995	60.6
All prisoners (c)	1 969	65.5	605	50.2	2 574	61.9
Unlawful entry with intent						
Indigenous prisoners	732	75.7	184	65.2	916	73.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 810	76.2	519	68.6	2 329	74.5
All prisoners (c)	2 545	76.0	714	66.7	3 259	73.9
Theft and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	209	75.6	75	56.0	284	70.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	869	68.2	351	54.7	1 220	64.3
All prisoners (c)	1 079	69.6	447	52.3	1 526	64.5
Deception and related offences						
Indigenous prisoners	36	63.9	18	33.3	54	53.7
Non-Indigenous prisoners	644	39.3	177	38.4	821	39.1
All prisoners (c)	686	40.4	202	36.6	888	39.5

Table 10A.6.5

Table 10A.6.5 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2007 (a)

	<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior % (b)</i>
Illicit drug offences						
Indigenous prisoners	70	64.3	30	60.0	100	63.0
Non-Indigenous prisoners	2 090	32.9	479	34.9	2 569	33.2
All prisoners (c)	2 168	33.8	541	34.2	2 709	33.9
Weapons and explosive offences						
Indigenous prisoners	19	73.7	11	73	30	73.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	108	57.4	72	48.6	180	53.9
All prisoners (c)	128	59.4	89	48.3	217	54.8
Property damage and environmental pollution						
Indigenous prisoners	60	81.7	28	71.4	88	78.4
Non-Indigenous prisoners	185	57.8	88	52.3	273	56.0
All prisoners (c)	245	63.7	116	56.9	361	61.5
Public order offences						
Indigenous prisoners	34	91.2	13	92.3	47	91.5
Non-Indigenous prisoners	152	52.6	36	38.9	188	50.0
All prisoners (c)	187	59.4	53	49.1	240	57.1
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences						
Indigenous prisoners	353	85.0	17	76.5	370	84.6
Non-Indigenous prisoners	989	61.5	53	60.4	1 042	61.4
All prisoners (c)	1 347	67.4	71	63.4	1 418	67.2
Offences against justice procedures, govt. security and operations						
Indigenous prisoners	651	89.2	98	59.2	749	85.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	1 384	77.7	245	35.5	1 629	71.4
All prisoners (c)	2 038	81.4	347	41.8	2 385	75.6
Miscellaneous offences						
Indigenous prisoners	24	75.0	15	80.0	39	76.9
Non-Indigenous prisoners	108	50.0	63	39.7	171	46.2
All prisoners (c)	132	54.5	81	45.7	213	51.2
Total (d)						
Indigenous prisoners	5 100	77.5	1 530	63.7	6 630	74.3
Non-Indigenous prisoners	15 984	52.2	4 403	47.9	20 387	51.3
All prisoners (c)	21 128	58.2	6 096	50.6	27 224	56.5

Table 10A.6.5 Prisoners by legal status, prior imprisonment and most serious offence/charge, 2007 (a)

<i>Sentenced</i>		<i>Unsentenced</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>no.</i>	<i>prior %</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior %</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>prior %</i>
	(b)		(b)		(b)

(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) Refers to prior adult imprisonment under sentence.

(c) Includes prisoners whose Indigenous status is unknown.

(d) Totals include prisoners belonging to additional offence categories not presented in the table.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS 2007, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

Table 10A.6.6

Table 10A.6.6 NSW, juvenile re-offenders who first appeared in Children's Court in 1999 (a)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Number who first appeared in court in 1999	625	..	2 898	..
Average number of court reappearances per person in the follow-up period (b)	7	..	3	..
Proportion with at least one adult court appearance in the follow-up period (b)	..	84.6	..	59.0
Proportion with at least one adult custodial appearance in the follow-up period (b)	..	32.3	..	10.9

(a) The above data is from a study investigating the reoffending behaviour of a cohort of juveniles aged 10 to 18 years, who appeared in the NSW Children's Court for the first time in 1999.

(b) Number of court and custodial appearances were counted from 1999 to 2007.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 10A.6.7

Table 10A.6.7 Queensland, re-offending rates for maltreated juveniles who received a police caution, by gender (a), (b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males				
Maltreated	107	..	486	..
Re-offended	88	82.2	321	66.0
Did not re-offend	19	17.8	165	34.0
Females				
Maltreated	85	..	315	..
Re-offended	63	74.1	147	46.7
Did not re-offend	22	25.9	168	53.3
Persons				
Maltreated	192	..	801	..
Re-offended	151	78.6	468	58.4
Did not re-offend	41	21.7	333	41.6

(a) The above data were collected as part of a project examining the link between child maltreatment and juvenile offending by following all children born in the 1983 Queensland birth cohort until the age of 17 through any contact they had with the Department of Families regarding a child protection matter and/or juvenile justice matter that required the child to appear in court or be held in custody.

(b) Forty-eight young people had missing data for Indigenous status and were excluded.

Source : Griffith University 2005, *Juvenile Offending Trajectories: Pathways from Child Maltreatment to Juvenile Offending, and Police Cautioning in Queensland*, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Brisbane.

Table 10A.6.8

Table 10A.6.8 Queensland, juveniles who had a finalised court appearance, by nature of first contact and gender (a), (b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males						
First contact						
Caution	381	48.2	1 476	49.9	1 857	49.6
Court	409	51.8	1 481	50.1	1 890	50.4
Females						
First contact						
Caution	118	42.1	364	45.0	482	44.3
Court	162	57.9	444	55.0	606	55.7
Persons						
First contact						
Caution	499	46.6	1 840	48.9	2 339	48.4
Court	571	53.4	1 925	51.1	2 496	51.6

(a) The above data were collected as part of a project examining the link between child maltreatment and juvenile offending by following all children born in the 1983 Queensland birth cohort until the age of 17 through any contact they had with the Department of Families regarding a child protection matter and/or juvenile justice matter that required the child to appear in court or be held in custody.

(b) Two young people were missing information on gender and were excluded.

Source: Griffith University 2005, *Juvenile Offending Trajectories: Pathways from Child Maltreatment to Juvenile Offending, and Police Cautioning in Queensland*, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Brisbane.

Table 10A.6.9

Table 10A.6.9 WA, number and proportion of juveniles re-offending, by type of first contact with the justice system (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total (b)</i>
Caution				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	1 639	10 128	11 780
Number of re-offenders	no.	1 047	4 218	5 490
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	63.9	41.7	46.6
Juvenile justice team referral				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	233	1 485	1 860
Number of re-offenders	no.	174	720	993
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	74.7	48.5	53.4
Dismissed/no penalty				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	53	191	377
Number of re-offenders	no.	41	110	184
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	77.4	57.6	48.8
Fine				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	25	330	519
Number of re-offenders	no.	14	85	205
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	56.0	25.8	39.5
Community-based order				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	92	290	491
Number of re-offenders	no.	64	155	277
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	69.6	53.5	56.4
Detention				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	9	21	55
Number of re-offenders	no.	5	7	23
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	55.6	33.3	41.8
Total				
Number of juveniles in cohort	no.	2 051	12 445	15 082
Number of re-offenders	no.	1 345	5 295	7 172
Proportion of re-offenders in cohort	%	65.6	42.5	47.5

(a) The above data are based on two cohorts of juveniles first entering the WA justice system in either 1995 or 2000. Follow-up times for the 1995 and 2000 cohorts were 7.5 and 2.5 years, respectively. Reoffending is measured by the proportion of the group who re-offended before the end of the study or follow-up period. The 2000 cohort was slightly larger in size than the 1995 cohort (7811 and 7271 offenders, respectively).

(b) Totals include juveniles of unknown Indigenous status.

Source : University of Western Australia 2004, *Pathways through Justice: A Statistical Analysis of Offender Contact with the WA Juvenile Justice System*, Crime Research Centre, Perth.

Table 10A.6.10 SA, proportion of juveniles in the 1984 cohort apprehended at least once by police, by gender and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males				
Apprehended at least once	no.	166	2 518	2 684
Population of Cohort	no.	263	10 420	10 683
Proportion apprehended at least once	%	63.1	24.2	25.1
Females				
Apprehended at least once	no.	74	731	805
Population of Cohort	no.	277	9 942	10 219
Proportion apprehended at least once	%	26.7	7.3	7.9
Persons				
Apprehended at least once	no.	240	3 249	3 489
Population of Cohort	no.	540	20 362	20 902
Proportion apprehended at least once	%	44.4	15.9	16.7

(a) Data from the 1984 cohort are assessing the extent to which juveniles have had formal contact with the SA juvenile justice system, which commences when they are officially apprehended by police, either by way of an arrest or report. The above data are not measuring the actual levels of offending, as not all apprehended youths are subsequently found guilty or admit guilt.

(b) The follow-up period for the 1984 cohort was 18 years (until 2002). The size of the cohort population was calculated using South Australian population figures provided by the ABS.

(c) Data with unknown Indigenous status was included under non-Indigenous (361 males and 160 females).

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research 2005, *Young People Born in 1984: Extent of Involvement with the Juvenile Justice System*, Government of South Australia, Adelaide.

Table 10A.6.11 SA, number and proportion of juveniles in the 1984 cohort which were apprehended as juveniles (0–17 years), by the number of apprehensions, gender and Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)

<i>Gender</i> <i>Number of apprehensions</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Males						
1	44	16.7	1 390	13.3	1 434	13.4
2–4	69	26.2	761	7.3	830	7.8
5–10	30	11.4	276	2.6	306	2.9
11–20	11	4.2	53	0.5	64	0.6
> 20	10	3.8	20	0.2	30	0.3
Total	164	62.4	2 500	24.0	2 664	24.9
Females						
1	27	9.7	496	5.0	523	5.1
2–4	21	7.6	169	1.7	190	1.9
5–10	17	6.1	50	0.5	67	0.7
11–20	6	2.2	7	0.1	13	0.1
> 20	3	1.1	1	0.01	4	0.04
Total	74	26.7	723	7.3	797	7.8
Persons						
1	71	13.1	1 886	9.3	1 957	9.4
2–4	90	16.7	930	4.6	1 020	4.9
5–10	47	8.7	326	1.6	373	1.8
11–20	17	3.1	60	0.3	77	0.4
> 20	13	2.4	21	0.1	34	0.2
Total	238	44.1	3 223	15.8	3 461	16.6

(a) Data from the 1984 Cohort are assessing the extent to which juveniles have had formal contact with the SA juvenile justice system, which commences when they are officially apprehended by police, either by way of an arrest or report. The above data are not measuring the actual levels of offending, as not all apprehended youths are subsequently found guilty or admit guilt.

(b) The follow-up period for the 1984 Cohort was 18 years (until 2002). The cohort comprised 540 Indigenous juveniles and 20 362 non-Indigenous juveniles. The size of the cohort population was calculated using South Australian population figures provided by the ABS.

(c) Excludes 18 year olds.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research 2005, *Young People Born in 1984: Offending Behaviour of Juveniles Apprehended at Least Once*, Government of South Australia, Adelaide.