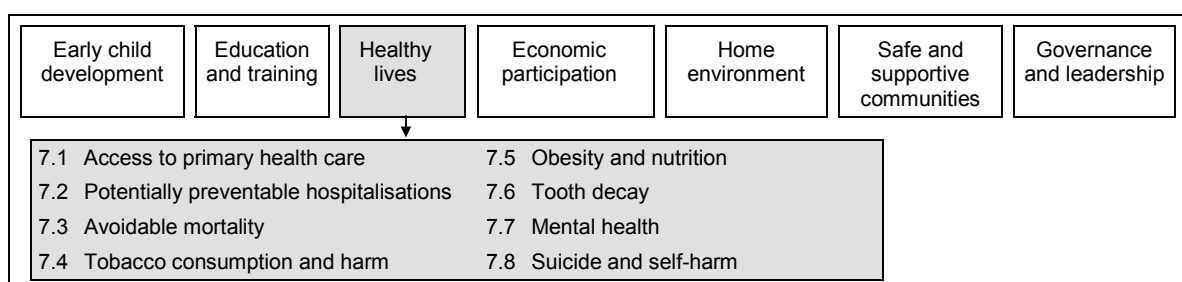

7 Healthy lives

Strategic areas for action



Indigenous people experience very high rates of a variety of physical and mental illnesses, which contribute to poorer quality of life and higher mortality rates. Physical health outcomes can be related to a number of factors, including a healthy living environment, access to and use of health services, and lifestyle choices. Health risk behaviours, such as smoking and poor diet, are strongly associated with many aspects of socioeconomic disadvantage. Mental health issues can be related to a complex range of medical issues, historical factors, the stressors associated with entrenched disadvantage and drug and substance misuse.

Health outcomes directly affect the quality of people's lives, including their ability to socialise with family and friends and participate in the community, and to work and earn an income.

Several COAG targets and headline indicators reflect the importance of healthy lives:

- life expectancy (section 4.1)
- infant mortality (section 4.2)
- disability and chronic disease (section 4.8).

Other COAG targets and headline indicators can be directly influenced by health outcomes:

- employment (section 4.6)
- household and individual income (section 4.9).

Outcomes in the healthy lives 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, birthweight, early childhood hospitalisations, injury and preventable disease, hearing impairment) (chapter 5)
- education and training (school attendance and attainment) (chapter 6)
- economic participation (labour market participation, income support) (chapter 8)
- home environment (overcrowding, poor environmental health, access to functional water, sewerage and electricity services) (chapter 9)
- safe and supportive communities (participation in sport, art or community group activities, alcohol, drug and other substance misuse and harm) (chapter 10).
- governance and leadership (engagement with service delivery) (chapter 11).

The indicators in this strategic area for action include the key factors that contribute to positive health outcomes, as well as measures of the outcomes themselves:

- access to primary health care — primary health care is the first point of contact with the health system and enables prevention, early intervention, case management and ongoing care. It can help address health risk behaviours and contribute to improved health outcomes. The primary measures for section 7.1 are: self-assessed health status; expenditure on health care services for Indigenous people; immunisation rates; Indigenous people's use of primary health care services; and the Indigenous health workforce
- potentially preventable hospitalisations — in many cases, hospital admissions can be prevented if more effective non-hospital care were available, either at an earlier stage in the disease progression or as an alternative to hospital care. Hospitalisations for injury and poisoning may also be preventable, although not necessarily through better primary health care. The primary measures for section 7.2 are hospitalisation rates for: potentially preventable chronic and acute conditions; and injury, poisoning and other external causes
- avoidable mortality — avoidable mortality counts untimely and unnecessary deaths from diseases for which effective public health, medical and other interventions are available. The primary measure for section 7.3 is deaths from avoidable causes
- tobacco consumption and harm — tobacco use is a significant contributor to premature death and ill health among Indigenous people. In addition to long term health risks, tobacco use among low income groups can divert scarce family resources away from beneficial uses. The primary measure for section 7.4 is the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are current daily smokers. This section also includes data on hospitalisations related to tobacco use

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- obesity and nutrition — obesity and poor nutrition are significant contributors to poor health outcomes. The primary measure for section 7.5 is the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are obese. This section also includes data on the consumption of fruit and vegetables
 - tooth decay — healthy teeth are an important part of overall good health. Historically, Indigenous people had less tooth decay due to their traditional diet. The current level of tooth decay reflects changed diet, dental hygiene practices and access to dental care. The primary measures for section 7.6 are Indigenous adult's and children's dental health. This section also includes information on hospitalisations for dental conditions
 - mental health — mental health plays an important role in the social and emotional wellbeing of Indigenous people. The primary measures for section 7.7 are: the level of psychological distress; and selected indicators of positive wellbeing. This section also includes data on: treatment rates for mental health related services; death rates for mental and behavioural disorders; and information on the mental health of prisoners and juveniles in detention
 - suicide and self-harm — suicide and self-harm cause great grief in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities. Studies suggest that Indigenous suicide is influenced by a complex set of factors relating to history of dispossession, removal from family, discrimination, resilience, social capital and socio-economic status. The primary measures for section 7.8 are: suicide deaths; and non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self harm.

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an 'A' suffix (for example, table 7A.1.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

7.1 Access to primary health care

Box 7.1.1 Key messages

- In 2008:
 - 28.2 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over reported their health as fair or poor, compared with 14.5 per cent of non-Indigenous people (figure 7.1.1, table 7A.1.1)
 - the proportions of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people rating their health as fair or poor were higher in older age groups. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people with fair or poor health increased significantly with age (figure 7.1.2, table 7A.1.1).
- The proportion of Indigenous people rating their health as very good or excellent increased between 2004-05 and 2008 in all age groups except for those aged 15–24 years. The largest increase was in the 45–54 year age group (from 25.0 to 29.6 per cent) (table 7A.1.1).
- In 2006-07, average expenditure per person on primary health care was:
 - 29.5 per cent higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (table 7.1.2)
 - higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people for hospital services (\$326 compared with \$211) and community health services (\$1187 compared with \$182) (table 7.1.2)
 - lower for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people for medical services (\$342 compared with \$525), dental services (\$140 compared with \$279), pharmaceuticals (\$224 compared with \$509) and aids and appliances (\$37 compared with \$122) (table 7.1.2).

Indigenous people, like other Australians, experience a variety of physical and mental illnesses. Primary health care services (for example, doctors in private practice and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services) influence the health status of Indigenous people by detecting and treating illness, managing chronic conditions and providing prevention programs. Access to primary health care can affect outcomes in a range of headline indicators and strategic areas for action, including life expectancy, infant mortality, disability and chronic disease, early child development and growth, substance use and misuse, and functional and resilient families and communities. Poor health can also affect people's educational attainment and ability to work.

The primary measures for this indicator are:

- self-assessed health status
- expenditure on health care services for Indigenous people

-
- immunisation rates
 - Indigenous people's use of primary health care services
 - the Indigenous health workforce.

In addition to data, this section presents case studies of programs designed to improve primary health care services for Indigenous people (see box 7.1.2). Other examples of successful health care initiatives are included in sections 5.1, 5.3 and 5.5.

Section 11.3 (Engagement with service delivery) examines more broadly Indigenous people's use of services, the barriers they face in accessing services and case studies of programs that are improving access. Section 11.3 also contains data on patients discharged from hospital against medical advice.

Health services can be divided into primary health care services, which include public and community health services and those flowing from a patient-initiated contact (general practitioner consultations, hospital emergency attendances, general practitioner ordered investigations and prescriptions, and over the counter medicines) and secondary/tertiary services, which involve a referral within the health system or a hospital admission. Appropriate use of primary health services can reduce the need for secondary/tertiary health services. Section 7.2 includes data on hospitalisations for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions that may be potentially preventable with appropriate primary health care.

Distance is one barrier to accessing primary health care. However, a more comprehensive measure is required to reflect the barriers faced by Indigenous people including cultural, language and racism barriers. Cutcliffe (2004) reported that racism and cultural insensitivity in mainstream health services were not uncommon experiences for Indigenous people, and Grant et al. (2009) noted long-term stressors associated with racism. Paradies (2007) and Paradies, Harris and Anderson (2008) found that a majority of Indigenous people experience racism during their lives, and that racism (from all sources and not only related to health care) had negative impacts on Indigenous health outcomes. Racism and cultural barriers lead to some Indigenous people not being diagnosed and treated for disease in the early stages, when it is often more easily and effectively treated.

Box 7.1.2 ‘Things that work’ — improving access to primary health care

The community-controlled **Urapuntja Health Service** (NT) conducts regular outreach to deliver preventive activities and primary, acute and chronic care to the Utopia community, made up of 16 remote outstations. A 10 year follow-up study documented better than expected health outcomes in the Utopia community (Rowley et al. 2008). In particular, mortality was significantly lower than that of the general NT Indigenous population. The authors suggested that better outcomes were due to a combination of community-controlled social and health care delivery, and benefits from outstation living, such as increased physical activity and improved diet, limited access to alcohol, and social factors, including connectedness to culture, family and land, and opportunities for self-determination.

The **Inala Indigenous Health Service** (Queensland) was established in 1995, after the mainstream general practice in Inala could identify only 12 Indigenous clients. An Indigenous community focus group attributed poor Indigenous attendance to a lack of Indigenous staff, staff perceived as unfriendly, inflexibility around time, intolerance of Indigenous children’s behaviour and a lack of Indigenous artwork and other items. The Inala Indigenous Health Service, under energetic Indigenous leadership, addressed these issues and provided bulk billing, and in 2008 had 3006 Indigenous patients (Hayman, White and Spurling 2009).

The **Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation** (NT) and their Regional Eye Health Coordinator have partnered with an international non-government organisation to improve the delivery of culturally appropriate eye care services to Indigenous people. They have improved access to spectacles with a low cost spectacle scheme and arrangements that allow spectacles to be paid for via Centrelink deductions. In 2007-08, 1385 patients were seen, with 734 being prescribed spectacles and 146 referred to specialist care (Keys and O’Hara 2009).

Self-assessed health status

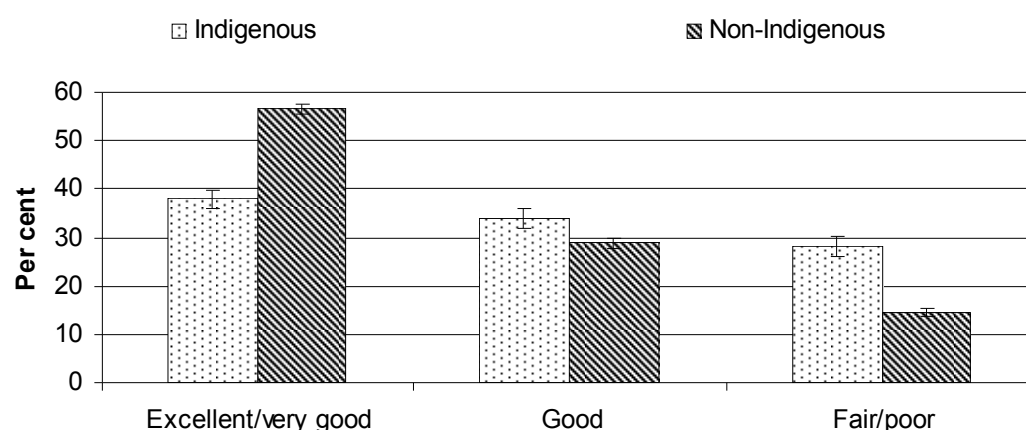
Administrative data on the incidence and prevalence of preventable disease and injury are difficult to obtain, as some people do not seek treatment and others seek treatment from general practitioners and other primary health care providers who do not provide data to national collections about the conditions treated. Hospitalisation data provide information about the most serious cases of disease and injury, and section 7.2 includes data on hospitalisations for potentially preventable diseases and injury, including chronic, acute, vaccine-preventable and sexually transmitted conditions, and injury and poisoning.

The data in this section show that Indigenous people generally have poorer self-assessed health status than non-Indigenous people. Other sections in this report confirm Indigenous people’s poorer health outcomes — sections 4.1

(life expectancy), 4.2 (young child mortality), 4.8 (disability and chronic disease), 5.1 (maternal health), 5.3 (birthweight), 5.4 (early childhood hospitalisations), 5.5 (injury and preventable disease), 5.7 (hearing impairment), 7.2 (potentially preventable hospitalisations), 7.3 (avoidable mortality), 7.7 (mental health) and 9.2 (rates of diseases associated with poor environmental health).

The ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) 2004-05 and ABS National Health Survey (NHS) 2004-05 collected data on people's self-assessed health status and long term health conditions. The available data do not distinguish between preventable and non-preventable conditions. Section 4.8 contains further information on the burden of disease for Indigenous people.

Figure 7.1.1 Age standardised self-assessed health status, people aged 15 years and over, 2008^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.1.1.

- In 2008, after adjusting for differences in the age structures of the two populations, the rate at which Indigenous people, aged 15 years and over, reported their health as fair or poor (28.2 per cent) was almost twice the rate for non-Indigenous people (14.5 per cent) (figure 7.1.1).
- Non-age-standardised data for 2008 show that 43.7 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over reported their health as being very good or excellent, 34.0 per cent reported their health as being good and 22.2 per cent reported their health as being fair or poor (table 7A.1.1).

Figure 7.1.2 Self-assessed health status, by age, 2008



Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.1.1.

In 2008, among people aged 15 years and over:

- the proportions of both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people rating their health as fair or poor was higher in older age groups. The gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people with fair/poor health increased significantly with age (figure 7.1.2)
- the proportion of Indigenous people rating their health as very good or excellent increased between 2004-05 and 2008 in all age groups except for those aged 15–24 years. The largest increase was in the 45–54 year age group (from 25.0 to 29.6 per cent) (table 7A.1.1)
- the proportions of Indigenous people reporting fair/poor self-assessed health ranged from 17.5 per cent in the NT to 27.1 per cent in SA (table 7A.1.5)
- the proportions of Indigenous people reporting fair/poor self-assessed health were between 22 and 25 per cent in major cities and regional areas, compared to 16.4 per cent in very remote areas (16.4 per cent) (table 7A.1.7)
- Indigenous people's reported health status varied according to other socioeconomic characteristics. A higher proportion of those whose highest level of schooling was year 9 or below rated their health as fair or poor than those who had completed years 11 or 12. Similarly, a higher proportion of those who were employed rated their health as excellent or very good, than those who were unemployed or not in the labour force. A higher proportion of those in the lowest income quintile rated their health as fair or poor than those in the highest quintile (table 7A.1.8).

Data on self-assessed health status of Indigenous children aged 0–14 years are also available by sex (table 7A.1.2), state and territory (table 7A.1.4) and remoteness (table 7A.1.6).

Expenditure on health care services for Indigenous people

There is no straightforward measure of Indigenous people's access to primary health care services compared to need. Indigenous people use many health services at a higher rate than non-Indigenous people. However, as Indigenous people's health is poorer than non-Indigenous people's health on a range of measures, Indigenous people could reasonably be expected to make greater use of health services than non-Indigenous people. AHMAC (2011) and AIHW (2009) explored Indigenous people's access to health care compared to need in more detail, comparing people's use of health services with their self-reported health status and number of long term health conditions.

Expenditure per person on health services provides an indication of the relative use of health care services by Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. There are two collections of data on health expenditure for Indigenous people; *Expenditures on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2006-07* (AIHW 2010) and the *Indigenous Expenditure Report* (IERSC 2010).

Care should be taken when comparing estimates presented in the two reports, because they differ in terms of:

- definition of expenditure
- sources of expenditure data
- method used to determine total health expenditure
- time period.

This report presents data from the AIHW report, because it can be split between primary and secondary/tertiary health services expenditure.

It is not always possible to make accurate estimates of health expenditure for Indigenous people and their corresponding service use. For example, the Indigenous status of service users is not always clearly stated or recorded. Data on Indigenous status are often unavailable for privately funded services (although they are available for many publicly funded health services). The scope and definition of health expenditure also has some limitations. Other (non-health) agency contributions to health expenditure, such as those incurred within education departments and prisons are not included. There may also be some inconsistencies

across data providers resulting from limitations of financial reporting systems and different reporting mechanisms (AIHW 2010).

Table 7.1.1 compares the total expenditure and expenditure per person on all health care services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Data on expenditure split between primary and secondary/tertiary health care services are shown in table 7.1.2. Some of the health goods or services listed in table 7.1.1 fit entirely within either the primary or secondary/tertiary categories but other services are split between the two categories, as shown in table 7.1.2.

Table 7.1.1 Total expenditure on health services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by type of health good or service, current prices, Australia, 2006-07

<i>Health good or service type</i>	<i>Total expenditure (\$ million)</i>			<i>Expenditure per person (\$)</i>		
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous share (%)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Hospitals	1 483.1	33 687.6	4.2	2 838.3	1 654.6	1.7
Public hospital ^a	1 450.9	26 565.3	5.2	2 776.6	1 304.8	2.1
Admitted patient services	1 123.5	20 817.0	5.1	2 150.0	1 022.4	2.1
Non-admitted patient services	327.4	5 748.3	5.4	626.5	282.3	2.2
Private hospital	32.3	7 122.3	0.5	61.7	349.8	0.2
Patient transport	115.9	1 672.4	6.5	221.8	82.1	2.7
Medical services	220.8	16 544.5	1.3	422.6	812.6	0.5
Medicare services	193.2	13 441.1	1.4	369.7	660.2	0.6
Other	27.6	3 103.4	0.9	52.9	152.4	0.4
Dental services	72.9	5 676.2	1.3	139.5	278.8	0.5
Community health services	620.1	3 706.3	14.3	1 186.7	182.0	6.5
Other professional services	22.3	3 250.8	0.7	42.8	159.7	0.3
Public health	110.9	1 700.2	6.1	212.2	83.5	2.5
Medications	129.4	12 481.0	1.0	247.5	613.0	0.4
Aids and appliances	21.0	3 004.6	0.7	40.3	147.6	0.3
Research	32.1	2 317.0	1.4	61.5	113.8	0.5
Health administration	75.7	2 294.0	3.2	144.8	112.7	1.3
Other health services	5.5	141.9	3.7	10.5	7.0	1.5
Total health	2 909.7	8 6476.4	3.3	5 568.5	4 247.3	1.3

^a Public hospital services exclude any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital.

Source: AIHW (2010) *Expenditures on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2006-07*, Cat. no. HWE 48, Health and welfare expenditure series no. 39, Canberra; table 7A.1.10.

In 2006-07 across all health services:

- total expenditure on health care for Indigenous people was \$5569 per person compared with \$4247 per non-Indigenous person (table 7.1.1)

- average expenditure per person was lower for Indigenous people on dental services (\$140 compared to \$279), medical services (\$423 compared to \$813), medications (\$248 compared to \$613) and aids and appliances (\$40 compared to \$148) (table 7.1.1)
- expenditure per person on community health services was 6.5 times greater for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (\$1187 compared to \$182) (table 7.1.1).

Table 7.1.2 Expenditure per person on primary and secondary/tertiary health services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by type of health good or service, current prices, Australia, 2006-07^{a, b}

Health good or service type	Primary			Secondary/tertiary		
	Expenditure per person (\$)			Expenditure per person (\$)		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio
Total hospital services	325.6	211.1	1.5	2 512.7	1 443.5	1.7
Admitted patient services	..	..	..	2 199.4	1 302.3	1.7
Non-admitted patient services	325.6	211.1	1.5	313.3	141.2	2.2
Patient transport	110.9	16.4	6.8	110.9	65.7	1.7
Medical services	341.5	524.7	0.7	81.1	287.9	0.3
Dental services	139.5	278.8	0.5	..	..	..
Other professional services	21.4	79.8	0.3	21.4	79.8	0.3
Community health services	1 186.7	182.0	6.5	..	..	..
Public health	212.2	83.5	2.5	..	..	..
Medications	224.4	508.5	0.4	23.1	104.5	0.2
Aids and appliances	36.5	122.4	0.3	3.8	25.2	0.2
Total health^a	2 598.7	2 007.3	1.3	2 753.0	2 006.5	1.47

^a Excludes expenditure on health administration, health expenditure not elsewhere included and research.

^b Primary health services include public and community health services and those flowing from a patient-initiated contact (general practitioner consultations, hospital emergency attendances, general practitioner ordered investigations and prescriptions, over the counter medicines etc.). Secondary/tertiary services involve a referral within the health system or a hospital admission. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW 2010, *Expenditures on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2006-07*, Cat. no. HWE 48, Health and welfare expenditure series no. 39, AIHW, Canberra; table 7A.1.11.

In 2006-07, average expenditure per person on primary health care was:

- 29.5 per cent higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (table 7.1.2)
- higher for Indigenous people for hospital services (\$326 compared to \$211) and community health services (\$1187 compared to \$182) (table 7.1.2)

-
- lower for Indigenous people for medical services (\$342 compared to \$525), dental services (\$140 compared to \$279), pharmaceuticals (\$224 compared to \$509) and aids and appliances (\$37 compared to \$122) (table 7.1.2)
 - average expenditure on primary health care for Indigenous people was \$2599 per person compared with \$2007 per non-Indigenous person (table 7.1.2)
 - average primary health care expenditure on medical services¹ per Indigenous person (\$342) was around two thirds of the expenditure per non-Indigenous person (\$525). For dental services, expenditure per Indigenous person (\$140) was half of the expenditure per non-Indigenous person (\$279) (table 7.1.2)
 - average expenditure per person on pharmaceuticals for Indigenous people was less than half that for non-Indigenous people (\$224 compared to \$509) (table 7.1.2).

Immunisation rates

Immunisation is highly effective in preventing sickness and death from vaccine preventable diseases. Burgess (2003) found that, since the introduction of vaccination for children in 1932, deaths from vaccine-preventable diseases had fallen by 99 per cent, despite the Australian population nearly tripling. Under the National Immunisation Program, the Australian Government provides a range of free vaccines for children, adolescents and adults. The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) assesses children for immunisation coverage at 12–15 months, 24–27 months and 60–63 months, by Indigenous status, for all jurisdictions. The Department of Health and Ageing is working with Medicare Australia to improve the quality of Indigenous identification in immunisation data.

Data on immunisation rates for children from the ACIR are shown in table 7.1.3. Childhood immunisation data are provided by general practitioners, local governments and Aboriginal health care providers, and are available for all jurisdictions from 2008.

¹ Medical services are listed in the Medical Benefits Schedule and are provided by registered medical practitioners. Most medical services attract benefits under Medicare. They include services provided to private patients in hospitals and those funded by injury compensation insurers. Excluded are expenditures on medical services provided to public patients in public hospitals and medical services provided at out-patient clinics in public hospitals (AIHW 2008).

**Table 7.1.3 Vaccination coverage estimates for children,
31 December 2009^a**

Vaccine	1 year			2 years			5 years		
	Indigeno us	Other	Ratio ^b	Indigen ous	Other	Ratio ^b	Indigen ous	Other	Ratio ^b
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Hepatitis B ^c	84.9	92.1	0.9*	92.8	93.7	1.0	na	na	..
DTP	85.0	92.6	0.9*	93.7	94.8	1.0	79.0	83.5	0.95*
Polio	84.9	92.6	0.9*	93.6	94.7	1.0	79.0	83.5	0.95*
HIB ^c	85.9	92.3	0.9*	90.0	93.6	1.0*	na	na	..
MMR ^d	na	na	..	93.1	93.7	1.0	79.5	83.3	0.95*
All vaccines	84.1	92.0	0.9*	87.1	91.1	0.96*	78.2	82.8	0.95*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella.

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

^a Three-month cohorts, for cohorts born between 1 July and 30 September 2008, 1 July and 30 September 2007, and 1 July and 30 September 2004, respectively. ^b Ratio—coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for other children. ^c Data are not collected for children aged 5 years who receive a Hib or hepatitis B vaccine. ^d Data are not collected for children aged 1 year who receive a MMR vaccine. .. Not applicable. na not available.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, 2010 Report: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. No. IHW 53, Canberra; derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data; table 7A.1.12.

- In 2009, immunisation rates for one year old Indigenous children (84.1 per cent) were lower than for other children of the same age (92.0 per cent). Immunisation rates for children aged two years and five years were similar for Indigenous and other children (table 7.1.3).
- Between 2001 and 2009, there were no significant changes in the proportions of one and two year old Indigenous children who were fully immunised. Over the same period there was a significant increase in the proportion of other children fully immunised at ages one and two years. The proportions of both Indigenous and other children who were fully immunised at five years increased significantly between 2001 and 2009 (AIHW 2011).

Data on childhood immunisation rates by State and Territory are shown in tables 7A.1.12–19.

Vaccination against influenza and pneumonia is recommended for Indigenous people aged 50 years and over, Indigenous people aged 15 to 49 years with medical conditions putting them at high risk of disease, and non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over. Influenza and pneumonia vaccinations for people in these categories are provided free by the Australian Government (AIHW 2009).

There are no new data on immunisation of Indigenous adults. Data on immunisation of Indigenous adults aged 50 years and over from the ABS 2004-05 National

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) and immunisation of non-Indigenous adults aged 65 years and over from the ABS 2004-05 National Health Survey (NHS) are shown in table 7.1.4.

Table 7.1.4 Immunisation rates, Indigenous people aged 50 years and over and non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over, per cent, 2004-05

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
	<i>50–64 years</i>	<i>65 + years</i>	<i>65 + years</i>
Had influenza vaccination in last 12 months	52	84	73
Had influenza vaccination but not in last 12 months	18	7*	11
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months ^a	0*	1**	1*
Never had vaccination for influenza	30	9*	15
Total	100	100	100
Had pneumonia vaccination in last 5 years	30	48	43
Had pneumonia vaccination but not in last 5 years	1*	np	1
Had pneumonia vaccination but not known if in last 5 years ^b	7	np	3
Never had pneumonia vaccination	63	45	53
Total	100	100	100
Total number	36 900	12 200	2 430 300

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ** Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

^a Includes not known if ever had influenza vaccination. ^b Includes not known if ever had pneumonia vaccination. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, derived from ABS 2004-05 NATSIHS and ABS 2004-05 NHS; table 7A.1.20.

In 2004-05:

- 52 per cent of Indigenous people aged 50–64 years had been vaccinated against influenza in the previous 12 months and 30 per cent had been vaccinated against pneumonia in the previous five years (table 7.1.4).
- 84 per cent of Indigenous people and 73 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over had been vaccinated against influenza in the previous 12 months. Forty-eight per cent of Indigenous people and 43 per cent of non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over had been vaccinated against pneumonia in the previous five years (table 7.1.4).

Indigenous people's use of primary health care services

The most recent data on where Indigenous people usually go when they have a health problem are from the ABS NATSIHS 2004-05. No new data are available. A more detailed presentation of these data was included in the 2007 report. The data compare the use of different primary health care services by Indigenous people in non-remote and remote areas.

In 2004-05:

- 91 per cent of Indigenous people reported that they usually went to the same general practitioner or medical service. Sixty per cent of Indigenous people went to a doctor if they had a problem with their health and 30 per cent reported they went to an Aboriginal medical service (AHMAC 2011). However, as Aboriginal medical services employ doctors as well as other health professionals, respondents who usually saw a doctor at an Aboriginal medical service might have answered either way. Therefore, these data do not give a clear picture of Indigenous people's use of Aboriginal medical services in comparison to doctors in private practice
- aboriginal medical services were identified as the regular source of health care by 15 per cent of Indigenous people in major cities but by 76 per cent in very remote areas (AHMAC 2011)
- the rates at which Indigenous people living in remote areas used Aboriginal medical services (66.0 per cent) or went to hospital (16.1 per cent) were around four times the rates at which Indigenous people living in non-remote areas used Aboriginal medical services (17.4 per cent) or went to hospital (3.7 per cent) (table 7A.1.21)
- around two per cent of Indigenous people living in non-remote areas stated that they did not seek health care when they had a health problem, compared with 1.2 per cent in remote areas (table 7A.1.21).

In 2004-05, after taking into account the different age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, the times since Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults had last consulted a general practitioner (GP)/specialist were similar (table 7A.1.22). A slightly higher proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous adults had visited a GP/specialist in the two weeks prior to the survey (28.7 per cent compared with 25.1 per cent) (table 7A.1. 22). A greater proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous adults had not consulted a GP/specialist in the past 12 months in 2004-05 (17.8 per cent and 14.5 per cent, respectively) (table 7A.1.22). A higher proportion of Indigenous adults living in remote areas had not consulted a GP/specialist in the past 12 months than Indigenous adults living in non-remote

areas, in both 2001 and 2004-05 (table 7A.1.22). This is lower than expected given the greater burden of illness experienced by Indigenous Australians in remote areas.

Indigenous people reported a variety of reasons for not going to a GP when they had a health problem. More than one third of Indigenous adults living in remote and non-remote areas reported ‘personal reasons’² for not visiting a GP when they had a health problem (table 7A.1.23). For Indigenous adults living in remote areas in 2004-05, the most commonly reported reason(s) for not going to a GP were logistical³, more than twice as high as Indigenous adults in non-remote areas (table 7A.1.23).

Table 7A.1.24 compares the length of time since Indigenous and non-Indigenous people last consulted a dentist. A lower proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous people had visited a dentist in the two years prior to the survey being completed in both 2001 and 2004-05. Further, a greater proportion of Indigenous than non-Indigenous people had not consulted a dentist for two years or more in 2001 and 2004-05. The proportion of Indigenous people living in remote areas who had never consulted a dentist was higher than the proportion for Indigenous people living in non-remote areas in both 2001 and 2004-05 (table 7A.1.24). Information on dental health outcomes for Indigenous people is included in section 7.6.

Table 7A.1.25 compares the reasons why Indigenous adults in remote and non-remote areas did not go to a dentist when they had a dental problem. In 2004-05, Indigenous adults in remote areas reported ‘logistical reasons’³ for not going to a dentist (52.9 per cent) at twice the rate for Indigenous adults in non-remote areas (26.6 per cent). Indigenous adults in non-remote areas reported ‘cost’ as a reason for not seeking dental treatment (33.7 per cent) at twice the rate for Indigenous adults in remote areas (16.2 per cent).

Data on reasons for not going to ‘other health professionals’ by remoteness are reported in table 7A.1.26 and section 11.3. Data on health services usually used by Indigenous children aged 0–14 years are in tables 7A.1.27–7A.1.29.

² Personal reasons include: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, or felt service would be inadequate.

³ Logistical reasons includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.

Access to health services in discrete Indigenous communities

The ABS 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (CHINS) collected information on the number of Aboriginal primary health care centres and state-funded community health centres located in discrete Indigenous communities.⁴ Information was also collected on access to medical professionals and whether any Indigenous health workers had visited or worked within these communities (ABS 2007). Data were collected from a total of 1187 discrete Indigenous communities with a combined population of approximately 92 960 people. No new data are available for this report.

Aboriginal primary health care centres provide health care services and support to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Many of these facilities are community-controlled. In 2006, 107 communities (41 450 people) reported that an Aboriginal primary health care centre was located in their community (45 per cent of the total population participating in the 2006 CHINS). Seventy-one per cent of Aboriginal primary health care centres were located in very remote communities, 9 per cent in remote communities and 20 per cent in non-remote communities.

One hundred and four discrete Indigenous communities (7743 people) had an Aboriginal primary health care centre located within 10 kilometres of their community (8 per cent of the total population participating in the 2006 CHINS). However, a larger number of Indigenous communities (417), with an aggregate population of 25 486, reported being 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal primary health care centre (27 per cent of the total CHINS population).

Almost half of all the communities located 100 kilometres or more from the nearest Aboriginal primary health care centre were in the NT, followed by 35 per cent in WA.

Indigenous health workers are trained to certificate III, IV or diploma level, and generally provide a first point of contact for Indigenous people accessing health care services. They provide assistance and information on health issues such as alcohol and mental health, diabetes, ear and eye health, sexual health and hospital education. Indigenous health workers also act as liaison officers with other medical professionals. Table 7A.1.30 presents the number and proportion of discrete Indigenous communities that reported having a female or male Indigenous health worker, registered nurse or doctor visit or work within their community in 2006.

⁴ Discrete Indigenous communities are defined by the ABS as geographic locations inhabited by or intended to be inhabited predominantly (greater than 50 per cent of usual residents) by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander peoples, with housing or infrastructure that is managed on a community basis.

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- A greater proportion of discrete Indigenous communities reported having had a female Indigenous health worker visit or work within their community on a daily basis than a male Indigenous health worker (10.2 per cent compared with 6.3 per cent) (table 7A.1.30).
 - Nearly half of the survey population (49 per cent) reported having had a female Indigenous health worker visit or work within their community on a daily basis (table 7A.1.30).
 - A greater proportion of discrete Indigenous communities reported having a registered nurse visit or work within their community on a daily basis than a doctor (10.1 per cent compared with 1.2 per cent) (table 7A.1.30). Doctors were more likely than registered nurses to visit or work within a discrete Indigenous community on a weekly to monthly basis (table 7A.1.30).
 - Only 1.0 per cent of the CHINS population reported that registered nurses did not frequently visit or work in their community and 2.0 per cent reported that doctors did not frequently visit or work in their community (less than 3-monthly) (table 7A.1.30).

The Indigenous health workforce

Due to cultural differences, language barriers and racism experienced when accessing some mainstream health services, some Indigenous people feel more comfortable seeing Indigenous health professionals and accessing Indigenous-controlled medical services. However, Census data show that Indigenous people represent a small proportion (1.0 per cent) of people working in health-related occupations in Australia (ABS and AIHW 2008, table 7A.1.31). For some particular occupations this proportion is even lower (for example, nurses — 0.6 per cent, medical practitioners/doctors — 0.2 per cent, and dentists — 0.2 per cent) (ABS and AIHW 2008, table 7A.1.31). Consequently, many Indigenous people needing health care will be treated by non-Indigenous health professionals. Therefore, it is important that non-Indigenous health professionals treating Indigenous people are trained to be culturally competent.

Increasing the number of Indigenous health workers, requires similar improvements in educational outcomes to those needed for improvement in Indigenous employment more generally. Sections 4.5, 4.6, 4.7 and 8.1 and chapter 6 provide more information on education and employment outcomes and case studies of successful programs.

There is potential to increase the number of Indigenous people in professional health occupations such as nursing by providing Indigenous health workers with

opportunities to progressively upgrade their qualifications with further training. The Marr Mooditj Aboriginal Health Training College in WA provides health worker training at certificate III, IV and diploma levels and a bridging course for those wishing to study nursing (Marr Mooditj 2007).

7.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations

Box 7.2.1 Key messages

- In NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT in 2008-09:
 - the Indigenous hospitalisation rate for potentially preventable chronic conditions was 7.0 times the rate for other people. Complications of all types of diabetes accounted for 83.6 per cent of Indigenous hospitalisations (table 7.2.1)
 - the Indigenous hospitalisation rate for potentially preventable acute conditions was 2.3 times the rate for other people
 - Indigenous hospitalisation rates for potentially preventable chronic conditions, complications of diabetes, potentially preventable acute conditions, vaccine-preventable conditions, sexually transmitted conditions and injury and poisoning and other external causes were much higher in remote areas than in regional areas and major cities (tables 7A.2.2, 7A.2.4, 7A.2.6, 7A.2.8, 7A.2.10 and 7A.2.12)
 - the Indigenous hospitalisation rate for chronic disease in remote areas was 217.2 per 1000 people compared with 140 per 1000 in major cities and regional areas (table 7A.2.2).
- In NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT between 2004-05 and 2008-09:
 - hospitalisations of Indigenous people for potentially preventable acute conditions increased from 30.1 to 33.2 per 1000 people while rates for other people increased from 13.3 to 14.7 per 1000 people, leading to a small increase in the gap (table 7A.2.5)
- In NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:
 - hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions increased from 153.0 per 1000 in 2004-05 to 198.9 in 2007-08 and the gap increased (coding changes mean that data for 2008-09 are not directly comparable) (table 7A.2.1).

The primary measures for this indicator are hospitalisation rates for:

- potentially preventable chronic conditions (diseases that typically persist for at least six months) (tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2)
 - including complications of diabetes
- potentially preventable acute conditions (serious short term illness) (table 7.2.3)

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- injury, poisoning and other external causes (table 7.2.6).

This section also contains information on hospitalisations for vaccine-preventable and sexually transmitted conditions (tables 7.2.4 and 7.2.5) and a case study of a successful program working to prevent unnecessary hospitalisations (box 7.2.2).

Potentially preventable hospitalisations are those hospitalisations that could have been prevented if people had received appropriate primary health care, and hospitalisations that result from external causes (such as accidents, assault and poisoning) that could potentially have been prevented in other ways. This section is closely related to section 7.3 (Avoidable mortality), which examines deaths from potentially avoidable or treatable conditions.

The extent of potentially preventable hospitalisations can indicate whether people are receiving adequate primary health care. In many cases, hospital admissions can be prevented if more effective non-hospital care is available, either at an earlier stage in disease progression or as an alternative to hospital care (AHMAC 2011). The variation in potentially preventable hospitalisation rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people suggests considerable potential for improving Indigenous access to non-hospital care. However, *potentially* preventable hospitalisation cannot always be prevented by primary health care interventions. A major driver of preventable hospitalisations is the increasing incidence of disease, particularly chronic disease, in the population.

Li et al. (2009) found that the rate of avoidable hospitalisations for Aboriginal people in the NT between 1998-99 and 2005-06 was nearly four times the non-Aboriginal rate. They found that the average annual increase in avoidable hospitalisations was 11.6 per cent for Aboriginal people and 3.9 per cent for non-Aboriginal people. The greatest increases were for diabetes complications and for people aged 45 years and over.

Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT (public hospitals only). These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. Overall, the identification of Indigenous patients in hospital separations data has improved in recent years, but still varies substantially between jurisdictions. Data are available for remoteness areas in aggregate, with Indigenous identification highest in remote and very remote areas (AIHW 2010).

Potentially preventable chronic conditions

In 2008-09, Indigenous people had much higher hospitalisation rates than other people for a range of potentially preventable chronic diseases (diseases that typically persist for at least six months) and for complications associated with diabetes (tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2).

Table 7.2.1 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c}

		<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^d</i>	<i>Rate ratio^e</i>
Asthma	rate	3.6	1.7	2.1
Congestive cardiac failure	rate	6.4	2.0	3.2
Diabetes complications	rate	121.7	12.3	9.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	rate	12.9	2.7	4.8
Angina	rate	4.8	1.5	3.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	rate	1.8	1.2	1.4
Hypertension	rate	0.7	0.3	2.6
Nutritional deficiencies	rate	0.1	–	8.7
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions^f	rate	145.6	20.8	7.0
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	rate	859.5	361.0	2.4

^a Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian 2001 standard population. ^b Data are based on the patient's State or Territory of usual residence. ^c See table 7A.2.8 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable chronic conditions. ^d Other includes hospitalisations of people identified as not Indigenous as well as those with a 'not stated' Indigenous status. ^e Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the age standardised hospitalisation rate for other people. ^f The total is not the sum of the individual conditions because diabetes complications overlap other categories.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.1.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people with potentially preventable chronic conditions were 7.0 times as high as the rates for other people in 2008-09 (145.6 hospitalisations per 1000 Indigenous people compared to 20.8 hospitalisations per 1000 other people) (table 7.2.1)
- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people with diabetes complications were 9.9 times as high and for chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases 4.8 times as high as the rates for other people in 2008-09. Hospitalisations for complications of diabetes accounted for 83.6 per cent of Indigenous hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions (table 7.2.1)

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- hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions comprised a higher proportion of all hospitalisations for Indigenous people (16.9 per cent) than for other people (5.8 per cent) in 2008-09 (table 7A.2.1), which suggests that inadequate use of, or access to, primary health care services is a major contributor to Indigenous hospitalisation
 - hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions were much higher for Indigenous people in remote areas (217.2 per 1000) than in major cities (139.8 per 1000) or regional areas (140.5 per 1000) in 2008-09. Hospitalisations for diabetes complications were much higher for Indigenous people in remote areas (188.7 per 1000) than in major cities (121.1 per 1000) or regional areas (112.8). Rates for other people were much lower in all remoteness areas and did not vary by remoteness (table 7A.2.2)
 - hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions increased every year for Indigenous people from 153.0 per 1000 in 2004-05 to 198.9 in 2007-08 and the gap increased. The coding of diabetes complications with additional diagnoses (the largest component of chronic conditions) changed between 2007-08 and 2008-09. Therefore, the data for 2008-09 are not comparable with data for earlier years and the apparent reduction in hospitalisations shown in table 7A.2.1 reflects only the change in coding and does not represent an improvement in the health of either Indigenous or other people (table 7A.2.1).

Data in table 7.2.2 are different to those relating to diabetes in table 7.2.1. Data in table 7.2.1 show hospitalisation rates for all types of diabetes (type 1, type 2 and unspecified) and where diabetes may have been an additional diagnosis (that is, it could be associated with other reasons for going to hospital). Data in table 7.2.2 only include type 2 diabetes as a principal diagnosis. Thus, the data in table 7.2.2 are more narrowly specified and hospitalisation rates are lower. The data in table 7.2.2 provide more detail on the chronic conditions with the largest number of hospitalisations, with a particular focus on type 2 diabetes.

Table 7.2.2 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for type 2 diabetes as principal diagnosis by complication, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^e</i>	<i>Rate ratio^f</i>
Circulatory	0.3	0.2	1.7
Renal	2.8	0.3	11.2
Ophthalmic	2.6	1.3	2.0
Other specified	4.5	0.6	7.6
Multiple	3.1	0.5	6.5
No complications	0.1	–	2.5
Total^g	13.5	2.8	4.7

^a Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised to the Australian 2001 standard population. ^b Figures are based on the ICD-10-AM classification. The codes used were E11.x, where x=2 (renal complications), x=3 (ophthalmic complications), x=5 (peripheral circulatory complications), x=7 (multiple complications), x=8 (unspecified complications), x=9 (without complications), and x=0, 1, 4, 6 (other specified complications). ^c Results for individual complications may be affected by small numbers, particularly for Indigenous people, and should be interpreted with caution. ^d Data are based on the patients' State or Territory of usual residence. ^e 'Other' includes hospitalisations identified as not Indigenous as well as those for whom Indigenous status was not stated. ^f Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the age standardised hospitalisation rate for other people. ^g Totals include hospitalisations for unspecified complications. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.3.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- Indigenous people were hospitalised with type 2 diabetes as a principal diagnosis at 4.7 times the rate for other people in 2008-09 (13.5 hospitalisations per 1000 Indigenous people compared with 2.8 hospitalisations per 1000 other people) (table 7.2.2). Hospitalisations of Indigenous people in remote areas (21.8 per 1000) were more than twice the rate in major cities (8.5 per 1000) and regional areas (10.8 per 1000) (table 7A.2.4)
- hospitalisations for renal (kidney-related) complications of diabetes were 11.2 times as high for Indigenous people as other people in 2008-09 (table 7.2.2). Hospitalisation of Indigenous people for renal complications were more than twice as high in remote areas (5.1 per 1000) than in major cities (1.5 per 1000) or regional areas (2.3 per 1000). Rates for other people were much lower in all remoteness areas and did not vary by remoteness (table 7A.2.4)
- the hospitalisation rate for complications associated with type 2 diabetes as a principal diagnosis increased for Indigenous people by 19.2 per cent from 2004-05 to 2008-09 (from 11.3 per 1000 people in 2004-05 to 13.5 per 1000 people in 2008-09) (table 7A.2.3)
- the hospitalisation rate for type 2 diabetes also increased for other people between 2004-05 and 2008-09 at a similar rate (21.8 per cent) to that for

Indigenous people (19.2 per cent).⁵ The gap in hospitalisation rates between Indigenous and other people increased slightly from 9.0 to 10.7 per 1000) (table 7A.2.3).

Potentially preventable acute conditions

Table 7.2.3 presents hospitalisation rates for a variety of conditions which cause serious short term illness and could possibly be prevented, or their severity minimised, through access to effective primary health care services.

Table 7.2.3 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^d</i>	<i>Rate ratio^e</i>
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	4.1	2.9	1.5
Pyelonephritis ^f	6.5	2.3	2.8
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.2	1.7
Cellulitis	4.5	1.6	2.8
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.6	0.2	2.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.5	1.7	2.1
Dental conditions	3.5	2.8	1.3
Appendicitis	1.7	1.5	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.3	1.4	5.1
Gangrene	1.2	0.2	5.6
Total^g	33.2	14.7	2.3

^a Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population. ^b Data are based on patients' State/Territory of usual residence. ^c See table 7A.2.8 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable acute conditions. ^d 'Other' includes hospitalisations of people identified as not Indigenous as well as those for whom Indigenous status was not stated. ^e Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the age standardised other hospitalisation rate. ^f Kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection. ^g Totals may not equal the sum of the individual conditions due to rounding.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.5.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people with potentially preventable acute conditions were 2.3 times the rates for other people in 2008-09 (33.2 hospitalisations per 1000 Indigenous people compared to 14.7 hospitalisations per 1000 other people) (table 7.2.3)

⁵ Percentage changes over time are based on unrounded data underlying table 7A.2.3.

- hospitalisations rates for Indigenous people with potentially preventable acute conditions in 2008-09 were much higher in remote areas (52.0 per 1000) than in major cities (21.5 per 1000) or regional areas (32.8 per 1000) (table 7A.2.6)
- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people with gangrene were 5.6 times as high and for convulsions and epilepsy 5.1 times as high as the rates for other people in 2008-09 (table 7.2.3)
- hospitalisation rates for potentially preventable acute conditions increased from 30.1 to 33.2 per 1000 Indigenous people and from 13.3 to 14.7 per 1000 other people between 2004-05 and 2008-09, leading to a slight increase in the gap (table 7A.2.5).

Other preventable conditions

Table 7.2.4 presents the hospitalisation rates for influenza and other vaccine-preventable conditions in 2008-09. Section 7.1 contains more information on vaccination rates. Table 7.2.5 presents data on hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission and table 7.2.6 presents data on hospitalisations for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes. Section 4.10 contains specific information on sexually transmitted infections in children.

Table 7.2.4 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for vaccine-preventable conditions, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^d</i>	<i>Rate ratio^e</i>
Influenza	2.0	0.5	3.7
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	0.8	0.2	4.1

^a Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. ^b Data are based on patients' State or Territory of usual residence. ^c See table 7A.2.8 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify vaccine-preventable conditions. ^d 'Other' includes hospitalisations of people identified as not Indigenous as well as those for whom Indigenous status was not stated. ^e Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the age standardised other hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.7.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- hospitalisation rates for influenza and other vaccine-preventable conditions for Indigenous people were 3.7 and 4.1 times the hospitalisation rates for other people for the same conditions in 2008-09 (table 7.2.4)

- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people for influenza in 2008-09 were higher in remote areas (3.5 per 1000) than in major cities (1.1 per 1000) or regional areas (1.7 per 1000) (table 7A.2.8)
- hospitalisation rates for influenza and other vaccine-preventable conditions were higher for Indigenous people than other people in all years between 2004-05 and 2008-09 (table 7A.2.7)
- hospitalisation rates for influenza and other vaccine-preventable conditions fluctuated for both Indigenous and other people between 2004-05 and 2008-09 but there was no clear increase or decrease in rates or the gap over the period (table 7A.2.7).

Hospitalisations for sexually transmitted infections (table 7.2.5) may be preventable through the provision of appropriate primary health care and the adoption of safe sexual practices.

Table 7.2.5 Age standardised hospitalisation rates for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^d</i>	<i>Rate ratio^e</i>
Syphilis	0.4	–	15.6
Gonococcal infection	0.3	–	32.7
Chlamydial infection	0.2	–	8.3
Other sexually transmitted diseases	0.4	0.2	2.5

^a Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. ^b Data are based on patients' State or Territory of usual residence. ^c Includes principal or additional diagnosis based on ICD-10-AM classification. ^d 'Other' includes hospitalisations of people identified as not Indigenous as well as those whose Indigenous status was not stated. ^e Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the age standardised other hospitalisation rate. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.9.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- hospitalisation rates for sexually transmitted infections were greater for Indigenous people than other people in 2008-09 (table 7.2.5)
- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people with gonococcal infection were 32.7 times as high, for syphilis 15.6 times as high and for chlamydial infections 8.3 times as high as the rates for other people (table 7.2.5)
- hospitalisation rates for Indigenous people for sexually transmitted infections were much higher in remote areas than in major cities or regional areas (table 7A.2.10)

- for Indigenous people, the hospitalisation rates for syphilis, gonococcal infections, chlamydial infections and other sexually transmitted diseases all remained fairly constant between 2004-05 and 2008-09. Rates for other people also remained constant over this period, and the gap was unchanged (table 7A.2.9).

Hospitalisations for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes (table 7.2.6) may be preventable by both appropriate primary health care and educational awareness programs.

Table 7.2.6 Age standardised hospitalisations of Indigenous people, and rate ratios of Indigenous to other people, for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b}

<i>External cause</i>	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Rate per 1000^c</i>	<i>Rate ratio^d</i>	<i>Rate per 1000^c</i>	<i>Rate ratio^d</i>	<i>Rate per 1000^c</i>	<i>Rate ratio^d</i>
Assault (X85–Y09)	11.0	6.9	10.7	32.3	10.8	11.3
Falls (W00–W19)	10.1	1.4	9.4	1.2	9.9	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	6.5	1.5	2.9	2.0	4.6	1.6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	6.9	1.5	7.2	1.8	7.1	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	5.6	1.4	2.4	1.4	3.9	1.4
Other accidental exposures	3.6	1.0	2.2	1.2	2.9	1.1
Intentional self-harm ((X60–X84)	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.4
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	1.9	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.5	2.0
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	1.7	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.3	2.5
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	0.8	1.7	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.9
Other external causes	1.1	3.0	0.7	2.3	0.9	2.7
Total	51.7	1.8	41.5	2.1	46.6	1.9

^a External causes (ICD-10-AM codes V01–Y98) are based on the first external cause reported where the principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98). ^b Data are based on patients' State or Territory of usual residence. ^c Directly age standardised rate using the Australian 2001 standard population. ^d Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous rate divided by the age standardised other rate, where 'other' includes people of non-Indigenous and unknown Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.2.11.

In NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- Indigenous people were hospitalised for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes at 1.9 times the rate for other people in 2008-09 (table 7.2.6)
- assaults and falls were the most common external causes of hospitalisations of Indigenous people in 2008-09. Indigenous people were hospitalised for assault at 11.3 times the rate and hospitalised for falls at 1.3 times the rate for other people (table 7.2.6)
- hospitalisation rates for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes were higher for both Indigenous and other males than Indigenous and other females in 2008-09 (table 7A.2.11)
- Indigenous hospitalisations for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes increased with remoteness (from 32.1 per 1000 in major cities to 70.7 per 1000 in remote areas) in 2008-09. Indigenous hospitalisations for assault (22.7 per 1000) were more than four times as high in remote areas as in major cities (5.0 per 1000) (table 7A.2.12)
- hospitalisation rates for injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes increased for Indigenous people from 42.1 per 1000 people in 2004-05 to 46.6 per 1000 in 2008-09, while rates for other people increased from 22.4 per 1000 people to 24.3 per 1000 people, leading to an increase in the gap (table 7A.2.13).

7.3 Avoidable mortality

Box 7.3.1 Key messages

- For 0–74 year olds in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT between 2005 and 2009:
 - death rates from avoidable causes were 3.5 times as high for Indigenous females than for non-Indigenous females and 1.7 times as high for Indigenous males than for non-Indigenous males (table 7.3.2)
 - the most common causes of avoidable mortality for Indigenous people were ischaemic heart disease (heart attacks) (19.0 per cent), cancer (16.9 per cent) (particularly lung cancer (6.2 per cent)), diabetes (9.9 per cent) and suicide (8.1 per cent). Mortality rates for Indigenous people for all these conditions were significantly higher than for other Australians (table 7.3.3).
- For 0–74 year olds between 1998 and 2009, in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined:
 - mortality rates from avoidable causes declined by 28.8 per cent for Indigenous and by 36.1 per cent for non-Indigenous people (figure 7.3.1)
 - the gap between death rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous 0–74 year olds from avoidable causes decreased from 482.8 per 100 000 to 358.9 per 100 000 in 2009 (figure 7.3.1).

Avoidable mortality is an indicator of Indigenous people’s access to timely and effective health care and sits alongside potentially preventable hospitalisations (section 7.2) as a measure of health outcomes. Reducing avoidable deaths is a key component of improving Indigenous life expectancy (section 4.1). Avoidable mortality can be reduced through high quality, effective and accessible primary prevention, early intervention and medical treatment. However, factors outside the health system also contribute to mortality — including socioeconomic factors (education, employment and income) described in parts of chapters 4, 6 and 8; lifestyle factors (substance use, obesity and nutrition — described in sections 7.4, 7.5, 10.3 and 10.4); environmental factors (sections 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3); functional communities (chapter 10) and interactions with the justice system (sections 4.11, 4.12, 10.5 and 10.6).

The primary measure for this indicator is deaths from avoidable causes. This section uses causes of death data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) to examine avoidable mortality for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people. Avoidable causes of death used to define avoidable mortality in this section are from Page et al. (2006) who identified conditions causing death that were either preventable or treatable.

Avoidable mortality can be due to conditions that could be potentially prevented from occurring at all (such as conditions caused by substance misuse, injury and poisoning and obesity), and amenable conditions where death could be avoided with early diagnosis and effective treatment (such as various cancers) (AHMAC 2011).

Box 7.3.2 ‘Things that work’ — reducing avoidable mortality

Heart attack survival rates have improved for Indigenous people in the NT through a combination of patients’ response to their condition, initial primary health care management and access to hospital care. For Indigenous people in the NT, incidence of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) (heart attack) increased over the 1990s to be higher than the national rate. However, the increase in incidence was offset by improvement in survival rates. This improvement was a result of both a reduction of pre-hospital mortality and improved hospitalised survival rates (death rates reduced by 56 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively). Significant scope for further improvement remains, as NT Indigenous AMI cases still have 44 per cent higher risk of death than non-Indigenous cases (You et al. 2009).

Avoidable mortality data included in this section are for people aged 0–74 years. People aged 75 years and over often suffer chronic disease or multiple causes of ill health, which make it difficult to assign a cause of death that can be clearly defined as avoidable or unavoidable (Page et al. 2006).

Table 7.3.1 Avoidable mortality, age standardised, by State/Territory, people aged 0–74 years, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f}

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio^g</i>
	<i>per 100 000</i>	<i>per 100 000</i>	
NSW	374.5	149.9	2.5
Qld	473.8	153.4	3.1
WA	719.4	142.6	5.0
SA	555.7	155.6	3.6
NT	801.8	207.5	3.9
NSW, Qld, WA, SA & the NT	525.9	150.9	3.5

^a Deaths from avoidable causes are defined as those from causes listed in table 7A.3.5. ^b Indirectly age-standardised death rates per 100 000 population. ^c Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (series B, 2006 base). Non-Indigenous estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

^d Data 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 Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

^e Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. ^f Total data are for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT combined, based on State or Territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths. ^g Rate ratio Indigenous: non-Indigenous.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.3.1.

For NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT from 2005 to 2009 after adjusting for the different age structures of the populations:

- Indigenous people aged 0–74 years (525.9 per 100 000) had higher death rates from avoidable causes than non-Indigenous people (150.9 per 100 000) (table 7.3.1)
- Indigenous people aged 0–74 years had higher death rates from avoidable causes than non-Indigenous people in all states and territories for which data were available (table 7.3.1).

Table 7.3.2 Avoidable mortality, by age and sex, people aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f}

Age (years)	Males			Females		
	Deaths per 100 000 ^g			Deaths per 100 000 ^g		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous ^{h, i}	Rate ratio ^j	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous ^{h, i}	Rate ratio ^j
Less than 1	543.7	271.3	2.0	384.7	222.2	1.7
1–4	36.7	11.8	3.1	30.2	8.4	3.6
5–14	14.8	4.5	3.3	8.8	3.7	2.4
15–24	125.7	44.3	2.8	54.0	15.5	3.5
25–34	252.0	67.0	3.8	111.9	23.2	4.8
35–44	484.6	94.9	5.1	276.1	48.2	5.7
45–54	816.9	195.5	4.2	501.9	113.8	4.4
55–64	1 452.2	437.2	3.3	1 070.4	251.6	4.3
65–74	3 054.0	1 155.2	2.6	2 090.6	655.9	3.2
Total^k	335.9	202.3	1.7	228.9	115.4	3.5

^a Deaths from avoidable causes are defined as those from causes listed in table 7A.3.5. ^b Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. ^c Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. They do not represent an Australian total. ^d Data are presented in five-year groupings because of the small numbers each year. ^e Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. The completeness of identification of Indigenous deaths can vary by age. ^f Deaths are by year of registration and State/Territory of usual residence. ^g Crude rates calculated per 100 000 population for the mid-point year. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base). ^h Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ⁱ Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. ^j Rate ratio Indigenous: non-Indigenous. ^k Totals exclude those aged 75 years and over and those for whom age was not stated.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.3.2.

In the period 2005–2009 in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT:

- death rates from avoidable causes for people aged 0–74 years were 3.5 times as high for Indigenous females and 1.7 times as high for Indigenous males as the rates for non-Indigenous females and males (table 7.3.2)
- Indigenous males and females of all ages had higher death rates from avoidable causes than non-Indigenous people (table 7.3.2)
- the ratio of Indigenous avoidable deaths over non-Indigenous deaths was greatest for people aged between 25 and 64 years, where the Indigenous

avoidable mortality rate was between 3.3 and 5.7 times the non-Indigenous rate (table 7.3.2).

**Table 7.3.3 Avoidable mortality, by cause of death, people aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009^a,
b, c, d, e, f**

<i>Cause of death</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio^g</i>
	<i>per 100 000</i>	<i>per 100 000</i>	
Ischaemic heart disease	111.8	151.0	0.7
Cancer	109.7	27.3	4.0
Lung cancer ^h	43.4	56.9	0.8
Diabetes	64.9	19.9	3.3
Suicide	24.2	4.8	5.0
Road traffic injuries	21.2	11.2	1.9
Alcohol-related disease	27.0	6.3	4.3
Selected invasive bacterial and protozoal infections	18.5	3.9	4.7
Cerebrovascular disease	31.5	3.3	9.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	31.5	9.0	3.5
Nephritis and nephrosis	21.1	6.8	3.1
Violence	7.6	2.0	3.7
Birth defects	4.6	0.9	5.4
Complications of perinatal period	3.4	2.7	1.2
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease	6.0	1.5	4.0
Other avoidable ⁱ	51.3	0.4	135.0
Total avoidable	525.9	150.9	3.5

^a Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states/territories are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. ^b Data are presented in five year groupings because of the small numbers each year. ^c Although most deaths of Indigenous people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. ^d Deaths are by year of registration and State/Territory of usual residence. ^e Different causes of death may have levels of completeness of identification that differ from the all-cause under-identification (coverage) estimates. ^f Indirectly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population. ^g Rate ratio Indigenous: non-Indigenous. ^h Data for lung cancer are a subset of data for all cancers presented in this table. ⁱ Other avoidable includes: tuberculosis; hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, viral pneumonia and influenza, thyroid disorders, illicit drug disorders, epilepsy, hypertensive heart disease, aortic aneurism, obstructive uropathy and prostatic hyperplasia, deep vein thrombosis with pulmonary embolism, asthma, peptic ulcer disease, acute abdomen/appendicitis/intestinal obstruction/cholecystitis/lithiasis/pancreatitis/hernia, chronic liver disease, falls, fires/burns, accidental poisoning, drowning. For a full list of ICD10 codes see table 7A.3.1.

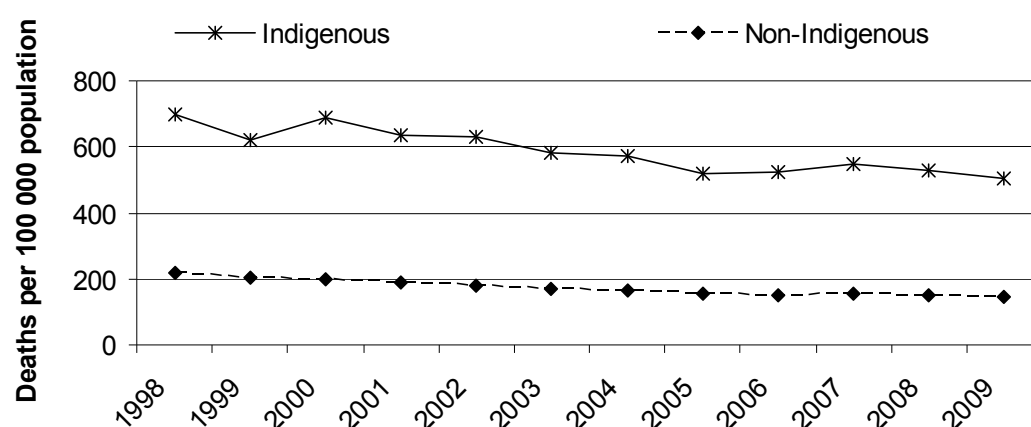
Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.3.3.

The greatest reductions in excess deaths could be achieved by reducing deaths from chronic disease and injury, which cause the greatest proportions of avoidable deaths for Indigenous people and are amenable to both prevention and treatment.

In 2005 to 2009 in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT:

- the most common causes of avoidable mortality for Indigenous people aged 0–74 years were ischaemic heart disease (heart attacks) (19.0 per cent), cancer (16.9 per cent) (particularly lung cancer (6.2 per cent)), diabetes (9.9 per cent) and suicide (8.1 per cent). Mortality rates for Indigenous people aged 0–74 years for these conditions were significantly higher than other Australians: 4.0 times as high for cancer, 3.3 times as high for diabetes and 5.0 times as high for suicide (table 7.3.3)
- Indigenous people had higher death rates than non-Indigenous people for most of the avoidable causes listed in table 7.3.3.

Figure 7.3.1 Age-standardised avoidable mortality rates, people aged 0–74 years, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Deaths from avoidable causes are defined as those from causes listed in table 7A.3.5. ^b Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. ^c Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. They do not represent an Australian total. ^d Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method. ^e Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population. ^f Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, Series B, 2006 base). Non-Indigenous estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ^g Rates exclude deaths of people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.3.4.

Between 1998 and 2009, in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined:

- mortality rates from avoidable causes for people aged 0–74 years declined by 28.8 per cent for Indigenous people and by 36.1 per cent for non-Indigenous people (figure 7.3.1)
- the gap between death rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 0–74 years from avoidable causes decreased from 482.8 per 100 000 to 358.9 per 100 000 in 2009 (figure 7.3.1)
- the mortality rate from avoidable causes for people aged 0–74 years fell faster for Indigenous males (31.1 per cent) than for Indigenous females (26.3 per cent) (table 7A.3.4).

7.4 Tobacco consumption and harm

Box 7.4.1 Key messages

- Nearly half (47.7 per cent) of Indigenous adults reported that they were current daily smokers in 2008 (table 7A.4.1). The current daily smoking rate for Indigenous adults was 2.4 the rate for non-Indigenous adults (figure 7.4.2).
- The proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults who were current daily smokers has not changed significantly since 2001 and, between 2001 and 2008 (table 7A.4.1), there was no significant change in the gap in current daily smoking rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults (table 7A.4.4).
- Hospitalisation rates related to tobacco use for Indigenous people were between 3.3 (major cities) and 5.7 (remote) times as high as those for other people in 2008-09 (table 7A.4.9).

Among Indigenous people, tobacco use is the leading risk factor contributing to disease and death (Vos et al. 2007). Tobacco consumption is a performance measure for COAG's target of 'closing the life expectancy gap (between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians) within a generation' (COAG 2009). Studies have found that smoking tobacco increases the risk of numerous cancers, heart and vascular diseases, and depression (AHMAC 2006, 2008; Cunningham et al. 2008; Pasco et al. 2008).

The primary measure for this indicator is the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are current daily smokers. This section also includes data on hospitalisations related to tobacco use. Section 5.1 includes data on the proportion of mothers reporting smoking during pregnancy.

Compared to non-Indigenous people, Indigenous people who smoke commence at an earlier age, smoke for longer, and make fewer quitting attempts than non-Indigenous people (CEITC 2010). A broader measure for tobacco consumption are smoking rates that include current daily smokers and occasional smokers. Data on daily and occasional smokers show that for Indigenous people, smoking rates were lower in 2008 (49.8 per cent) than in 1994 (54.5 per cent) (table 7A.4.10). However, data presented below show that since 2001 there has been no statistically significant change in the proportion of Indigenous adults who were current daily smokers.

A 2001 review highlighted the problem of tobacco use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and subsequent research has identified a lack of evidence on the effectiveness of tobacco control initiatives in Indigenous communities (Ivers 2001, 2003, 2011). A National Coordinator for Tackling Indigenous Smoking has been appointed to lead and mentor regional tobacco coordinators and action workers (Snowdon 2010). Future reports may discuss the National Coordinator's programs aimed at reducing tobacco use among Indigenous people.

Tobacco use is often associated with other lifestyle related health risk factors, such as excessive alcohol consumption and poor diet. ABS (2006) found that long term risky/high risk drinkers (both males and females) were more likely to be current smokers than those who drank at a low risk level. See section 10.3 for alcohol consumption and harm. According to WHO (2004), tobacco and poverty are inextricably linked world wide. Higher incomes and less disadvantage in a range of other areas are associated with being a non-smoker (Thomas et al. 2008).

In addition to the long term health risks, low income groups (such as some Indigenous families and communities) are also affected by the financial strain of tobacco use. Expenditure on tobacco can divert scarce family resources away from other needs, such as housing, nutrition and health care (Briggs, Lindorff and Ivers 2003).

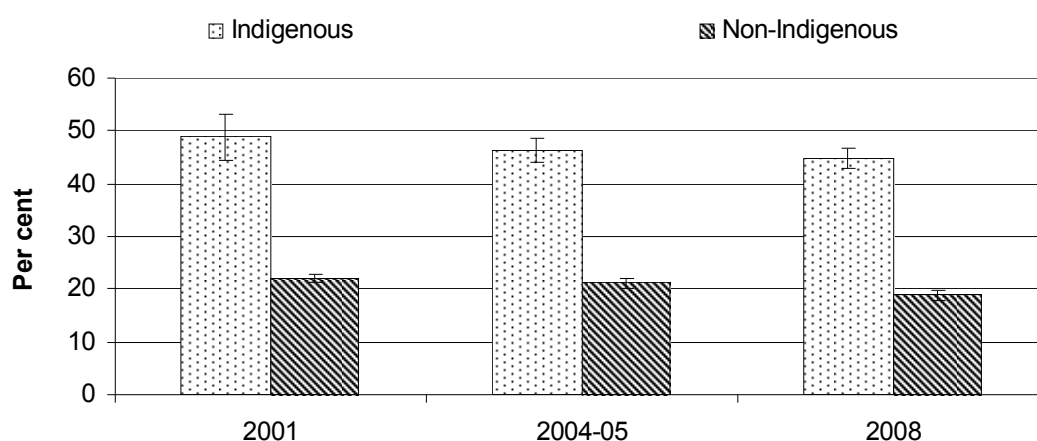
Tobacco consumption

Survey data provide information on current daily smokers. Current daily smokers are people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

The data presented in this section are for people aged 18 years and over. The minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products is 18 years old and the COAG performance measure focuses on is the proportion of people aged 18 years or over

who are current daily smokers. However, Indigenous people are more likely to start smoking at an earlier age than non-Indigenous people — 19.5 per cent of 15–17 year old Indigenous people were current daily smokers compared with 6.1 per cent of non-Indigenous people in 2008 (CEITC 2010; table 7A.4.1).

Figure 7.4.1 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2001–2008^{a, b}



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information). ^b This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

Source: ABS (unpublished) NHS 2001; ABS (unpublished) NHS and NATSIHS 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.4.2.

After accounting for the different age structures in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations:

- in 2008, the current daily smoking rate for Indigenous adults was 2.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults (44.8 per cent compared to 18.9 per cent) (figure 7.4.1)
- between 2001 and 2008, there was no significant change in the gap in current daily smoking rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults (figure 7.4.1)
- for non-remote areas of Australia, from 1995 to 2008, there was no significant change in the gap in current daily smoking rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults (table 7A.4.3).

Non-age standardised data show that:

- there was no change in current daily smoking rates among Indigenous adults from 2001 to 2008 (table 7A.4.1)
- in 2008, the prevalence of current daily smoking was higher across all age groups for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people (table 7A.4.1).

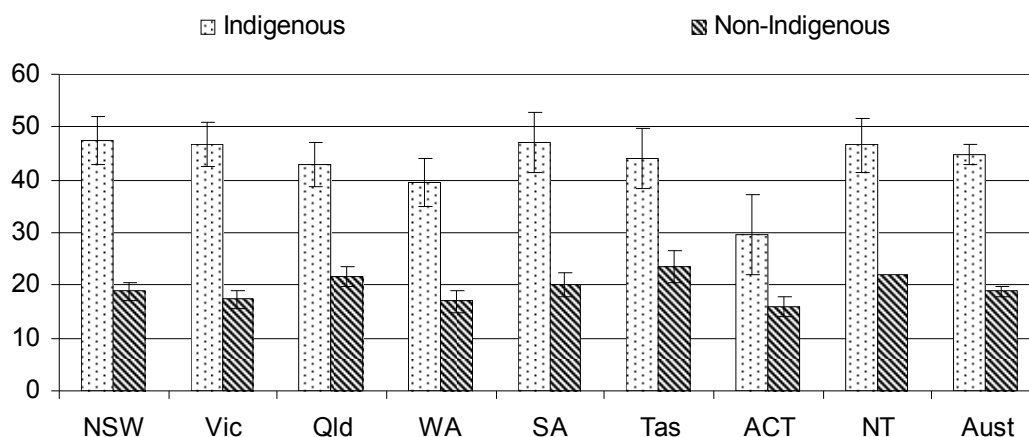
Data on current daily smokers were collected from four remoteness areas (major cities, inner and outer regional areas and remote areas) in 2001, 2004-05 and 2008 (table 7A.4.2). After accounting for the different age structures in the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations:

- in 2008, across remoteness areas, the current daily smoking rate for Indigenous people was between 1.8 and 2.3 times the rate for non-Indigenous people
- there was a statistically significant decrease in the gap in current daily smoking rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults in outer regional areas between 2001 and 2008 (table 7A.4.2).

Non-age standardised data show that:

- there was a statistically significant decrease in current daily smoking rates for Indigenous adults in outer regional areas from 58.9 per cent in 2001 to 49.1 per cent in 2008
- in 2008, Indigenous adults living in remote and very remote areas combined (51.5 per cent) were more likely to be current daily smokers than those living in non-remote areas (46.3 per cent) (table 7A.4.7).

Figure 7.4.2 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2008^{a, b}



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information). ^b This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.4.4.

- After adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, from 2001 to 2008, there was no significant change in the gap in smoking rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults for any State or Territory (table 7A.4.4).
- Non-age standardised data show that between 2001 and 2008, there was a statistically significant decrease in smoking rates for Indigenous adults in the ACT (from 57.4 per cent to 36.4 per cent) (table 7A.4.6).

Data by smoker status (current smoker, never smoked and occasional smoker), by remoteness can be found in table 7A.4.5.

Tobacco related hospitalisations and deaths

Tobacco smoking is the primary cause of premature and preventable death and disease for all people in Australia. Between the 1970s and 1990s, in the NT, Indigenous mortality for lung and other smoking-related cancers more than doubled (Cunningham et al. 2008). No comparable Indigenous and non-Indigenous data on smoking related deaths are available for inclusion in this report.

There is a strong causal relationship between tobacco consumption and multiple chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, stroke and chronic respiratory

tract diseases. Smoking in pregnancy can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth or premature birth (Graham et al. 2007). Smoking prevalence among pregnant Indigenous women is high relative to the Australian population (Gilligan et. al 2009). See section 5.1 for the proportion of mothers reporting smoking during pregnancy.

Data on hospitalisations related to tobacco use reported for this indicator are sourced from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. These data only cover tobacco related illnesses resulting in admission to a hospital. Further, data are only available for conditions directly attributable to tobacco and do not include most conditions where tobacco may be a contributing factor but where the link is not direct and immediate. Overall, the quality of Indigenous identification in hospital separations data has improved since last assessed by the AIHW in 2005. However, the quality of Indigenous identification still varies substantially between jurisdictions. Data are available for remoteness areas across states and territories in aggregate, with Indigenous identification highest in remote and very remote areas (AIHW 2010).

Table 7.4.1 Age standardised hospitalisations related to tobacco use, 2008-09 (per 1000 population)^{a, b, c, d}

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>People</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^e</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^e</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other^e</i>
NSW	4.5	1.0	4.4	0.6	4.5	0.8
Victoria	4.0	1.7	3.0	0.9	3.4	1.3
Queensland	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.4
WA	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.4	0.7
SA	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.5	2.3	0.6
NT (public hospitals only)	7.9	2.3	3.8	1.4	5.7	1.9
Total^f	3.6	1.1	3.1	0.6	3.3	0.8
Tas (public hospitals only) ^g	np	0.6	2.4	0.4	1.7	0.5
ACT (public hospitals only) ^g	np	0.5	—	0.3	np	0.4

^a The hospital separation rates (per 1000 population) were directly age standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001. ^b A hospitalisation 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). The ICD-10-AM codes used were F17 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to tobacco use), P04.2 (Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of tobacco), and T65.2 (Toxic effect of tobacco and nicotine) in any diagnosis field. ^d Data are based on State/Territory of usual residence. ^e Other includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated. ^f Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). ^g Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed. — Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 7A.4.8.

For NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- in 2008-09, the rate of hospitalisations related to tobacco use for Indigenous people (3.3 per 1000 Indigenous people) was four times as high as that for other people (0.8 per 1000 other people) (table 7.4.1)
- in 2008-09, in major cities, the rate of hospitalisations related to tobacco use for Indigenous people (3.0 per 1000 Indigenous people) was 3.3 times as high as that for other people (0.9 per 1000 other people); in regional areas the rate was 5.4 times as high as that for other people (4.1 per 1000 for Indigenous people compared with 0.8 per 1000 for other people); and in remote areas the rate was 5.7 times as high (3.5 per 1000 for Indigenous people compared with 0.6 per 1000 for other people) (table 7A.4.9)
- in 2008-09, the hospitalisation rate for Indigenous males was three times as high as for other males (3.6 per 1000 for Indigenous males compared with 1.1 per 1000 for other males); and Indigenous females had a rate more than five times as high as other females (3.1 per 1000 for Indigenous females compared with 0.6 per 1000 for other females)
- over the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, hospitalisation rates related to tobacco use for both Indigenous and other people remained stable (table 7A.4.8).

7.5 Obesity and nutrition

Box 7.5.1 Key messages

- 30.9 per cent of Indigenous adults were considered obese in 2004-05. After adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, the Indigenous rate was 1.9 times the non-Indigenous rate (table 7A.5.1).
- Among 5–14 year olds in non-remote areas in 2008:
 - 41.6 per cent of Indigenous children met the guidelines for vegetable consumption, compared with 34.2 per cent of non-Indigenous children
 - 49.0 per cent of Indigenous children exceeded the guidelines for fruit consumption, compared with 56.4 per cent of non-Indigenous children (figure 7.5.1).

For Indigenous people, high body mass and physical inactivity are two significant risk factors for poor health outcomes (Thorpe and Browne 2009). Of 11 modifiable risk factors, high body mass, physical inactivity and insufficient fruit and vegetable intake account for 11.4 per cent, 8.4 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively of the total disease burden for Indigenous people (Vos et al. 2007). Socio-economic factors, geography, environmental health, socialisation and government regulation

can all also influence nutrition (NHMRC 2000). Levels of obesity are a performance measure for COAG's target of 'closing the life expectancy gap (between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians) within a generation' (COAG 2009).

The primary measure for this indicator is the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are obese, with obesity defined as body mass index (BMI) greater than 30. This section also includes data on the consumption of fruit and vegetables by Indigenous and non-Indigenous children.

Indigenous people have a naturally lighter build than non-Indigenous people (O'Dea 2008) and body fat distribution for Indigenous people is significantly different to that for non-Indigenous people. Indigenous people have a tendency toward 'central obesity' (a greater concentration of fat around their stomach) which means an increased risk of developing certain chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes and heart disease (O'Dea 2008; Piers et al. 2003). See section 4.8 for rates of disability and chronic disease.

O'Dea (2008) found that a traditional Indigenous lifestyle can protect against obesity and chronic diseases. A 1982 study involving Indigenous people returning to traditional country showed improvements in risk factors for type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease after just seven weeks (O'Dea 1984). See sections 8.2 and 10.2 for more information on ownership, use and access to traditional lands. In Minjilang (NT) and Looma (WA), community-based intervention projects have demonstrated rapid improvements in risk factors for chronic disease (Lee et al. 1995 and Rowley et al. 2000).

Regular physical activity and intake of a nutritious diet commensurate with energy requirements can have a protective effect against obesity related diseases (AMA 2005; NHMRC 2003a). Section 10.1 provides more information on participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities. Good nutrition is important during pregnancy (see section 5.1, Maternal health) because pathways to chronic diseases can begin in utero (O'Dea 2008; WHO 2005). Low birthweight (see section 5.3) is associated with a higher risk of central obesity, type 2 diabetes, kidney failure, high blood pressure, and heart disease in later life. Good nutrition is also important for infant and childhood growth and development and for establishing healthy habits for life (ARACY 2008; Eades et al. 2010; Tomkins 2001; WHO 2008).

Inadequate housing in remote areas compounds the issue of providing a daily well balanced diet (House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2009; Lee et al. 2009). In one community, less than six per cent of houses had essential kitchen hardware for the storage and preparation

of food (Lee et al. 2009). Section 9.3 provides more information on housing infrastructure.

Studies have found that people on low incomes tend to purchase foods that provide the most calories for the least cost, such as soft drinks (Brimblecombe and O’Dea 2009; Brownell and Frieden 2009; Harrison et al. 2007; WHO 2008). (Section 4.9 provides more information on individual incomes.) Low income, in combination with the high cost of fresh food, contributes to obesity, poor nutrition and the displacement of healthy food choices in remote Aboriginal communities.

There is conflicting evidence about whether income management⁶ in the NT has had any effect on fruit and vegetable sales. Brimblecombe et al. (2010) found that income management had no effect on fruit and vegetable sales, and that although soft drink sales declined in the first six months of income management, sales increased significantly thereafter. On the other hand, AIHW (2009b) found that sales of fresh fruit and vegetables had increased.

Obesity

Obesity is most commonly measured using the body mass index (BMI). BMI is calculated using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). BMI values are grouped according to World Health Organization and National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines (NHMRC 2003a; WHO 2000). Among adults, a person with a BMI of 25 to less than 30 is considered overweight, while a BMI of 30 or more is considered obese (table 7A.5.1).

The ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05 (NATSIHS 2004-05) and the National Health Survey 2004-05 (NHS 2004-05) collected self-reported height and weight and, using the BMI formula, grouped respondents into BMI ranges. Some of the findings from the NATSIHS 2004-05 and the NHS 2004-05 include:

- nationally, 30.9 per cent of Indigenous adults were obese and, after accounting for the different age structures in the two populations, the rate of obesity among Indigenous adults was 1.9 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults in 2004-05 (table 7A.5.2).

⁶ The Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER) introduced an income management program that mandated 50 per cent of income support (see section 8.4, income support) is spent on essential items (such as food, clothes and basic household items).

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- between 2001 and 2004-05, the proportion of Indigenous adults who were overweight or obese did not change significantly (59 per cent in 2001 and 60 per cent in 2004-05) (AIHW 2009a).

Data on obesity among Indigenous children are limited. One national study in 2004 found that the proportion of Indigenous 4–5 year olds in higher weight categories was 1.5 times the proportion for non-Indigenous children (Wake et al. 2007).

Child nutrition

The NHMRC Australian dietary guidelines recommend eating a wide variety of nutritious food and drinking plenty of water. The guidelines recommend eating plenty of vegetables, legumes and fruits, cereals, lean meat, fish, poultry, milks, yoghurts and cheeses (reduced-fat varieties should be chosen, where possible). The guidelines also recommend limiting consumption of saturated fat, salt, alcohol and sugars (NHMRC 2003a).

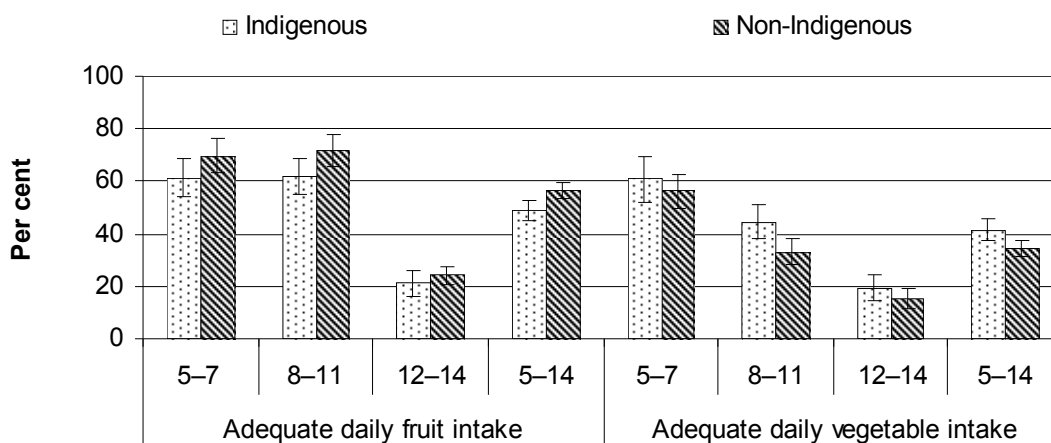
For adults, the NHMRC guidelines recommend a minimum of five serves of vegetables and two serves of fruit per day (NHMRC 2003a). For children, the daily food consumption guidelines recommend one serve of fruit and two serves of vegetables for children aged 4–7 years, one serve of fruit and three serves of vegetables for children aged 8–11 years and three serves of fruit and four serves of vegetables for adolescents aged 12–18 years (NHMRC 2003b).

Self-reported compliance with the NHMRC child dietary guidelines have been collected in various surveys. The ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (NATSISS 2008) and the National Health Survey 2007-08 (NHS 2007-08) provide the most recent self-reported data on fruit and vegetable consumption for children.

NATSISS 2008 provides data by remoteness, for Indigenous children:

- nationally, 58.6 per cent of Indigenous children aged 1–14 years were reported to eat fruit every day in 2008. A higher proportion of children living in remote areas (52.0 per cent) ate fruit daily than those living non-remote areas (60.6 per cent) (table 7A.5.7)
- 52.8 per cent of Indigenous children aged 1–14 years were reported to eat vegetables every day in 2008, and this rate did not differ between non-remote and remote areas (table 7A.5.7).

Figure 7.5.1 Compliance with fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines for children, non-remote areas, 2008^{a, b, c}



^a The Australian National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) daily food consumption guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake recommend one serve of fruit and two serves of vegetables for children aged 4–7 years, one serve of fruit and three serves of vegetables for children aged 8–11 years and three serves of fruit and four serves of vegetables for adolescents aged 12–18 years. ^b For children aged 5–7 years the adequate daily fruit intake shown here exceeds the NHMRC guidelines. ^c Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.5.3.

Comparable Indigenous and non-Indigenous data are available for non-remote areas. In non-remote areas, in 2008:

- similar proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children aged 5–7 years and 12–14 years were meeting or exceeding the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables (figure 7.5.1)
- a higher proportion of Indigenous children aged 8–11 years (44.6 per cent) than non-Indigenous (33.1 per cent) met the guidelines for daily vegetable consumption. However, the converse was true for daily fruit intake (61.8 per cent compared with 71.7 per cent) (figure 7.5.1)
- for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous children aged 5–14 years, a higher proportion of younger children than older children met or exceeded the recommended daily intake of fruit and vegetables (figure 7.5.1)
- among children aged 5–14 years, 41.6 per cent of Indigenous children met the guidelines for vegetable consumption, compared to 34.2 per cent of non-Indigenous children and 49.0 per cent of Indigenous children exceeded the guidelines for fruit consumption, compared to 56.4 per cent of non-Indigenous children (figure 7.5.1).

More information on fruit and vegetable intake for children is presented in tables 7A.5.3–7.

7.6 Tooth decay

Box 7.6.1 Key messages

- The proportion of Indigenous children with decay affected teeth was between 38.5 and 86.8 per cent, up to 1.9 times as high as non-Indigenous children in 2000–2002 in those jurisdictions for which data were available (NSW, SA and the NT) (tables 7A.6.1–2).
- Higher proportions of Indigenous adults than non-Indigenous adults had untreated tooth decay across all age groups in 2004–2006 (around 55 per cent and 25 per cent respectively) (figure 7.6.1).
- In 2008–09, Indigenous people were hospitalised for potentially preventable dental conditions at 1.3 times the rate of non-Indigenous people, in those jurisdictions for which data were available (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT) (figure 7.6.2).

Healthy teeth are an important part not only of oral health, but of overall health and wellbeing. The prevention and early treatment of tooth decay is central to the maintenance of healthy teeth. Unless treated early, tooth decay may result in pain, infection and destruction of soft tissue in the mouth. This may contribute to the development or exacerbation of other diseases. In addition, eating difficulty or pain may lead to modification of eating habits and subsequent nutritional problems. Poor dental health can affect speech and language development, as well as school attendance and performance, self-esteem, employment and social wellbeing (NACOH 2004).

Two of the most frequently occurring oral diseases are dental caries and periodontal disease (Lancet 2009). Dental caries is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in the world (US DHHS 2000). The primary measures for this indicator are: Indigenous children's dental health and Indigenous adult's dental health. This section also includes information on hospitalisations for dental conditions.

Indigenous children generally have more tooth decay than non-Indigenous children, and the decay is less likely to have been treated (AHMAC 2011). The prevalence of untreated tooth decay is also significantly higher among Indigenous adults than among non-Indigenous adults (AIHW 2009; Roberts-Thomson and Do 2007). The need to improve access to appropriate and affordable dental health services for Indigenous people is reflected in one of seven specific action areas in *Healthy*

Mouths Healthy Lives: Australia's National Oral Health Plan 2004–2013 (NACOH 2004). The plan emphasises the need for services that are culturally appropriate and accessible, in order to address inequities in oral health.

Factors in the prevention of tooth decay include diet, dental hygiene and environmental factors, such as water fluoride levels. Access to dental services is also a factor in prevention, as well as in the treatment of tooth decay (AHMAC 2008).

Historically, traditional diets of Indigenous people were associated with low levels of tooth decay. A marked rise in the consumption of food and drinks containing high levels of sugar and other refined carbohydrates over recent decades — particularly in remote communities and among children — has occurred at the same time as an increase in levels of tooth decay among Indigenous people (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007; NACOH 2004).

Preventative oral health behaviours such as tooth brushing and flossing are developed mainly through education and modelling by adults in the home environment, and/or education outside the home (for example, in schools) (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007). Among Indigenous children, levels of preventative oral health behaviours are relatively low. A survey of children in remote Indigenous communities found that fewer than 20 per cent brushed their teeth (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007). Among children aged five years or less, fewer than five per cent brushed their teeth.

Regular dental check-ups are an important element in both prevention and early treatment of tooth decay. A national survey of adult oral health conducted between 2004 and 2006 found that Indigenous adults were less likely than non-Indigenous adults to have visited a dentist in the last five years (Spencer and Harford 2007). Cost, geographic and cultural barriers to accessing dental services are often experienced by Indigenous people. For example, the national survey found that Indigenous adults were 1.6 times as likely as non-Indigenous adults to have foregone recommended dental treatment due to cost (Spencer and Harford 2007).

This section contains data on:

- children's dental health from the Child Dental Health Survey (CDHS), conducted by State and Territory School Dental Services. The most recent data available are for NSW from their 2007 CDHS. 2000–2003 Indigenous data are available for NSW, SA and the NT combined
- adult dental health from the National Survey of Adult Oral Health (NSAOH), conducted between 2004 and 2006

- potentially preventable hospitalisation for dental conditions from the National Hospital Morbidity Database for 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Box 7.6.2 'Things that work' — Dental care services

The Wuchopperen Indigenous Health Service (Queensland) provides care to approximately 20 000 Indigenous people in and around Cairns. In response to a severe, long-term shortage of dentists, and waiting lists of more than a year for basic dental care in 2005, the '**Filling the Gap Indigenous Dental Program**' was developed. The privately funded program supplies volunteer dental health professionals to Wuchopperen's Oral Health Care Unit, operating as a partnership between Wuchopperen, the community it serves, the 'Filling the Gap' Steering Committee, and dental volunteers. It commenced operation in January 2006.

Evaluation of the program for the period January 2006 to November 2007 found greatly improved access to services:

- in 2006, 24 weeks of service were provided by 20 volunteer dentists. In 2007, 55 weeks of service were provided by 40 volunteer dentists, and 15 weeks provided by other dental health professionals and dental students
- in 2006, 977 episodes of care took place, including 116 new patients. In 2007, 1560 episodes of care took place, including 280 new patients
- community members were confident about using the service and accepted the turnover of dental volunteers, in part because, the dental clinic is part of the community's own health service, and long term clinic staff (including Indigenous staff) provide continuity, and support culturally appropriate, effective communication between volunteers and patients (Jackson Pulver et al. 2010).

The **Aboriginal Liaison Program** (SA) was introduced in 2005 to improve Aboriginal people's access to dental care. Through a partnership between the SA Dental Service and Aboriginal Community Health Services, Aboriginal Health Workers integrate an Oral Health Assessment into a general health check and refer clients who need a dental visit to a SA Dental Service Community Dental Clinic.

The number of Indigenous people accessing dental care through the program increased from 185 people in 2007-08 to 1261 people in 2009-10, and 1269 people in the first half of 2010-11. There are plans to incorporate oral health checks into other Aboriginal Health Programs across a greater number of locations (SA Government unpublished).

Indigenous children's dental health in NSW, SA and the NT

Three measures of tooth decay in children, by Indigenous status and geographical location, are reported:

- mean number of teeth affected

-
- proportion of children with no tooth decay
 - mean proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated.

Combined data for NSW, SA and the NT on tooth decay among Indigenous and non-Indigenous children in metropolitan and rural/remote areas from the CDHS are for the calendar years 2000 (NSW), 2003 (SA) and 2002 (NT).⁷ Of the 326 099 children examined, 10 743 (3.2 per cent) were Indigenous (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007).

The decayed, missing and filled teeth of a person (DMFT/dmft) is a widely used indicator of oral health status. It measures the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth of a person; uppercase letters denote permanent (adult) teeth and lowercase letters denote deciduous (infant) teeth. The mean (average) number of teeth affected by decay reflects how effectively tooth decay has been prevented.

Between 2000 and 2003 in NSW, SA and the NT, the mean number of decay-affected teeth was higher for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children across all ages in rural/remote areas and all ages (except seven year olds) in metropolitan areas (tables 7A.6.1 and 7A.6.2).

The New South Wales Child Dental Health Survey 2007 found that among children aged 5 and 6 years, the mean dmft for Indigenous children was 3.04, more than twice the mean dmft of 1.44 for non-Indigenous children (Centre for Oral Health Strategy NSW 2009).

This inequality in oral health was mirrored in 11 and 12 year old children. The mean DMFT for Indigenous children was 1.17, almost twice the mean DMFT of 0.68 for non-Indigenous children (Centre for Oral Health Strategy NSW 2009).

Findings from the Closing the Gap program in the NT show that the mean total DMFT/dmft score was 5.0 among Indigenous children in prescribed areas of the NT. The mean total DMFT/ dmft was highest in children aged 4–8 years at around 6.0. For children aged 5–12 years, the mean dmft was 4.5, about two-and-a half times Australian and NT rates for the same age group in the CDHS data (AIHW 2011). The data are from the dental follow-up data collection established as part of the Closing the Gap in the NT National Partnership Agreement between the Australian and NT governments. The data cover services delivered from March to December 2009.

⁷ These data were reported in more detail in the 2007 edition of this report (SCRGSP 2007, section 5.5 ‘Children with tooth decay’ and tables 5A.5.3–5A.5.7) and in the 2009 edition of this report (SCRGSP 2009, tables 7A.6.7–7A.6.11).

The proportion of children with no tooth decay reflects how effectively tooth decay has been prevented. Between 2000 and 2003 in NSW, SA and the NT, the proportion of children with decay-free teeth was lower for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children, across all ages in rural/remote areas and most ages in metropolitan areas (tables 7A.6.1 and 7A.6.2).

The mean proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated provides a measure of unmet need for dental services. Where more decay-affected teeth have been treated (extracted or filled), treatment services may be more accessible. Where the proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated is high, access to services may be more difficult.

Between 2000 and 2003 in NSW, SA and the NT, the proportion of teeth that were untreated was higher for Indigenous children than for non-Indigenous children across all ages in rural/remote areas, and most ages in metropolitan areas (tables 7A.6.1 and 7A.6.2).

A study of the oral health of 831 Indigenous children in remote communities in all jurisdictions was conducted between 2000 and 2003 (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007) (tables 7A.6.3 and 7A.6.4). Results were compared with CDHS data for Indigenous children in all areas of NSW, SA and the NT (table 7A.6.4).

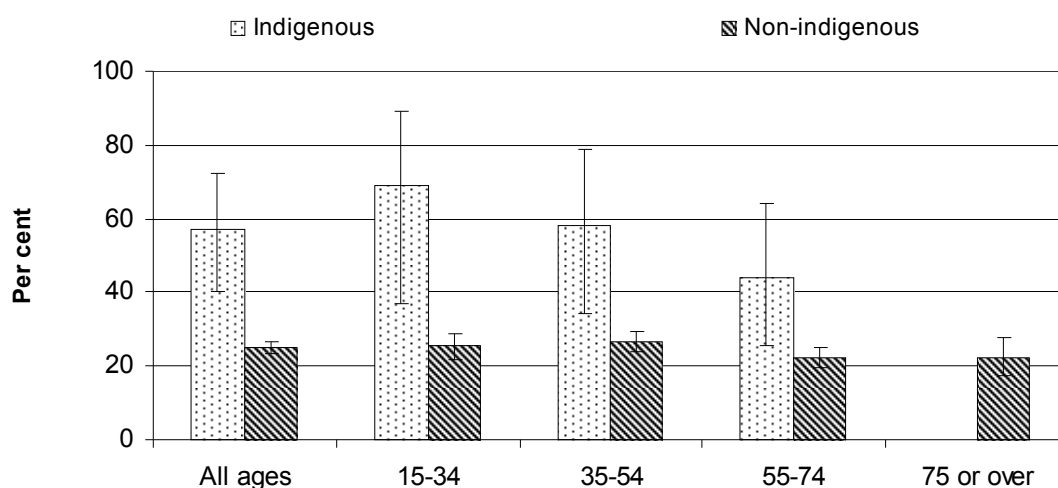
Between 2000 and 2003, for both six and 12 year olds, the proportion of Indigenous children with teeth affected by decay was higher in remote communities across Australia, than in all areas of NSW and SA and was similar to that in all areas of the NT (table 7A.6.4).

Indigenous adults' dental health

Adult dental health data are from the NSAOH, conducted between 2004 and 2006. Of 14 123 people aged 15 years or over who participated in telephone interviews, 229 were Indigenous (AIHW 2009). Of 5505 people who also underwent an oral examination, 87 were Indigenous (Slade, Spencer and Roberts-Thomson 2007).

The proportion of the population with untreated tooth decay is a measure of unmet need for treatment (figure 7.6.1). A lower proportion is suggestive of better access to dental treatment services.

Figure 7.6.1 Proportion of the population with untreated tooth decay, 2004–2006^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: Roberts-Thomson, K.F. and Do, L. (2007); table 7A.6.5.

- The proportion of Indigenous people aged 15–54 years with untreated tooth decay was more than twice the rate for non-Indigenous people in this age range (figure 7.6.1)
- The average number of teeth affected by decay, a measure of prevention, was similar for Indigenous and non-Indigenous adults (table 7A.6.5).

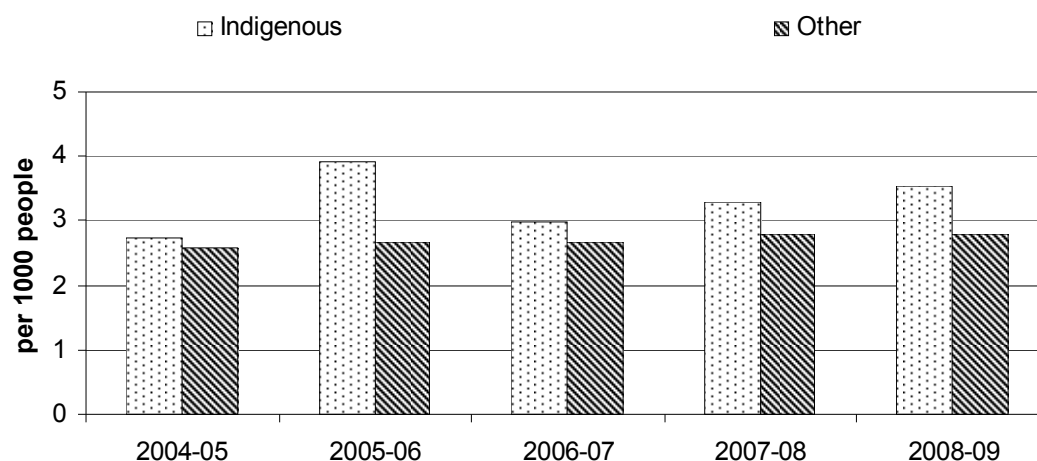
The findings from the Aboriginal Birth Cohort study indicate that young Indigenous adults (aged 16–20 years) experience a disproportionate amount of dental disease relative to their non-Indigenous counterparts, and that this pattern is consistent across the life course (Jamieson et al. 2010).

The mean number of decayed teeth was 8.0 times higher among Aboriginal Birth Cohort study participants than NSAOH participants (their age-matched, nationally representative counterparts), while the prevalence of untreated decayed teeth was 3.1 times higher (Jamieson, Sayers, Roberts-Thomson 2010).

Potentially preventable hospitalisation for dental conditions

Hospitalisation may be required to treat complications arising from preventable dental conditions such as untreated tooth decay (AIHW 2009).

Figure 7.6.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT^{a, b, c, d, e, f}



^a Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. ^b Principal diagnosis for ICD-10-AM codes K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12 and K13. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases) 10th Edition, Australian Modification. ^c Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. ^d Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. ^e Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population. ^f Other includes hospitalisations of people identified as not Indigenous as well as those with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished); table 7A.6.6.

- Between 2004-05 and 2008-09, Indigenous people were hospitalised for potentially preventable dental conditions at a higher rate than other people (figure 7.6.2).

Data on hospitalisation rates for Indigenous and other children (includes children for whom Indigenous status is not reported) for dental procedures in 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09 are provided in attachment tables 7A.6.7–7A.6.11.

In NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT:

- Indigenous children (aged 0–14 years) were hospitalised for dental conditions at similar rates to other children between 2004-05 and 2008-09 (table 7A.6.7)
- the most common dental procedures that Indigenous and other children were hospitalised for between 2004-05 and 2008-09 were extractions and restorations (table 7A.6.8)

- hospital dental procedure rates for Indigenous children increased with remoteness in 2008-09 from 4.0 per 1000 in major cities to 6.8 per 1000 in remote areas (table 7A.6.10).

7.7 Mental health

Box 7.7.1 Key messages

- In 2008:
 - 89.9 per cent of Indigenous people reported feeling ‘happy’, and 82.9 per cent reported feeling ‘calm and peaceful’ most/all/some of the time (table 7A.7.23).
 - However Indigenous people reported experiencing a high/very high level of psychological distress at two and a half times the rate for non-Indigenous people (31.7 per cent compared to 12.2 per cent) (figure 7.7.1).
- Between 2004–05 and 2008:
 - the proportion of people experiencing a high/very high level of psychological distress increased from 26.6 per cent to 31.7 per cent, while the proportion of non-Indigenous people remained relatively stable, leading to an increase in the gap (table 7A.7.2).
- From 2004–05 to 2008–09:
 - Indigenous people were hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders at around 1.7 times the rate for non-Indigenous people. Rates were relatively stable over the period for both Indigenous people (from 24.3 to 26.5 per 1000) and non-Indigenous people (around 14.5 per 1000) (figure 7.7.2).

Mental health is essential to the overall health and wellbeing of individuals, and closely relates to COAG targets for improved health outcomes. Mental health can also affect outcomes in other areas such as economic participation (chapter 8), and safe and supportive communities (chapter 10).

The primary measures for this indicator are:

- the ‘level of psychological distress’, which classifies survey respondents into one of two categories:
 - low to moderate distress — people who suffer little or no psychological distress
 - high to very high — people who may require professional intervention to treat psychological distress
- selected indicators of positive wellbeing.

This section also includes data on:

- treatment rates for mental health related services (by hospitals, community mental health care clinics, and doctors)
- mental and behavioural disorders as cause of death
- mental health of prisoners and juveniles in detention

Broadly, mental health is defined as an individual's ability to negotiate the daily challenges and social interactions of life without experiencing undue emotional or behavioural incapacity (DHAC and AIHW 1999). Mental health is considered to include not only mental illness, but the overall mental wellbeing of an individual. Mental illness includes stress, anxiety, depression, dependence on alcohol or drugs, psychotic disorders, affective disorders, and organic and degenerative disorders (DHA 2002), as well as suicidal and self-harm behaviour (explored further in section 7.8). Mental wellbeing, on the other hand, can be affected by a broad range of factors such as domestic violence, substance misuse, physical health problems, incarceration, family breakdown and social disadvantage (AHMAC 2004). Although mental wellbeing problems are distinct from mental illness, the two interact and influence each other.

Vicary and Westerman (2004) suggested that Indigenous culture takes a more holistic approach to mental health and wellbeing, beyond the 'Western' definition, by incorporating elements of mind, body, spirituality and environment. In addition, they argue that socio-historical-political factors particularly influence the mental health of Indigenous people, through the impact of family separation, the taking away of land, social inequity, racism, and the loss of culture and identity.

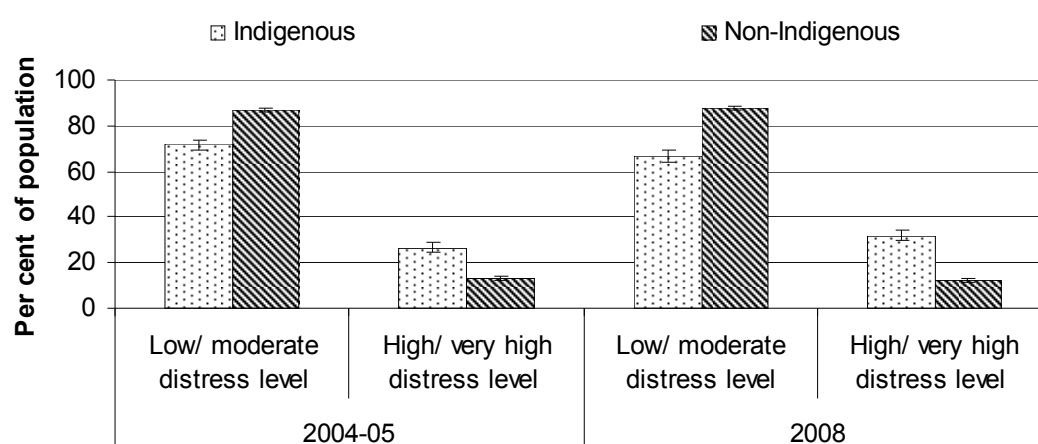
Mental health is designated a national health priority area for Australia. As part of the COAG National Action Plan on Mental Health 2006–2011 (COAG 2006), the Australian Government has undertaken the Mental Health Services in Rural and Remote Areas initiative, which focuses on the provision of mental health services to communities in rural and remote Australia. This is supported by the National Healthcare Agreement (COAG 2009) and the National Health and Hospitals Network Agreement (COAG 2010), which specifically address mental health as a component of overall healthcare.

Level of psychological distress

Both the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05 (NATSIHS 2004–05) and ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 (NATSISS 2008) have included questions from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale-10 (K10), which measures non-specific

psychological distress. For these surveys, the K10 has been modified to five questions (K5) which measure an individual's level of psychological distress in the past four weeks (ABS 2006).

Figure 7.7.1 K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by Indigenous status, age standardised, Australia, 2004–05 and 2008^a



^a Error bars represent 95 per cent confidence intervals around each estimate (see chapter 3 for more information).

Source: ABS NATSIHS 2004-05; ABS NHS 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) NATSISS 2008; ABS (unpublished) NHS 2007-08; table 7A.7.3.

In 2008, after adjusting for differences in the age structures of the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations:

- Indigenous adults reported experiencing a high/very high level of psychological distress at 2.6 times the rate of non-Indigenous adults (31.2 per cent compared to 12.3 per cent) to (figure 7.7.1)
- a significantly higher proportion of Indigenous adults than non-Indigenous adults to reported feeling without hope, and/or that every thing was an effort all or some of the time, across all remoteness areas (table 7A.7.15)

Over the period 2004–05 to 2008:

- the proportion of Indigenous adults experiencing a high/very high level of psychological distress increased significantly from 26.6 per cent to 31.7 per cent, while the corresponding proportion of non-Indigenous adults remained relatively similar (from 13.1 per cent to 12.2 per cent) (table 7A.7.3).

Non age standardised data show that in 2008:

- Indigenous adults in remote areas were significantly more likely than those in non-remote areas to report feeling ‘calm and peaceful’, ‘happy’, ‘full of life’ and ‘lots of energy’ (table 7A.7.23)
- nationally, 89.9 per cent of Indigenous adults reported feeling ‘happy’, and 82.9 per cent reported feeling ‘calm and peaceful’ most/all/some of the time (table 7A.7.23).

Treatment rates in mental health related services

Treatment rate data are reported for a selection of mental health services. As data have been obtained from a range of AIHW surveys and administrative data sets, it is not appropriate to compare data across service areas.

These data are reported by ‘occasions of service’, as opposed to total patient numbers. This means the same patient may be reported more than once for multiple occasions of service.

For mental health problems managed by general practitioners, the latest available data were for 2008-09, which showed:

- there were 319 per 1000 Indigenous encounters with a general practitioner, and 597 per 1000 non-Indigenous encounters with a general practitioner (table 7A.7.27).

For all other mental health services treatment rates, the latest available were for 2007-08, which showed:

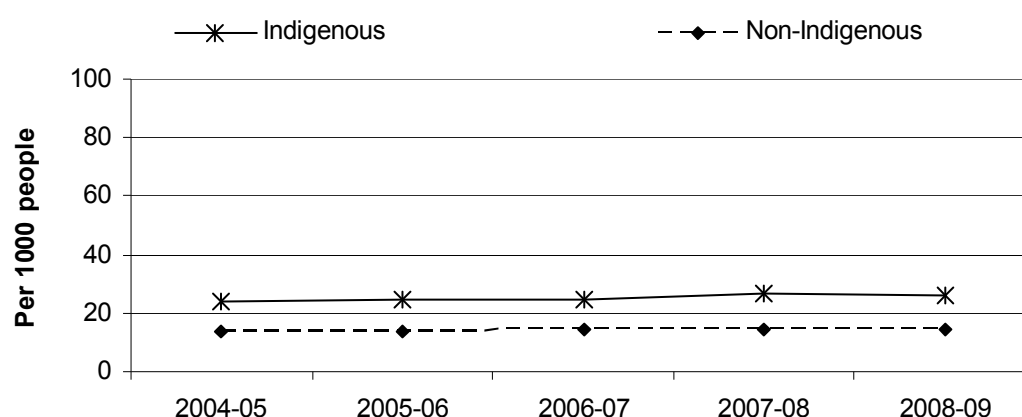
- episodes of residential mental health care were recorded at a rate of 1.9 per 10 000 Indigenous people, and 1.5 per 10 000 non-Indigenous people (table 7A.7.30)
- community mental health service contacts were recorded at a rate of 735.7 per 1000 Indigenous people, and 271.6 per 1000 non-Indigenous people (table 7A.7.29)
- Indigenous people accounted for 5.6 per cent of mental health emergency department presentations, compared to 94.4 per cent for non-Indigenous people (table 7A.7.28).

Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders

Hospitalisations data for mental and behavioural disorders are obtained from the AIHW, and are available for public and private hospitals in NSW, Victoria,

Queensland, WA, SA, and for public hospitals in the NT. Indigenous identification in data collected outside these States and Territories is considered to be of insufficient quality for reporting.

Figure 7.7.2 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT^{a, b, c, d, e}



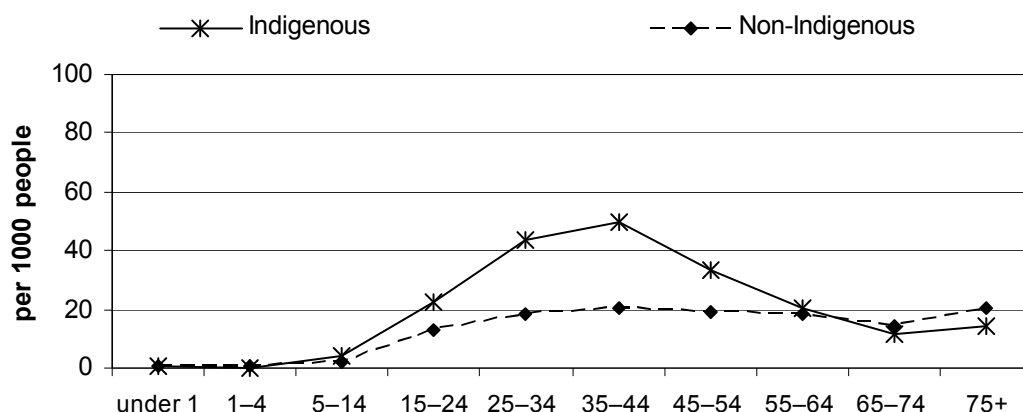
^a Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. ^b Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. ^c Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. ^d Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. ^e The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National hospital morbidity database; table 7A.7.31, table 7A.7.33, table 7A.7.35, table 7A.7.37, table 7A.7.39.

Between 2004–05 and 2008–09:

- hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders were around 1.7 times higher for Indigenous persons than non-Indigenous persons across all years (figure 7.7.2)
- hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders have remained relatively stable for both Indigenous people (ranging from 24.3 to 26.5 per 1000) and non-Indigenous people (ranging from 14 to 14.5 per 1000) (figure 7.7.2).

Figure 7.7.3 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status and age group, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09^{a, b, c, d, e}



^a Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT. ^b Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised. ^c Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. ^d Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. ^e The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National hospital morbidity database; table 7A.7.39.

In 2008-09:

- the hospitalisation rate for mental and behavioural disorders was higher for Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people for most age groups, but lower for those aged 65 years and over (figure 7.7.3)
- for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, the hospitalisation rate for mental and behavioural disorders was highest among those aged 35–44 years (figure 7.7.3)
- the highest hospitalisation rate for Indigenous males was in the 35–44 year age group (58.8 per 1000 people), where for non-Indigenous males the highest hospitalisation rate was in the 75+ age group (20.9 per 1000 people) (table 7A.7.39)
- the highest hospitalisation rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous females was in the 35–44 year age group (41.9 per 1000 Indigenous females and 23.4 per 1000 non-Indigenous females) (table 7A.7.39).

Mental and behavioural disorders as cause of death

Table 7.7.1 **Average annual deaths as a result of mental and behavioural disorders per 100 000 population, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j}**

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total
Indigenous	9.5	6.6	19.1	11.2	18.4	11.4
Non-Indigenous	27.6	20.1	21.3	33.7	10.4	25.1

^a Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00-F99. ^b Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. ^c Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data. ^d Total is for five states/territories with data available. ^e Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year. ^f Data based on reference year. ^g Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation. ^h Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base). ⁱ Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ^j Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.7.53.

In 2005–2009, for those jurisdictions for which data are available:

- the average annual deaths caused by mental and behavioural disorder were lower for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (11.4 per 100 000 compared to 25.1 per 100 000) (table 7.7.1).

Mental health of prisoners and juveniles in detention

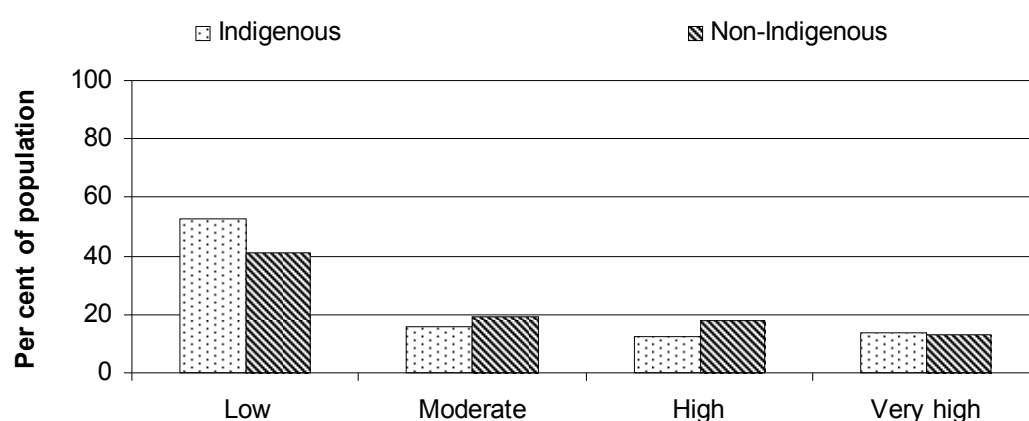
Prisoners

Prisoners exhibit relatively high rates of mental illness and emotional or mental wellbeing problems in comparison with the general population (ABS 2008; Butler and Allnutt 2003; Butler and Milner 2003; Fazel and Danesh 2002; Hockings et al. 2002; Victorian Department of Justice 2003).

The AIHW National Prisoner Health Census 2009 found that non-Indigenous prison entrants were almost twice as likely to have been told they suffer from a mental health disorder than Indigenous prison entrants (41 per cent and 26 per cent

respectively) in 2008 (figure 7.7.4). It was also found that 9 per cent of Indigenous prison entrants were taking a mental health related medication, compared to 20 per cent of non-Indigenous prison entrants (AIHW 2010). However, this does not necessarily reflect the true proportion of Indigenous prisoners suffering mental health disorders, due to the cultural differences associated with diagnosis of these conditions.

Figure 7.7.4 Prison entrants, K10 level of psychological distress by Indigenous status, 2009^{a, b, c}



^a Figure includes NSW, Vic, Queensland, WA, SA and the ACT. ^b Levels of distress as indicated by scores on the K10: low (10–15), moderate (16–21), high (22–29) and very high (30–50). ^c There were 7 entrants of unknown Indigenous status and 43 entrants with unknown or an invalid level of distress score.

Source: AIHW (2010) *The Health of Australia's Prisoners 2009*, Cat. no. PHE 123. Canberra; table 7A.7.51.

The National Prisoner Health Census 2009 uses the full K10 questionnaire to measure psychological distress amongst respondents, rather than the K5 results used for general population data in this chapter. While the two sets of data are not directly comparable, the Prisoner Health Census found higher distress levels for non-Indigenous than Indigenous prisoners, which is the opposite pattern to that found in survey data for the general population.

The Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) National Deaths in Custody Program (NDICP) database collects information on the prevalence of mental illness reported among people who die in custody. For all deaths between 1990 and 2009, there were 291 cases (19 per cent) where an official diagnosis of the deceased having a mental illness was available (AIC NDICP unpublished). Of these deaths, 50 were Indigenous, and 241 non-Indigenous (AIC NDICP unpublished). Indigenous prisoners comprised 25.5 per cent of the prisoner population in 2010 (table 4A.12.5).

Juveniles in detention

There is no systematic collection of data on the health status of juveniles in detention. Research shows that juvenile detainees are at high risk of suffering mental health problems (BMA 2006; Kessler 2002; Vermeiren 2003), and that young people with mental illness are overrepresented in the justice system (Murphy et al. 2010). Previous reports have included findings from two NSW health surveys that examined the mental health of young people in custody and on community orders — however, comparable Indigenous and non-Indigenous data are unavailable (Fasher et al. 1997; Kenny et al. 2006; NSW Department of Juvenile Justice 2003).

Risk of clinically significant emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children

The mental wellbeing of children is intimately connected to the emotional and physical wellbeing of their parents (BMA 2006). For Indigenous children, relationships with extended family members are also regarded as important (Williamson et al. 2010). Risk factors for vulnerability to both mental and physical illness are often transmitted across generations in the absence of interventions to break the cycles of vulnerability (BMA 2006).

While limited data are available on the mental health of Indigenous children, the Western Australian Aboriginal Child Health Survey (WAACHS), conducted in 2000-01, collected data on emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children and found that:

- Indigenous children in remote communities had better mental health than children living in Perth, suggesting that growing up in very remote communities, where adherence to traditional culture and ways of life are strongest, may be protective against emotional and behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children (Zubrick et al. 2005)
- life stress events were the factor most strongly associated with high risk of clinically significant emotional or behavioural difficulties in Aboriginal children (Zubrick et al. 2005).

7.8 Suicide and self-harm

Box 7.8.1 Key messages

- In 2005–2009, after taking into account the different age structures of the two populations, for those jurisdictions for which suicide death data are available, the suicide death rate for Indigenous people was 2.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (figure 7.8.1).
- After adjusting for differences in the age structure of the two populations, Indigenous people were hospitalised for non-fatal intentional self-harm at two and a half times the rate for non-Indigenous people (3.5 per 1000 compared to 1.4 per 1000 in 2008-09) (table 7A.8.5). There was a slight increase in hospitalisations of Indigenous people for self-harm between 2004-05 and 2008-09 (figure 7.8.4).

Suicide and self-harm cause great grief in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities (Senate Community Affairs References Committee 2010). The primary measures for this indicator are suicide deaths and non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self harm.

Researchers agree that there are significant differences in suicidal behaviour not only between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, but also between different Indigenous communities (Elliott-Farrelly 2004; Hunter et al. 2001; Hunter and Harvey 2002; Parker and Ben Tovim 2001; Tatz 1999). Studies have found that suicides among Indigenous people appear to occur in clusters, and that the victims may share common age groups, genders and methods (Elliott-Farrelly 2004). Evidence indicates that suicide is most common among young Indigenous men, while suicide attempts seem to be more prevalent for Indigenous women (Elliott-Farrelly 2004).

Occurrences of suicide and self-harm in the Indigenous population are influenced by a complex set of factors, including:

- intergenerational trauma (Proctor 2005; Ralph, Hamaguchi and Cox 2006) and interpersonal conflicts (Hunter et al. 2001; Tatz 1999)
- low self esteem, being a victim of sexual abuse, untreated depression, high levels of anxiety; feelings of hopelessness, loss of culture and discrimination (Hunter 1993; Wunan 2008)
- past abuse experience, housing and other social and economic issues (Radford et al. 1999)

- unemployment and poor long-term job prospects, particularly in regional and remote areas. Section 4.6 presents data showing the higher unemployment rates and lower labour force participation rates of Indigenous people compared to non-Indigenous people
- mental and behavioural disorders, alcohol and substance abuse (Clough et al. 2006; Shoobridge et al. 2000; Measey et al. 2006; Swan and Raphael 1995; Vicary and Westerman 2004). However, some researchers have disputed the purported relationship between mental illness and Aboriginal suicide (Tatz 1999; Reser 1991, cited in Elliott-Farrelly 2004). Section 7.7 of the report presents data on mental health and sections 10.3 and 10.4 of the report present data on alcohol and drug and other substance abuse.

Chandler and Lalonde (2008) found that the presence of certain socio-cultural factors in discrete Indigenous Canadian communities, such as efforts to secure land rights, evidence of some community control over education, policing and health significantly reduced the risk of youth suicide in those communities. An example of a suicide prevention program can be found in box 7.8.2.

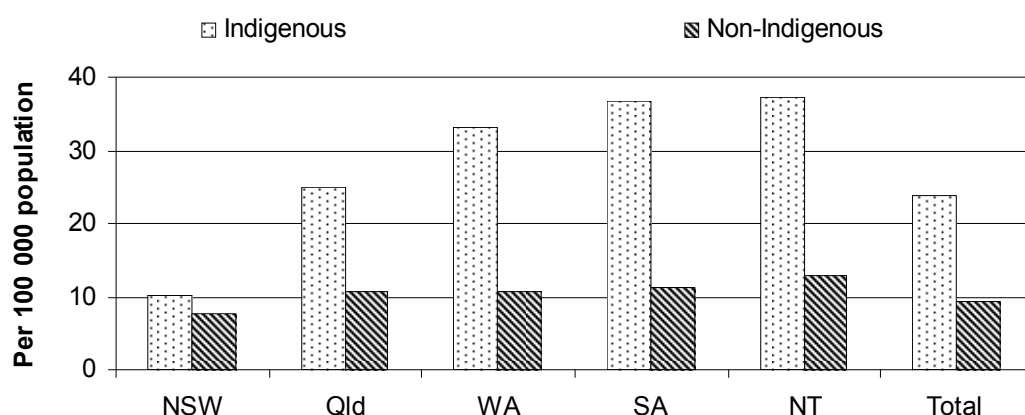
Box 7.8.2 ‘Things that work’ — Suicide prevention

The **StandBy Response Service** (Queensland and WA) is a mainstream bereavement response service, with Indigenous elements that provide a unique model of cultural support for people bereaved by suicide. Speaking about death in Indigenous communities, especially death by suicide, is very complex, with many cultural considerations. In 2002, StandBy was implemented in the Sunshine and Cooloola Coasts region of Queensland with the support of the Kabi Kabi/Gubbi Gubbi community. The StandBy model was further developed with the Yarrabah Aboriginal community in north Queensland, followed by partnerships with other Indigenous communities across the Kimberley (WA), Pilbara (WA) and north Queensland regions. Trained local community members provide people bereaved by suicide with access to timely support and clear pathways to care. StandBy ensures the availability of local responders to local issues, with local knowledge about appropriate cultural protocols and practices (Hanssens 2008).

A 2009 evaluation of StandBy found that it was an effective tool for reducing the potential for suicide and adverse health reactions for people bereaved by suicide. In addition, Standby helped build community capacity to respond to suicide losses (Corporate Diagnostics 2009; Walters, G., United Synergies Ltd, Tewantin, pers. comm., August 2010).

Suicide deaths

Figure 7.8.1 **Average annual intentional self-harm (suicide) deaths, indirectly age standardised rate per 100 000, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f}**



^a Deaths from intentional self-harm are defined as causes of death with ICD-10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0.

^b Indirectly age-standardised death rate per 100 000 population. ^c Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (series B, 2006 base). Non-Indigenous estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

^d Data 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 Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.

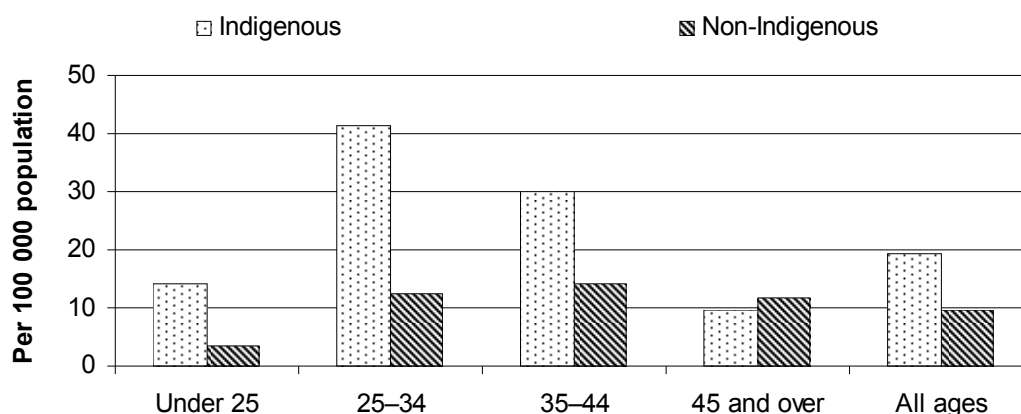
^e Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. ^f Total data are for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT combined, based on State or Territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.8.1.

In 2005–2009, after taking into account the different age structures of the two populations, for those jurisdictions for which suicide death data are available (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT):

- the total rate for Indigenous people was 2.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (figure 7.8.1)
- rates were higher for Indigenous people (between 10.1 and 37.2 per 100 000 population) than non-Indigenous people (between 7.8 and 12.9 per 100 000 population) in NSW, Queensland, WA and SA and the NT (figure 7.8.1). Non-age-standardised data are included in table 7A.8.3.

Figure 7.8.2 Average annual intentional self-harm (suicide) death rate by age, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f}

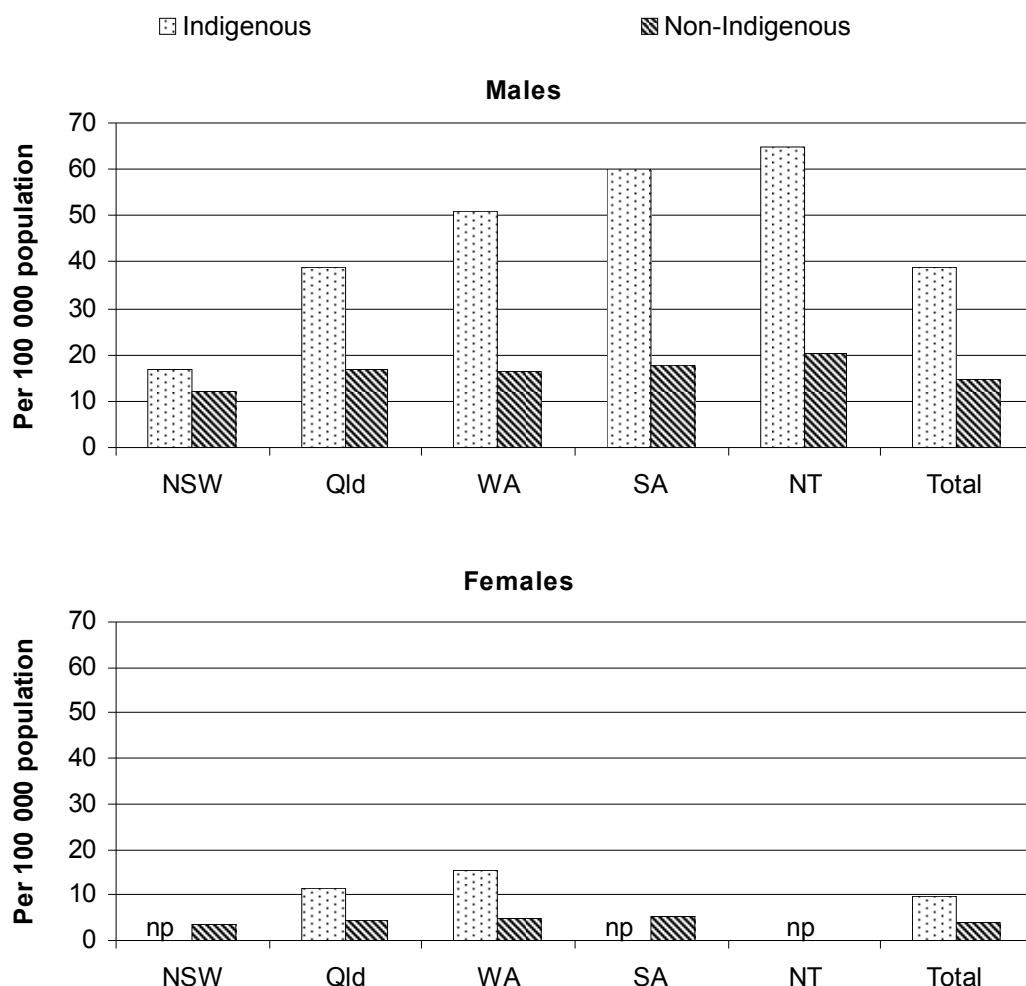


^a Rates are crude rates. ^b All ages includes age 'Not stated'. ^c Deaths from intentional self-harm are defined as causes of death with ICD-10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0. ^d Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (series B, 2006 base). Non-Indigenous estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ^e Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status. ^f Data are for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, based on State or Territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.8.2.

- Suicide death rates varied by age group in 2005–2009, with Indigenous people aged 25–34 years having particularly high suicide rates (41.3 per 100 000 people) (figure 7.8.2).

Figure 7.8.3 Average annual suicide death rates by sex, indirectly age standardised rate, 2005–2009^{a, b, c, d, e, f, g}



^a Deaths from intentional self-harm are defined as causes of death with ICD-10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0.

^b Indirectly age-standardised death rate per 100 000 population. ^c Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are from ABS *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, Cat. no. 3238.0 (series B, 2006 base). Non-Indigenous estimates are available for Census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. ^d

Data 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. ^f Total data are for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT combined, based on State or Territory of usual residence. Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT are excluded due to small numbers of registered Indigenous deaths. ^g Some data are not published (np) due to small numbers of deaths. **np** Not published

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; table 7A.8.1.

In the period 2005–2009, after taking into account the different age structures of the two populations, for those jurisdictions for which suicide death data are available:

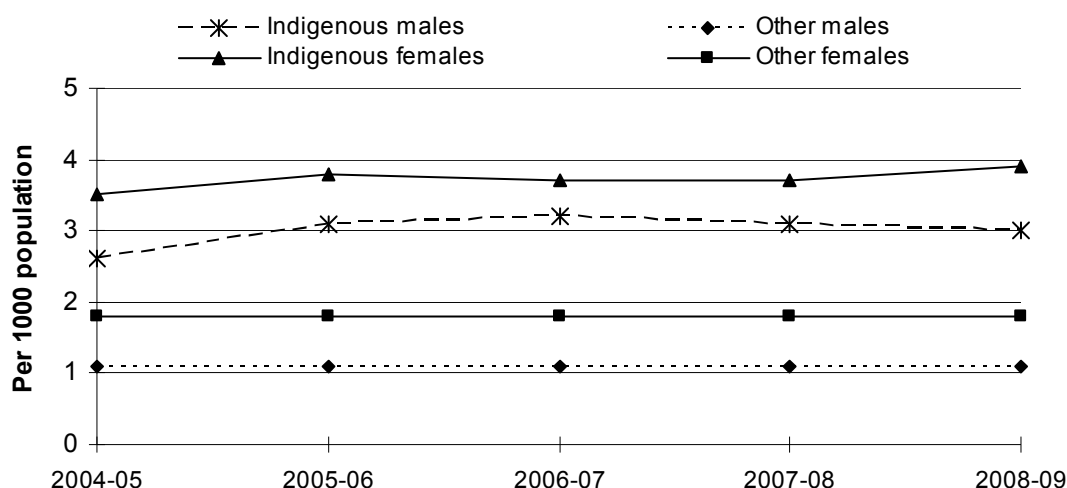
- suicides as a proportion of all deaths were higher for Indigenous people than for non-Indigenous people (4.1 per cent compared to 1.5 per cent) (table 7A.8.4)
- the total rate for Indigenous males was 2.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous males. Suicide death rates for Indigenous males were significantly higher (between 17.0 per 100 000 in NSW and 64.6 per 100 000 in the NT) than those for non-Indigenous males (between 12.3 per 100 000 in NSW and 20.3 per 100 000 in the NT) (figure 7.8.3)
- the total rate for Indigenous females was 2.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous females (figure 7.8.3). Suicide death rates for Indigenous females were significantly higher (between 11.6 per 100 000 in Queensland and 15.4 per 100 000 in WA) than those for non-Indigenous females (between 3.5 per 100 000 in NSW and 5.1 per 100 000 in SA).

Measey et al. (2006) conducted a study of NT suicides between 1981 and 2002, using data from ABS death registrations and the NT's Coroner's office. In the article, the authors advise caution must be exercised in making any generalisations from their findings, given small numbers, the unusual age distribution of the NT population, the relatively high proportion of Indigenous people in the NT, and the high proportion of the NT population living in remote and very remote areas. In the NT there was an 800 per cent increase in Indigenous suicide over the period from 1981 to 2002. Those most at risk were Indigenous males aged 45 years and under. Between 2000 and 2002, the use of alcohol and/or drugs was identified in 71 per cent of cases in the Top End⁸; use of drugs was identified in 16 per cent of cases.

⁸ The Top End refers to the northern part of the NT.

Hospitalisations for self-harm

Figure 7.8.4 **Age standardised non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self-harm, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT^{a, b, c, d, e}**



^a Non-fatal refers to records where the hospitalisation did not end with the death of the patient. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with at least one external cause in X60–X84, based on the ICD-10 classification. ^b The rates per 1000 population were directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population. ^c Indigenous data are reported for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These six jurisdictions are considered to have the highest level of accuracy of Indigenous identification, although the level of accuracy varies by jurisdiction and hospital. ^d Data are based on State of usual residence. ^e Other includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as non-Indigenous or not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 7A.8.5.

Numbers of Indigenous non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self-harm are small and changes in rates over time must be interpreted with caution. The age standardised non-fatal hospitalisation rate for intentional self-harm:

- increased slightly for Indigenous males and females between 2004-05 and 2008-09 and did not change much for non-Indigenous males and females (figure 7.8.4)
- was higher for Indigenous people (3.5 per 1000) than non-Indigenous people (1.4 per 1000) in 2008-09 (table 7A.8.5)
- was higher for Indigenous females (3.9 per 1000) than Indigenous males (3.0 per 1000) in 2008-09 and non-Indigenous females had a higher rate than non-Indigenous males (1.8 and 1.1, respectively) (figure 7.8.4)
- was higher in remote areas (4.1 per 1000) than in major cities (3.5 per 1000) for Indigenous people in 2008-09 (table 7A.8.6).

7.9 Future directions in data

Obesity and nutrition

There are few data from which to draw conclusions about the prevalence and burden of obesity among Indigenous children, and only limited data are available on their dietary behaviours. The ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS), scheduled for enumeration in 2012-13, will provide information on BMI and nutrition for Indigenous people.

Mental health

Data are limited from which to draw conclusions about the scope, prevalence and burden of mental health problems in the Indigenous population (especially for vulnerable groups such as prisoners, juveniles in detention and children). The key challenges are to improve existing collections, such as improving reporting for rural/remote areas, and to expand data collection instruments, such as Indigenous specific surveys and longitudinal studies of Indigenous children, to incorporate mental health modules.

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7A Healthy lives — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, 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 7A.1.1

Table 7A.1.1 Self-assessed health status, by age and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total non-age-standardised 15 years and over	Total age-standardised 15 years and over	Rate ratio (c)	Total persons non-age-standardised	Total persons age-standardised
Self-assessed health status, 2004-05 (proportion)												
<i>Indigenous</i>												
Excellent	%	..	..	23*	12*	10*	7*	5*	14*	11	0.5*	-
Very good	%	..	..	36	37	28*	18*	14*	30*	25	0.7*	-
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	..	..	59*	49*	38*	25*	19*	43*	36	0.6*	-
Good	%	..	..	32*	36*	38*	38*	32*	35*	35	1.3*	-
Fair	%	..	..	8	12*	18*	24*	31*	16*	20	1.8*	-
Poor	%	..	..	1(a)	3	6*	12*	19*	6*	10	2.2*	-
Subtotal fair/poor	%	..	..	9	15*	24*	36*	50*	22*	29	1.9*	-
Total	%	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-
Total number	no.	..	..	92 067	69 772	59 057	39 578	33 167	293 641	293 641	..	-
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>												
Excellent	%	..	..	31*	24*	22*	19*	13*	21*	21	0.5*	na
Very good	%	..	..	39	40	40*	36*	28*	35*	36	0.7*	na
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	..	..	70*	64*	62*	55*	41*	56*	57	0.6*	na
Good	%	..	..	24*	28*	27*	29*	30*	28*	28	1.3*	na
Fair	%	..	..	6	7	9*	11*	19*	11*	11	1.8*	na
Poor	%	..	..	1	2	2*	5*	9*	4*	4	2.2*	na
Subtotal fair/poor	%	..	..	7	9*	11*	16*	28*	16*	15	1.9*	na
Total	%	..	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	na
Total number	no.	..	..	2 636 199	2 761 354	2 899 566	2 705 580	4 529 678	15 532 377	15 532 377	..	na
Self assessed health status, 2008 (proportion)												
<i>Indigenous</i>												
Excellent (d)	%	52.0	43.5	25.2	16.4	12.7	10.6	5.7	16.2	13.2	0.6	27.4
Very good	%	30.2	33.3	32.8	33.4	26.1	19.0	16.4	27.5	24.7	0.7	29.3
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	82.2	76.8	58.0	49.8	38.7	29.6	22.0	43.7	37.9	0.7	56.7
Good (e)	%	15.3	18.8	32.2	35.1	37.6	34.2	31.3	34.0	33.9	1.2	27.9

Table 7A.1.1

Table 7A.1.1 Self-assessed health status, by age and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total non-age-standardised 15 years and over	Total age-standardised 15 years and over	Rate ratio (c)	Total persons non-age-standardised	Total persons age-standardised	
Fair (d)	%	1.8	3.5	7.6	10.7	18.0	26.5	14.9	18.0	1.7	10.5	14.9	
Poor (d)	%	0.7	0.9	2.1	4.4	5.7	20.2	7.3	10.2	2.6	4.9	8.3	
Subtotal fair/poor	%	2.5	4.3	9.8	15.1	23.7	46.7	22.2	28.2	1.9	15.4	23.2	
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	
Total number	no.	66 090	127 159	103 780	69 931	63 851	42 627	327 101	..	..	520 350	..	
Non-Indigenous													
Excellent (d)	%	..	..	26.9	24.8	22.7	19.3	13.7	20.5	20.7	0.6	na	na
Very good	%	..	..	40.8	39.5	38.5	36.3	28.3	35.6	35.9	0.7	na	na
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	..	..	67.7	64.2	61.2	55.6	42.1	56.1	56.6	0.7	na	na
Good (e)	%	..	..	25.8	28.1	28.3	28.8	31.7	28.9	28.8	1.2	na	na
Fair (d)	%	..	..	5.3	6.6	7.8	11.5	18.0	10.9	10.6	1.7	na	na
Poor (d)	%	..	..	1.2	1.1	2.7	4.2	8.2	4.1	3.9	2.6	na	na
Subtotal fair/poor	%	..	..	6.5	7.7	10.5	15.7	26.2	15.0	14.5	1.9	na	na
Total	%	..	..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	na	na
Total number	no.	..	..	2 783 949	2 819 126	2 987 518	2 864 016	4 919 592	16 374 202	..	..	na	na
Self assessed health status, 2008 RSE													
Indigenous													
Excellent	%	3.5	3.4	6.1	8.1	10.8	14.3	17.0	4.0	4.5	..	2.4	2.8
Very good	%	5.6	4.3	4.5	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.5	3.2	3.6	..	2.7	3.1
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	1.9	1.5	2.8	3.9	5.2	6.9	8.7	2.2	2.4	..	1.3	1.5
Good	%	9.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.9	6.8	2.9	3.2	..	2.5	2.9
Fair	%	19.9	13.7	13.5	10.8	9.3	8.0	7.3	4.2	4.7	..	4.1	4.8
Poor	%	38.4	26.4	23.6	18.4	15.1	13.8	9.1	6.5	7.2	..	6.2	7.2
Subtotal fair/poor	%	17.4	12.5	11.9	9.2	7.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	3.8	..	3.4	4.0
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Indigenous													
Excellent	%	..	..	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.3	..	na	na

Table 7A.1.1

Table 7A.1.1 Self-assessed health status, by age and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	Total non-age-standardised 15 years and over	Total age-standardised 15 years and over	Rate ratio (c)	Total persons non-age-standardised	Total persons age-standardised
Very good	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	..	na	na
Subtotal excellent/very good	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	..	na	na
Good	4.1	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	..	na	na
Fair	11.6	7.2	7.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	..	na	na
Poor	24.4	13.3	13.2	6.0	5.4	5.4	..	na	na
Subtotal fair/poor	10.1	5.8	6.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	..	na	na
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	na	na

* Represents 2004-05 results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

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

(b) Data for Indigenous children aged 0-14 years, and for some young people aged 15-17 years, were obtained from an adult proxy. For the majority of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, responses were self-reported.

(c) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Indigenous people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

(d) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate for persons aged 15-24 years is NOT statistically significant.

(e) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate for persons aged 55 years and over is NOT statistically significant.

.. Not applicable. — Nil or rounded to zero. na not available.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra; and ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; and ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.2

Table 7A.1.2 **Self-assessed health status, Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by sex, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	%	<i>RSE (%)</i>	%	<i>RSE (%)</i>	%	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Self-assessed health status						
Excellent	45.4	3.6	47.5	3.2	46.4	2.7
Very good	32.5	4.8	32.0	4.7	32.2	3.8
<i>Subtotal excellent/very good</i>	77.9	1.6	79.5	1.6	78.7	1.2
Good	17.6	6.1	17.6	6.9	17.6	4.9
Fair	3.4	16.2	2.4	17.9	2.9	12.0
Poor	1.0	28.3	0.6	33.5	0.8	21.7
<i>Subtotal fair/poor</i>	4.4	13.6	3.0	15.4	3.7	10.7
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Total number	98 693	–	94 556	–	193 249	–

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

(b) Data on self-assessed health status for Indigenous children aged 0–14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

(c) Differences between rates for males and females are NOT statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.3

Table 7A.1.3 Self-assessed health status, people aged 15 years and over, by sex and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008
(a)

	Non-age-standardised						Age-standardised					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Indig	Non-Indig	%	Indig	Non-Indig	%	Indig	Non-Indig	%	Indig	Non-Indig	Rate ratio (b)
Self-assessed health status, 2004-05 (proportion)												
Excellent	%	15*	21*	13*	21*	11	11	21	0.5*	11	22	0.5*
Very good	%	30*	34*	29*	36*	26	26	35	0.7*	25	37	0.7*
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	45*	55*	42*	58*	36	36	55	0.7*	36	58	0.6*
Good	%	26*	29*	34*	27*	35	35	29	1.2*	34	27	1.3*
Fair	%	14*	12*	17*	11*	19	19	12	1.6*	20	11	1.9*
Poor	%	6	5	7*	4*	9	9	5	2.1*	10	4	2.4*
Subtotal fair/poor	%	19*	16*	24*	15*	28	28	16	1.7*	30	15	2.0*
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	..
Total number	no.	139 595	7 666 352	154 046	7 866 025	139 595	7 666 352	154 046	7 866 025	154 046	7 866 025	..
Self assessed health status, 2008 (proportion)												
Excellent	%	17.9	19.7	14.7	21.2	14.0	14.0	19.9	0.7	12.4	21.6	0.6
Very good	%	28.6	35.3	26.5	35.9	25.7	25.7	35.6	0.7	23.8	36.2	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	46.5	55.1	41.2	57.1	39.7	39.7	55.4	0.7	36.3	57.7	0.6
Good	%	32.0	29.5	35.9	28.4	32.2	32.2	29.4	1.1	35.4	28.3	1.3
Fair	%	13.8	11.4	15.9	10.4	16.7	16.7	11.2	1.5	19.1	10.1	1.9
Poor	%	7.7	4.1	7.0	4.1	11.4	11.4	4.0	2.9	9.2	3.9	2.4
Subtotal fair/poor	%	21.5	15.5	22.9	14.5	28.2	28.2	15.2	1.9	28.3	14.0	2.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	156 052	8 079 875	171 049	8 294 327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 7A.1.3

Table 7A.1.3 Self-assessed health status, people aged 15 years and over, by sex and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Non-age-standardised				Age-standardised			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig	Indig	Non-Indig
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self assessed health status, 2008 (RSE)								
Excellent	5.6	2.7	5.7	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.3	3.4
Very good	4.7	2.0	3.9	1.6	5.3	2.0	4.3	1.6
Subtotal excellent/very good	3.0	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.4	1.3	3.3	1.3
Good	4.6	2.5	3.2	2.3	5.2	2.5	3.5	2.3
Fair	6.5	4.2	5.4	4.2	7.3	4.2	5.9	4.2
Poor	8.8	7.3	8.2	6.8	9.9	7.3	9.0	6.8
Subtotal fair/poor	5.0	3.4	4.3	3.5	5.7	3.4	4.7	3.5

RSE= Relative standard error. * Represents 2004-05 results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years and over, data were self-reported.

(b) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Indigenous people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

(c) Difference between age standardised 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate for males is NOT statistically significant.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra; and ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; and ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.4

Table 7A.1.4 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	NSW	Vic	Q/d	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Self-assessed health status (proportion)									
Excellent	% 47.1	56.6	45.0	43.2	49.5	61.1	49.3	40.4	46.4
Very good	% 29.3	27.0	34.0	32.8	31.9	21.3	30.6	41.2	32.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	% 76.5	83.5	79.0	76.0	81.4	82.4	79.9	81.6	78.7
Good	% 18.0	12.2	19.0	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.2	15.7	17.6
Fair	% np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2.9
Poor	% np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	0.8
Subtotal fair/poor	% 5.5	4.3	2.0	3.4	4.2	4.5	6.0	2.8	3.7
Total	% 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no. 57 941	12 430	56 785	25 405	10 281	6 736	1 567	22 104	193 249
Self-assessed health status (RSE)									
Excellent	% 6.1	4.1	5.6	6.6	6.5	5.5	12.0	7.1	2.7
Very good	% 8.8	7.6	7.9	7.1	8.7	12.7	15.6	7.6	3.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	% 2.9	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.9	2.2	1.2
Good	% 10.3	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.8	17.8	20.3	12.2	4.9
Fair	% np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	12.0
Poor	% np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	21.7
Subtotal fair/poor	% 19.1	19.6	26.0	26.1	26.5	29.7	37.6	25.6	10.7

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

(b) Data on self-assessed health status for Indigenous children aged 0 to 14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra

Table 7A.1.5

Table 7A.1.5 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Self-assessed health status, 2002 (proportion)										
Excellent	%	19.6	13.9	16.7	9.7	17.0	16.8	16.9	26.5	17.7
Very good	%	23.2	28.0	26.5	25.5	31.2	29.9	29.8	30.3	26.4
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	42.8	41.8	43.2	35.2	48.2	46.8	46.7	56.8	44.1
Good	%	30.3	29.9	32.9	40.7	30.5	29.3	35.4	30.0	32.4
Fair	%	19.5	17.6	18.3	17.2	14.1	16.5	12.0	6.8	16.6
Poor	%	7.4	10.7	5.6	6.7	7.2	7.4	6.0	5.2	6.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.9	28.2	23.9	23.9	21.2	23.9	17.9	11.9	23.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	83 760	17 440	76 045	39 572	15 757	10 897	2 556	36 178	282 205
Self-assessed health status, 2004-05 (proportion)										
Excellent	%	13	17	13	12	15	19	10	15	14
Very good	%	30	31	30	24	27	31	39	35	30
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	43	48	42	36	42	50	49	51	43
Good	%	34	30	35	42	35	27	34	34	35
Fair	%	16	15	16	15	17	14	10	13	16
Poor	%	7	6	6	7	6	9	8(b)	3	6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	23	22	23	22	23	23	17	16	22
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	85 426	18 492	79 351	42 043	16 677	11 256	2 596	37 800	293 641
Self-assessed health status, 2008 (proportion)										
Excellent	%	18.3	17.2	15.7	13.0	14.0	20.9	19.3	14.7	16.2
Very good	%	24.7	30.6	27.8	26.7	23.8	32.5	26.8	32.6	27.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	43.1	47.8	43.5	39.7	37.8	53.4	46.2	47.3	43.7
Good	%	31.2	27.4	37.0	39.0	35.2	23.1	33.9	35.2	34.0

Table 7A.1.5

Table 7A.1.5 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by State and Territory, 2002, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Fair	%	16.4	16.6	14.2	15.1	19.1	16.0	12.3	10.1	14.9
Poor	%	9.4	8.2	5.2	6.2	8.0	7.5	7.7(b)	7.4	7.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	25.7	24.8	19.5	21.3	27.1	23.5	20.0	17.5	22.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	96 367	21 938	90 587	43 826	17 948	12 351	2 810	41 274	327 101

(a) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years and over, data were self-reported.

(b) Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution.

Source: ABS (2002) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.6

Table 7A.1.6 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
Self-assessed health status (proportion)									
Excellent (c)	%	47.3	51.1	45.7	48.0	43.6	39.9	41.4	46.4
Very good (c)	%	29.1	30.4	32.3	30.4	37.3	38.9	38.3	32.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	76.4	81.5	78.0	78.4	80.9	78.8	79.7	78.7
Good	%	19.0	14.7	19.4	17.8	14.5	18.6	17.0	17.6
Fair	%	3.9	2.4	2.2	3.0	3.7	1.9	2.6	2.9
Poor	%	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Subtotal fair/poor	%	4.6	3.8	2.6	3.8	4.6	2.6	3.4	3.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (d)	no.	61 654	44 765	41 527	147 946	18 073	27 230	45 303	193 249
Self-assessed health status (RSE)									
Excellent	%	4.4	5.9	6.3	3.2	9.9	6.3	5.6	2.7
Very good	%	7.2	8.2	9.6	4.8	11.3	6.7	6.2	3.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.2
Good	%	8.1	12.4	11.0	6.0	16.3	9.4	8.2	4.9
Fair	%	19.1	29.5	27.1	14.1	34.7	28.2	23.2	12.0
Poor	%	41.4	38.8	65.7	26.0	51.4	50.6	36.4	21.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	16.4	26.6	24.4	12.4	27.6	24.6	18.7	10.7
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

(b) Data on self-assessed health status for Indigenous children aged 0 to 14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

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

(d) Includes self-assessed health status 'not stated'.

Table 7A.1.6

Table 7A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status, Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote	Aust
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– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.7

Table 7A.1.7 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by remoteness, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Self-assessed health status, 2004-05 (proportion)								
Excellent	%	12.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	14.0
Very good	%	31.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	30.0	30.0
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	44.0	43.0	45.0	44.0	38.0	41.0	43.0
Good	%	32.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	38.0	40.0	35.0
Fair	%	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	14.0	16.0
Poor	%	8.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	6.0
Subtotal fair/poor	%	25.0	23.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	19.0	22.0
Total (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	89 350	58 372	65 700	213 422	24 456	80 219	293 641
Self-assessed health status, 2008 (proportion)								
Excellent	%	17.1	18.5	13.6	16.5	13.9	16.4	16.2
Very good	%	26.6	30.2	25.4	27.2	24.8	30.4	27.5
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	43.7	48.7	39.0	43.7	38.8	46.8	43.7
Good (c)	%	33.3	29.1	36.0	33.0	38.3	36.8	34.0
Fair (c)	%	14.6	16.5	16.5	15.7	14.6	11.6	14.9
Poor	%	8.4	5.7	8.6	7.7	8.4	4.8	7.3
Subtotal fair/poor (c)	%	23.0	22.2	25.0	23.4	23.0	16.4	22.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (b)	no.	105 217	67 416	72 967	245 600	29 839	51 662	327 101
Self-assessed health status 2008 (RSE)								
Excellent	%	7.7	9.4	10.3	5.1	15.8	8.5	4.0
Very good	%	6.0	7.3	6.9	3.9	8.1	5.8	3.2

Table 7A.1.7

Table 7A.1.7 Self-assessed health status, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, by remoteness, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	4.1	5.0	4.6	2.6	7.6	4.2	2.2
Good	%	5.8	7.5	6.2	3.6	7.7	4.2	2.9
Fair	%	9.1	10.6	6.9	5.0	9.6	6.4	4.2
Poor	%	11.4	16.8	15.7	7.6	12.3	9.4	6.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.7	8.0	6.9	4.0	7.2	5.2	3.4

RSE = relative standard error.

(a) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years and over, data were self-reported.

(b) Includes self-assessed health status 'not stated'.

(c) Difference between 2008 total non-remote rate and total remote rate is statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra and ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra

Table 7A.1.8

Table 7A.1.8 Age standardised self-assessed health status, by selected population characteristics, people aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)
2004-05																
PROPORTION																
Main language spoken at home (d)																
English	34.0		57.0		35.0		28.0		32.0		15.0		32.0		100.0	
Other	23.0		44.0		45.0		34.0		32.0		22.0		32.0		100.0	
Highest year of school completed (e)																
Year 12	42.0		62.0		35.0		27.0		24.0		11.0		24.0		100.0	
Year 11	39.0		57.0		41.0		30.0		20.0		13.0		20.0		100.0	
Year 10	36.0		53.0		38.0		31.0		26.0		16.0		26.0		100.0	
Year 9 or below (f)	30.0		41.0		36.0		31.0		34.0		28.0		34.0		100.0	
Whether has non-school qualification																
Has non-school qualification	38.0		59.0		36.0		28.0		26.0		13.0		26.0		100.0	
Does not have non-school qualification	33.0		52.0		36.0		29.0		31.0		19.0		31.0		100.0	
Employment																
Employed	43.0		64.0		39.0		27.0		18.0		9.0		18.0		100.0	
Unemployed	38.0		48.0		25.0		31.0		37.0		21.0		37.0		100.0	
Not in the labour force	29.0		47.0		33.0		28.0		38.0		26.0		38.0		100.0	
Household income																

Table 7A.1.8

Table 7A.1.8 Age standardised self-assessed health status, by selected population characteristics, people aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)
1st quintile	30.0	0.7*	42.0	0.7*	34.0	1.2*	29.0	1.2*	35.0	1.2*	29.0	1.2*	100.0	1.2*	100.0	1.2*
5th quintile	45.0	0.7*	69.0	0.7*	40.0	1.6	24.0	1.6	14.0	2.1	7.0	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.1
Location																
Remote (g)	35.0	np	np	np	40.0	np	np	np	25.0	np	np	np	100.0	np	100.0	np
Non-remote	36.0	0.6*	57.0	0.6*	33.0	1.2*	28.0	1.2*	31.0	2.0*	15.0	2.0*	100.0	2.0*	100.0	2.0*
Total people aged 18 years and over	34.0	0.6*	55.0	0.6*	36.0	1.3*	28.0	1.3*	30.0	1.9*	16.0	1.9*	100.0	1.9*	100.0	1.9*
Total people aged 15 years and over	36.0	0.6*	57.0	0.6*	35.0	1.3*	28.0	1.3*	29.0	1.9*	15.0	1.9*	100.0	1.9*	100.0	1.9*
2008																
PROPORTION																
Main language spoken at home (d)																
English	35.8	0.6	56.3	0.6	33.9	1.2	29.0	1.2	30.3	2.1	14.6	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0	2.1
Other(h)	39.7	0.8	49.8	0.8	35.0	1.1	31.4	1.1	25.3	1.3	18.8	1.3	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.3
Highest year of school completed (e)																
Year 12	44.8	0.7	63.0	0.7	35.1	1.3	26.9	1.3	20.1	2.0	10.1	2.0	100.0	2.0	100.0	2.0
Year 11 (h)	42.2	0.7	56.7	0.7	37.2	1.2	30.8	1.2	20.6	1.6	12.6	1.6	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.6
Year 10 (h)	36.4	0.7	50.2	0.7	35.7	1.1	32.9	1.1	27.8	1.6	16.9	1.6	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.6
Year 9 or below (f), (h)	33.7	0.8	40.5	0.8	33.2	1.0	34.6	1.0	33.1	1.3	24.9	1.3	100.0	1.3	100.0	1.3

Whether has non-school qualification

Table 7A.1.8

Table 7A.1.8 Age standardised self-assessed health status, by selected population characteristics, people aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)
Has non-school qualification	41.7		59.8	0.7	32.9		28.5	1.2	25.4		11.7		100.0		100.0	
Does not have non-school qualification	35.3		52.1	0.7	34.7		30.1	1.2	30.1		17.8		100.0		100.0	
Employment																
Employed	46.0		62.7	0.7	35.5		28.5	1.2	18.4		8.8		100.0		100.0	
Unemployed (i)	33.0		45.1	0.7	35.3		31.8	1.1	31.7		23.1		100.0		100.0	
Not in the labour force	28.8		46.7	0.6	32.7		29.0	1.1	38.4		24.3		100.0		100.0	
Household income																
1st quintile	33.0		44.0	0.7	33.1		28.0	1.2	34.0		28.1		100.0		100.0	
5th quintile (h)	46.0		67.0	0.7	35.1		25.1	1.4	19.0		7.9		100.0		100.0	
Location																
Remote (g)	38.4		np	np	37.4		np	np	24.2		np		100.0		np	
Non-remote	37.7		56.6	0.7	32.7		28.9	1.1	29.7		14.5		100.0		100.0	
Total people aged 18 years and over	36.4		55.7	0.7	34.0		29.2	1.2	29.5		15.0		100.0		100.0	
Total people aged 15 years and over	37.9		56.6	0.7	33.9		28.8	1.2	28.2		14.5		100.0		100.0	

RSE**Main language spoken at home (d)**

Table 7A.1.8

Table 7A.1.8 Age standardised self-assessed health status, by selected population characteristics, people aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total			
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)
English	2.9	1.0	3.7	1.9	4.1	2.7	..	..	4.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	6.3	3.3	6.0	5.5	9.3	7.2	..	..	9.3	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highest year of school completed (e)																
Year 12	6.0	1.0	9.7	2.4	14.2	5.0	..	..	14.2	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 11	9.0	3.0	11.5	4.9	19.1	7.8	..	..	19.1	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 10	4.7	2.5	7.6	4.0	11.1	4.7	..	..	11.1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Year 9 or below (f)	5.2	5.3	6.7	5.2	11.1	6.0	..	..	11.1	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whether has non-school qualification																
Has non-school qualification	4.0	1.1	5.2	2.4	7.1	4.1	..	..	7.1	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Does not have non-school qualification	3.2	1.3	3.8	2.5	4.7	2.7	..	..	4.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment																
Employed	3.2	1.1	4.9	2.3	8.1	5.1	..	..	8.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unemployed	15.1	9.7	21.0	14.3	27.4	23.0	..	..	27.4	23.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not in the labour force	4.2	2.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.1	..	..	4.2	4.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household income																
1st quintile	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.5	..	..	4.8	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5th quintile	12.5	2.0	14.9	5.3	9.5	8.7	..	..	9.5	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Location																

Table 7A.1.8

Table 7A.1.8 Age standardised self-assessed health status, by selected population characteristics, people aged 15 years and over, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)	%	Rate ratio (c)
Remote (g)	4.6	np	np	..	4.6	np	np	..	5.7	np	np	..	..	..
Non-remote	2.9	0.9	0.9	..	4.0	1.8	1.8	..	4.5	2.4	2.4	..	..	..
Total people aged 18 years and over	2.7	1.0	1.0		3.3	1.8	1.8		3.7	2.4	2.4			
Total people aged 15 years and over	2.4	0.9	0.9	..	3.2	1.8	1.8	..	3.8	2.4	2.4	..	..	..

* Represents 2004-05 results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

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

(b) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years and over, data were self-reported.

(c) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Indigenous people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

(d) People aged 18 years and over.

(e) People not still at school.

(f) Includes people who never attended school.

(g) Very remote areas of Australia were out of the scope of the 2004-05 and 2007-08 National Health Surveys therefore non-Indigenous data for remote areas are unavailable.

(h) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for persons with good self-assessed health.

(i) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for persons with excellent/very good, good and fair/poor self-assessed health.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra

Table 7A.1.9

Table 7A.1.9 Age standardised self-assessed health status, people aged 15 years and over by State or Territory and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Excellent/very good						Good						Fair/poor						Total	
	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)	%	Indigenous	Rate ratio(b)		
2004-05																				
NSW	36.1	55.9	0.6	35.2	27.7	1.3	28.7	16.3	1.8	28.7	16.3	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
VIC	39.7	59.2	0.7	30.4	26.9	1.1	29.9	13.9	2.1	29.9	13.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
QLD	35.1	55.1	0.6	33.6	28.4	1.2	31.3	16.5	1.9	31.3	16.5	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WA	28.6	57.7	0.5	40.8	27.9	1.5	30.6	14.4	2.1	30.6	14.4	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SA	35.5	55.8	0.6	32.5	28.8	1.1	32.1	15.5	2.1	32.1	15.5	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
TAS	42.0	57.6	0.7	27.5	24.6	1.1	30.5	17.8	1.7	30.5	17.8	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ACT	43.8	58.0	0.8	32.1	27.9	1.1	24.2	14.1	1.7	24.2	14.1	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NT	42.4	50.3	0.8	35.0	32.0	1.1	22.5	17.7	1.3	22.5	17.7	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total aged 15 years and over	36.0	57.0	0.6*	35.0	28.0	1.3*	29.0	15.0	1.9*	29.0	15.0	1.9*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008																				
NSW (c)	37.1	56.4	0.7	30.7	29.1	1.1	32.3	14.6	2.2	32.3	14.6	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vic (c)	43.6	60.6	0.7	26.4	26.0	1.0	30.0	13.4	2.2	30.0	13.4	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Qld	37.7	52.1	0.7	37.7	32.0	1.2	24.6	15.9	1.5	24.6	15.9	1.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WA	35.3	57.9	0.6	38.3	29.7	1.3	26.4	12.4	2.1	26.4	12.4	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SA (c)	31.3	54.1	0.6	34.5	28.8	1.2	34.2	17.1	2.0	34.2	17.1	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tas (c)	48.4	57.5	0.8	23.3	26.4	0.9	28.3	16.1	1.8	28.3	16.1	1.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ACT (c)	42.7	56.1	0.8	30.5	31.1	1.0	26.9	12.9	2.1	26.9	12.9	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NT (d)	39.8	64.3	0.6	36.0	21.7	1.7	24.2	14.0	1.7	24.2	14.0	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7A.1.9

Table 7A.1.9 Age standardised self-assessed health status, people aged 15 years and over by State or Territory and Indigenous status, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	Excellent/very good				Good				Fair/poor				Total	
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	
	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)	%	Rate ratio(b)
Total aged 15 years and over	37.9	56.6	0.7	33.9	28.8	1.2	28.2	14.5	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Represents 2004-05 results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years and over, data were self-reported.

(b) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Indigenous people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

(c) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for persons with good self-assessed health.

(d) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for persons with fair/poor self-assessed health.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; and ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.10

Table 7A.1.10 Total expenditure on health services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by type of health good or service, current prices, 2006-07

Health good or service type	Total expenditure (\$ million)				Expenditure per person (\$)	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous share (%)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous share (%)
Hospitals	1 483.10	33 687.60	4.2	2 838.30	1 654.60	1.72
Public hospital (a)	1 450.90	26 565.30	5.2	2 776.60	1 304.80	2.13
Admitted patient services	1 123.50	20 817.00	5.1	2 150.00	1 022.40	2.1
Non-admitted patient services	327.40	5 748.30	5.4	626.50	282.30	2.22
Private hospital	32.30	7 122.30	0.5	61.70	349.80	0.18
Patient transport	115.90	1 672.40	6.5	221.80	82.10	2.7
Medical services	220.80	16 544.50	1.3	422.60	812.60	0.52
Medicare services	193.20	13 441.10	1.4	369.70	660.20	0.56
Other	27.60	3 103.40	0.9	52.90	152.40	0.35
Dental services	72.90	5 676.20	1.3	139.50	278.80	0.5
Community health services	620.10	3 706.30	14.3	1 186.70	182.00	6.52
Other professional services	22.30	3 250.80	0.7	42.80	159.70	0.27
Public health	110.90	1 700.20	6.1	212.20	83.50	2.54
Medications	129.40	12 481.00	1.0	247.50	613.00	0.4
Aids and appliances	21.00	3 004.60	0.7	40.30	147.60	0.27
Research	32.10	2 317.00	1.4	61.50	113.80	0.54
Health administration	75.70	2 294.00	3.2	144.80	112.70	1.29
Other health services	5.50	141.90	3.7	10.50	7.00	1.51
Total health	2 909.70	86 476.40	3.3	5 568.50	4 247.30	1.31

(a) Public hospital services exclude any dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital.

Source: AIHW (2010) *Expenditures on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2006-07*, Cat. no. HWE 48, Health and welfare expenditure series no. 39, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.1.11

Table 7A.1.1.11 Expenditure per person on primary and secondary/tertiary health services for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people, by type of health good or service, current prices, 2006-07 (a), (b)

Health good or service type	Primary			Secondary/tertiary		
	Expenditure per person (\$)		Ratio	Expenditure per person (\$)		Ratio
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous		Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	
Total hospital services	325.60	211.10	1.5	2 512.70	1 443.50	1.7
Admitted patient services	..	..	..	2 199.40	1 302.30	1.7
Non-admitted patient services	325.60	211.10	1.5	313.30	141.20	2.2
Patient transport	110.90	16.40	6.8	110.90	65.70	1.7
Medical services	341.50	524.70	0.7	81.10	287.90	0.3
Dental services	139.50	278.80	0.5	..	..	..
Other professional services	21.40	79.80	0.3	21.40	79.80	0.3
Community health services	1 186.70	182.00	6.5	..	..	..
Public health	212.20	83.50	2.5	..	..	..
Medications	224.40	508.50	0.4	23.10	104.50	0.2
Aids and appliances	36.50	122.40	0.3	3.80	25.20	0.2
Total health (a)	2 598.70	2 007.30	1.3	2 753.00	2 006.50	1.4

(a) Excludes expenditure on health administration, health expenditure not elsewhere included and research.

(b) Primary health services include public and community health services and those flowing from a patient-initiated contact (general practitioner consultations, hospital emergency attendances, general practitioner ordered investigations and prescriptions, over the counter medicines etc.). Secondary/tertiary services involve a referral within the health system or a hospital admission.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2010) *Expenditures on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2006-07*, Cat. no. HWE 48, Health and welfare expenditure series no. 39, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.12

Table 7A.1.12 Vaccination coverage estimates for children, NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and the NT combined, 31 December 2009 (a)

	1 year			2 years			5 years		
	Indigenous	Other	Ratio (b)	Indigenous	Other	Ratio (b)	Indigenous	Other	Ratio (b)
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Hepatitis B (c)	84.9	92.1	0.92*	92.8	93.7	0.99	na	na	..
DTP	85.0	92.6	0.92*	93.7	94.8	0.99	79	83.5	0.95*
Polio	84.9	92.6	0.92*	93.6	94.7	0.99	79	83.5	0.95*
HIB (c)	85.9	92.3	0.93*	90.0	93.6	0.96*	na	na	..
MMR (d)	na	na	..	93.1	93.7	0.99	79.5	83.3	0.95*
All vaccines	84.1	92.0	0.91*	87.1	91.1	0.96*	78.2	82.8	0.94*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohorts, for cohorts born between 1 July and 30 September 2008, 1 July and 30 September 2007, and 1 July and 30 September 2004, respectively. From 2008, fully vaccinated status for 5 year olds is reported in place of that for 6 year olds, owing to changes to Australian Childhood Immunisation Register reporting practices.

(b) Ratio is the coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for other children.

(c) Data are not collected for children aged 5 years who receive a HIB or hepatitis B vaccine.

(d) Data are not collected for children aged 1 year who receive a MMR vaccine.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (2011) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, 2010 Report: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. No. IHW 53, Canberra; derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.13

Table 7A.1.13 Vaccination coverage estimates for children, NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and the NT combined, 31 December 2007(a), (b)

	1 year old			2 years old			6 years old		
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio (c)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio (c)	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Ratio (c)
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Hepatitis B	91.8	94.6	0.97	96.7	96.1	1.01	..	..	..
DTP	83.5	92.3	0.9*	94.0	95.4	0.99	86.1	89.9	0.96
Polio	83.4	92.3	0.9*	93.9	95.4	0.98	86.1	90.0	0.96
HIB	91.2	94.6	0.96	92.2	95.2	0.97	..	..	..
MMR	..	..	..	93.3	94.4	0.99	86.6	89.9	0.96
All vaccines	82.7	91.8	0.90*	90.6	93.2	0.97	85.2	89.3	0.95

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohorts, for cohorts born between 1 July and 30 September 2006, 1 July and 30 September 2005, and 1 July and 30 September 2001, respectively.

(b) Data from the ACT, Queensland and Tasmania have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers are not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

(c) Ratio — coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.
.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.1.14

Table 7A.1.14 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, 31 December 2009 (a)

	NSW			Vic			Qld			WA			SA			Tas			ACT			NT			Australia		
	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)	Indig	Other	Ratio (b)
Hepatitis B	87.2	92.5	0.94	84.3	92.1	0.92	85.8	92.4	0.93*	78.0	90.4	0.86*	77.7	92.0	0.84	91.5	92.6	0.99	80.0	93.6	0.86	86.7	91.7	0.95	84.9	92.1	0.92*
DTP	87.3	92.9	0.94	84.3	92.9	0.91	85.8	92.7	0.93*	78.0	90.8	0.86*	77.7	92.6	0.84*	92.5	92.8	1.00	80.0	94.3	0.85	87.0	91.7	0.95	85.0	92.6	0.92*
Polio	87.1	92.8	0.94	84.3	92.9	0.91	85.8	92.7	0.93*	78.0	90.8	0.86*	77.7	92.6	0.84*	91.5	92.8	0.99	80.0	94.2	0.85	87.0	91.5	0.95	84.9	92.6	0.92*
HIB	87.2	92.6	0.94	84.3	92.4	0.91	85.9	92.5	0.93*	80.3	90.6	0.89*	77.1	92.1	0.84*	91.5	92.8	0.99	80.0	94.0	0.85	93.2	92.5	1.01	85.9	92.3	0.93*
MMR (c)	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..
All vaccines	87.0	92.3	0.94	84.3	92.0	0.92	85.8	92.3	0.93*	73.7	90.2	0.82*	77.1	91.9	0.84*	91.5	92.6	0.99	80.0	93.5	0.86	85.4	89.7	0.95*	84.1	92.0	0.91*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. Hib = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2008.

(b) Ratio is the coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by the coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

(c) Children aged 1 year do not receive a MMR vaccine.

.. Not applicable. na not available.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.15

Table 7A.1.15 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and the NT, 31 December 2007 (a), (b)

	NSW			Vic			WA			SA			NT			NSW, Vic, WA, SA, NT (c)		
	Indig		Ratio (d)	Indig		Ratio (d)	Indig		Ratio (d)	Indig		Ratio (d)	Indig		Ratio (d)	Indig		Ratio (d)
	%	Non-Indig		%	Non-Indig		%	Non-Indig		%	Non-Indig		%	Non-Indig		%	Non-Indig	
Hepatitis B	92.7	94.9	1.0	93.8	94.8	1.0	88.6	93.2	1.0	87.2	94.7	0.9	94.5	96.1	1.0	91.8	94.6	1.0
DTP	83.8	92.3	0.9*	87.0	93.2	0.9	79.6	90.1	0.9*	82.6	92.6	0.9	86.6	94.2	0.9	83.5	92.3	0.9*
Polio	83.5	92.3	0.9*	87.0	93.1	0.9	79.6	90.0	0.9*	82.6	92.6	0.9	86.6	94.2	0.9	83.4	92.3	0.9*
HIB	92.7	94.9	1.0	93.8	94.8	1.0	86.5	93.1	0.9	86.6	94.9	0.9	94.2	96.1	1.0	91.2	94.6	1.0
MMR	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..
All vaccines	83.5	92.0	0.9*	86.4	92.3	0.9	78.2	89.5	0.9*	78.5	92.0	0.9	86.6	93.8	0.9	82.7	91.8	0.9*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2006.

(b) Data from the ACT, Queensland and Tasmania have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers are not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

(c) Data for these five states and territories should not be assumed to represent the immunisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(d) Ratio — coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

.. Not applicable. **na** not available.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.16

Table 7A.1.16 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, 31 December 2009 (a), (b)

	NSW			Vic			Qld			WA			SA			Tas			ACT			NT			Australia		
	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hepatitis B	91.9	94.0	0.98	93.7	93.9	1.00	93.4	92.8	1.01	93.0	93.9	0.99	87.0	94.0	0.93	94.5	94.3	1.00	95.8	95.1	1.01	95.0	92.8	1.02	92.8	93.7	0.99
DTP	92.5	94.5	0.98	95.3	95.5	1.00	94.9	94.2	1.01	93.0	94.4	0.99	88.6	95.6	0.93	95.3	94.8	1.01	95.8	95.3	1.01	95.3	93.7	1.02	93.7	94.8	0.99
Polio	92.5	94.4	0.98	95.3	95.4	1.00	94.8	94.2	1.01	93.0	94.3	0.99	88.1	95.6	0.92	95.3	94.8	1.01	95.8	95.3	1.01	95.3	93.7	1.02	93.6	94.7	0.99
HIB	93.3	94.6	0.99	94.2	93.9	1.00	92.8	91.7	1.01	74.9	94.0	0.80*	84.3	91.7	0.92	95.3	95.1	1.00	95.8	95.6	1.00	91.9	92.4	0.99	90.0	93.6	0.96*
MMR	92.1	93.3	0.99	94.8	94.4	1.00	93.5	93.3	1.00	93.6	93.6	1.00	89.2	94.5	0.94	92.2	94.6	0.97	95.8	94.4	1.01	95.3	93.5	1.02	93.1	93.7	0.99
All vaccines	88.4	91.8	0.96	92.7	91.7	1.01	89.8	89.5	1.00	73.3	91.2	0.80*	83.2	89.7	0.93	90.6	92.9	0.98	95.8	93.1	1.03	91.3	90.2	1.01	87.1	91.1	0.96*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2007.

(b) Ratio is the coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by the coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.17

Table 7A.1.17 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and the NT, 31 December 2007 (a), (b)

	NSW			Vic			WA			SA			NT			NSW, Vic, WA, SA, NT (c)		
	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Hepatitis B	96.4	96.0	1.0	96.9	96.6	1.0	95.9	95.2	1.0	96.6	95.6	1.0	97.9	96.6	1.0	96.7	96.1	1.0
DTP	93.0	95.3	1.0	93.8	96.0	1.0	93.5	94.6	1.0	95.0	95.2	1.0	96.1	95.5	1.0	94.0	95.4	1.0
Polio	92.9	95.3	1.0	93.8	95.9	1.0	93.5	94.6	1.0	95.0	95.1	1.0	96.1	95.5	1.0	93.9	95.4	1.0
HIB	92.9	95.5	1.0	91.9	95.1	1.0	89.5	94.7	0.9	89.1	94.4	0.9	94.8	94.8	1.0	92.2	95.2	1.0
MMR	92.7	94.1	1.0	95.7	95.3	1.0	91.9	93.3	1.0	89.9	94.3	1.0	96.1	95.2	1.0	93.3	94.4	1.0
All vaccines	90.9	93.0	1.0	91.3	94.1	1.0	87.3	91.7	1.0	87.4	93.0	0.9	94.1	94.1	1.0	90.6	93.2	1.0

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2005.

(b) Data from the ACT, Queensland and Tasmania have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers are not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

(c) Data for these five states and territories should not be assumed to represent the immunisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(d) Ratio — coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.1.18

Table 7A.1.18 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, 31 December 2009 (a)

	NSW			Vic			Qld			WA			SA			Tas			ACT			NT			Australia		
	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)	Indlg	Other	Ratio (b)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
DTP	78.2	81.5	0.96	79.5	86.9	0.92	79.0	83.4	0.95	75.5	82.5	0.91	71.9	81.4	0.88	86.2	87.5	0.99	73.7	86.4	0.9	86.9	79.2	1.10	79.0	83.5	0.95*
Polio	78.1	81.4	0.96	79.5	86.8	0.92	79.1	83.3	0.95	75.5	82.4	0.92	71.9	81.5	0.88	86.2	87.4	0.99	68.4	86.2	0.8	86.9	79.0	1.10	79.0	83.4	0.95*
HIB (c)	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	..	na	na	na	na	na	..	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	..
MMR	78.4	81.3	0.96	81.4	86.6	0.94	79.7	83.2	0.96	75.9	81.9	0.93	73.3	81.1	0.90	85.1	87.2	0.98	68.4	86.2	0.8	86.9	78.8	1.10	79.5	83.3	0.95*
All vaccines	78.0	80.9	0.96	79.1	86.3	0.92	77.8	82.6	0.94	74.3	81.4	0.91	71.9	80.8	0.89	85.1	86.3	0.99	68.4	85.8	0.8	86.2	77.8	1.11*	78.2	82.8	0.95*

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2007. From 2008, fully vaccinated status for 5 year olds is reported in place of that for 6 year olds, owing to changes to Australian Childhood Immunisation Register reporting practices.

(b) Ratio is the coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by the coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

(c) Children aged 5 years do not receive a HIB or Hepatitis B vaccine.

.. Not applicable. na not available.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.19

Table 7A.1.19 Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children 'fully vaccinated' at 6 years of age, NSW, Victoria, WA, SA and the NT, 31 December 2007 (a), (b)

	NSW			Vic			WA			SA			NT			NSW, Vic, WA, SA, NT (c)		
	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)	Indig	Non-Indig	Ratio (d)
	%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%		%	%	
Hepatitis B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DTP	88.1	89.8	0.98	88.5	91.8	0.96	80.5	86.3	0.93	69.9	88.5	0.79*	93.6	85.3	1.10	86.1	89.9	0.96
Polio	87.7	89.8	0.98	88.5	92.0	0.96	81.2	86.7	0.94	69.2	88.7	0.78*	93.6	85.5	1.09	86.1	90.0	0.96
HIB	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MMR	88.9	89.8	0.99	89.2	91.9	0.97	81.2	86.5	0.94	69.9	88.7	0.79*	93.6	85.1	1.10	86.6	89.9	0.96
All vaccines	86.7	89.1	0.97	88.5	91.4	0.97	79.5	85.5	0.93	69.2	88.1	0.79*	93.3	84.7	1.10	85.2	89.3	0.95

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = *Haemophilus influenzae* type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. * Represents results with statistically significant differences in the Indigenous/non-Indigenous comparisons.

(a) Three-month cohort, for cohort born between 1 July and 30 September 2001.

(b) Data from the ACT, Queensland and Tasmania have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers are not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register.

(c) Data for these five states and territories should not be assumed to represent the immunisation experience in the other jurisdictions.

(d) Ratio — coverage estimate for Indigenous children divided by coverage estimate for non-Indigenous children.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ACIR Medicare Australia data.

Table 7A.1.20

Table 7A.1.20 Immunisation rates Indigenous people aged 50 years and over and non-Indigenous people aged 65 years and over, 2004-05

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	50-64 years	65+ years	65+ years	
Had influenza vaccination in last 12 months	52	84	73	
Had influenza vaccination but not in last 12 months	18	7*	11	
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months (a)	—*	1**	1*	
Never had vaccination for influenza	30	9*	15	
Total	100	100	100	
Had pneumonia vaccination in last 5 years	30	48	43	
Had pneumonia vaccination but not in last 5 years	1*	Np	1	
Had pneumonia vaccination but not known if in last 5 years (b)	7	Np	3	
Never had pneumonia vaccination	63	45	53	
Total	100	100	100	
Total number	36 917	12 237	2 430 253	

* Estimate has a relative standard error of 25 to 50 per cent and should be used with caution. ** Estimate has a relative standard error of greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(a) Includes not known if ever had influenza vaccination.

(b) Includes not known if ever had pneumonia vaccination.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW (2009) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra, derived from ABS *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0, and ABS *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.1.21

Table 7A.1.21 Health care services Indigenous people sought when they had a health problem, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a)

	Unit	All ages			18 years and over		
		Non-remote (b)	Remote (c)	Total	Non-remote (b)	Remote (c)	Total
Hospital							
Estimate	'000	12.7	20.2	33.0			
Proportion	%	3.7	16.1	7.0	6.6	11.7	18.3
RSE	%	15.1	16.8	11.6	16.4	17.3	12.2
Doctor							
Estimate	'000	264.6	18.8	283.4	138.5	9.6	148.2
Proportion	%	76.0	14.9	59.8	74.7	13.2	57.4
RSE	%	1.9	13.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	2.1
Aboriginal medical service							
Estimate	'000	60.6	83.1	143.7	32.4	48.2	80.7
Proportion	%	17.4	66.0	30.3	17.5	66.3	31.2
RSE	%	8.0	5.2	4.8	7.7	5.4	4.7
Other (d)							
Estimate	'000	2.3	2.0	4.3	1.8	1.6	3.4
Proportion	%	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.3
RSE	%	26.2	47.5	25.9	27.1	53.6	28.9
Did not seek health care							
Estimate	'000	7.2	1.5	8.7	5.7	1.3	7.0
Proportion	%	2.1	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.7
RSE	%	13.4	24.7	11.7	14.8	26.3	12.9
Not stated							
Estimate	'000	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.7
Proportion	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3

Table 7A.1.21

Table 7A.1.21 Health care services Indigenous people sought when they had a health problem, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a)

	Unit	All ages			18 years and over		
		Non-remote (b)	Remote (c)	Total	Non-remote (b)	Remote (c)	Total
RSE	%	38.0	82.5	35.9	45.5	84.9	44.5
Total							
Estimate	'000	348.3	126.0	474.3	185.5	72.8	258.3
Proportion	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

RSE = Relative standard error.

- (a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).
- (b) Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.
- (c) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.
- (d) Includes traditional healers.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.1.22

Table 7A.1.22 Time since last consulted GP/specialist, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05 (a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Remote (b)			Non-remote (c)			Total			AS Total		
	Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE	
2004-05												
Visited in previous 2 weeks	24.5	6.2		24.9	4.5		24.8	3.7		28.7	4.2	
2 weeks to less than 3 months	23.5	6.1		25.3	4.5		24.8	3.6		26.7	4.0	
3 months to less than 6 months	12.1	9.5		15.8	7.1		14.7	5.9		13.4	6.7	
6 months to less than 12 months	11.8	10.6		14.2	5.6		13.5	5.0		12.1	5.6	
12 months or more	24.8	6.5		18.9	5.6		20.6	4.2		17.8	4.7	
Never	1.8	22.3		0.4	36.5		0.8	19.1		0.7	21.6	
Total (d)	100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–	
2001												
Visited in previous 2 weeks	19.4	10.0		22.7	6.8		21.8	5.3		26.6	6.6	
2 weeks to less than 3 months	15.8	6.6		29.8	5.1		25.9	4.2		26.3	5.2	
3 months to less than 6 months	9.7	7.5		16.5	7.1		14.6	6.0		13.3	7.4	
6 months to less than 12 months	11.6	9.4		14.2	7.5		13.5	6.0		11.6	7.4	
12 months or more	30.2	9.0		15.4	7.4		19.4	5.0		18.8	6.2	
Never	8.7	15.6		0.7	22.7		2.9	13.0		2.1	15.9	
Total (d)	100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–	

AS = Age standardised. **RSE** = Relative standard error. **GP** = General practitioner.

(a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(b) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.

Table 7A.1.22

Table 7A.1.22 Time since last consulted GP/specialist, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05 (a)

			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
Remote (b)			Non-remote (c)		Total	AS Total		
Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	RSE

(c) Includes 'major city', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.

(d) Includes 'time since last consultation' not known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.1.23

Table 7A.1.23 Reasons for not going to a GP in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a)

	Remote (b)			Non-remote (c)			Total		
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE
Cost	0.3	3.4	66.0	7.0	14.2	12.7	7.3	12.4	12.4
Personal reasons (d)	3.6	36.3	11.9	19.7	40.1	6.5	23.2	39.5	5.8
Logistical reasons (e)	4.4	44.9	10.3	10.5	21.5	10.7	15.0	25.4	8.3
Other reason(s)	2.2	22.5	14.3	13.7	27.9	7.5	15.9	27.0	6.8
Decided not to seek care	0.5	5.2	24.6	5.6	11.4	12.3	6.1	10.3	11.5
Total (f)	9.8	100.0	–	49.0	100.0	–	58.9	100.0	–

GP = General practitioner. RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(b) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.

(c) Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.

(d) Personal reasons include: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, or felt service would be inadequate.

(e) Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.

(f) Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to a GP.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.1.24

Table 7A.1.24 Time since last consulted dentist, people aged two years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05 (a)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous			
	Remote (b)			Non-remote (c)			Total		AS Total	
	Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE	Rate (%)	RSE
2004-05										
Less than 6 months	21.1	6.2		22.7	4.2		22.3	3.4	20.0	4.1
6 months to less than two years	25.1	5.3		33.9	3.0		31.6	2.6	29.4	3.2
2 years or more	25.3	6.3		29.4	3.3		28.3	2.9	35.7	3.5
Never (d)	26.8	5.9		13.1	5.2		16.8	4.0	np	np
Total (e)	100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–	100.0	–
2001										
Less than 6 months	24.4	10.1		24.2	4.6		24.2	3.7	21.5	4.5
6 months to less than two years	24.1	9.3		30.6	4.9		28.9	3.5	26.5	4.3
2 years or more	27.8	9.4		34.7	4.1		32.8	3.1	42.8	3.9
Never (d)	21.5	11.1		9.6	7.9		12.8	5.3	np	np
Total (e)	100.0	–		100.0	–		100.0	–	100.0	–

AS = Age standardised. **RSE** = Relative standard error.

(a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(b) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.

(c) Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.

(d) Statistical testing indicates that this data item is not suitable for age standardisation.

(e) Includes 'time since last consultation' not known.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not available for publication but included in totals where applicable.

Table 7A.1.24

Table 7A.1.24 Time since last consulted dentist, people aged two years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05 (a)

			Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
Remote (b)			Non-remote (c)		Total	AS Total		
Rate (%)	RSE		Rate (%)	RSE	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	Rate (%)	RSE

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

Table 7A.1.25

Table 7A.1.25 Reasons for not going to a dentist in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a)

	Remote (b)			Non-Remote (c)			Total		
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE
Cost	2.7	16.2	19.1	21.0	33.7	6.6	23.7	30.0	6.1
Personal reasons (d)	5.7	34.2	10.4	24.9	39.9	6.0	30.6	38.7	5.2
Logistical reasons (e)	8.8	52.9	6.5	16.5	26.6	7.2	25.3	32.1	5.4
Other reason(s)	1.0	6.2	31.0	3.5	5.6	17.8	4.5	5.8	15.6
Decided not to seek care	1.4	8.6	19.1	9.0	14.5	14.0	10.4	13.2	12.3
Not stated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total (f)	16.6	100.0	–	62.3	100.0	–	78.9	100.0	–

(a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(b) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.

(c) Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.

(d) Personal reasons include: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, or felt service would be inadequate.

(e) Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.

(f) Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to a dentist.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.1.26

Table 7A.1.26 Reasons for not going to other health professionals in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	Remote (c)			Non-remote (d)			Total		
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	'000	Rate (%)	RSE
Cost	0.3	6.0	48.9	8.6	34.2	9.5	8.9	29.5	9.8
Personal reasons (e)	1.9	38.7	13.3	10.6	42.1	8.0	12.5	41.5	7.1
Logistical reasons (f)	2.3	45.8	12.0	3.5	13.7	18.0	5.7	19.0	12.3
Other reason(s)	0.5	9.3	33.8	2.6	10.1	19.8	3.0	10.0	17.5
Decided not to seek care	0.9	17.7	24.2	4.5	18.0	14.0	5.4	17.9	12.3
Total (g)	5.0	100.0	–	25.2	100.0	–	30.2	100.0	–

RSE = Relative standard error.

(a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) developed by the ABS. The ASGC remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

(b) Other health professionals include Aboriginal health workers, accredited counsellors, acupuncturists, alcohol and drug workers, audiologists/audiometrists, chemists, chiropractists/podiatrists, chiropractors, dieticians/nutritionists, herbalists, hypnotherapists, naturopaths, nurses, occupational therapists, opticians/optometrists, osteopaths, physiotherapists/hydrotherapists, psychologists, social workers/welfare officers, speech therapists/pathologists, and traditional healers.

(c) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGC.

(d) Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGC.

(e) Personal reasons include: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, or felt service would be inadequate.

(f) Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.

(g) Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to other health professionals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.1.27

Table 7A.1.27 Health services usually used by Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
PROPORTION										
Type of health services usually used for child										
	%	16.8	19.5	16.7	23.2	27.4	5.6	20.6	45.5	21.3
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	3.6	4.3	9.7	11.0	8.6	1.5	3.7	31.0	9.7
Other community health clinic	%	2.9	2.0	14.4	8.9	4.7	0.4	0.9	5.0	7.2
Hospital (c)	%	74.6	70.0	58.0	55.4	58.2	92.2	73.3	17.0	60.1
A doctor/ General Practitioner (GP) (d)	%	1.0	3.7	np	1.1	0.6	np	np	0.9	1.1
Other (e)	%	1.2	0.6	np	0.4	np	np	np	0.5	0.6
Does not usually seek health care	%									
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	57 941	12 430	56 785	25 405	10 281	6 736	1 567	22 104	193 249
RSE										
Type of health services usually used for child										
	%	18.4	12.9	21.8	18.7	14.0	33.2	29.4	13.6	7.9
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	44.7	25.9	14.6	28.4	27.6	57.0	61.4	20.5	11.3
Other community health clinic	%	51.3	33.9	24.5	22.3	32.2	62.4	58.0	26.9	16.2
Hospital (c)	%	5.0	4.1	6.4	8.2	6.5	2.4	8.2	11.0	2.9
A doctor/ General Practitioner (GP) (d)	%	42.1	23.8	np	83.4	58.3	np	np	38.2	21.6
Other (e)	%	42.8	48.3	np	40.3	np	np	np	45.6	28.0
Does not usually seek health care	%									

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

(b) Information collected about types of health services used for child were collected from an adult proxy on behalf of the child.

(c) Including casualty, outpatients or emergency area.

(d) Outside Aboriginal Medical Service, health clinic or hospital.

Table 7A.1.27

Table 7A.1.27 **Health services usually used by Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
(e)	Includes a maternal and child health centre, traditional healer, chemist, a relative or other community person and other health professional (e.g. naturopath, dietitian).									
	np Not published.									
Source:	ABS (unpublished) <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008</i> , Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra									

Table 7A.1.28

Table 7A.1.28 Health services usually used by Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)

	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very Remote	Total remote	Aust
PROPORTION									
Type of health services usually used for child									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	10.2	18.2	23.4	16.3	42.8	34.1	37.5	21.3
Other community health clinic	%	2.2	1.5	7.3	3.4	10.6	43.5	30.4	9.7
Hospital (d)	%	2.6	3.1	11.2	5.2	13.4	14.3	14.0	7.2
A doctor/ General Practitioner (GP) (c), (e)	%	82.5	76.0	56.7	73.3	32.1	6.7	16.9	60.1
Other (f)	%	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	np	np	0.9	1.1
Does not usually seek health care	%	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	np	np	0.3	0.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	61 654	44 765	41 527	147 946	18 073	27 230	45 303	193 249
RSE									
Type of health services usually used for child									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	18.0	18.3	20.3	10.9	16.4	14.6	11.3	7.9
Other community health clinic	%	27.4	31.3	33.1	22.1	42.8	13.3	12.6	11.3
Hospital (d)	%	36.5	39.3	37.5	25.0	32.2	24.1	18.4	16.2
A doctor/ General Practitioner (GP) (c), (e)	%	2.5	4.7	9.4	2.7	20.2	34.1	17.7	2.9
Other (f)	%	32.3	34.2	56.9	23.7	np	np	53.1	21.6
Does not usually seek health care	%	41.3	66.3	73.3	31.8	np	np	35.0	28.0

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

(b) Information collected about types of health services used for child were collected from an adult proxy on behalf of the child.

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

(d) Including casualty, outpatients or emergency area.

Table 7A.1.28

Table 7A.1.28 **Health services usually used by Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Total non-remote	Remote	Very Remote	Total remote	Aust
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- (e) Outside Aboriginal Medical Service, health clinic or hospital.
- (f) Includes a maternal and child health centre, Traditional healer, Chemist, a relative or other community person and other health professional (e.g. naturopath, dietitian).
- np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra

Table 7A.1.29

Table 7A.1.29 Indigenous children aged 0–14 years, whether usually seeks health care by self-assessed health status, 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Does not usually seek health care (c)			
Self-assessed health status (b)			
Subtotal excellent/very good	1 055	94.1	3.9
Good	np	np	np
Subtotal fair/poor	np	np	np
Total children aged 0–14 years whose parent/guardian don't usually seek health care	1 121	100.0	–
Do seek health care			
Self-assessed health status (b)			
Excellent	89 176	46.4	2.7
Very good	61 810	32.2	3.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	150 986	78.6	1.2
Good	33 987	17.7	4.9
Fair	5 582	2.9	12.0
Poor	1 572	0.8	21.7
Subtotal fair/poor	7 155	3.7	10.6
Total children aged 0–14 years whose parent/guardian do seek health care	192 128	100.0	–

(a) Information collected about types of health services used for child were collected from an adult proxy on behalf of the child.

(b) Data on self-assessed health status for children aged 0 to 14 years were provided by an adult proxy.

(c) The indicator 'does not usually seek health care for child' was one response option for the question about health services usually used for child.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra

Table 7A.1.30

Table 7A.1.30 Number and proportion of discrete Indigenous communities that reported having Indigenous health workers and medical professionals visit or work within their community, 2006 (a)

<i>Type of health professional</i>	<i>Discrete Indigenous communities</i>		<i>Population of communities</i>	
<i>Frequency of visit</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Male Indigenous health worker				
Daily	75	6.3	34 300	36.9
Weekly/fortnightly	47	4	4 991	5.4
Monthly	10	0.8	1 331	1.4
3 monthly	5	0.4	448	0.5
Less than 3 monthly	11	0.9	1 906	2.1
Female Indigenous health worker				
Daily	121	10.2	45 587	49
Weekly/fortnightly	38	3.2	3 256	3.5
Monthly	14	1.2	1 335	1.4
3 monthly	4	0.3	119	0.1
Less than 3 monthly	3	0.3	820	0.9
Registered nurse				
Daily	120	10.1	44 923	48.3
Weekly/fortnightly	64	5.4	8 054	8.7
Monthly	17	1.4	1 663	1.8
3 monthly	2	0.2	150	0.2
Less than 3 monthly	8	0.7	933	1.0
Doctor				
Daily	14	1.2	11 344	12.2
Weekly/fortnightly	104	8.8	25 969	27.9
Monthly	58	4.9	11 478	12.3
3 monthly	6	0.5	2 550	2.7
Less than 3 monthly	10	0.8	1 860	2.0

(a) Proportions were calculated by dividing the number of communities (population) in each category by the total number of communities in the ABS 2006 Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey (total population) and multiplied by 100. Data were collected from a total of 1187 discrete Indigenous communities with a combined population of approximately 92 960 people.

Source: ABS (2007) *Housing and Infrastructure in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities, Australia*, Cat. no. 4710.0, Canberra.

Table 7A.1.31

Table 7A.1.31 Employment in selected health-related occupations, Indigenous people aged 15 years and over, 2006

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>All people</i>
	%	no.	no.
Medical practitioners			
General medical practitioner	0.2	60	29 920
Other — specialist, psychiatrist, surgeon	0.2	40	25 155
Midwifery and nursing professionals			
Midwife	0.4	53	13 164
Nurse educator or researcher	0.5	17	3 762
Nurse manager	0.4	46	10 899
Registered nurse	0.6	1 107	172 575
Health therapy professionals			
Dental practitioner	0.2	16	9 065
Dental hygienist, technician or therapist	0.4	22	5 169
Dental assistant	1.1	171	15 378
Physiotherapist	0.4	54	12 286
Psychologist	0.3	39	13 437
Health and welfare service managers	1.3	141	10 807
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals			
Medical imaging professional	0.2	18	10 147
Environmental health officer	2.5	98	3 907
Occupational health and safety advisor	0.7	50	6 840
Health promotion officer	11.2	437	3 898
Health and welfare support workers			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker	95.5	965	1 010
Ambulance officer or paramedic	1.7	153	9 098
Diversional therapist	1.0	41	4 078
Enrolled or mothercraft nurse	1.1	215	19 397
Massage therapist	0.7	54	8 200
Hospital orderly	1.7	165	9 939
Nursing support worker	2.0	442	22 380
Personal care assistant	1.5	339	21 956
Other nursing support or personal care worker	1.0	39	3 899
Total	1.0	4 891	492 342

Source: ABS and AIHW (2008) *The Health and Welfare of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples 2008*, ABS Cat. no. 4704.0 and AIHW Cat. no. IHW 21, Canberra, derived from the ABS 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Table 7A.2.1

Table 7A.2.1 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
2004-05				
Asthma	4.2	1.9	1.9	2.2
Congestive cardiac failure	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.1
Diabetes complications	130.5	15.9	17.3	8.2
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12.1	2.6	2.7	4.6
Angina	5.3	2.0	2.1	2.6
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3
Hypertension	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.5
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	–	1.9
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (h)	153.0	24.7	26.2	6.2
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	743.9	338.6	344.6	2.2
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	20.6	7.3	7.6	..
2005-06				
Asthma	4.3	1.9	1.9	2.3
Congestive cardiac failure	6.3	2.0	2.0	3.2
Diabetes complications	151.4	18.2	19.8	8.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12.5	2.6	2.7	4.8
Angina	5.1	1.9	1.9	2.7
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.4
Hypertension	1.0	0.3	0.3	3.6
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	–	3.3
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (h)	173.5	26.6	28.4	6.5
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	794.7	345.2	351.8	2.3
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	21.8	7.7	8.1	..
2006-07				
Asthma	3.7	1.8	1.8	2.0
Congestive cardiac failure	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.9
Diabetes complications	158.8	20.0	21.7	7.9

Table 7A.2.1

Table 7A.2.1 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	11.1	2.5	2.6	4.4
Angina	5.4	1.8	1.8	3.0
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
Hypertension	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.6
Nutritional deficiencies	—	—	—	3.3
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (h)	178.7	28.2	30.0	6.3
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	809.8	352.0	358.7	2.3
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	22.1	8.0	8.4	..
2007-08				
Asthma	3.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
Congestive cardiac failure	6.1	2.0	2.0	3.1
Diabetes complications	178.1	21.1	23.0	8.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	13.0	2.6	2.7	4.9
Angina	5.1	1.7	1.7	3.0
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hypertension	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.4
Nutritional deficiencies	—	—	—	6.3
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (h)	198.9	29.2	31.3	6.8
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	846.9	356.0	363.3	2.4
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	23.5	8.2	8.6	..
2008-09 (i)				
Asthma	3.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
Congestive cardiac failure	6.4	2.0	2.0	3.2
Diabetes complications (i)	121.7	12.3	13.7	9.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	12.9	2.7	2.8	4.8
Angina	4.8	1.5	1.5	3.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.4
Hypertension	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.6
Nutritional deficiencies	0.1	—	—	8.7

Table 7A.2.1

Table 7A.2.1 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (h) (i)	145.6	20.8	22.3	7.0
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	859.5	361.0	368.6	2.4
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	16.9	5.8	6.1	..

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 7A.2.14 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (f) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.
- (h) The total is not the sum of the individual conditions because diabetes complications overlap other categories.
- (i) ICD-10-AM 6th Edition (used for 2008-09 hospital separation data) includes changes to the coding standards applied for additional diagnosis codes which has the greatest impact on the category for 'diabetes complications'. This may affect comparability of these data over time.

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.2

Table 7A.2.2 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	Major cities	Regional	Remote	NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT
Rate per 1000					
Indigenous					
Asthma	rate	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.6
Congestive cardiac failure	rate	5.0	7.2	7.7	6.4
Diabetes complications	rate	121.1	112.8	188.7	121.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	rate	9.9	14.5	16.7	12.9
Angina	rate	4.3	6.1	4.7	4.8
Iron deficiency anaemia	rate	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8
Hypertension	rate	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.7
Nutritional deficiencies	rate	–	–	0.2	0.1
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (f)	rate	139.8	140.5	217.2	145.6
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	rate	658.6	984.0	1183.9	859.5
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	rate	15.4	10.9	14.3	16.9
Other (g)					
Asthma	rate	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.7
Congestive cardiac failure	rate	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0

Table 7A.2.2

Table 7A.2.2 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Unit	Major cities	Regional	Remote	NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT	
				SA	NT
Diabetes complications	12.6	14.0	11.9	12.3	12.3
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.7	2.7
Angina	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.2
Hypertension	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Nutritional deficiencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (f)	21.1	23.9	22.3	20.8	20.8
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	382.4	372.2	316.7	361.0	361.0
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	5.5	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.8
Total					
Asthma	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.8
Congestive cardiac failure	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.0
Diabetes complications	13.2	15.5	38.9	13.7	13.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	2.7	3.4	5.6	2.8	2.8
Angina	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5
Iron deficiency anaemia	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2

Table 7A.2.2

Table 7A.2.2 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	Major cities	Regional	Remote	NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT	
					SA	NT
Hypertension	rate	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3
Nutritional deficiencies	rate	–	–	–	–	–
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (f)	rate	21.7	25.7	52.4	22.3	22.3
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	rate	384.1	383.7	468.7	368.6	368.6
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable % chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	rate	5.6	7.2	10.4	6.1	6.1
Rate ratio (h)						
Asthma	rate	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
Congestive cardiac failure	rate	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2
Diabetes complications	rate	9.6	8.0	15.8	9.9	9.9
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	rate	3.8	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.8
Angina	rate	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.3	3.3
Iron deficiency anaemia	rate	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.4
Hypertension	rate	1.1	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.6
Nutritional deficiencies	rate	4.6	3.9	7.4	8.7	8.7
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions (f)	rate	6.6	5.9	9.7	7.0	7.0

Table 7A.2.2

Table 7A.2.2 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

Unit	Major cities	Regional	Remote	NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT	
				rate	
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	1.7	2.6	3.7	2.4	
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable % chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions	..	..	..	..

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (f) The total is not the sum of the individual conditions because diabetes complications overlap other categories.
- (g) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (h) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.
- .. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero.
- Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.3

Table 7A.2.3 Standardised hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by Indigenous status, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
2004-05				
Circulatory	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5
Renal	2.2	0.2	0.2	11.8
Ophthalmic	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
Other specified	4.1	0.6	0.6	7.3
Multiple	2.6	0.4	0.4	7.1
No complications	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.5
Total (h)	11.3	2.3	2.4	4.9
2005-06				
Circulatory	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8
Renal	2.5	0.2	0.2	12.0
Ophthalmic	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.9
Other specified	4.5	0.6	0.6	8.0
Multiple	3.1	0.4	0.4	7.9
No complications	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.0
Total (h)	12.7	2.5	2.6	5.1
2006-07				
Circulatory	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.1
Renal	2.5	0.2	0.2	11.9
Ophthalmic	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.5
Other specified	4.6	0.6	0.7	7.6
Multiple	3.2	0.4	0.5	7.3
No complications	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.9
Total (h)	14.0	2.7	2.9	5.2
2007-08				
Circulatory	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5
Renal	2.7	0.2	0.3	12.2
Ophthalmic	2.8	1.3	1.3	2.2
Other specified	4.5	0.6	0.7	7.3
Multiple	2.8	0.4	0.5	6.4
No complications	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.5
Total (h)	13.4	2.8	3.0	4.7
2008-09				
Circulatory	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.7
Renal	2.8	0.3	0.3	11.2

Table 7A.2.3

Table 7A.2.3 Standardised hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by Indigenous status, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
Ophthalmic	2.6	1.3	1.3	2.0
Other specified	4.5	0.6	0.6	7.6
Multiple	3.1	0.5	0.5	6.5
No complications	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
Total (h)	13.5	2.8	3.0	4.7

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification) The codes used were E11.x, where x=2 (renal complications), x=3 (ophthalmic complications), x=5 (peripheral circulatory complications), x=7 (multiple complications), x=8 (unspecified complications), x=9 (without complications) x=0, 1, 4, 6 = other specified.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(h) Totals include hospitalisations for unspecified complications.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.4

Table 7A.2.4 Standardised hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
<i>Rate per 1000</i>				
Indigenous				
Circulatory	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Renal	1.5	2.3	5.1	2.8
Ophthalmic	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.6
Other specified	3.0	3.6	7.2	4.5
Multiple	1.5	2.2	6.0	3.1
No complications	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (g)	8.5	10.8	21.8	13.5
Other (h)				
Circulatory	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Renal	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Ophthalmic	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.3
Other specified	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Multiple	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
No complications	–	–	–	–
Total (g)	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
Total				
Circulatory	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Renal	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3
Ophthalmic	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Other specified	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.6
Multiple	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.5
No complications	–	–	0.1	–
Total (g)	3.0	3.3	6.0	3.0
Ratio (i)				
Circulatory	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7
Renal	5.9	9.5	23.6	11.2
Ophthalmic	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.0
Other specified	4.9	5.8	9.6	7.6
Multiple	3.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
No complications	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.5

Table 7A.2.4

Table 7A.2.4 Standardised hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis by complication, per 1000 people, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
Total (g)	3.0	3.7	7.3	4.7

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Results for individual complications may be affected by small numbers, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, and should be interpreted with caution.
- (f) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (g) Totals include hospitalisations for unspecified complications.
- (h) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (i) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.5

Table 7A.2.5 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
2004-05				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.4
Pyelonephritis (h)	5.9	2.1	2.1	2.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5
Cellulitis	4.3	1.4	1.5	3.0
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.7	0.2	0.3	2.7
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
Dental conditions	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.1
Appendicitis	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.3	1.5	1.6	4.9
Gangrene	1.0	0.2	0.2	5.2
Total (i)	30.1	13.3	13.7	2.3
2005-06				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	3.6	2.4	2.4	1.5
Pyelonephritis (h)	5.7	2.2	2.2	2.7
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2
Cellulitis	4.7	1.5	1.6	3.2
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
Dental conditions	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.1
Appendicitis	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.4	1.5	1.6	5.0
Gangrene	1.0	0.2	0.2	5.3
Total (i)	31.0	13.8	14.1	2.2
2006-07				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	3.3	2.5	2.5	1.3
Pyelonephritis (h)	5.9	2.2	2.3	2.7
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8
Cellulitis	4.3	1.5	1.6	2.8
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.6	0.2	0.3	2.6
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Dental conditions	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.1
Appendicitis	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.0	1.5	1.6	4.7
Gangrene	1.0	0.2	0.2	5.3
Total (i)	30.0	14.1	14.4	2.1

Table 7A.2.5

Table 7A.2.5 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
2007-08				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	4.2	2.6	2.6	1.6
Pyelonephritis (h)	6.4	2.2	2.3	2.9
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9
Cellulitis	5.0	1.6	1.7	3.1
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.7	0.2	0.2	3.0
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.9
Dental conditions	3.3	2.8	2.8	1.2
Appendicitis	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.2	1.5	1.6	4.9
Gangrene	1.1	0.2	0.2	5.3
Total (i)	33.2	14.4	14.8	2.3
2008-09				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	4.1	2.8	2.9	1.5
Pyelonephritis (h)	6.5	2.3	2.4	2.8
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7
Cellulitis	4.5	1.6	1.6	2.8
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.1
Dental conditions	3.5	2.8	2.8	1.3
Appendicitis	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	7.3	1.4	1.5	5.1
Gangrene	1.2	0.2	0.2	5.6
Total (i)	33.1	14.7	15.1	2.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 7A.2.14 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(h) Kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection.

Table 7A.2.5 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
(i) Totals may not equal the sum of the individual conditions due to rounding.				

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.6

Table 7A.2.6 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
Indigenous				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	2.6	4.2	6.3	4.1
Pyelonephritis (f)	4.7	5.4	10.3	6.5
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Cellulitis	2.7	4.1	7.7	4.5
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.8	3.8	5.7	3.5
Dental conditions	2.6	3.8	4.9	3.5
Appendicitis	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
Convulsions and epilepsy	4.5	8.0	10.8	7.3
Gangrene	0.7	0.7	2.7	1.2
Total (g)	21.5	32.8	52.0	33.1
Other (h)				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	2.8	3.5	3.8	2.8
Pyelonephritis (f)	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.3
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cellulitis	1.5	2.0	2.9	1.6
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.7
Dental conditions	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.8
Appendicitis	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4
Gangrene	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total (g)	14.6	17.1	19.3	14.7
Total				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	2.8	3.5	4.4	2.9
Pyelonephritis (f)	2.5	2.4	3.9	2.4
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cellulitis	1.5	2.1	4.1	1.6
Pelvic inflammatory disease	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.6	2.2	3.6	1.7
Dental conditions	2.8	3.3	3.7	2.8
Appendicitis	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.5

Table 7A.2.6

Table 7A.2.6 Standardised hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
Convulsions and epilepsy	1.4	1.9	3.7	1.5
Gangrene	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2
Total (g)	14.7	17.6	26.8	15.1
Rate ratio (i)				
Dehydration and gastroenteritis	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.5
Pyelonephritis (f)	1.9	2.3	4.2	2.8
Perforated/bleeding ulcer	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.7
Cellulitis	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.8
Pelvic inflammatory disease	1.2	2.3	4.7	2.9
Ear, nose and throat infections	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.1
Dental conditions	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3
Appendicitis	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Convulsions and epilepsy	3.3	4.7	6.3	5.1
Gangrene	3.0	3.2	8.8	5.6
Total (g)	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.3

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (f) Kidney inflammation caused by bacterial infection.
- (g) Totals may not equal the sum of the individual conditions due to rounding.
- (h) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (i) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.7

Table 7A.2.7 Standardised hospitalisation rates for vaccine preventable conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
		<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
2004-05					
Influenza & pneumonia	rate (e)	2.1	0.5	0.5	4.1
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	rate (e)	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.7
2005-06					
Influenza & pneumonia	rate (e)	2.3	0.5	0.5	4.5
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	rate (e)	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.4
2006-07					
Influenza & pneumonia	rate (e)	1.9	0.4	0.4	4.5
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	rate (e)	0.7	0.2	0.2	4.4
2007-08					
Influenza & pneumonia	rate (e)	2.2	0.5	0.6	4.0
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	rate (e)	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.8
2008-09					
Influenza & pneumonia	rate (e)	2.0	0.5	0.5	3.7
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	rate (e)	0.8	0.2	0.2	4.1

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 7A.2.14 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.8

Table 7A.2.8 Standardised hospitalisations for vaccine preventable conditions, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
Indigenous				
Influenza	1.1	1.7	3.5	2.0
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8
Other (f)				
Influenza	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total				
Influenza	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.5
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2
Rate ratio (g)				
Influenza	2.2	2.8	5.7	3.7
Other vaccine-preventable conditions	2.3	5.1	10.4	4.1

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (f) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.9

Table 7A.2.9 Standardised hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
2004-05				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.46	0.03	0.04	13.6
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.36	0.01	0.02	47.2
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.22	0.02	0.03	10.7
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.50	0.22	0.23	2.2
2005-06				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.47	0.03	0.04	16.1
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.39	0.01	0.02	59.5
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.20	0.02	0.02	10.7
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.49	0.21	0.22	2.3
2006-07				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.39	0.03	0.03	14.1
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.38	0.01	0.02	47.5
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.21	0.02	0.03	11.1
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.56	0.20	0.21	2.8
2007-08				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.47	0.03	0.04	15.4
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.31	0.01	0.02	46.8
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.21	0.02	0.03	9.0
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.51	0.18	0.19	2.8
2008-09				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.36	0.02	0.03	15.6
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.26	0.01	0.02	32.7
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.17	0.02	0.03	8.3
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.43	0.17	0.18	2.5

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes principal or additional diagnosis.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

Table 7A.2.9

Table 7A.2.9 Standardised hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
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(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.10

Table 7A.2.10 Standardised hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT</i>
	<i>Rate per 1000</i>			
Indigenous				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.23	0.24	0.77	0.36
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.03	0.11	0.83	0.26
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.09	0.11	0.42	0.17
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.29	0.27	0.93	0.43
Other (f)				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.17
Total				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.03
Gonococcal infection (A54)	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.02
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	0.02	0.03	0.17	0.03
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	0.18	0.19	0.37	0.18
Rate ratio (g)				
Syphilis (A50–A53)	7.95	17.48	28.62	15.60
Gonococcal infection (A54)	3.39	11.60	39.97	32.70
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	3.96	5.21	13.72	8.26
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	1.63	1.47	6.29	2.51

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

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

(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.11

Table 7A.2.11 Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

External cause	Males				Females				Persons			
	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)
2004-05												
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 251	22.9	10.5	7.6	2 502	32.0	11.0	35.7	4 753	26.9	10.8	12.6
Falls (W00–W19)	1 792	18.2	9.3	1.5	1 275	16.3	7.6	1.1	3 067	17.4	8.5	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 394	14.2	5.4	1.3	620	7.9	2.3	1.7	2 014	11.4	3.8	1.4
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	819	8.3	5.7	1.4	930	11.9	6.1	1.8	1 749	9.9	5.9	1.6
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 110	11.3	4.5	1.2	596	7.6	2.5	1.5	1 706	9.7	3.5	1.3
Other accidental exposures	773	7.8	3.6	1.2	419	5.4	2.1	1.3	1 192	6.7	2.8	1.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	430	4.4	2.0	2.2	636	8.1	2.8	1.8	1 066	6.0	2.4	2.0
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	477	4.8	1.9	2.1	214	2.7	0.9	2.5	691	3.9	1.4	2.2
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	406	4.1	1.7	2.3	227	2.9	0.9	2.4	633	3.6	1.3	2.3
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	232	2.4	0.9	1.8	235	3.0	1.0	2.0	467	2.6	1.0	1.9
Other external causes	141	1.4	0.7	3.0	139	1.8	0.7	2.8	280	1.6	0.7	2.9
Total (g)	9 849	100.0	46.3	1.8	7 813	100.0	37.9	2.1	17 662	100.0	42.1	1.9
2005-06												
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 352	22.1	10.7	7.1	2 572	31.4	11.1	35.0	4 924	26.1	10.9	11.9
Falls (W00–W19)	1 809	17.0	9.3	1.4	1 352	16.5	8.0	1.1	3 161	16.8	8.7	1.3

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Table 7A.2.11 Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

External cause	Males				Females				Persons			
	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 579	14.8	6.1	1.4	752	9.2	2.7	2.0	2 331	12.4	4.3	1.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	964	9.0	6.8	1.7	943	11.5	6.0	1.7	1 907	10.1	6.4	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 212	11.4	4.8	1.3	547	6.7	2.2	1.3	1 759	9.3	3.5	1.2
Other accidental exposures	835	7.8	3.8	1.2	465	5.7	2.2	1.4	1 300	6.9	3.0	1.2
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	563	5.3	2.5	2.7	687	8.4	2.9	2.0	1 250	6.6	2.7	2.3
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	528	5.0	1.9	2.0	248	3.0	1.0	2.5	776	4.1	1.5	2.1
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	423	4.0	1.7	2.4	236	2.9	0.8	2.3	659	3.5	1.3	2.3
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	219	2.1	0.9	1.7	234	2.9	0.9	1.8	453	2.4	0.9	1.8
Other external causes	146	1.4	0.6	2.7	131	1.6	0.6	2.5	277	1.5	0.6	2.6
Total (g)	10 658	100.0	49.2	1.8	8 185	100.0	38.6	2.1	18 843	100.0	43.8	1.9
2006-07												
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 464	22.4	10.8	6.9	2 750	31.7	11.5	37.3	5 214	26.5	11.2	11.8
Falls (W00–W19)	1 965	17.8	9.0	1.3	1 480	17.1	8.3	1.1	3 445	17.5	8.8	1.2
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 585	14.4	5.9	1.3	706	8.1	2.7	1.9	2 291	11.6	4.2	1.5

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Table 7A.2.11 Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

External cause	Males				Females				Persons			
	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	961	8.7	6.4	1.5	1 087	12.5	6.7	1.8	2 048	10.4	6.5	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 303	11.8	5.0	1.3	590	6.8	2.4	1.4	1 893	9.6	3.7	1.3
Other accidental exposures	809	7.3	3.5	1.0	516	6.0	2.3	1.4	1 325	6.7	2.9	1.1
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	544	4.9	2.5	2.8	679	7.8	2.9	2.0	1 223	6.2	2.7	2.3
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	540	4.9	1.9	1.9	280	3.2	1.0	2.7	820	4.2	1.5	2.1
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	469	4.3	1.9	2.7	235	2.7	0.9	2.4	704	3.6	1.3	2.5
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	196	1.8	0.7	1.4	195	2.2	0.8	1.7	391	2.0	0.8	1.6
Other external causes	151	1.4	0.6	2.4	142	1.6	0.6	2.3	293	1.5	0.6	2.4
Total (g)	11 012	100.0	48.4	1.8	8 672	100.0	40.1	2.1	19 684	100.0	44.3	1.9
2007-08												
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 539	22.6	11.1	7.1	2 559	29.6	10.5	33.9	5 098	25.6	10.8	11.4
Falls (W00–W19)	1 971	17.5	9.5	1.4	1 650	19.1	9.3	1.2	3 621	18.2	9.5	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 700	15.1	6.3	1.4	699	8.1	2.5	1.8	2 399	12.1	4.3	1.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	978	8.7	6.1	1.4	1 121	13.0	6.7	1.8	2 099	10.6	6.4	1.6

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Table 7A.2.11 Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

External cause	Males				Females				Persons			
	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 266	11.3	4.7	1.2	564	6.5	2.2	1.3	1 830	9.2	3.4	1.2
Other accidental exposures	818	7.3	3.4	1.0	453	5.2	2.1	1.2	1 271	6.4	2.7	1.0
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	533	4.7	2.3	2.6	729	8.4	2.9	2.0	1 262	6.3	2.6	2.3
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	566	5.0	2.1	2.2	249	2.9	0.9	2.4	815	4.1	1.5	2.2
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	471	4.2	1.7	2.4	256	3.0	0.9	2.6	727	3.7	1.3	2.4
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	214	1.9	0.8	1.7	187	2.2	0.8	1.6	401	2.0	0.8	1.6
Other external causes	183	1.6	0.7	2.6	167	1.9	0.7	2.6	350	1.8	0.7	2.6
Total	11 251	100.0	48.8	1.8	8 639	100.0	39.5	2.1	19 890	100.0	44.1	1.9
2008-09												
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 587	21.4	11.0	6.9	2 646	28.4	10.7	32.3	5 233	24.5	10.8	11.3
Falls (W00–W19)	2 147	17.8	10.1	1.4	1 696	18.2	9.4	1.2	3 843	18.0	9.9	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 773	14.7	6.5	1.5	817	8.8	2.9	2.0	2 590	12.1	4.6	1.6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	1 143	9.5	6.9	1.5	1 255	13.5	7.2	1.8	2 398	11.2	7.1	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	1 487	12.3	5.6	1.4	629	6.8	2.4	1.4	2 116	9.9	3.9	1.4
Other accidental exposures	861	7.1	3.6	1.0	488	5.2	2.2	1.2	1 349	6.3	2.9	1.1

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Table 7A.2.11 Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by sex, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

External cause	Males				Females				Persons			
	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)	No.	%	No. per 1000 (e)	Ratio (f)
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	595	4.9	2.5	2.8	808	8.7	3.2	2.1	1 403	6.6	2.8	2.4
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	558	4.6	1.9	1.9	269	2.9	1.0	2.3	827	3.9	1.5	2.0
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	430	3.6	1.7	2.4	272	2.9	1.0	2.6	702	3.3	1.3	2.5
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	228	1.9	0.8	1.7	235	2.5	0.8	2.0	463	2.2	0.8	1.9
Other external causes	248	2.1	1.1	3.0	179	1.9	0.7	2.3	427	2.0	0.9	2.7
Total (g)	12 079	100.0	51.7	1.8	9 309	100.0	41.5	2.1	21 388	100.0	46.6	1.9

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) External causes (ICD-10-AM codes V01–Y98) are based on the first external cause reported where the principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98). Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes principal or additional diagnosis.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.

(g) Includes separations where no external cause was reported.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished)

Table 7A.2.12

Table 7A.2.12

Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>External cause</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Ratio (g)</i>
Major cities				
Assault (X85–Y09)	764	16.6	5.0	5.4
Falls (W00–W19)	861	18.7	6.9	0.9
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	675	14.6	4.0	1.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	575	12.5	5.5	1.3
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	480	10.4	3.0	1.3
Other accidental exposures	268	5.8	1.8	0.7
Intentional self-harm ((X60–X84)	419	9.1	2.7	2.3
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	184	4.0	0.9	1.6
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	115	2.5	0.6	1.4
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	152	3.3	1.0	2.3
Other external causes	117	2.5	0.8	2.4
Total	4 610	100.0	32.1	1.4
Regional				
Assault (X85–Y09)	1 554	18.9	8.6	7.5
Falls (W00–W19)	1 650	20.0	10.5	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 137	13.8	5.3	1.4
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	920	11.2	7.5	1.6

Table 7A.2.12

Table 7A.2.12

Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>External cause</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Ratio (g)</i>
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	940	11.4	4.4	1.1
Other accidental exposures	542	6.6	3.0	1.0
Intentional self-harm ((X60–X84)	544	6.6	2.9	2.1
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	296	3.6	1.4	1.3
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	268	3.3	1.2	1.4
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	213	2.6	0.9	1.7
Other external causes	167	2.0	0.9	2.4
Total	8 231	100.0	46.7	1.6
Remote				
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 900	34.3	22.7	13.3
Falls (W00–W19)	1 318	15.6	12.4	1.5
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	777	9.2	5.4	1.3
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	898	10.6	10.3	2.5
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	693	8.2	5.1	0.8
Other accidental exposures	535	6.3	4.5	1.2
Intentional self-harm ((X60–X84)	433	5.1	3.3	3.0
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	347	4.1	2.5	1.4

Table 7A.2.12

Table 7A.2.12

Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>External cause</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Ratio (g)</i>
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	319	3.8	2.6	1.8
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	97	1.1	0.7	1.0
Other external causes	139	1.6	1.1	2.8
Total	8 456	100.0	70.7	2.1
NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT				
Assault (X85–Y09)	5 233	24.5	10.8	11.3
Falls (W00–W19)	3 843	18.0	9.9	1.3
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	2 590	12.1	4.6	1.6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	2 398	11.2	7.1	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	2 116	9.9	3.9	1.4
Other accidental exposures	1 349	6.3	2.9	1.1
Intentional self-harm ((X60–X84)	1 403	6.6	2.8	2.4
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	827	3.9	1.5	2.0
Exposure to electric current/smoke/fire/venomous animals and plants/forces of nature (W85–W99, X00–X39)	702	3.3	1.3	2.5
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	463	2.2	0.8	1.9
Other external causes	427	2.0	0.9	2.7
Total	21 388	100.0	46.6	1.9

Table 7A.2.12

Table 7A.2.12

Hospitalisations of Indigenous people with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning and other consequences of external causes, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>External cause</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No. per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Ratio (g)</i>
(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.				
(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).				
(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.				
(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.				
(e) External causes (ICD-10-AM codes V01–Y98) are based on the first external cause reported where the principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98).				
(f) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.				
(g) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.				

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.2.13

Table 7A.2.13 Age standardised hospitalisation rates, rate ratios and rate differences for injury and poisoning, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05 to 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Rate per 1000 (e)					
Indigenous					
Males	46.3	49.2	48.4	48.8	51.7
Females	37.9	38.6	40.1	39.5	41.5
Persons	42.1	43.8	44.3	44.1	46.6
Other (f)					
Males	26.2	26.8	27.6	27.9	28.3
Females	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.2	19.9
Persons	22.4	22.9	23.5	23.7	24.3
Rate ratio (g)					
Males	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Females	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Persons	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rate difference (h)					
Males	20.0	22.4	20.7	20.9	23.5
Females	19.7	19.9	21.0	20.2	21.6
Persons	19.7	20.9	20.8	20.4	22.4

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Data are for separations with a principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98). Based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Directly age standardised rate using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(f) Other comprises 'non-Indigenous' and Indigenous status 'not stated'.

(g) Rate ratio = Indigenous rate divided by the Other Australian rate.

(h) Rate difference = Indigenous rate minus non-Indigenous rate.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished)

Table 7A.2.14

Table 7A.2.14 List of ICD-10-AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a), (b)

Category	Condition	ICD-10-AM codes	Notes
Vaccine preventable			
	Influenza and pneumonia	J10 J11 J13 J14 J153 J154 J157 J159 J168 J181 J188	In any diagnosis field, excludes cases with additional diagnosis of D57 (sickle cell disorders) and people under 2 months
	Other vaccine-preventable conditions	A35 A36 A37 A80 BO5 BO6 B161 B169 B180 B181 B26 G000 M014	In any diagnosis field
Chronic			
	Asthma	J45 J46	Principal diagnosis only
	Congestive cardiac failure	I50 I110 J81	Principal diagnosis only, exclude cases with procedure codes in list in footnote (c)
	Diabetes complications (b)	E10.1–E10.8, E11.0–E11.8, E13.0–E13.8, E14.0–E14.8	In any diagnosis field
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	J20 J41 J42 J43 J44 J47	Principal diagnosis only, J20 only with additional diagnoses of J41 J42 J43 J47 J44
	Angina	I20 I240 I248 I249	Principal diagnosis only, exclude cases with procedure codes not in blocks 1820–2016
	Iron deficiency anaemia	D501 D508 D509	Principal diagnosis only
	Hypertension	I10 I119	Principal diagnosis only, exclude cases with procedure codes according to list in footnote (b)
	Nutritional deficiencies	E40 E41 E42 E43 E550 E643	Principal diagnosis only
Acute			
	Dehydration and gastroenteritis (d)	E86 K522 K528 K529 A099	Principal diagnosis only
	Pyelonephritis	N390 N10 N11 N12 N136	Principal diagnosis only

Table 7A.2.14

Table 7A.2.14 List of ICD-10-AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a), (b)

Category	Condition	ICD-10-AM codes	Notes
	Perforated/bleeding ulcer	K250 K251 K252 K254 K255 K256 K260 K261 K262 K264 K265 K266 K270 K271 K272 K274 K275 K276 K280 K281 K282 K284 K285 K286 L03 L04 L08 L980 L88 L983	Principal diagnosis only
	Cellulitis		Principal diagnosis only, exclude cases with any procedure blocks 1820 to 2016 or if procedure is 30216-02 30676-00 30223-02 30064-00 34527-01 34527-00 90661-00 and this is the only listed procedure
	Pelvic inflammatory disease	N70 N73 N74	Principal diagnosis only
	Ear, nose & throat infections	H66 H67 J02 J03 J06 J312	Principal diagnosis only
	Dental conditions	K02 K03 K04 K05 K06 K08 K098 K099 K12 K13 K35 K36 K37	Principal diagnosis only
	Appendicitis		In any diagnosis field
	Convulsions and epilepsy	O15 G40 G41 R56	Principal diagnosis only
	Gangrene	R02	In any diagnosis field

ICD-10-AM = International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (National Centre for Classification in Health)

- (a) This list of disease codes is the same list used to classify preventable diseases in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council 2008, Department of Health and Ageing, Canberra).
- (b) ICD-10-AM 6th Edition (used for 2008-09 hospital separation data) includes changes to the coding standards applied for additional diagnosis codes which has the greatest impact on the category for 'diabetes complications'. This may affect comparability of these data over time.
- (c) Procedures codes to exclude for congestive heart failure and hypertension:
 33172-00 35304-00 35305-00 35310-02 35310-00 38281-11 38281-07 38278-01 38278-00 38281-02 38281-01 38281-00 38256-00 38278-03 38284-00 38284-02 38521-09 38270-01 38456-19 38456-15 38456-12 38456-11 38456-10 38456-07 38456-01 38470-00 38475-00 38480-02 38480-01 38480-00 38488-06 38488-04 38489-04 38488-02 38489-03 38487-00 38489-02 38488-00 38489-00 38490-00 38493-00 38497-04 38497-03 38497-02 38497-01 38497-00 38500-00 38503-00 38505-00 38521-04 38606-00 38612-00 38615-00 38653-00 38700-02 38700-00 38739-00 38742-02 38742-00 38745-00 38751-02 38751-00 38757-02 38757-01 38757-00 90204-00 90205-00 90219-00 90224-00

Table 7A.2.14 **List of ICD-10-AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a), (b)**

Category	Condition	ICD-10-AM codes	Notes
(d)	Due to a change in coding classifications for gastroenteritis in the 6th edition of ICD-10AM (used for 2008-09 hospital separation data), the additional code of A099 has been added to the list of codes from previous reports.		
Source: AIHW (unpublished).			

Table 7A.3.1

Table 7A.3.1 Avoidable mortality deaths, directly age standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, State/Territory of usual residence and remoteness, persons aged 0–74 years, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

State/Territory	Number of deaths			No. per 100 000		Ratio (m)
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Indigenous (j)	Non-Indigenous (k) (l)	
NSW	1 541	50 312	590	374.5	149.9	2.5
Qld	1 712	30 258	720	473.8	153.4	3.1
WA	453	12 579	205	719.4	142.6	5.0
SA	1 406	14 035	257	555.7	155.6	3.6
NT	1 461	1 233	12	801.8	207.5	3.9
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (g)	6 573	108 417	1 784	525.9	150.9	3.5

- (a) Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 7A.3.5.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the direct method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the direct method are not comparable to rates calculated using the indirect method.
- (f) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.
- (g) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.
- (h) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (i) Data based on reference year.
- (j) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base.

Table 7A.3.1

Table 7A.3.1 **Avoidable mortality deaths, directly age standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, State/Territory of usual residence and remoteness, persons aged 0–74 years, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>			<i>No. per 100 000</i>		<i>Ratio (m)</i>
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (k) (l)</i>	

(k) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(l) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

(m) Rate ratio: Indigenous divided by non-Indigenous.

Source: ABS *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0, various years.

Table 7A.3.2

Table 7A.3.2 Avoidable mortality, by Indigenous status, age group and sex, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), h)

Age group (years)	Males			Females		
	Deaths per 100 000 (i)		Rate ratio (m)	Deaths per 100 000 (i)		Rate ratio (m)
	Indigenous (j)	Non-Indigenous (k) (l)		Indigenous (j)	Non-Indigenous (k) (l)	
Less than 1	543.7	271.3	2.0	384.7	222.2	1.7
1–4	36.7	11.8	3.1	30.2	8.4	3.6
5–14	14.8	4.5	3.3	8.8	3.7	2.4
15–24	125.7	44.3	2.8	54.0	15.5	3.5
25–34	252.0	67.0	3.8	111.9	23.2	4.8
35–44	484.6	94.9	5.1	276.1	48.2	5.7
45–54	816.9	195.5	4.2	501.9	113.8	4.4
55–64	1 452.2	437.2	3.3	1 070.4	251.6	4.3
65–74	3 054.0	1 155.2	2.6	2 090.6	655.9	3.2
Total (n)	335.9	202.3	1.7	228.9	115.4	3.5

- (a) Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 7A.3.5.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat. no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (e) Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. They do not represent an Australian total.
- (f) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of the small numbers each year.
- (g) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. The completeness of identification of Indigenous deaths can vary by age.
- (h) Deaths are by year of registration and State/Territory of usual residence.
- (i) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 population for the mid-point year.
- (j) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).
- (k) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

Table 7A.3.2

Table 7A.3.2 **Avoidable mortality, by Indigenous status, age group and sex, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), h)**

Age group (years)	Males			Females		
	Deaths per 100 000 (i)		Rate ratio (m)	Deaths per 100 000 (i)		Rate ratio (m)
	Indigenous (j)	Non-Indigenous (k) (l)		Indigenous (j)	Non-Indigenous (k) (l)	

(l) Non-Indigenous includes deaths with a 'Not stated' Indigenous status.

(m) Rate ratio Indigenous:non-Indigenous.

(n) Totals exclude those aged 75 years and over and those for whom age was not stated.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, various years.

Table 7A.3.3

Table 7A.3.3 Avoidable mortality, by cause of death and Indigenous status, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Cause of death	Number (e)			Total	Per cent			No. per 100 000 (f)		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Not stated		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Ratio (g)
Ischaemic heart disease	1 246	19 744	413	21 403	19.0	18.2	23.2	111.8	151.0	0.7
Cancer	1 112	41 650	365	43 127	16.9	38.4	20.5	109.7	27.3	4.0
Lung cancer (h)	407	14 657	128	15 192	6.2	13.5	7.2	43.4	56.9	0.8
Diabetes	648	3 488	61	4 197	9.9	3.2	3.4	64.9	19.9	3.3
Suicide	534	7 724	220	8 478	8.1	7.1	12.3	24.2	4.8	5.0
Road traffic injuries	433	4 308	111	4 852	6.6	4.0	6.2	21.2	11.2	1.9
Alcohol related disease	382	2 893	59	3 334	5.8	2.7	3.3	27.0	6.3	4.3
Selective invasive bacterial and protozoal infections	239	2 371	39	2 649	3.6	2.2	2.2	18.5	3.9	4.7
Cerebrovascular disease	321	6 417	71	6 809	4.9	5.9	4.0	31.5	3.3	9.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	264	4 924	85	5 273	4.0	4.5	4.8	31.5	9.0	3.5
Nephritis and nephrosis	219	1 446	18	1 683	3.3	1.3	1.0	21.1	6.8	3.1
Violence	150	587	26	763	2.3	0.5	1.5	7.6	2.0	3.7
Birth defects	144	1 835	36	2 015	2.2	1.7	2.0	4.6	0.9	5.4
Complications of the perinatal period	147	1 006	19	1 172	2.2	0.9	1.1	3.4	2.7	1.2
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease	94	272	5	371	1.4	0.3	0.3	6.0	1.5	4.0
Other (i)	640	9 752	256	10 648	9.7	9.0	14.3	51.3	0.4	135.0
Total avoidable	6 573	108 417	1 784	116 774	100.0	100.0	100.0	525.9	150.9	3.5

(a) Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. They do not represent an Australian total.

(b) Data are presented in five-year groupings because of the small numbers each year.

Table 7A.3.3

Table 7A.3.3 **Avoidable mortality, by cause of death and Indigenous status, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Cause of death	Number (e)		Per cent		No. per 100 000 (f)	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
(c) Deaths are by year of registration of death and State/Territory of usual residence.						
(d) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is difficult to estimate the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.						
(e) Different causes of death may have levels of completeness of identification that differ from the all-cause under-identification (coverage) estimates.						
(f) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population						
(g) Rate ratio Indigenous:non-Indigenous.						
(h) Data for lung cancer are a subset of data for all cancers presented in this table.						
(i) Other avoidable includes: tuberculosis; hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, viral pneumonia and influenza, thyroid disorders, illicit drug disorders, epilepsy, hypertensive heart disease, aortic aneurism, obstructive uropathy and prostatic hyperplasia, deep vein thrombosis with pulmonary embolism, asthma, peptic ulcer disease, acute abdomen/appendicitis/intestinal obstruction/cholecystitis/lithiasis/pancreatitis/hernia, chronic liver disease, falls, fires/burns, accidental poisoning, drowning. For a full list of International Classification of Diseases, 10th edition (ICD-10) codes see table 7A.3.5. The list of causes is the list developed for indicator P-20, 'Potentially avoidable deaths', under the COAG National Healthcare Agreement (http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/394495 , accessed 29 July 2011) and is almost identical to the codes used by Page, A., Tobias, M., Glover, J., Wright, C., Hetzel, D. and Fisher, E. 2006, <i>Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality</i> , Public Health Information Development Unit, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, and Ministry of Health, New Zealand.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, various years.

Table 7A.3.4

Table 7A.3.4 Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, avoidable causes, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual change (f)	% change (g)
Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (h) (i)														
Males	855.8	775.4	803.9	841.8	804.6	771.7	703.3	660.2	649.7	682.7	666.1	579.4	– 22.1	– 31.1
Females	557.9	478.5	583.9	454.4	513.0	418.2	458.6	394.1	416.2	431.8	413.3	436.0	– 12.2	– 26.3
Persons	700.0	618.2	687.6	633.4	631.4	583.4	573.1	519.2	525.3	548.3	530.7	504.0	– 16.8	– 28.8
Non-Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (h) (j) (k)														
Males	291.2	271.5	262.2	247.4	235.7	224.4	215.9	204.4	192.4	196.7	192.7	186.4	– 9.4	– 38.9
Females	145.4	136.5	135.2	129.9	128.4	120.2	117.8	109.9	106.1	110.0	106.8	104.4	– 3.7	– 30.9
Persons	217.2	203.1	198.0	188.1	181.6	171.8	166.4	156.8	149.0	153.0	149.5	145.1	– 6.5	– 36.1
Rate ratio (l)														
Males	293.9	285.6	306.5	340.3	341.3	343.8	325.7	323.0	337.6	347.2	345.6	310.9	3.2	13.2
Females	383.7	350.6	431.8	349.8	399.6	348.0	389.3	358.6	392.2	392.7	386.8	417.6	1.9	6.1
Persons	322.3	304.4	347.3	336.7	347.7	339.6	344.4	331.2	352.7	358.3	355.1	347.4	3.0	11.0
Rate difference (m)														
Males	564.6	503.9	541.6	594.4	568.9	547.2	487.4	455.8	457.3	486.1	473.3	393.1	– 12.7	– 27.0
Females	412.5	342.1	448.7	324.5	384.6	298.1	340.8	284.2	310.1	321.9	306.5	331.6	– 8.5	– 24.7
Persons	482.8	415.1	489.6	445.3	449.8	411.6	406.7	362.4	376.4	395.3	381.2	358.9	– 10.3	– 25.5

(a) Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 7A.3.5.

(b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (Cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

Table 7A.3.4

Table 7A.3.4 Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, avoidable causes, persons aged 0–74 years, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Annual change (f)	% change (g)
(e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.														
(f) Average annual change in rates, rate ratios, and rate differences determined using linear regression analysis.														
(g) Per cent change between 1998 and 2009 based on the average annual change over the period.														
(h) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population.														
(i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> , ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, Series B, 2006 base.														
(j) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.														
(k) Rates exclude deaths of people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.														
(l) Mortality rate for Indigenous people divided by the the mortality rate for non-Indigenous people.														
(m) Mortality rate for Indigenous people minus the the mortality rate for non-Indigenous people.														

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, various years.

Table 7A.3.5

Table 7A.3.5 **ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group**

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>	<i>Treatable (a)</i>	<i>Preventable (b)</i>
Infections				
Tuberculosis	A15–A19, B90		X	
Selected invasive bacterial and protozoal infections	A38–A41, A46, A48.1 B50–B54, G00, G03, J02.0, J13–J15, J18, L03		X	
Hepatitis	B15–B19			X
HIV/AIDS	B20–B24			X
Viral pneumonia and influenza	J10, J12, J17.1, J21			X
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal disease	A00–A09			X
Childhood vaccine-preventable diseases	A35–A37, A49.1, A49.2, A80, B01, B05–B06, J11	0–14		X
Sexually transmitted diseases, except HIV/AIDS	A50–A64, M02.3, N34.1, N70–N73, N75.0, N75.1, N76.4, N76.6, O00			X
Ear infections—otitis media and mastoiditis	H65–H70		X	
Upper respiratory tract infection	J00–J06		X	
Cancer				
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C00–C14			X
Oesophagus	C15			X
Stomach	C16			X
Colorectal	C18–C21		X	
Liver	C22			X
Lung	C33, C34			X
Melanoma of skin	C43		X	
Non-melanocytic skin	C44		X	
Breast	C50	Female	X	
Cervix	C53		X	
Uterus	C54, C55		X	
Bladder	C67		X	
Thyroid	C73		X	
Hodgkin's disease	C81		X	
Lymphoid leukaemia — acute/chronic	C91.0, C91.1		X	
Benign cancers	D10–D36		X	
Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62			X

Table 7A.3.5

Table 7A.3.5 **ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group**

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>	<i>Treatable (a)</i>	<i>Preventable (b)</i>
Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69			X
Diabetes	E10–E14		X (0.5)	X (0.5)
Drug use disorders				
Alcohol related disease	F10, I42.6, K29.2, K70			X
Illicit drug use disorders	F11–F16, F18, F19			X
Epilepsy	G40, G41		X	
Diseases of the circulatory system				
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease	I01–I09		X	
Hypertensive heart disease	I11		X	
Ischaemic heart disease	I20–I25		X (0.5)	X (0.5)
Cerebrovascular diseases	I60–I69		X (0.5)	X (0.5)
Aortic aneurysm	I71			X
Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of other deep vessels of lower extremities	I80.2			
Pulmonary embolism	I26			X
Diseases of the genitourinary system				
Nephritis and nephrosis	I12, I13, N00–N09, N17–N19		X	
Obstructive uropathy & prostatic hyperplasia	N13, N20, N21, N35, N40, N99.1		X	
Diseases of the respiratory system				
COPD	J40–J44	45–74 years		X
Asthma	J45, J46	0–44 years	X	
Diseases of the digestive system				
Peptic ulcer disease	K25–K28		X	
Diseases of appendix; hernia; disorders of gallbladder, biliary tract, and pancreas	K35–K38, K40–K46, K80–K83, K85, K86, K91.5		X	
Chronic liver disease (excluding alcohol-related disease)	K73, K74			X
Maternal & infant causes				

Table 7A.3.5

Table 7A.3.5 ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>	<i>Treatable (a)</i>	<i>Preventable (b)</i>
Birth defects	H31.1, P00, P04, Q00–Q99		X	
Complications of perinatal period	P03, P05–P95		X	
Unintentional injuries				
Road traffic injuries	V01–V04, V06, V09–V80, V87, V89, V99			X
Falls	W00–W19			X
Fires, burns	X00–X09			X
Accidental poisonings	X40–X49			X
Drownings	W65–W74			X
War	Y36			X
Intentional injuries				
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	X60–X84, Y87.0, Y10–Y34			X
Violence	X85–Y09, Y87.1			X
Other conditions				
Nutritional deficiency anaemia	D50–D53			X
Thyroid disorders	E00–E07		X	
Adrenal disorders	E24, E27		X	
Congenital metabolic disorders	E25, E70.0, E74.2		X	
Osteomyelitis and other osteopathies of bone	M86, M89–M90			X
Complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperium	O01–O99			X
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	Y60–Y69			X
Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic & therapeutic use	Y70–Y82			X
Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure	Y83–Y84			X

Table 7A.3.5 **ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group**

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>	<i>Treatable (a)</i>	<i>Preventable (b)</i>
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ICD-10 = International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision.

HIV/AIDS = Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. **COPD** = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

(a) Potentially preventable deaths are those amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation.

(b) Potentially treatable deaths are those amenable to therapeutic interventions

Source: Indicator P-20, 'Potentially avoidable deaths' 2010, under the COAG National Healthcare Agreement (<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/394495>, accessed 29 July 2011), which and is almost identical to the codes used by Page, A., Tobias, M., Glover, J., Wright, C., Hetzel, D. and Fisher, E. 2006, *Australian and New Zealand Atlas of Avoidable Mortality*, Public Health Information Development Unit, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, and Ministry of Health, New Zealand.

Table 7A.4.1

Table 7A.4.1 Current daily smokers, by sex and age, 2001, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Total			Males		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)
2001												
15–17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18–24 years	51.8	13.6	53.9	11.9 –	8.6	52.8	52.8	8.6	30.4	6.7	24.5	27.5
25–34 years	50.8	10.1	45.8	10.1 –	8.5	48.2	48.2	8.5	32.9	3.7	25.5	29.1
35–44 years	57.3	7.7	61.4	6.9 –	5.3	59.5	59.5	5.3	30.3	4.2	23.4	26.8
45–54 years	51.0	13.2	41.4	15.3 –	10.4	46.0	46.0	10.4	23.1	5.1	18.5	20.8
Total 18+ (c)	52.0	5.2	49.4	5.0 –	3.9	50.7	50.7	3.9	25.3	2.3	19.1	22.1
2004-05												
15–17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18–24 years	50.4	6.6	50.6	7.0 –	4.8	50.5	50.5	4.8	29.4	7.5	22.6	26.0
25–34 years	55.8	6.3	53.5	5.3 –	4.2	54.6	54.6	4.2	29.4	5.7	22.9	26.1
35–44 years	56.9	4.6	53.6	5.5 –	3.7	55.1	55.1	3.7	29.2	4.7	22.8	26.0
45–54 years	49.8	8.2	51.1	6.3 –	4.9	50.5	50.5	4.9	24.8	5.0	19.8	22.3
55 years and over	35.0	10.6	25.9	12.9 –	8.0	30.1	30.1	8.0	14.1	5.2	9.2	11.6
Total 18+ (c)	51.3	3.3	48.9	3.0 –	2.2	50.0	50.0	2.2	24.0	2.4	18.0	20.9
2008 (d) (e) (f)												
15–17 years	17.7	20.4	21.5	17.3	14.2	19.5	19.5	14.2	8.0	25.9	4.3	6.1
18–24 years	50.1	6.8	49.2	5.8	4.6	49.7	49.7	4.6	18.8	8.8	18.1	18.5
25–34 years	56.0	5.2	50.1	4.6	3.4	52.9	52.9	3.4	29.2	6.2	18.9	24.1
35–44 years	55.5	5.9	47.3	5.5	4.2	51.1	51.1	4.2	25.9	5.6	19.8	22.8
45–54 years	47.9	7.3	46.1	6.7	5.1	46.9	46.9	5.1	22.4	5.8	20.3	21.4

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Table 7A.4.1 Current daily smokers, by sex and age, 2001, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous							
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
55 years and over	32.8	10.1	30.6	8.5	31.6	6.4	11.7	7.5	11.1	7.6	11.4	5.3
Total 18+ (c)	49.9	3.0	45.7	2.9	47.7	2.1	20.6	3.4	16.7	3.2	18.6	2.4

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

- (b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of the survey.
- (c) Data are not age standardised.
- (d) For Indigenous people, difference between 2008 male and female rate is statistically significant for those aged 35–44 years and for the 18 years and over total.
- (e) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous male rates are statistically significant for every age group.
- (f) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous female rates are statistically significant for every age group.
- na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2001*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.4.2

Table 7A.4.2 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and remoteness, age standardised, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Total	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Total
1995 (c)												
Major cities	53.8	21.0	40.6	19.4	13.6	46.3	26.4	1.2	19.4	1.4	22.8	0.9
Inner regional	57.1	23.2	33.5	32.7	20.0	46.2	25.2	2.3	21.3	2.5	23.3	1.7
Outer regional	45.1	19.9	49.7	18.5	13.6	47.2	28.6	2.2	19.7	4.0	24.2	2.4
Total non-remote	50.6	12.0	42.1	12.4	8.8	46.0	26.4	1.0	19.8	1.2	23.0	0.8
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2001												
Major cities	44.6	14.0	37.1	12.1	9.4	39.7	25.0	3.1	18.0	3.4	21.4	2.4
Inner regional	41.1	25.7	50.2	9.2	10.2	45.6	23.2	4.7	22.0	5.7	22.6	3.6
Outer regional	58.2	12.8	58.1	9.5	7.7	58.2	28.0	6.3	22.0	7.6	25.1	5.0
Total Non-remote	47.3	9.6	47.6	6.7	6.1	47.3	24.9	2.3	19.1	2.8	21.9	1.7
Remote	47.1	20.3	44.1	18.2	14.1	46.2	35.6	12.7	23.2	21.0	30.3	10.7
Very remote (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	51.0	6.1	47.0	5.7	4.5	48.8	25.1	2.3	19.2	2.8	22.1	1.7
2004-05												
Major cities	42.3	9.2	45.9	6.6	5.3	44.6	22.8	3.5	16.8	3.2	19.7	2.4
Inner regional	46.3	9.7	44.5	9.4	6.8	45.7	26.5	4.2	21.0	5.7	23.7	3.4

Table 7A.4.2

Table 7A.4.2 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and remoteness, age standardised, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	RSE (%)
Outer regional	50.1	7.0	46.6	6.6	48.2	5.1	27.2	5.9	22.8	7.9	25.0	5.2
Total non-remote	46.1	5.0	45.9	4.2	46.0	3.3	23.9	2.4	18.2	2.8	21.0	1.9
Remote	44.3	10.7	46.1	7.9	45.2	7.3	38.5	13.3	26.6	18.9	32.3	9.8
Very remote (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	48.2	3.7	44.7	3.4	46.3	2.5	24.1	2.4	18.3	2.8	21.1	1.9
2008 (e)												
Major cities	39.2	8.4	40.2	6.6	39.8	5.4	19.8	4.0	14.7	4.4	17.3	3.0
Inner regional	49.1	7.6	45.0	7.6	46.9	5.5	21.3	7.7	21.7	6.7	21.5	5.5
Outer regional	50.9	5.9	44.4	5.9	47.2	4.3	27.5	9.2	23.9	8.7	25.4	6.7
Total non-remote	45.6	4.1	42.7	3.8	44.0	2.9	20.8	3.4	16.9	3.3	18.8	2.5
Remote	49.6	6.5	43.6	6.6	46.4	5.0	27.1	19.3	23.7	26.0	26.3	16.0
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	46.9	3.3	43.0	3.2	44.8	2.3	20.9	3.4	17.0	3.2	18.9	2.4

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) Data from the 1995 National Health Survey are for non-remote areas only.

Table 7A.4.2

Table 7A.4.2 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and remoteness, age standardised, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)

Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
Males			Females			Total			Males		
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	

(d) Age standardised Indigenous data for very remote areas are not provided as there are no comparable non-Indigenous data from the 2001, 2004-05 and 2007-08 National Health Surveys.

(e) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous male rates are statistically significant for all remoteness areas.

(f) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous female rates are statistically significant for all remoteness areas.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 1995 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results*, Cat. no. 4806.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 1995*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2001*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.4.3

Table 7A.4.3 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and age, non-remote areas only, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	
1995												
15–17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18–24 years	55.0	19.5	20.3 –	44.4	20.3 –	49.4	31.6	2.5	27.7	2.8	29.7	1.8
25–34 years	74.1	15.8	17.4 –	53.8	17.4 –	63.4	33.7	2.0	27.7	2.2	30.7	1.5
35–44 years	48.8	22.0	22.2 –	43.4	22.2 –	46.0	29.7	2.1	20.9	2.6	25.3	1.7
45–54 years	30.1	32.8	31.0 –	33.7	31.0 –	31.9	25.1	2.7	18.0	3.2	21.6	2.0
Total 18+	55.5	10.0	10.5 –	45.0	10.5 –	50.0	26.9	1.0	20.0	1.2	23.4	0.8
AS total 18+	50.6	12.0	12.4 –	42.1	12.4 –	46.0	26.4	1.0	19.8	1.2	23.0	0.8
2001												
15–17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18–24 years	43.9	17.8	14.3 –	57.9	14.3 –	50.3	30.6	6.7	24.3	6.5	27.5	4.8
25–34 years	43.1	14.4	11.6 –	44.1	11.6 –	43.6	32.6	3.7	25.5	5.4	29.0	2.7
35–44 years	55.8	9.9	8.7 –	60.0	8.7 –	58.1	30.0	4.3	23.3	5.4	26.6	3.9
45–54 years	48.9	15.4	19.5 –	40.8	19.5 –	44.7	22.9	5.1	18.4	6.1	20.6	3.9
55 years and over	44.7	27.2	18.6 –	41.0	18.6 –	42.7	15.0	5.9	9.9	4.7	12.3	3.7
Total 18+	47.1	8.4	6.0 –	49.6	6.0 –	48.4	25.1	2.3	19.0	2.8	22.0	1.7
AS total 18+	47.3	9.6	6.7 –	47.6	6.7 –	47.3	24.9	2.3	19.1	2.8	21.9	1.7
2004-05												
15–17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18–24 years	45.8	8.6	9.0 –	49.6	9.0 –	47.8	29.3	7.7	22.4	7.5	25.9	5.7
25–34 years	52.5	8.6	6.5 –	53.0	6.5 –	52.8	29.3	5.8	22.8	5.4	26.0	3.6

Table 7A.4.3

Table 7A.4.3 Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and age, non-remote areas only, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)

	Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	
35-44 years	54.9	6.3		55.5	6.8	–	29.2	4.7		22.8	5.4	
45-54 years	51.5	10.3		55.8	7.1	–	24.6	5.1		19.7	5.8	
55 years and over	32.4	14.5		26.6	16.1	–	13.9	5.2		9.1	7.2	
Total 18+	48.7	4.4		49.8	3.7	–	23.8	2.4		17.9	2.8	
AS total 18+	46.1	5.0		45.9	4.2	–	23.9	2.4		18.2	2.8	
2008 (c) (d) (e)												
15-17 years	16.9	24.0		21.2	21.0		8.0	25.8		4.3	24.8	
18-24 years	47.9	8.6		46.1	7.7		18.5	8.9		18.1	9.6	
25-34 years	51.7	7.5		48.5	5.9		29.3	6.2		18.6	6.2	
35-44 years	52.8	7.7		46.6	7.0		25.9	5.7		19.7	6.0	
45-54 years	48.9	8.6		48.5	7.7		22.3	5.9		20.0	7.1	
55 years and over	33.3	12.3		30.8	10.2		11.6	7.7		11.2	7.6	
Total 18+	48.0	3.7		44.9	3.5		20.5	3.4		16.6	3.3	
AS total 18+	45.6	4.1		42.7	3.8	#	20.8	3.4		16.9	3.3	

AS=Age Standardised. RSE=Relative standard error.

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

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) For Indigenous people in non-remote areas in 2008, there were NO statistically significant differences between the rates for males and females.

(d) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous male rates are statistically significant for every age group, except males aged 15-17 years.

Table 7A.4.3

Table 7A.4.3 **Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, by sex and age, non-remote areas only, 1995 to 2008 (a), (b)**

Indigenous						Non-Indigenous					
Males			Females			Total			Males		
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	

(e) Differences between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous female rates are statistically significant for every age group.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 1995 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results*, Cat. no. 4806.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 1995*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2001*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.4.4

Table 7A.4.4 **Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2001 to 2008 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Australia
2001									
<i>Indigenous</i>									
Proportion (%)	46.4	50.8	47.9	46.3	41.4	30.8	31.7	62.2	48.8
RSE (%)	9.5	20.9	9.0	8.3	31.2	40.9	31.3	9.4	4.5
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>									
Proportion (%)	21.9	21.9	23.3	20.9	22.3	21.9	18.4	27.8	22.1
RSE (%)	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	4.8	7.0	5.7	12.2	1.6
Rate ratio (d)	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.2
2004-05									
<i>Indigenous</i>									
Proportion (%)	47.6	47.0	46.7	38.7	47.4	49.0	37.1	49.6	46.3
RSE (%)	5.6	10.3	4.8	6.4	6.5	6.9	15.7	5.7	2.5
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>									
Proportion (%)	20.8	21.1	22.4	19.5	20.6	24.5	14.9	np	21.1
RSE (%)	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.0	3.4	5.3	7.6	np	1.9
Rate ratio (d)	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	np	2.2
Rate difference (e)	26.8	25.9	24.3	19.2	26.8	24.5	22.3	np	25.2
2008									
<i>Indigenous</i>									
Proportion (%)	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
RSE (%)	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.2	6.6	13.1	5.6	2.3
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>									

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Table 7A.4.4

Table 7A.4.4 **Current daily smokers aged 18 years or over, age standardised, 2001 to 2008 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (c)	Australia
Proportion (%)	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20.0	23.5	16.0	22.2	18.9
RSE (%)	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4
Rate ratio (d)	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4
Rate difference (e)	28.8	29.3	21.3	22.7	27.0	20.7	13.8	24.4	25.9

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) RSE of between 25 and 50 per cent and should be used with caution. Data are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimate has a RSE greater than 50 per cent and is considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(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.

(d) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(e) Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2001*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS

(unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.4.5

Table 7A.4.5 Tobacco consumption for people aged 18 years or over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Non-remote										Remote										Australia	
	Major cities					Outer regional					Total					Remote						
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		
2004-05																						
Indigenous																						
Current smoker																						
Daily	44.6	5.3	45.7	6.8	48.2	5.1	46.0	3.3	45.2	7.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Other	1.8	56.4	1.2	40.6	1.6	31.1	1.5	26.9	2.1	40.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Ex-smoker	27.4	10.6	25.0	10.5	21.6	9.2	25.1	6.3	24.9	14.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Non-Indigenous																						
Current smoker																						
Daily	19.7	2.4	23.7	3.4	25.0	5.2	21.0	1.9	32.3	9.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Other	2.0	7.4	1.9	15.2	1.7	18.2	1.9	6.5	1.6	41.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Ex-smoker	29.5	1.6	30.8	3.2	30.9	4.4	29.9	1.5	26.5	9.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Never smoked	48.8	1.6	43.6	3.2	42.5	4.4	47.2	1.5	39.7	9.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
2008																						
Indigenous																						
Current smoker																						
Daily (e)	39.8	5.4	46.9	5.5	47.2	4.3	44.0	2.9	46.4	5.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Other	1.6	31.3	1.0	31.3	1.9	25.9	1.5	17.5	2.0	31.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Ex-smoker (f)	29.5	6.9	24.1	10.2	24.1	8.7	26.2	4.7	22.1	10.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Never smoked	29.2	6.4	28.0	10.3	26.8	6.6	28.3	4.3	29.4	9.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		

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Table 7A.4.5

Table 7A.4.5 Tobacco consumption for people aged 18 years or over, age standardised, by remoteness, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Non-remote										Remote						Australia	
	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total			Remote			Total		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	na	..	..	100.0	–
Non-Indigenous																		
Current smoker																		
Daily	17.3	3.0	21.5	5.5	25.4	6.7	18.8	2.5	26.3	16.0	na	na	na	na	..	..	18.9	2.4
Other	2.0	8.5	1.8	17.8	1.6	28.4	1.9	6.9	4.2	42.9	na	na	na	na	..	..	1.9	6.7
Ex-smoker	29.1	2.3	30.4	3.5	30.6	5.0	29.5	1.8	32.1	8.8	na	na	na	na	..	..	29.5	1.8
Never smoked (e)	51.7	1.4	46.3	2.8	42.3	3.8	49.8	1.1	37.4	9.2	na	na	na	na	..	..	49.6	1.1
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	na	na	..	..	100.0	–

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) Includes 'smoker status' not known.

(d) Age standardised Indigenous data for very remote areas are not provided as there are no comparable non-Indigenous data from the 2004-05 and 2007-08 National Health Surveys.

(e) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for all remoteness areas and Australia.

(f) Difference between 2008 Indigenous and non-Indigenous rate is NOT statistically significant for major cities.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.4.6

Table 7A.4.6 Current daily smokers, Indigenous people aged 18 years or over, by State and Territory, 2001 to 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2001										
Estimate	no.	33 814	11 063	30 448	16 913	8 004	2 722	1 118	17 665	121 747
Proportion	%	46.0	60.1	50.1	52.5	55.5	28.1	57.4	60.3	50.7
RSE	%	9.1	17.5	7.3	7.1	21.6	36.5	11.6	6.8	3.9
2004-05										
Estimate	no.	38 049	8 251	35 501	16 171	7 667	4 747	946	17 906	129 237
Proportion	%	50.7	50.0	50.3	44.3	52.9	50.1	41.1	53.7	50.0
RSE	%	5.1	9.1	4.2	5.7	5.8	6.2	12.3	4.9	2.2
2008										
Estimate	no.	42 476	9 328	36 588	17 178	7 872	5 086	933	19 238	138 699
Proportion	%	49.8	48.3	45.6	44.1	48.9	47.2	36.4	50.9	47.7
RSE	%	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.5	6.1	11.0	4.9	2.1

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(b) Difference between 2004-05 and 2008 rate is NOT statistically significant for any jurisdiction or Australia. Difference between 2001 and 2008 rate is NOT statistically significant for Australia.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.4.7

Table 7A.4.7 **Current daily smokers, Indigenous people aged 18 years or over, by remoteness, 2001 to 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
2001						
Major cities	42.6	11.6	37.6	10.9	40.2	8.2
Inner regional	44.2	21.0	52.5	8.2	48.3	8.8
Outer regional	57.0	12.2	60.3	8.4	58.9	7.1
Total non-remote	47.1	8.4	49.6	6.0	48.4	5.4
Remote	55.0	16.8	52.7	15.9	53.7	12.2
Very remote	70.5	6.1	47.1	8.2	58.7	7.2
Australia	52.0	5.2	49.4	5.0	50.7	3.9
2004-05						
Major cities	45.6	8.0	51.7	5.7	49.0	4.6
Inner regional	50.5	8.4	45.8	8.5	48.2	6.0
Outer regional	51.1	6.2	50.6	6.0	50.8	4.6
Total non-remote	48.7	4.4	49.8	3.7	49.3	2.9
Remote	50.0	9.5	51.4	7.3	50.8	6.6
Very remote	61.4	4.3	44.6	6.8	52.4	3.9
Total remote	57.9	4.1	46.7	5.1	51.9	3.3
Australia	51.3	3.3	48.9	3.0	50.0	2.2
2008						
Major cities	43.4	7.2	42.4	5.8	42.9	4.7
Inner regional	50.9	6.7	46.7	6.8	48.6	4.9
Outer regional	52.3	5.5	46.5	5.7	49.1	4.1
Total non-remote	48.0	3.7	44.9	3.5	46.3	2.6
Remote	52.8	6.1	46.6	6.3	49.5	4.7
Very remote	56.6	5.0	48.8	6.1	52.7	4.3
Total remote	55.3	4.1	48.0	4.4	51.5	3.4
Australia	49.9	3.0	45.7	2.9	47.7	2.1

RSE=Relative standard error.

(a) Data are not age standardised.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.4.8

Table 7A.4.8 Age standardised hospital separations related to tobacco use (per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
2004-05						
NSW	4.62	1.46	4.27	0.81	4.42	1.11
Victoria	1.01	1.25	6.73	0.69	3.93	0.94
Queensland	2.20	0.72	1.17	0.41	1.64	0.56
WA	3.21	1.35	3.33	0.78	3.25	1.04
SA	4.23	1.16	8.32	1.78	6.27	1.45
NT (public hospitals only)	10.12	5.71	4.68	1.67	6.87	3.96
Total (g)	4.08	1.24	3.70	0.77	3.83	0.99
Tas (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.48	2.18	0.28	1.34	0.37
ACT (public hospitals only) (h)	—	0.67	—	0.39	—	0.52
2005-06						
NSW	4.70	1.29	4.44	0.78	4.57	1.02
Victoria	3.34	1.36	1.20	0.71	2.07	1.00
Queensland	1.43	0.59	1.52	0.35	1.46	0.46
WA	4.39	1.24	2.26	0.82	3.22	1.01
SA	3.72	1.47	6.38	1.57	5.12	1.50
NT (public hospitals only)	9.68	3.83	4.33	1.62	6.51	2.89
Total (g)	4.18	1.19	3.17	0.74	3.61	0.95
Tas (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.52	np	0.37	np	0.43
ACT (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.52	np	0.38	np	0.44
2006-07						
NSW	4.93	1.19	4.29	0.71	4.60	0.93
Victoria	2.95	1.44	3.17	0.74	3.06	1.06
Queensland	1.35	0.59	1.22	0.37	1.28	0.48
WA	4.23	1.20	2.96	0.75	3.51	0.96
SA	3.12	0.95	5.15	1.06	4.19	0.99

Table 7A.4.8

Table 7A.4.8 Age standardised hospital separations related to tobacco use (per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
NT (public hospitals only)	10.97	4.96	4.92	2.42	7.32	3.86
Total (g)	4.26	1.13	3.28	0.68	3.71	0.89
Tas (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.55	1.25	0.41	1.42	0.48
ACT (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.62	0.00	0.42	np	0.51
2007-08						
NSW	4.56	1.02	4.25	0.65	4.40	0.82
Victoria	2.19	1.58	2.54	0.81	2.41	1.16
Queensland	1.70	0.58	1.17	0.33	1.40	0.45
WA	4.17	1.18	4.02	0.71	4.14	0.93
SA	3.21	0.69	5.01	0.74	4.20	0.71
NT (public hospitals only)	6.92	4.96	5.60	2.30	6.05	3.80
Total(g)	3.71	1.08	3.44	0.64	3.56	0.85
Tas (public hospitals only) (h)	1.75	0.49	np	0.34	1.09	0.41
ACT (public hospitals only) (h)	0.00	0.46	np	0.31	np	0.38
2008-09						
NSW	4.47	1.01	4.41	0.64	4.46	0.81
Victoria	4.05	1.70	2.96	0.88	3.45	1.25
Queensland	1.24	0.54	1.93	0.32	1.60	0.43
WA	2.48	0.88	2.34	0.60	2.41	0.73
SA	1.85	0.67	2.69	0.47	2.34	0.56
NT (public hospitals only)	7.91	2.28	3.84	1.41	5.68	1.90
Total (g)	3.55	1.06	3.15	0.62	3.35	0.82
Tas (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.56	2.40	0.43	1.67	0.49

Table 7A.4.8

Table 7A.4.8 Age standardised hospital separations related to tobacco use (per 1000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>
ACT (public hospitals only) (h)	np	0.46	0.00	0.28	np	0.36

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes used were F17 (Mental and behavioural disorders due to tobacco use), P04.2 (Fetus and newborn affected by maternal use of tobacco), and T65.2 (Toxic effect of tobacco and nicotine) in any diagnosis field. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tas and ACT.

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

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

(g) Total includes six jurisdictions for which the quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data is considered acceptable (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only).

(h) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.4.9

Table 7A.4.9 Age standardised hospital separations related to tobacco use (per 1000 population), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (g)</i>
Major cities	3.02	0.92
Regional	4.09	0.76
Remote	3.55	0.62
NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT	3.35	0.82

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Hospital separation is the discharge, transfer, death or change of episode of care of an admitted patient (see glossary for a detailed definition).
- (f) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.
- (g) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database

Table 7A.4.10 **Indigenous people aged 18 years or over, smoker, 1994, 2002 and 2008 (a), (b)**

		1994	2002	2008
Proportion				
Males	%	58.5	55.7	52.6
Females	%	51.0	51.5	47.4
Persons	%	54.5	53.5	49.8
RSE				
Males	%	3.2	2.9	3.0
Females	%	3.0	2.9	2.8
Persons	%	2.6	2.4	2.1

RSE=Relative standard error.

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

(b) Comprises current daily smokers and people who smoked less than daily.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 1994*, Cat. no. 4179.3; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

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Table 7A.5.1

Table 7A.5.1 Body mass index categories for adults in Australia

<i>Category</i>	<i>BMI range (kg/m²)</i>
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal range	20.0 to less than 25.0
Overweight	25.0 to less than 30.0
Obese	30.0 and greater

Source: NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; WHO (World Health Organization) 2000, *Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic*, WHO Technical Report Series No. 894, Geneva.

Table 7A.5.2

Table 7A.5.2 **Body mass index group for people aged 18 years and over, non-remote areas, by sex, by age, 2004-05**

	<i>Unit</i>	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total all ages	Total age-standardised
Indigenous								
Males								
Underweight	%	4.9	2.8	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.8	2.4
Normal range	%	47.9	36.7	32.1	26.7	24.2	35.0	31.7
Overweight	%	30.0	36.9	30.9	37.9	38.6	34.4	35.5
Obese	%	17.2	23.6	35.7	32.4	35.6	27.8	30.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	23 659	30 298	24 815	17 084	12 976	108 832	108 832
Females								
Underweight	%	10.0	5.0	6.8	3.5	3.1	6.0	5.2
Normal range	%	51.0	38.4	30.0	29.2	24.0	35.9	32.4
Overweight	%	20.0	22.0	25.3	26.4	30.0	24.0	25.6
Obese	%	18.9	34.7	37.8	40.9	42.9	34.1	36.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	23 241	30 492	25 199	17 191	13 759	109 881	109 881
Persons								
Underweight	%	7.4	3.9	4.1	3.2	2.3	4.4	3.8
Normal range	%	49.4	37.6	31.0	28.0	24.1	35.5	32.1
Overweight	%	25.1	29.4	28.1	32.1	34.2	29.2	30.5
Obese	%	18.0	29.1	36.8	36.7	39.4	30.9	33.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	46 899	60 790	50 014	34 275	26 735	218 714	218 714
Non-Indigenous								
Males								
Underweight	%	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Normal range	%	61.5	39.4	29.3	29.0	35.0	37.0	36.9
Overweight	%	28.3	42.6	47.3	45.9	44.9	43.0	43.0
Obese	%	7.1	17.5	22.9	24.7	19.1	19.0	19.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	872 938	1 319 692	1 349 293	1 263 596	2 065 028	6 870 547	6 870 547
Females								
Underweight	%	10.2	4.9	3.5	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3
Normal range	%	62.4	56.8	54.1	47.6	43.1	51.0	51.3
Overweight	%	19.4	24.5	26.1	30.2	33.2	27.9	27.8
Obese	%	8.0	13.9	16.3	20.2	20.4	16.8	16.7

Table 7A.5.2

Table 7A.5.2 **Body mass index group for people aged 18 years and over, non-remote areas, by sex, by age, 2004-05**

	<i>Unit</i>	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total all ages	Total age-standardised
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	821 509	1 274 595	1 321 853	1 216 939	2 072 681	6 707 577	6 707 577
Persons								
Underweight	%	6.5	2.7	2.0	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Normal range	%	61.9	47.9	41.6	38.1	39.0	43.9	44.0
Overweight	%	24.0	33.7	36.8	38.2	39.1	35.5	35.5
Obese	%	7.5	15.7	19.6	22.5	19.8	17.9	17.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	1 694 448	2 594 286	2 671 146	2 480 535	4 137 709	13 578 124	13 578 124

Source: ABS 2004-05 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) cited in AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2008, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework, 2008 Report: Detailed Analyses*, Cat. no. IHW 22, Canberra.

Table 7A.5.3

Table 7A.5.3 Usual daily intake of fruit and vegetables: children aged 5–14 years in non-remote areas, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a), (b)

		Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			
	Unit	5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14	5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14
Estimate									
Serves of vegetables usually eaten in a day (c) (d)									
1 serve or less	'000	9.9	9.1	6.4	25.4	304.2	334.3	283.8	922.3
2 serves	'000	8.8	11.2	8.6	28.6	234.8	344.1	220.7	799.6
3 serves	'000	5.7	9.9	8.5	24.2	133.3	215.3	165.7	514.2
4 or more serves	'000	3.1	7.2	5.8	16.1	56.7	122.7	119.6	299.0
Doesn't usually eat vegetables	'000	1.3	0.9	0.8	3.1	26.3	5.0	10.4	41.7
Adequate daily vegetable intake	'000	17.6	17.1	5.8	40.5	424.8	338.0	119.6	882.4
Serves of fruit usually eaten in a day (c) (e)									
1 serve or less	'000	9.4	13.0	10.0	32.3	211.5	279.3	317.9	808.8
2 serves	'000	12.5	14.2	11.4	38.1	304.9	425.1	261.4	991.5
3 or more serves	'000	5.1	9.5	6.4	21.0	222.4	307.5	193.2	723.0
Doesn't usually eat fruit	'000	1.6	1.6	2.2	5.4	16.5	9.3	27.7	53.6
Adequate daily fruit intake (m)	'000	17.6	23.7	6.4	47.7	527.3	732.6	193.2	1,453.1
Total children aged 5–14 years (f)	'000	28.7	38.3	30.4	97.4	755.3	1,021.3	800.3	2,576.9
Proportion									
Serves of vegetables usually eaten in a day (c) (d)									
1 serve or less (g)	%	34.3	23.7	21.2	26.0	40.3	32.7	35.5	35.8
2 serves	%	30.5	29.2	28.3	29.3	31.1	33.7	27.6	31.0
3 serves (h)	%	19.8	25.9	28.1	24.8	17.6	21.1	20.7	20.0
4 or more serves (i)	%	10.7	18.7	19.2	16.5	7.5	12.0	15.0	11.6
Doesn't usually eat vegetables (i %	%	4.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.5	0.5	1.3	1.6
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	61.0	44.6	19.2	41.6	56.2	33.1	15.0	34.2
Serves of fruit usually eaten in a day (c) (e)									
1 serve or less (j)	%	32.7	33.9	32.9	33.2	28.0	27.4	39.7	31.4
2 serves	%	43.6	37.1	37.5	39.1	40.4	41.6	32.7	38.5
3 or more serves (k)	%	17.8	24.7	21.0	21.5	29.4	30.1	24.1	28.1
Doesn't usually eat fruit (l)	%	5.5	4.3	7.3	5.6	2.2	0.9	3.5	2.1
Adequate daily fruit intake (m)	%	61.4	61.8	21.0	49.0	69.8	71.7	24.1	56.4

Table 7A.5.3

Table 7A.5.3 Usual daily intake of fruit and vegetables: children aged 5–14 years in non-remote areas, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			
		5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14	5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14
Total children aged 5–14 years (f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE (%)									
Serves of vegetables usually eaten in a day (c) (d)									
1 serve or less	%	9.6	10.2	12.0	7.1	6.0	5.9	6.6	3.7
2 serves	%	10.6	9.7	10.0	6.4	8.8	7.4	8.5	4.8
3 serves	%	12.2	8.6	9.8	6.1	9.2	9.5	10.7	6.9
4 or more serves	%	17.1	12.3	13.0	10.0	17.8	12.6	12.6	8.7
Doesn't usually eat vegetables	%	29.8	31.4	25.8	18.2	32.6	39.2	37.9	22.5
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	7.3	7.2	13.0	4.8	6.1	7.6	12.6	4.5
Serves of fruit usually eaten in a day (c) (e)									
1 serve or less	%	10.6	6.8	8.5	5.5	8.1	7.0	5.7	4.7
2 serves	%	7.2	6.4	7.8	4.4	6.2	5.7	6.1	3.4
3 or more serves	%	12.8	9.8	11.5	7.3	8.0	6.6	7.2	3.8
Doesn't usually eat fruit	%	26.0	25.5	22.2	15.4	36.3	39.2	29.7	21.7
Adequate daily fruit intake (m)	%	6.3	5.5	11.5	3.9	4.9	4.3	7.2	3.0
Total children aged 5–14 years (f)	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommends that children aged 4–7 eat 2 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, children aged 8–11 eat 3 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily and children aged 12–18 eat 4 serves of vegetables and 3 serves of fruit daily. Data for 'meets recommended daily intake' therefore exclude children who said they do not eat fruit and/or vegetables daily.
- (c) In the 2007-08 NHS, respondents were not asked whether they (or their child) ate fruit and/or vegetables on a daily basis. For this reason, data presented are for number of serves usually eaten each day.
- (d) Comprises children who usually eat vegetables on one or more days per week.
- (e) Comprises children who usually eat fruit on one or more days per week.
- (f) Includes children for whom information about fruit and/or vegetable intake was not known.
- (g) Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for age groups 8–11 years, 12–14 years and 5–14 years.
- (h) Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for age group 12–14 years and 5–14 years.

Table 7A.5.3

Table 7A.5.3 Usual daily intake of fruit and vegetables: children aged 5–14 years in non-remote areas, by Indigenous status, 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous</i>			
		5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14	5–7	8–11	12–14	Total 5–14
(i)	Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for age groups 8–11 years and 5–14 years.								
(j)	Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for age group 8–11 years.								
(k)	Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for age groups 5–7 years and 5–14 years.								
(l)	Difference between Indigenous rate and non-Indigenous rate is statistically significant for all age groups.								
(m)	Exceeds NHMRC guidelines for 5–7 year olds and 8–11 year olds.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero								

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0; NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; NHMRC 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia*, Canberra.

Table 7A.5.4

Table 7A.5.4 Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008

	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Usually eats vegetables daily (a)	53.4	50.4	3.7
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (b)	52.4	49.4	3.7
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats vegetables</i>			
1 to 2 days per week	6.5	6.2	15.1
3 to 4 days per week	19.4	18.3	7.7
5 to 6 days per week	22.7	21.4	8.0
Does not eat vegetables	3.7	3.5	17.2
<i>Usual daily intake of vegetables</i>			
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	26.0	24.6	6.6
Low usual daily vegetable intake (d)	27.4	25.8	6.1
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (b)	52.4	49.4	3.7
Usually eats fruit daily (a)	64.2	60.6	3.1
Does not usually eat fruit daily (e)	41.5	39.2	4.8
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats fruit</i>			
1 to 2 days per week	8.3	7.8	10.8
3 to 4 days per week	15.2	14.4	8.1
5 to 6 days per week	12.3	11.6	10.1
Does not eat fruit	5.7	5.4	14.7
<i>Usual daily intake of fruit</i>			
Adequate daily fruit intake (f)	42.0	39.6	4.4
Low usual daily fruit intake (g)	22.2	21.0	7.6
Does not usually eat fruit daily (e)	41.5	39.2	4.8
Total children aged 4–14 years (h)	106.0	..	–

- (a) The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommends that children aged 4–7 years eat 2 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, children aged 8–11 years eat 3 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, and those aged 12–18 years eat 4 serves of vegetables and 3 serves of fruit daily.
- (b) Comprises: children who usually eat vegetables, but not daily; and those who do not usually eat vegetables.
- (c) Comprises: children aged 4–7 years who usually eat 2 or more serves of vegetables daily; children aged 8–11 years who usually eat 3 or more serves of vegetables daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat 4 or more serves of vegetables daily.
- (d) Comprises: children aged 4–7 years who usually eat less than 2 serves of vegetables daily; children aged 8–11 years who usually eat less than 3 serves of vegetables daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat less than 4 serves of vegetables daily.
- (e) Comprises: children who usually eat fruit, but not daily; and those who don't usually eat fruit.

Table 7A.5.4 Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008

	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
(f)	Comprises: children aged 4–11 years who usually eat 2 or more serves of fruit daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat 3 or more serves of fruit daily.		
(g)	Comprises: children aged 4–11 years who usually eat less than 2 serves of fruit daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat less than 3 serves of fruit daily.		
(h)	Includes children for whom information about fruit and/or vegetable intake was not known.		
..	Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero		

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; NHMRC 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia*, Canberra.

Table 7A.5.5

Table 7A.5.5

Fruit intake: Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008 (a)

		Indigenous			
	Unit	4–7	8–11	12–14	Total 4–14
Estimate					
Usually eats fruit daily (b) (c)					
1 serve or less	'000	5.3	5.9	3.7	14.8
2 serves	'000	12.6	9.7	7.4	29.7
3 serves or more (d)	'000	6.2	8.3	5.2	19.7
Total	'000	24.1	23.8	16.3	64.2
Does not usually eat fruit daily (e)					
1 serve or less	'000	6.7	7.1	6.3	20.1
2 serves	'000	3.3	4.5	4.0	11.8
3 serves or more	'000	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6
Does not usually eat fruit	'000	1.9	1.6	2.2	5.7
Total (f)	'000	13.2	14.4	13.9	41.5
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	'000	37.4	38.3	30.4	106.0
Proportion					
Usually eats fruit daily (b) (c)					
1 serve or less	%	14.1	15.3	12.1	14.0
2 serves	%	33.7	25.3	24.4	28.0
3 serves or more (d)	%	16.7	21.6	17.1	18.6
Total	%	64.4	62.2	53.7	60.6
Does not usually eat fruit daily (e)					
1 serve or less	%	18.0	18.5	20.7	19.0
2 serves	%	8.8	11.7	13.1	11.1
3 serves or more	%	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.4
Does not usually eat fruit	%	5.0	4.3	7.3	5.4
Total (f)	%	35.4	37.7	45.7	39.2
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE (%)					
Usually eats fruit daily (b) (c)					
1 serve or less	%	14.2	13.1	15.3	9.3
2 serves	%	7.7	8.6	12.0	5.4
3 serves or more (d)	%	11.9	10.9	12.1	7.4
Total	%	4.0	4.7	5.7	3.1

Table 7A.5.5

Table 7A.5.5 **Fruit intake: Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>			
		4–7	8–11	12–14	Total 4–14
1 serve or less	%	12.6	10.1	10.5	7.2
2 serves	%	16.1	14.2	15.4	10.2
3 serves or more	%	25.7	24.4	29.5	17.7
Does not usually eat fruit	%	23.2	25.5	22.2	14.7
Total (f)	%	7.3	7.8	6.8	4.8
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	%	–	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommends that children aged 4–7 years eat 2 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, children aged 8–11 years eat 3 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, and those aged 12–18 years eat 4 serves of vegetables and 3 serves of fruit daily.
- (c) The number and proportion of children aged 4–7 years and 8–11 years who met the NHMRC recommended daily fruit intake cannot be determined as it is not possible to distinguish between children who usually have 1 serve of fruit, and children who usually have less than one serve of fruit.
- (d) The NHMRC recommended daily fruit intake for children aged 12–18 years.
- (e) Comprises: children who usually eat fruit, but not daily; and those who don't usually eat fruit.
- (f) Includes children who do not usually eat fruit daily and for whom number of serves was not known.
- (g) Includes children for whom information about fruit intake was not known.
– Nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; NHMRC 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia*, Canberra.

Table 7A.5.6

Table 7A.5.6 Vegetable intake: Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	4–7	8–11	12–14	Total 4–14
<i>Estimate</i>					
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)					
1 serve or less	'000	5.5	3.7	2.7	12.0
2 serves	'000	6.1	6.4	4.2	16.7
2 serves or more (c)	'000	12.7	16.4	12.3	41.4
3 serves or more (d)	'000	6.6	10.0	8.1	24.7
4 serves or more (e)	'000	2.4	4.3	3.3	10.0
Total	'000	18.2	20.2	15.0	53.4
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (f)					
1 serve or less	'000	7.6	5.3	3.7	16.6
2 serves	'000	5.1	4.8	4.4	14.2
2 serves or more	'000	9.5	11.9	10.7	32.1
3 serves or more	'000	4.5	7.1	6.3	17.8
4 serves or more	'000	1.3	2.9	2.5	6.7
Does not eat vegetables	'000	1.9	0.9	0.8	3.7
Total	'000	19.0	18.1	15.2	52.4
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	'000	37.4	38.3	30.4	106.0
<i>Proportion</i>					
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)					
1 serve or less	%	14.8	9.8	9.0	11.3
2 serves	%	16.3	16.7	13.9	15.8
2 serves or more (c)	%	34.0	42.9	40.5	39.1
3 serves or more (d)	%	17.7	26.2	26.6	23.3
4 serves or more (e)	%	6.4	11.2	10.8	9.4
Total	%	48.8	52.7	49.5	50.4
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (f)					
1 serve or less	%	20.2	13.9	12.1	15.6
2 serves	%	13.6	12.5	14.4	13.4
2 serves or more	%	25.5	31.0	35.2	30.2
3 serves or more	%	11.9	18.4	20.8	16.8
4 serves or more	%	3.5	7.6	8.4	6.4
Does not eat vegetables	%	5.2	2.5	2.8	3.5
Total	%	50.9	47.3	50.1	49.4
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>RSE (%)</i>					

Table 7A.5.6

Table 7A.5.6 Vegetable intake: Indigenous children aged 4–14 years in non-remote areas, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	4–7	8–11	12–14	Total 4–14
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)					
1 serve or less	%	12.5	14.5	22.9	9.9
2 serves	%	14.3	14.3	14.0	8.1
2 serves or more (c)	%	8.0	6.7	7.3	4.9
3 serves or more (d)	%	11.6	9.5	11.1	6.9
4 serves or more (e)	%	20.0	15.2	16.4	12.2
Total	%	5.9	5.3	6.2	3.7
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (f)					
1 serve or less	%	13.5	14.0	13.9	9.1
2 serves	%	14.4	13.1	15.4	9.3
2 serves or more	%	9.0	8.2	8.4	5.8
3 serves or more	%	12.9	11.4	12.5	8.5
4 serves or more	%	23.7	22.8	23.1	16.6
Does not eat vegetables	%	25.6	31.4	25.8	17.2
Total	%	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.7
Total children aged 4–14 years (g)	%	–	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommends that children aged 4–7 years eat 2 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, children aged 8–11 years eat 3 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, and those aged 12–18 years eat 4 serves of vegetables and 3 serves of fruit daily.
- (c) The NHMRC recommended daily vegetable intake for children aged 4–7 years.
- (d) The NHMRC recommended daily vegetable intake for children aged 8–11 years.
- (e) The NHMRC recommended daily vegetable intake for children aged 12–18 years.
- (f) Comprises: children who usually eat vegetables, but not daily; and those who do not usually eat vegetables.
- (g) Includes children for whom information about vegetable intake was not known.
– Nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; NHMRC 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia*, Canberra.

Table 7A.5.7

Table 7A.5.7 **Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 1–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
<i>Estimate</i>				
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)	'000	72.4	22.2	94.6
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	'000	64.4	19.7	84.2
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats vegetables</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	'000	8.2	4.7	12.9
3 to 4 days per week	'000	24.5	7.5	32.0
5 to 6 days per week	'000	26.9	6.5	33.5
Does not usually eat vegetables	'000	4.8	1.0	5.9
<i>Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily vegetable intake (e)	'000	26.0	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily vegetable intake (f)	'000	27.4	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	'000	52.4	15.7	68.0
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	'000	31.1	8.8	39.9
Usually eats fruit daily (b)	'000	83.2	21.9	105.1
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	'000	53.7	20.0	73.7
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats fruit</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	'000	12.3	4.9	17.1
3 to 4 days per week	'000	19.2	7.7	26.9
5 to 6 days per week	'000	15.7	6.5	22.2
Does not usually eat fruit	'000	6.5	1.0	7.5
<i>Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily fruit intake (i)	'000	42.0	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily fruit intake (j)	'000	22.2	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	'000	41.5	15.8	57.3
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	'000	31.1	8.8	39.9
Total children aged 1–14 years (k)	'000	137.1	42.1	179.3
<i>Proportion</i>				
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)	%	52.8	52.7	52.8
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	%	47.0	46.8	46.9
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats vegetables</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	%	6.0	11.2	7.2
3 to 4 days per week	%	17.9	17.8	17.8

Table 7A.5.7

Table 7A.5.7 **Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 1–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote	Remote	Australia
5 to 6 days per week	%	19.7	15.4	18.7
Does not usually eat vegetables	%	3.5	2.4	3.3
<i>Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily vegetable intake (e)	%	19.0	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily vegetable intake (f)	%	20.0	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	%	38.2	37.2	38.0
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	%	22.7	20.9	22.3
Usually eats fruit daily (b)	%	60.6	52.0	58.6
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	%	39.1	47.5	41.1
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats fruit</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	%	8.9	11.6	9.6
3 to 4 days per week	%	14.0	18.3	15.0
5 to 6 days per week	%	11.4	15.4	12.4
Does not usually eat fruit	%	4.7	2.3	4.2
<i>Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily fruit intake (i)	%	30.6	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily fruit intake (j)	%	16.2	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	%	30.3	37.4	32.0
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	%	22.7	20.9	22.3
Total children aged 1–14 years (k)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
RSE (%)				
Usually eats vegetables daily (b)	%	3.3	4.2	2.7
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	%	3.7	4.7	3.0
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats vegetables</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	%	13.0	11.1	9.3
3 to 4 days per week	%	6.9	7.5	5.5
5 to 6 days per week	%	6.9	10.1	5.9
Does not usually eat vegetables	%	15.6	25.8	13.7
<i>Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily vegetable intake (e)	%	6.6	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily vegetable intake (f)	%	6.2	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat vegetables daily (c)	%	4.0	5.3	3.2

Table 7A.5.7

Table 7A.5.7 Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 1–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	%	3.4	5.7	2.5
Usually eats fruit daily (b)	%	2.8	4.9	2.4
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	%	4.4	5.3	3.5
<i>Number of days per week child usually eats fruit</i>				
1 to 2 days per week	%	8.9	11.6	7.2
3 to 4 days per week	%	7.1	7.8	5.5
5 to 6 days per week	%	9.2	10.7	7.1
Does not usually eat fruit	%	13.6	24.0	12.4
<i>Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 4–14 years (d)</i>				
Adequate daily fruit intake (i)	%	4.5	n.a.	n.a.
Low usual daily fruit intake (j)	%	7.6	n.a.	n.a.
Does not usually eat fruit daily (h)	%	4.9	6.3	3.8
Not applicable – children aged 1–3 years (g)	%	3.4	5.7	2.5
Total children aged 1–14 years (k)	%	–	–	–

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution.
- (b) The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) recommends that children aged 4–7 years eat 2 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, children aged 8–11 years eat 3 serves of vegetables or legumes and 1 serve of fruit daily, and those aged 12–18 years eat 4 serves of vegetables and 3 serves of fruit daily.
- (c) Comprises: children who usually eat vegetables, but not daily; and those who do not usually eat vegetables.
- (d) Data about number of serves are not available for children in remote areas.
- (e) Comprises: children aged 5–7 years who usually eat 2 or more serves of vegetables daily; children aged 8–11 years who usually eat 3 or more serves of vegetables daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat 4 or more serves of vegetables daily.
- (f) Comprises: children aged 5–7 years who usually eat less than 2 serves of vegetables daily; children aged 8–11 years who usually eat less than 3 serves of vegetables daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat less than 4 serves of vegetables daily.
- (g) Comprises 39 900 (22 per cent) children who were aged 1 to 3 years and who are not included in NHMRC's recommendations about dietary intake.
- (h) Comprises: children who usually eat fruit, but not daily; and those who don't usually eat fruit.
- (i) Comprises: children aged 5–11 years who usually eat 2 or more serves of fruit daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat 3 or more serves of fruit daily.

Table 7A.5.7

Table 7A.5.7 Fruit and vegetable intake for Indigenous children aged 1–14 years, by remoteness, 2008 (a)

		<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
(j)	Comprises: children aged 5–11 years who usually eat less than 2 serves of fruit daily; and children aged 12–14 years who usually eat less than 3 serves of fruit daily.				
(k)	Includes children for whom information about fruit and/or vegetable intake was not known.				
	– Nil or rounded to zero.				

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; NHMRC 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents in Australia*, Canberra.

Table 7A.6.1

Table 7A.6.1 Deciduous (infant) tooth decay in children aged 4–10 years enrolled in school dental services in NSW (2000), SA (2003) and the NT (2002), by Indigenous status and location (a), (b)

Age	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			
	Metropolitan		Rural/remote		Metropolitan		Rural/remote	
Proportion of children with decay-free deciduous teeth (dmft=0)								
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
4 years	41.6	4.4	31.0	2.3	69.7	0.6	64.3	0.5
5 years	47.7	2.5	31.8	1.6	70.9	0.2	62.2	0.5
6 years	36.6	2.8	24.2	1.7	64.5	0.4	56.8	0.3
7 years	51.8	2.2	28.8	1.5	62.9	0.3	54.2	0.5
8 years	43.6	2.9	28.6	1.6	58.9	0.4	51.6	0.6
9 years	48.9	2.3	38.1	1.6	62.2	0.3	54.2	0.5
10 years	57.0	2.9	44.9	1.8	66.1	0.4	59.7	0.6
Number of deciduous teeth affected by decay (dmft)								
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
4 years	2.89	0.33	3.56	0.19	1.31	0.03	1.39	0.05
5 years	2.63	0.20	4.13	0.15	1.20	0.01	1.68	0.03
6 years	2.74	0.18	4.09	0.15	1.42	0.02	1.82	0.03
7 years	2.09	0.13	3.43	0.12	1.44	0.01	1.86	0.02
8 years	2.20	0.15	3.16	0.11	1.48	0.02	1.87	0.03
9 years	1.98	0.12	2.28	0.09	1.26	0.01	1.60	0.02
10 years	1.39	0.13	1.66	0.08	1.00	0.01	1.27	0.02
Proportion of decay-affected deciduous teeth that are untreated (d/dmft) (c)								
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
4 years	86.8	3.0	82.1	1.9	64.2	0.6	68.7	0.5
5 years	59.1	2.4	70.8	1.5	55.5	0.3	52.5	0.5
6 years	54.0	2.9	68.3	1.9	48.5	0.4	43.9	0.3
7 years	44.6	2.2	65.7	1.6	43.4	0.3	38.2	0.5
8 years	43.4	2.9	61.5	1.7	39.3	0.4	33.8	0.5
9 years	40.4	2.2	55.6	1.7	37.0	0.3	30.9	0.4
10 years	41.1	2.9	55.5	1.8	35.1	0.4	29.7	0.5

SE=Standard error.

(a) Data were collected over a 12 month period in each jurisdiction; 2000 (NSW), 2003 (SA) and 2002 (NT). Of 326 099 children examined, 10 743 (3.2 per cent) were Indigenous.

(b) dmft=d+m+f, where: d=number of untreated decayed teeth; m=number of missing teeth; f=number of filled teeth. Lowercase denotes deciduous (infant) teeth.

(c) Proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated is an indicator of unmet need for dental treatment.

Source: Jamieson, L.M., Armfield, J.A. and Roberts-Thomson, K.F. (2006) 'The role of location in Indigenous and non-Indigenous child oral health', *Journal of Public Health Dentistry*, vol. 66, pp. 123–130.

Table 7A.6.2

Table 7A.6.2 Permanent (adult) tooth decay in children aged 6–14 years enrolled in school dental services in NSW (2000), SA (2003) and the NT (2002), by Indigenous status and location (a), (b)

Age	Indigenous				Non-Indigenous			
	Metropolitan		Rural/remote		Metropolitan		Rural/remote	
Proportion of children with decay-free permanent teeth (DMFT=0)								
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
6 years	93.8	1.4	90.4	1.2	96.7	0.1	97.1	0.1
7 years	89.5	1.3	83.5	1.3	90.4	0.2	90.1	0.3
8 years	78.7	2.4	74.6	1.5	86.0	0.3	86.7	0.4
9 years	74.7	2.0	68.9	1.6	83.1	0.2	83.3	0.4
10 years	66.6	2.8	60.6	1.8	78.9	0.3	79.1	0.5
11 years	67.8	2.2	60.5	1.7	75.4	0.3	75.3	0.4
12 years	59.3	3.2	53.5	2.2	70.6	0.4	70.9	0.6
13 years	57.4	3.2	52.3	3.1	70.0	0.3	65.6	0.6
14 years	41.3	5.1	40.0	4.1	62.1	0.6	59.1	0.9
Number of permanent teeth affected by decay (DMFT)								
	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE	Mean	SE
6 years	0.13	0.04	0.18	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.00
7 years	0.22	0.03	0.36	0.03	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.01
8 years	0.44	0.06	0.53	0.04	0.30	0.01	0.28	0.01
9 years	0.56	0.05	0.68	0.04	0.39	0.01	0.36	0.01
10 years	0.77	0.08	1.00	0.06	0.47	0.01	0.44	0.01
11 years	0.80	0.07	1.05	0.06	0.59	0.01	0.59	0.01
12 years	1.08	0.11	1.33	0.09	0.77	0.01	0.70	0.02
13 years	1.44	0.16	1.77	0.17	0.88	0.01	0.90	0.01
14 years	1.83	0.31	2.27	0.24	1.18	0.03	1.19	0.04
Proportion of decay-affected permanent teeth that are untreated (D/DMFT) (c)								
	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE	%	SE
6 years	78.8	2.4	73.0	1.8	65.4	0.4	66.5	0.31
7 years	55.6	2.2	71.5	1.5	55.3	0.3	54.7	0.46
8 years	59.8	2.9	71.5	1.6	50.6	0.4	48.7	0.57
9 years	50.2	2.3	62.8	1.6	42.6	0.3	39.7	0.45
10 years	45.0	2.9	64.2	1.7	39.0	0.4	37.4	0.56
11 years	44.5	2.3	59.3	1.7	37.3	0.3	35.0	0.46
12 years	38.5	3.2	63.2	2.1	37.3	0.4	35.7	0.64
13 years	50.3	3.3	59.4	3.0	37.1	0.3	33.1	0.6
14 years	44.5	5.2	52.8	4.2	37.1	0.6	34.7	0.88

SE=Standard error.

(a) Data were collected over a 12 month period in each jurisdiction; 2000 (NSW), 2003 (SA) and 2002 (NT).
Of 326 099 children examined, 10 743 (3.2 per cent) were Indigenous.

Table 7A.6.2

Table 7A.6.2 Permanent (adult) tooth decay in children aged 6–14 years enrolled in school dental services in NSW (2000), SA (2003) and the NT (2002), by Indigenous status and location (a), (b)

<i>Age</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>Rural/remote</i>	<i>Metropolitan</i>	<i>Rural/remote</i>

(b) DMFT=D+M+F where: D=number of untreated decayed teeth; M=number of missing teeth; F=number of filled teeth. Uppercase denotes permanent (adult) teeth.

(c) Proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated is an indicator of unmet need for dental treatment.

Source: Jamieson, L.M., Armfield, J.A. and Roberts-Thomson, K.F. (2006) 'The role of location in Indigenous and non-Indigenous child oral health', *Journal of Public Health Dentistry*, vol. 66, pp. 123–130.

Table 7A.6.3

Table 7A.6.3 Tooth decay in remote Indigenous children, 2000–2003, and in all children in SA, the NT and Australia, 2000

		<i>Remote Indigenous communities (a)</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>	<i>Aust (b), (c)</i>
Proportion of children aged 5-6 years with decay-affected deciduous teeth (dmft>0) (c)					
Proportion	%	69.0	58.5	47.6	59.1
95 per cent CI	%	57.3–80.7	57.6–59.4	45.8–49.4	58.7–59.5
SE	%	5.9	0.4	0.9	0.2
RSE	%	8.6	0.7	2.0	0.3
Proportion of 12 year-old children with decay-affected permanent teeth (DMFT>0) (c)					
Proportion	%	43.6	31.4	37.5	35.1
95 per cent CI	%	27.8–59.4	30.2–32.6	34.5–40.5	34.4–35.8
SE	%	8.0	0.6	1.5	0.3
RSE	%	18.5	1.9	4.0	1.0
Number of deciduous teeth affected by decay (dmft), 5-6 years old (c)					
Mean	no.	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.6
95 per cent CI	no.	2.3–3.6	1.4–7.5	2.1–2.4	1.5–1.6
SE	no.	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
RSE	no.	11.2	2.1	2.7	0.6
Number of permanent teeth affected by decay (DMFT), 12 years old (c)					
Mean	no.	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
95 per cent CI	no.	0.5–1.3	0.6–0.6	0.9–1.1	0.8–0.8
SE	no.	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
RSE	no.	22.8	3.3	5.2	1.3

SE=Standard error. RSE=Relative standard error. CI = Confidence interval.

- (a) Data were collected for 831 children from remote Indigenous communities in all jurisdictions in the period 2000 to 2003.
- (b) Data are from the Child Dental Health Survey, Australia 2000. Data were collected for 3108 children in SA, 14 195 children in the NT, and 311 346 children across all states and territories.
- (c) Data are for all states and territories and are from the Child Dental Health Survey, Australia 2000. NSW data are from field examinations that underestimate decay experience. Accordingly, data for Australia also underestimate decay experience.
- (d) dmft=d+m+f, where: d=number of untreated decayed teeth; m=number of missing teeth; f=number of filled teeth. Lowercase denotes deciduous (infant) teeth; uppercase denotes permanent (adult) teeth (DMFT).

Source: Armfield, J.M., Roberts-Thomson, K.F., Slade, G.D. and Spencer, J.A. (2004) *Dental Health Differences between Boys and Girls: The Child Dental Health Survey, Australia 2000*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Cat. no. DEN 131, Canberra; Jamieson, L.M., Armfield, J.M. and Roberts-Thomson, K.F. (2007) *Oral Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Cat. no. DEN 167, Canberra.

Table 7A.6.4

Table 7A.6.4 Tooth decay in Indigenous children in remote areas and Indigenous children in NSW (2000), SA (2003) and the NT (2002)

		<i>Remote communities (a)</i>	<i>NSW (b)</i>	<i>SA (b)</i>	<i>NT (b)</i>
Proportion of 6 year-old children with decay-affected deciduous teeth (dmft>0) (c)					
Proportion	%	69.0	55.0	49.3	67.8
95 per cent CI	%	57.3–80.7	51.8–58.2	44.2–54.4	64.7–70.9
SE	%	5.9	1.6	2.6	1.6
RSE	%	8.6	2.9	5.3	2.3
Proportion of 12 year-old children with decay-affected permanent teeth (DMFT>0) (c)					
Proportion	%	43.6	35.9	37.0	46.1
95 per cent CI	%	27.8–59.4	29.3–42.5	29.7–44.3	41.0–51.2
SE	%	8.0	3.3	3.7	2.6
RSE	%	18.5	9.3	10.0	5.6
Number of deciduous teeth affected by decay (dmft), 6 years old (c)					
Mean	no.	2.9	2.1	3.6	4.0
95 per cent CI	no.	2.3–3.6	1.7–2.5	3.1–4.1	3.6–4.3
SE	no.	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
RSE	no.	11.2	10.0	6.9	4.5
Number of permanent teeth affected by decay (DMFT), 12 years old (c)					
Mean	no.	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3
95 per cent CI	no.	0.5–1.3	0.6–1.2	1.0–1.5	1.1–1.5
SE	no.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
RSE	no.	22.8	18.4	10.2	7.5

SE=Standard error. RSE=Relative standard error. CI = Confidence interval.

(a) Data were collected for 831 children from remote Indigenous communities in all jurisdictions in the period 2000 to 2003.

(b) Data were collected over a 12 month period in each jurisdiction; 2000 (NSW), 2003 (SA) and 2002 (NT). Of 326 099 children examined, 10 743 (3.2 per cent) were Indigenous.

(c) dmft=d+m+f, where: d=number of untreated decayed teeth; m=number of missing teeth; f=number of filled teeth. Lowercase denotes deciduous (infant) teeth; uppercase denotes permanent (adult) teeth (DMFT).

Source: Jamieson, L.M., Armfield, J.A. and Roberts-Thomson, K.F. (2007) *Oral Health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Cat. no. DEN 167, Canberra.

Table 7A.6.5

Table 7A.6.5 **Tooth decay in adults, by Indigenous status and age group, 2004–2006 (a), (b)**

		Indigenous					Non-Indigenous				
		All ages	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	75 years or over	All ages	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	75 years or over
Proportion of adults with untreated tooth decay (D>0) (c)											
Proportion	%	57.0	68.9	58.2	44.2	np	25.1	25.3	26.6	22.4	22.2
95 per cent CI	%	40.3–72.2	37.0–89.3	34.0–79.0	25.8–64.4	np	23.3–26.9	22.0–29.0	24.1–29.3	19.8–25.1	17.5–27.7
SE	%	8.4	14.5	12.3	10.4	np	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.6
RSE	%	14.7	21.0	21.1	23.4	np	3.7	7.0	5.0	6.1	11.7
Number of decayed surfaces per person											
Mean	no.	3.2	1.7	5.1	1.6	np	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8
95 per cent CI	no.	0.6–5.8	0.3–3.1	0.2–10.1	0.5–2.8	np	0.9–1.1	0.8–1.3	0.9–1.4	0.6–0.8	0.5–1.0
SE	%	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.6	np	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
RSE	%	41.3	41.8	49.6	36.3	np	7.0	12.0	11.8	8.6	16.3
Number of teeth affected by decay (DMFT)											
Mean	%	14.8	7.0	15.8	23.3	np	12.8	4.5	14.3	22.2	24.4
95 per cent CI	%	12.2–17.3	3.4–10.5	13.4–18.2	21.7–24.9	np	12.4–13.3	4.1–5.0	13.9–14.8	21.9–22.5	23.7–25.0
SE	%	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	np	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
RSE	%	8.7	25.7	7.7	3.4	np	1.8	5.1	1.5	0.7	1.4
Proportion of adults with decay-free teeth (DMFT=0)											
Proportion	%	3.8	11.2	0.7	–	np	10.0	24.3	2.5	–	0.8
95 per cent CI	%	1.2–11.6	2.7–36.2	0.1–5.0	–	np	8.5–11.7	20.8–28.2	1.6–3.8	–	0.1–5.6
SE	%	2.2	7.6	0.7	–	np	0.8	1.9	0.5	–	0.8
RSE	%	58.7	67.9	100.0	–	np	8.1	7.8	21.6	–	102.5

SE=Standard error. RSE=Relative standard error. CI = Confidence interval.

Table 7A.6.5

Table 7A.6.5 **Tooth decay in adults, by Indigenous status and age group, 2004–2006 (a), (b)**

Indigenous					Non-Indigenous				
All ages	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	75 years or over	All ages	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	75 years or over

(a) Data are sourced from the National Adult Oral Health Survey, conducted between 2004 and 2006. Of 14 123 people aged 15 years or over who participated in telephone interviews, 229 were Indigenous (AIHW 2008). Of 5505 people who also underwent an oral examination, 87 were Indigenous.

(b) DMFT=D+M+F where: D=number of untreated decayed teeth; M=number of missing teeth; F=number of filled teeth. Uppercase denotes permanent (adult) teeth.

(c) Proportion of decayed teeth that are untreated is an indicator of unmet need for dental treatment.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Roberts-Thomson, K.F. and Do, L. (2007) 'Oral health status', in Slade, G.D., Spencer, A.J. and Roberts-Thomson, K.F. (eds), *Australia's Dental Generations: the National Survey of Adult Oral Health 2004–06*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Cat. no. DEN 165, Canberra, pp. 81–142.

Table 7A.6.6

Table 7A.6.6 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions per 1000 people, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (f)</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004-05	per 1000 people	2.7	2.6	2.6
2005-06	per 1000 people	3.9	2.7	2.7
2006-07	per 1000 people	3.0	2.7	2.7
2007-08	per 1000 people	3.3	2.8	2.8
2008-09	per 1000 people	3.5	2.8	2.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Principal diagnosis for ICD-10-AM codes K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12 and K13. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases 10th Edition, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Hospitalisation rates are directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Other includes hospitalisations identified as not Indigenous as well as those with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.6.7

Table 7A.6.7 Dental hospitalisations for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by sociodemographic characteristics and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
2004-05			
Sex			
Males	6.4	6.8	0.9
Females	6.2	6.8	0.9
Persons	6.3	6.8	0.9
Age-group			
less than 5 years	10.4	7.0	1.5
5–9 years	6.9	8.4	0.8
10–14 years	1.5	5.1	0.3
Total 0–14 years	6.3	6.8	0.9
2005-06			
Sex			
Males	7.0	6.8	1.0
Females	6.5	6.8	1.0
Persons	6.7	6.8	1.0
Age-group			
less than 5 years	10.5	6.8	1.5
5–9 years	8.0	8.6	0.9
10–14 years	1.7	5.1	0.3
Total 0–14 years	6.7	6.8	1.0
2006-07			
Sex			
Males	7.0	6.5	1.1
Females	6.7	6.6	1.0
Persons	6.8	6.6	1.0
Age-group			
less than 5 years	10.4	6.0	1.7
5–9 years	8.5	8.6	1.0
10–14 years	1.7	5.2	0.3
Total 0–14 years	6.8	6.6	1.0
2007-08			
Sex			
Males	7.2	6.7	1.1
Females	7.8	6.8	1.1
Persons	7.5	6.7	1.1

Table 7A.6.7

Table 7A.6.7 Dental hospitalisations for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by sociodemographic characteristics and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
Age-group			
less than 5 years	10.2	5.7	1.8
5–9 years	10.0	9.1	1.1
10–14 years	2.2	5.5	0.4
Total 0–14 years	7.5	6.7	1.1
2008-09			
Sex			
Males	10.0	6.4	1.6
Females	8.7	6.6	1.3
Persons	9.4	6.5	1.4
Age-group			
less than 5 years	12.1	5.3	2.3
5–9 years	13.2	8.7	1.5
10–14 years	2.7	5.6	0.5
Total 0–14 years	9.4	6.5	1.4

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.
- (b) Separations are for dental procedures (extraction, restoration, pulpal, other) under general anaesthetic based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For a list of procedure codes used see table 7A.6.11.
- (c) Data based on State/Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Other includes Indigenous status not reported.
- (f) Rates are per 1000 population of children aged 0–14 years.
- (g) Indigenous rate divided by rate for Other people.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.6.8

Table 7A.6.8 Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by sex and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	Rate ratio (g)
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	
2004-05			
Male			
Extraction	5.9	5.3	1.1
Pulpal	0.4	1.1	0.4
Restoration	4.1	3.7	1.1
Other	0.8	1.5	0.6
Female			
Extraction	5.8	5.4	1.1
Pulpal	0.4	0.9	0.4
Restoration	3.9	3.3	1.2
Other	0.8	1.3	0.6
Persons			
Extraction	5.9	5.3	1.1
Pulpal	0.4	1.0	0.4
Restoration	4.0	3.5	1.2
Other	0.8	1.4	0.6
2005-06			
Male			
Extraction	6.6	5.3	1.2
Pulpal	0.4	1.1	0.4
Restoration	4.1	3.7	1.1
Other	0.9	1.6	0.6
Female			
Extraction	6.2	5.4	1.1
Pulpal	0.3	1.0	0.3
Restoration	4.0	3.4	1.2
Other	0.7	1.4	0.5
Persons			
Extraction	6.4	5.3	1.2
Pulpal	0.4	1.0	0.4
Restoration	4.1	3.5	1.1
Other	0.8	1.5	0.5
2006-07			
Male			
Extraction	6.5	5.2	1.2
Pulpal	0.4	1.0	0.4

Table 7A.6.8

Table 7A.6.8 **Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by sex and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	Rate ratio (g)
Restoration	4.1	3.5	1.2
Other	1.0	1.6	0.6
Female			
Extraction	6.3	5.4	1.2
Pulpal	0.3	0.9	0.4
Restoration	4.3	3.1	1.4
Other	0.9	1.4	0.6
Persons			
Extraction	6.4	5.3	1.2
Pulpal	0.3	1.0	0.4
Restoration	4.2	3.3	1.3
Other	1.0	1.5	0.6
2007-08			
Male			
Extraction	6.8	5.3	1.3
Pulpal	0.4	1.1	0.4
Restoration	4.5	3.5	1.3
Other	1.3	1.7	0.7
Female			
Extraction	7.2	5.5	1.3
Pulpal	0.4	1.0	0.4
Restoration	4.7	3.2	1.5
Other	1.3	1.5	0.9
Persons			
Extraction	7.0	5.4	1.3
Pulpal	0.4	1.0	0.4
Restoration	4.6	3.3	1.4
Other	1.3	1.6	0.8
2008-09			
Male			
Extraction	9.3	5.1	1.8
Pulpal	0.9	1.0	0.9
Restoration	6.4	3.3	1.9
Other	2.4	1.7	1.4
Female			
Extraction	8.2	5.3	1.5

Table 7A.6.8

Table 7A.6.8 Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by sex and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
Pulpal	0.6	0.9	0.7
Restoration	6.1	3.2	1.9
Other	1.9	1.6	1.2
Persons			
Extraction	8.8	5.2	1.7
Pulpal	0.8	0.9	0.8
Restoration	6.3	3.2	1.9
Other	2.1	1.6	1.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Dental procedure rates are for separations with a dental procedure recorded under general anaesthetic based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For a list of procedure codes used see table 7A.6.11.

(c) Data based on State/Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Other includes Indigenous status not reported.

(f) Rates are per 1000 population of children aged 0–14 years

(g) Indigenous rate divided by rate for Other people.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.6.9

Table 7A.6.9 Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by age group and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b)

	<i>Indigenous</i> <i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Other (e)</i> <i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	Rate ratio (g)
2004-05			
Less than 5 years old			
Extraction	9.7	4.6	2.1
Pulpal	0.6	1.4	0.4
Restoration	6.7	4.7	1.4
Other	1.4	2.1	0.7
5–9 years old			
Extraction	6.4	6.5	1.0
Pulpal	0.5	1.5	0.3
Restoration	4.6	5.1	0.9
Other	0.9	2.2	0.4
10–14 years old			
Extraction	1.4	4.9	0.3
Pulpal	0.1	0.1	0.9
Restoration	0.6	0.8	0.7
Other	0.1	0.1	0.7
2005-06			
Less than 5 years old			
Extraction	9.8	4.4	2.2
Pulpal	0.7	1.4	0.5
Restoration	6.6	4.7	1.4
Other	1.3	2.1	0.6
5–9 years old			
Extraction	7.6	6.8	1.1
Pulpal	0.4	1.7	0.2
Restoration	4.8	5.4	0.9
Other	1.0	2.5	0.4
10–14 years old			
Extraction	1.6	4.8	0.3
Pulpal	np	0.1	np
Restoration	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other	np	0.1	np
2006-07			
Less than 5 years old			
Extraction	9.6	4.0	2.4
Pulpal	0.6	1.3	0.4

Table 7A.6.9

Table 7A.6.9 **Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by age group and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	Rate ratio (g)
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	
Restoration	6.2	4.0	1.5
Other	1.7	2.0	0.9
5–9 years old			
Extraction	8.0	6.8	1.2
Pulpal	0.4	1.6	0.3
Restoration	5.5	5.3	1.0
Other	1.1	2.5	0.4
10–14 years old			
Extraction	1.5	5.0	0.3
Pulpal	np	0.1	np
Restoration	0.7	0.7	1.0
Other	np	0.1	np
2007-08			
Less than 5 years old			
Extraction	9.6	3.8	2.5
Pulpal	0.5	1.3	0.4
Restoration	6.5	3.8	1.7
Other	2.1	2.0	1.0
5–9 years old			
Extraction	9.4	7.2	1.3
Pulpal	0.6	1.7	0.4
Restoration	6.4	5.6	1.2
Other	1.8	2.8	0.6
10–14 years old			
Extraction	2.1	5.2	0.4
Pulpal	np	0.1	np
Restoration	0.9	0.8	1.1
Other	np	0.1	np
2008-09			
Less than 5 years old			
Extraction	11.0	3.4	3.2
Pulpal	1.2	1.1	1.1
Restoration	8.1	3.5	2.3
Other	3.0	2.0	1.5
5–9 years old			
Extraction	12.6	6.8	1.8

Table 7A.6.9

Table 7A.6.9 Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by age group and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b)

	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Other (e)</i>	Rate ratio (g)
	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 (f)</i>	
Pulpal	1.0	1.6	0.6
Restoration	9.4	5.5	1.7
Other	3.4	2.8	1.2
10–14 years old			
Extraction	2.6	5.4	0.5
Pulpal	np	0.1	np
Restoration	1.3	0.8	1.6
Other	np	0.1	np

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Dental procedure rates are for separations with a dental procedure recorded under general anaesthetic based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For a list of procedure codes used see table 7A.6.11.

(c) Data based on State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Other includes Indigenous status not reported.

(f) Rates are per 1000 population of children aged 0–14 years.

(g) Indigenous rate divided by rate for Other people.

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.6.10

Table 7A.6.10 Hospital dental procedure rates for children aged 0–14 years, per 1000 children, by remoteness area and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i> Rate per 1000 (f)	<i>Other (e)</i> Rate per 1000 (f)	Rate ratio (g)
Major city			
Extraction	3.7	5.7	0.7
Pulpal	0.3	0.2	1.4
Restoration	1.4	0.7	2.0
Other	0.8	0.4	2.2
Total	4.0	6.0	0.7
Regional			
Extraction	4.9	5.8	0.8
Pulpal	0.1	0.2	0.7
Restoration	2.5	1.1	2.3
Other	0.4	0.3	1.4
Total	5.1	6.2	0.8
Remote			
Extraction	6.5	4.6	1.4
Pulpal	0.5	0.3	1.7
Restoration	4.0	1.2	3.4
Other	1.5	0.5	3.2
Total	6.8	5.0	1.4
NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT			
Extraction	8.8	5.2	1.7
Pulpal	0.8	0.9	0.8
Restoration	6.3	3.2	1.9
Other	2.1	1.6	1.3
Total	9.4	6.5	1.4

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Dental procedure rates are for separations with a dental procedure recorded under general anaesthetic based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For a list of procedure codes used see table 7A.6.11.

(c) Data based on State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Other includes Indigenous status not reported.

(f) Rates are per 1000 population of children aged 0–14 years.

(g) Indigenous rate divided by rate for Other people.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.6.11 List of ICD-10-AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions

<i>Procedure</i>	<i>ICD-10AM procedure codes/blocks</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Extraction	Block no.s: 457, 458 & Procedure codes: 97241-00, 97387-00, 97388-00	Count of separations with a procedure recorded with any of these procedure codes/block numbers
Pulpal treatment	Block no.s: 462, 463 & Procedure codes: 97445-00, 97455-00, 97457-00, 97458-00	
Restoration	Block no.s: 465, 466, 468	
Other	Block no.s: 469, 470, 471, 472 & Procedure codes: 97772-00, 97773-00, 97778-00	
General anesthesia	Procedure codes: 9251410, 9251419, 9251420, 9251429, 9251430, 9251430, 9251439, 9251440, 9251449, 9251450, 9251459, 9251469, 9251490, 9251499	

ICD-10-AM = International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (National Centre for Classification in Health).

Source: AIHW (unpublished).

Table 7A.7.1

Table 7A.7.1 **K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	Major Cities		Regional (a)		Remote (b)		Australia	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
2004-05								
Indigenous								
Low/Moderate distress level (c) (d)	73.7	3.2	70.8	2.5	70.1	2.8	71.5	1.6
High/Very high distress level (d) (e)	25.6	9.1	28.4	6.0	25.2	7.4	26.6	4.3
Total (d) (f)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Non-Indigenous								
Low/Moderate distress level (c)	87.1	0.4	86.3	0.8	88.6	2.2	86.8	0.3
High/Very high distress level (d)	12.8	2.9	13.6	4.7	11.4	17.0	13.1	2.2
Total (e)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
2008								
Indigenous (g)								
Low/Moderate distress level (c) (d)	65.9	3.0	67.2	2.7	68.2	2.8	67.1	1.6
High/Very high distress level (d) (e)	33.9	5.9	31.2	5.1	28.4	6.3	31.2	3.4
Total (d) (f)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Non-Indigenous (g)								
Low/Moderate distress level (c)	87.4	0.5	88.4	0.7	86.4	3.1	87.7	0.4
High/Very high distress level (e)	12.5	3.6	11.6	5.9	13.6	19.0	12.3	3.0
Total (f)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Comprises inner and outer regional areas.

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Table 7A.7.1

Table 7A.7.1 K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	Major Cities		Regional (a)		Remote (b)		Australia	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
(b) Comprises remote and very remote areas.								
(c) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.								
(d) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate is statistically significant for Indigenous people in major cities and for 18 years and over total.								
(e) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.								
(f) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.								
(g) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories.								
– Nil or rounded to zero.								
Source:	ABS (unpublished) <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05</i> , Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>National Health Survey 2004-05</i> , Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008</i> , Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) <i>National Health Survey 2007-08</i> , Cat. no. 4364.0.							

Table 7A.7.2

Table 7A.7.2 K5 level of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Low/Moderate distress level (a)			High/Very high distress level (b)			Total (c)		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio (d)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio (d)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio
2004-05									
NSW (e)	72.5	2.9	0.8	27.1	7.5	2.1	100.0	—	—
Victoria	69.6	5.2	0.8	29.4	12.1	2.1	100.0	—	—
Queensland	72.4	2.6	0.8	26.6	7.3	1.9	100.0	—	—
WA	70.6	4.0	0.8	27.9	10.3	2.6	100.0	—	—
SA	67.1	4.4	0.8	30.2	10.1	2.1	100.0	—	—
Tasmania	65.0	5.1	0.7	34.8	9.5	2.9	100.0	—	—
ACT	73.8	3.3	0.8	21.0	9.6	2.5	100.0	—	—
NT	66.2	6.0	0.8	33.8	11.7	1.5	100.0	—	—
Australia (e) (f)	71.3	1.5	0.8	27.2	3.8	2.0	100.0	—	—
2008									
NSW (e)	66.8	3.2	0.8	33.2	6.4	2.6	100.0	—	—
Victoria	64.7	2.8	0.8	34.6	5.4	2.7	100.0	—	—
Queensland	67.6	3.2	0.8	30.3	6.4	2.5	100.0	—	—
WA	65.0	2.8	0.8	33.3	5.7	2.9	100.0	—	—
SA	64.0	4.0	0.7	34.1	7.3	2.6	100.0	—	—
Tasmania	70.6	4.2	0.8	29.0	10.1	2.5	100.0	—	—
ACT	70.5	6.0	0.8	28.8	14.5	2.6	100.0	—	—
NT	67.3	3.7	0.8	28.1	8.3	2.5	100.0	—	—
Australia (e) (f)	66.7	1.5	0.8	31.7	3.1	2.5	100.0	—	—

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

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Table 7A.7.2

Table 7A.7.2 K5 level of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Low/Moderate distress level (a)			High/Very high distress level (b)			Total (c)		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio (d)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio (d)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Rate ratio

(b) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(c) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the age standardised rate for Indigenous people by the corresponding age standardised rate for non-Indigenous people.

(e) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate for high/very high distress level is statistically significant.

(f) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate for low/moderate distress level is statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.3

Table 7A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008**

	18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55+			Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
2004-05																	
Indigenous																	
Low/Moderate distress level (a) (b)	72.8	2.7		71.4	2.5		69.6	2.9		69.3	3.7		73.8	3.4		71.5	1.6
High/Very high distress level (b) (c)	26.0	7.3		27.1	6.6		29.2	6.5		29.5	8.7		23.0	10.5		26.6	4.3
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
Non-Indigenous																	
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	83.8	1.3		87.7	0.8		86.4	0.8		86.2	0.8		88.2	0.3		86.8	0.3
High/Very high distress level (c)	16.1	7.0		12.3	6.0		13.4	5.0		13.6	4.9		11.7	2.2		13.1	2.2
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
2008																	
Indigenous (e)																	
Low/Moderate distress level (a) (b)	64.9	3.2		68.4	2.7		66.4	2.7		65.4	3.8		68.7	3.3		66.7	1.5
High/Very high distress level (b) (c)	32.9	6.4		30.6	5.8		32.4	5.4		33.0	7.0		29.0	7.5		31.7	3.1
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
Non-Indigenous (e)																	
Low/ Moderate distress level (b)	86.7	1.2		86.7	1.0		88.7	0.9		86.7	1.0		88.7	0.7		87.7	0.4
High/Very high distress level (c)	13.3	7.6		13.3	6.4		11.3	7.2		13.3	6.3		11.2	5.7		12.2	3.0
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

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Table 7A.7.3

Table 7A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008**

18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)

- (a) Represents a K5 score of 5-11.
 (b) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate is statistically significant for Indigenous people aged 18-24 years and for 18 years and over total.
 (c) Represents a K5 score of 12-25.
 (d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.
 (e) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories.
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.4

Table 7A.7.4 K5 level of current psychological distress, by stressor(s) personally experienced in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Low/Moderate distress level (c)</i>		<i>High/Very high distress level (d)</i>		<i>Total (e)</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Serious illness or disability	47.8	5.5	50.8	5.1	100.0	—
Serious accident	46.4	10.4	51.4	9.3	100.0	—
Death of family member or close friend	58.3	3.2	40.1	4.6	100.0	—
Divorce or separation	50.4	8.8	49.3	9.0	100.0	—
Not able to get a job	49.9	5.0	48.0	5.0	100.0	—
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired (f) (g)	57.3	8.2	41.5	11.3	100.0	—
Alcohol-related problems	40.4	9.3	57.5	6.6	100.0	—
Drug-related problems	37.5	10.8	61.6	6.5	100.0	—
Witness to violence	35.0	12.2	62.3	7.2	100.0	—
Abuse or violent crime	35.7	15.7	63.5	8.9	100.0	—
Trouble with the police	41.2	9.1	57.4	6.6	100.0	—
Gambling problem	49.8	11.4	49.6	11.4	100.0	—
Self or member of family sent to jail/currently in jail	43.7	10.7	54.7	8.5	100.0	—
Overcrowding at home	49.2	7.8	49.2	7.6	100.0	—
Treated badly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander (f)	44.2	7.8	54.9	6.3	100.0	—
Mental illness (h)	40.3	7.8	57.6	5.7	100.0	—
Getting married/marriage (f) (h) (i)	60.4	17.2	37.4	27.4	100.0	—
Pregnancy (f) (h) (i)	60.0	10.0	39.3	15.2	100.0	—
New family member (f) (h) (i)	53.8	14.3	45.0	17.0	100.0	—
Getting back together with spouse (h)	52.1	13.0	47.9	14.2	100.0	—
Started a new job/changed jobs(h)	55.6	8.0	41.5	10.7	100.0	—

Table 7A.7.4

Table 7A.7.4 K5 level of current psychological distress, by stressor(s) personally experienced in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Low/Moderate distress level (c)</i>		<i>High/Very high distress level (d)</i>		<i>Total (e)</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Pressure to fulfill cultural responsibilities (h)	52.4	12.4	46.9	13.9	100.0	–
Unwelcome at child's school (h)	23.7	41.4	75.8	13.0	100.0	–
Total experienced selected stressor(s)	57.8	2.3	40.9	3.1	100.0	–
No stressor(s) reported	79.8	1.6	18.3	6.3	100.0	–
Total people 18 years and over	66.7	1.5	31.7	3.1	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Stressors are those reported by the respondent as having being personally experienced.

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

(c) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(d) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(e) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(f) Difference between rate for low/moderate distress level and corresponding rate for 18 years and over total is NOT statistically significant.

(g) In the ABS NATSIHS 2004-05 the wording for this item did not contain the words 'retired'.

(h) In the ABS NATSIHS 2004-05 item was not included, and is new to the ABS NATSISS 2008. Consequently these items will not be found in the the 2004-05 data from the NATSIHS survey in OID 2007 attachment table 9A.4.4

(i) Difference between rate for high/very high distress level and corresponding rate for 18 years and over total is NOT statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.5

Table 7A.7.5 K5 level of current psychological distress, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, 2008 (a), (b)

	Low/Moderate distress level (c)		High/Very high distress level (d)		Total (e)	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Serious illness or disability	56.2	3.0	42.6	3.8	100.0	—
Serious accident	56.9	4.6	41.7	6.2	100.0	—
Death of family member or close friend	62.5	2.3	36.1	3.9	100.0	—
Divorce or separation	56.1	5.1	43.4	6.4	100.0	—
Not able to get a job	53.4	3.8	44.7	4.6	100.0	—
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired (f)	58.9	4.7	39.7	6.7	100.0	—
Alcohol-related problems	53.1	3.9	45.3	4.3	100.0	—
Drug-related problems	50.4	4.8	48.2	5.0	100.0	—
Witness to violence	43.2	6.8	54.5	5.4	100.0	—
Abuse or violent crime	45.5	7.3	52.7	6.5	100.0	—
Trouble with the police	52.1	5.1	46.4	5.7	100.0	—
Gambling problem	57.1	4.7	42.5	6.3	100.0	—
Self or member of family sent to jail/currently in jail	51.9	5.3	46.4	5.6	100.0	—
Overcrowding at home	52.3	5.5	46.4	6.1	100.0	—
Treated badly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	49.6	5.9	48.7	5.7	100.0	—
Mental illness (g)	53.7	4.5	45.2	5.3	100.0	—
Getting married/marriage (g) (h) (i)	66.7	5.8	32.7	11.8	100.0	—
Pregnancy (g) (h) (i)	62.7	4.0	36.9	6.7	100.0	—
New family member (g) (h) (i)	64.2	5.0	34.5	8.7	100.0	—
Getting back together with spouse (g) (h) (i)	58.8	8.0	40.9	11.5	100.0	—
Started a new job/changed jobs (g)	60.7	4.6	37.9	7.3	100.0	—
Pressure to fulfill cultural responsibilities (g)	48.3	10.2	50.1	9.8	100.0	—
Unwelcome at child's school (g)	24.0	26.9	74.6	8.8	100.0	—

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Table 7A.7.5

Table 7A.7.5 **K5 level of current psychological distress, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, 2008 (a), (b)**

	Low/Moderate distress level (c)		High/Very high distress level (d)		Total (e)	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Total experienced selected stressor(s)	59.2	2.3	39.6	3.3	100.0	–
No stressor(s) reported	80.6	2.2	17.0	9.0	100.0	–
Total people 18 years and over	66.7	1.5	31.7	3.1	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Stressors are those reported by the respondent as having being experienced by themselves, their family or friends.

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

(c) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(d) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(e) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(f) In the ABS NATSIHS 2004-05 the wording for this item did not contain the words 'retired'.

(g) In the ABS NATSIHS 2004-05 item was not included, and is new to the ABS NATSISS 2008. Consequently these items will not be found in the the 2004-05 data from the NATSIHS survey in OID 2007 attachment table 9A.4.4.

(h) Difference between rate for low/moderate distress level and corresponding rate for 18 years and over total is NOT statistically significant.

(i) Difference between rate for high/very high distress level and corresponding rate for 18 years and over total is NOT statistically significant.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.6

Table 7A.7.6 K5 level of current psychological distress, by reported stressor in the last 12 months, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, 2004-05

	Low/Moderate distress level (a)		High/Very high distress level (b)		Total (c)	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Serious illness or disability	63.4	3.1	35.0	5.4		
Serious accident	63.0	5.2	33.7	9.0	100.0	—
Death of family member or close friend	66.0	2.4	32.3	4.8	100.0	—
Divorce or separation	61.8	4.7	38.2	7.6	100.0	—
Not able to get a job	63.0	3.6	36.7	6.2	100.0	—
Lost job, made redundant, sacked	64.3	6.3	35.7	11.4	100.0	—
Alcohol related problems	59.1	3.8	39.2	5.7	100.0	—
Drug related problems	59.1	4.2	40.5	6.1	100.0	—
Witness to violence	62.2	4.3	35.6	7.1	100.0	—
Abuse or violent crime	55.8	5.3	42.2	6.9	100.0	—
Trouble with the police	60.3	4.3	38.0	6.6	100.0	—
Gambling problem	59.3	4.4	38.7	6.7	100.0	—
Member of family sent to jail/currently in jail	62.9	3.8	35.1	6.9	100.0	—
Overcrowding at home	58.8	3.9	37.7	5.7	100.0	—
Treated badly because Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	61.0	4.5	38.3	7.1	100.0	—

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(b) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(c) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.7

Table 7A.7.7 K5 level of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a)

	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
2004-05				
Low/ Moderate distress level (b)	71.5	1.6	86.8	0.3
High/ Very high distress level (c)	26.6	4.3	13.1	2.2
Not applicable, unable to determine level (d)	1.9	20.5	0.1	25.8
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–
2008 (e)				
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	67.1	1.6	87.7	0.4
High/Very high distress level (c)	31.2	3.4	12.3	3.0
Not applicable, unable to determine level (d)	1.7	25.1	0.1	40.2
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(e) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.8

Table 7A.7.8 How often physical health problems were the main cause of negative feelings in the last four weeks, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
2004-05		
All of the time	5.3	8.9
Most of the time	6.9	9.4
Some of the time	9.0	6.8
A little of the time	9.8	6.9
None of the time	48.0	2.2
Not applicable, refusal, don't know/not stated	21.0	5.0
Total	100.0	—
2008		
All of the time	5.3	7.8
Most of the time	7.3	6.2
Some of the time	10.2	5.3
A little of the time	9.5	5.6
None of the time	46.8	2.5
Not applicable, refusal, don't know/not stated	20.9	4.8
Total	100.0	—

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) People aged 18 years and over who reported a frequency greater than 'none of the time' (K5 score of 2 to 5) for at least one of the five questions used to derive the total K5 score. Excludes those who responded 'none of the time' to all five question.

(b) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate is NOT statistically significant for any of the categories.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.9

Table 7A.7.9 **Whether had days unable to work/carry out normal activities due to negative feelings in last four weeks, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
2004-05		
Yes (c)	17.1	5.1
No (c)	63.4	1.7
Refusal, don't know/not stated	0.4	35.8
Total (d)	100.0	—
2008		
Yes (c)	16.1	4.4
No (c)	63.1	1.7
Refusal, don't know/not stated	0.1	50.6
Total (d)	100.0	—

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with a RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution.
Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) People aged 18 years and over who reported a frequency greater than 'none of the time' (K5 score of 2 to 5) for at least one of the five questions used to derive the total K5 score. Excludes those who responded 'none of the time' to all five questions used.
- (c) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate is NOT statistically significant.
- (d) Includes Not applicable
— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.10

Table 7A.7.10 Number of days unable to work/carry out normal activities because of negative feelings in the last four weeks, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, Australia, 2004-05 and 2008 (a), (b)

	<i>Estimate ('000)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
2004-05			
1 to 4 days	21.6	8.4	6.5
5 to 10 days	10.5	4.1	13.2
11 or more days	11.0	4.3	9.2
Don't know/not stated	0.9	0.4	28.4
Total unable to work due to negative feelings	44.1	17.1	5.1
Not applicable	214.2	82.9	1.0
Total	258.3	100.0	—
2008			
1 to 4 days	24.3	8.3	6.2
5 to 10 days	10.1	3.5	9.9
11 or more days	11.9	4.1	8.5
Don't know/not stated	0.7	0.2	33.8
Total unable to work due to negative feelings	46.9	16.1	4.4
Not applicable	244.0	83.9	0.8
Total	290.9	100.0	—

RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Difference between 2004-05 rate and 2008 rate is NOT statistically significant for any of the categories.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.11

Table 7A.7.11 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by sex, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Indigenous						
Nervous						
All/most/some of the time	23.6	6.8	32.8	4.9	28.5	4.1
A little/none of the time	74.9	3.3	65.7	3.2	70.0	2.4
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Without hope						
All/most/some of the time	16.8	8.2	22.6	5.7	19.9	4.7
A little/none of the time	81.2	2.7	75.3	2.4	78.0	2.0
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Restless or jumpy						
All/most/some of the time	29.3	6.6	34.0	4.6	31.8	3.9
A little/none of the time	69.0	3.5	64.2	3.2	66.4	2.4
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
That everything was an effort						
All/most/some of the time	31.3	5.6	40.8	4.1	36.4	3.4
A little/none of the time	67.1	3.8	57.3	3.7	61.9	2.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up						
All/most/some of the time	15.4	8.3	25.2	4.9	20.6	4.4
A little/none of the time	82.9	2.7	73.0	2.7	77.6	2.1
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Non-Indigenous						
Nervous						
All/most/some of the time	16.0	3.4	21.8	2.6	18.9	2.2
A little/none of the time	83.9	1.1	78.1	1.2	80.9	0.9
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

Table 7A.7.11

Table 7A.7.11 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by sex, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Hopeless						
All/most/some of the time	7.4	5.0	10.6	3.2	9.0	2.8
A little/none of the time	92.4	0.8	89.3	0.8	90.9	0.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Restless or fidgety						
All/most/some of the time	26.0	2.6	26.2	2.4	26.2	1.8
A little/none of the time	73.9	1.4	73.7	1.2	73.8	0.9
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
That everything was an effort						
All/most/some of the time	20.1	3.5	24.2	2.4	22.2	1.9
A little/none of the time	79.8	1.1	75.6	1.0	77.7	0.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up						
All/most/some of the time	5.7	4.9	9.1	3.6	7.5	3.2
A little/none of the time	94.1	0.8	90.7	0.8	92.4	0.5
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004–05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004–05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.12

Table 7A.7.12 Selected indicators of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Indigenous												
Nervous												
All/most/some of the time	28.6	7.2	28.1	6.3	30.2	6.7	30.8	8.3	26.1	9.7	28.9	3.5
A little/none of the time	70.3	2.9	71.2	2.5	68.5	2.9	68.0	3.7	71.3	3.6	69.9	1.4
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Without hope												
All/most/some of the time	19.5	8.6	19.2	7.9	23.6	7.2	19.6	10.6	18.3	12.3	20.2	4.3
A little/none of the time	78.9	2.1	78.9	2.1	74.9	2.3	78.9	2.6	78.7	3.0	78.0	1.1
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Restless or jumpy												
All/most/some of the time	32.1	6.3	35.3	5.7	33.1	6.2	32.8	7.9	27.8	8.6	32.8	3.2
A little/none of the time	66.7	3.1	63.6	3.1	65.6	3.1	66.0	3.9	69.0	3.6	65.8	1.6
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
That everything was an effort												
All/most/some of the time	35.2	6.4	39.4	5.3	39.9	5.5	37.4	6.6	31.7	7.8	37.3	2.8
A little/none of the time	63.3	3.5	59.4	3.5	59.3	3.7	61.3	4.0	65.0	4.0	61.2	1.7

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Table 7A.7.12

Table 7A.7.12 Selected indicators of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
So sad that nothing could cheer you up												
All/most/some of the time	19.7	9.0	19.8	7.3	21.9	7.6	21.9	8.0	19.8	10.4	20.6	3.8
A little/none of the time	79.2	2.2	79.2	1.8	77.4	2.2	76.8	2.3	76.6	2.9	78.1	1.0
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

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

- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.13

Table 7A.7.13 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)**

	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55+		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up												
All/most/some of the time	19.7	8.8	20.2	6.9	24.5	6.6	24.7	8.2	20.1	8.7	21.7	3.8
A little/none of the time	78.3	2.3	78.9	1.8	74.3	2.2	74.2	2.9	77.6	2.3	76.8	1.1
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Non-Indigenous												
Nervous												
All/most/some of the time	20.2	6.9	19.5	5.6	17.6	5.0	18.9	5.3	16.3	4.4	18.1	2.2
A little/none of the time	79.8	1.7	80.5	1.4	82.4	1.1	81.0	1.3	83.6	0.8	81.9	0.5
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Hopeless												
All/most/some of the time	8.5	12.0	8.8	9.0	7.6	7.5	8.9	8.4	7.6	6.1	8.2	3.4
A little/none of the time	91.5	1.1	91.2	0.9	92.4	0.6	91.0	0.8	92.3	0.5	91.8	0.3
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Restless or fidgety												

Table 7A.7.13

Table 7A.7.13 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)

	18–24		25–34		35–44		45–54		55+		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
All/most/some of the time	31.5	4.4	27.4	4.1	22.8	4.7	21.7	4.8	18.4	3.9	23.1	2.2
A little/none of the time	68.5	2.0	72.6	1.6	77.1	1.4	78.2	1.3	81.5	0.9	76.8	0.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
That everything was an effort												
All/most/some of the time	18.9	7.8	21.9	5.2	20.0	5.3	21.6	5.2	20.8	4.1	20.7	2.5
A little/none of the time	81.1	1.8	78.1	1.4	79.9	1.3	78.4	1.4	79.1	1.1	79.2	0.6
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up												
All/most/some of the time	6.9	13.0	6.0	10.4	6.5	9.6	7.9	8.9	7.3	6.1	7.0	4.6
A little/none of the time	93.1	1.0	94.0	0.7	93.4	0.7	92.0	0.8	92.6	0.5	93.0	0.3
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Table 7A.7.13

Table 7A.7.13	Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Source:	ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08, Cat. no. 4364.0.									

Table 7A.7.14

Table 7A.7.14 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55+			Total		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	
Indigenous																		
Nervous																		
All/most of the time	6.2	14.5		9.2	11.2		9.5	13.2		11.2	15.1		9.4	16.4		8.9	6.8	
Some of the time	22.4	9.3		18.9	7.4		20.8	8.5		19.6	11.1		16.8	13.2		19.9	4.3	
A little of the time	32.1	6.6		26.5	6.5		24.9	7.0		21.3	9.2		18.0	10.6		25.5	3.6	
None of the time	38.2	6.3		44.7	4.7		43.6	4.3		46.7	6.2		53.3	4.9		44.4	2.6	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
Without hope																		
All/most of the time	6.2	16.5		7.0	13.6		8.8	11.6		7.7	18.0		6.2	20.0		7.2	7.4	
Some of the time	13.3	10.7		12.3	10.6		14.8	9.6		11.8	13.3		12.1	14.3		13.0	5.1	
A little of the time	16.8	9.4		16.9	8.4		14.7	10.1		15.0	12.3		13.0	15.0		15.6	5.2	
None of the time	62.2	3.5		62.0	3.4		60.2	3.5		64.0	4.4		65.7	3.9		62.4	1.8	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
Restless or jumpy																		
All/most of the time	10.3	13.9		13.6	13.4		13.9	10.4		13.9	14.1		9.7	15.9		12.5	6.0	
Some of the time	21.8	8.3		21.8	6.0		19.2	8.4		18.8	10.2		18.1	10.6		20.3	4.2	
A little of the time	25.6	7.7		25.6	7.4		25.8	7.4		22.2	9.0		19.2	12.1		24.3	3.9	
None of the time	41.1	5.5		38.0	5.0		39.9	5.2		43.8	6.1		49.9	5.3		41.5	2.6	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
That everything was an effort																		
All/most of the time	12.3	10.4		19.8	8.1		17.4	9.5		17.1	10.6		15.4	13.0		16.6	4.5	
Some of the time	22.9	8.7		19.6	8.0		22.5	8.5		20.3	9.3		16.3	11.4		20.7	4.0	

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Table 7A.7.14

Table 7A.7.14 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55+			Total		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)		Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	
A little of the time	26.0	8.1		23.0	8.4		22.2	7.7		21.2	11.0		22.2	11.3		23.1	3.9	
None of the time	37.3	5.5		36.4	5.8		37.1	6.0		40.1	7.0		42.8	6.8		38.1	3.0	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
So sad that nothing could cheer you up																		
All/most of the time	5.4	15.6		7.1	11.6		8.6	13.5		7.8	15.0		6.8	17.9		7.1	6.6	
Some of the time	14.3	11.4		12.7	9.3		13.2	9.7		14.1	11.0		13.0	12.4		13.4	4.8	
A little of the time	15.8	10.0		15.6	10.5		15.8	10.8		16.1	12.0		17.1	13.9		16.0	5.3	
None of the time	63.5	3.5		63.6	3.2		61.5	3.5		60.7	3.7		59.5	4.3		62.1	1.8	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
Non-Indigenous																		
Nervous																		
All/most of the time	5.1	11.2		3.9	9.3		5.2	8.5		5.7	9.1		5.6	7.8		5.2	4.7	
Some of the time	15.4	8.3		16.1	4.6		13.8	4.8		14.4	6.1		11.2	5.5		13.7	2.5	
A little of the time	34.4	4.2		32.7	3.1		29.9	3.5		26.6	3.4		18.3	3.2		26.8	1.6	
None of the time	45.1	3.2		47.2	2.2		51.0	2.0		53.1	1.9		64.7	1.4		54.1	1.0	
Total (c)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-	
Hopeless																		
All/most of the time	2.7	16.6		2.5	12.5		2.3	11.7		3.4	10.7		3.1	9.1		2.8	5.8	
Some of the time	6.7	11.7		6.6	7.6		6.6	5.8		5.6	7.4		5.7	6.1		6.2	3.1	
A little of the time	18.6	5.9		17.0	4.5		15.6	4.3		12.5	6.0		9.1	4.6		13.7	2.7	
None of the time	71.9	1.8		73.9	1.3		75.4	1.1		78.2	1.1		81.9	0.7		77.2	0.6	

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Table 7A.7.14 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Restless or fidgety												
All/most of the time	10.3	8.5	7.4	7.9	7.0	7.9	6.9	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	3.5
Some of the time	26.9	4.1	22.5	4.3	18.6	4.0	18.6	4.7	13.2	4.5	18.7	2.1
A little of the time	32.3	4.2	31.5	3.0	30.3	2.4	27.3	3.3	22.2	2.8	27.7	1.4
None of the time	30.5	4.1	38.5	3.4	44.0	2.2	47.0	2.5	58.2	1.4	46.2	1.2
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
That everything was an effort												
All/most of the time	7.6	10.4	6.6	9.1	7.0	5.9	8.0	6.9	8.5	4.2	7.7	3.0
Some of the time	15.5	6.6	15.4	4.6	16.2	4.9	14.2	5.8	12.7	4.4	14.5	2.5
A little of the time	28.1	3.9	29.1	3.4	28.0	2.6	25.2	3.9	19.8	3.1	25.2	1.5
None of the time	48.8	2.8	48.8	2.2	48.7	1.9	52.4	2.1	58.8	1.4	52.5	0.8
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
So sad that nothing could cheer you up												
All/most of the time	1.6	21.0	1.6	13.8	2.4	12.3	2.8	11.8	2.4	9.6	2.2	5.0
Some of the time	5.5	11.8	4.5	10.2	5.5	10.3	5.5	9.7	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.0
A little of the time	14.9	8.2	12.7	6.2	13.1	5.9	11.6	6.3	9.8	5.1	12.0	2.3
None of the time	77.9	1.8	81.1	1.1	78.9	1.2	79.9	1.0	82.3	0.7	80.4	0.5
Total (c)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

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

Table 7A.7.14

Table 7A.7.14 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.15

Table 7A.7.15 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote			Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Australia		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		
Indigenous																								
Nervous (c)																								
All/most/some of the time	35.4	5.5	35.5	7.6	31.8	6.9	34.3	3.6	28.5	10.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.8	3.3		
A little/none of the time	64.4	3.0	63.9	4.4	65.5	3.6	64.6	2.1	69.8	3.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.6	1.8		
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-		
Without hope (e)																								
All/most/some of the time	22.8	8.6	20.8	11.6	24.8	8.6	23.0	5.4	21.4	11.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	22.9	4.6		
A little/none of the time	76.8	2.5	78.8	3.1	72.9	2.6	76.0	1.5	76.3	3.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	75.4	1.4		
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-		
Restless or jumpy (c)																								
All/most/some of the time	38.9	5.5	32.3	7.6	32.2	6.4	34.8	3.6	30.2	10.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	32.9	3.2		
A little/none of the time	60.9	3.6	67.3	3.8	65.6	3.1	64.3	2.0	68.1	4.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	65.6	1.6		
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-		
That everything was an effort (e)																								
All/most/some of the time	45.8	4.6	38.8	7.4	41.2	5.5	42.3	3.2	44.2	8.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	41.9	2.7		
A little/none of the time	54.0	3.8	60.8	4.6	55.9	5.1	56.6	2.5	53.4	6.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	56.3	2.1		
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-		
So sad that nothing could cheer you up (e)																								
All/most/some of the time	23.3	7.5	18.8	12.3	22.2	8.5	21.7	5.1	24.3	10.3	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21.8	4.2		
A little/none of the time	76.4	2.3	80.9	2.8	75.4	2.8	77.3	1.5	73.4	3.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.6	1.2		
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-		

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Table 7A.7.15

Table 7A.7.15 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote			Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Australia		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Non-Indigenous																								
Nervous (c)																								
All/most/some of the time	19.2	2.8	15.1	5.5	15.8	9.0	18.1	2.2	21.4	17.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.1	2.2	na	na
A little/none of the time	80.7	0.7	84.8	1.0	84.1	1.7	81.8	0.5	78.6	5.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.8	0.5	na	na
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-	na	na
Hopeless(e)																								
All/most/some of the time	8.0	4.4	8.6	7.3	8.3	10.1	8.2	3.5	9.8	23.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	8.2	3.4	na	na
A little/none of the time	91.9	0.4	91.4	0.7	91.6	0.9	91.8	0.3	90.2	2.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.8	0.3	na	na
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-	na	na
Restless or fidgety (c)																								
All/most/some of the time	23.1	2.6	23.5	5.0	24.6	7.0	23.3	2.2	28.6	13.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	23.3	2.2	na	na
A little/none of the time	76.9	0.8	76.4	1.4	75.3	2.2	76.7	0.7	71.4	5.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	76.6	0.7	na	na
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-	na	na
That everything was an effort (e)																								
All/most/some of the time	20.7	3.0	19.9	4.9	22.6	6.1	20.7	2.5	23.5	15.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	20.8	2.5	na	na
A little/none of the time	79.3	0.8	80.0	1.2	77.3	1.8	79.2	0.6	76.5	5.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	79.2	0.6	na	na
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-	na	na
So sad that nothing could cheer you up (e)																								
All/most/some of the time	7.3	5.3	5.9	8.9	6.8	11.3	7.0	4.7	5.0	31.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	4.6	na	na
A little/none of the time	92.7	0.4	94.0	0.6	93.1	0.8	93.0	0.3	95.0	1.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	93.0	0.3	na	na

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Table 7A.7.15

Table 7A.7.15 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (a), (b)

Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote			Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Australia		
Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	
100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	-	-

Prop. Proportion. RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(c) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories, except in remote areas.

(d) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(e) Difference between 2008 rate for Indigenous and non-Indigenous people is statistically significant for all categories.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2007-08*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.16

Table 7A.7.16 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Total non-remote		Remote		Very remote		Total remote		Total	
	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Indigenous																
Nervous																
All/most of the time	10.5	14.6	12.3	14.9	9.2	18.4	10.5	9.3	9.8	18.2	na	na	na	na	9.3	7.7
Some of the time	18.4	10.3	18.9	11.3	19.0	9.4	18.8	6.0	16.9	18.0	na	na	na	na	19.2	4.9
A little of the time	25.7	8.4	24.0	9.4	27.8	7.5	25.9	4.9	22.6	14.0	na	na	na	na	23.5	4.1
None of the time	44.7	6.3	44.8	7.7	42.7	6.2	44.1	4.0	48.9	6.5	na	na	na	na	46.5	2.9
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	100.0	-
Without hope																
All/most of the time	7.6	15.6	7.2	19.9	8.6	15.6	7.7	10.3	7.3	19.9	na	na	na	na	7.2	8.3
Some of the time	11.4	11.6	11.6	13.8	14.0	12.2	12.3	7.2	15.5	15.2	na	na	na	na	12.8	5.7
A little of the time	13.9	10.2	16.5	12.7	15.6	11.8	15.1	7.3	15.3	16.8	na	na	na	na	15.0	5.9
None of the time	66.4	3.5	64.7	4.1	60.3	3.9	64.2	2.4	59.2	7.0	na	na	na	na	63.1	2.0
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	100.0	-
Restless or jumpy																
All/most of the time	15.7	12.0	13.6	15.8	12.7	13.0	14.1	7.9	11.6	19.7	na	na	na	na	12.1	6.8
Some of the time	16.9	10.2	21.0	11.5	22.8	7.9	19.8	6.0	18.4	13.0	na	na	na	na	19.7	4.8
A little of the time	28.0	7.7	26.1	9.0	22.6	9.0	25.8	5.0	22.1	15.9	na	na	na	na	23.1	4.4
None of the time	38.7	6.2	39.3	8.3	40.4	6.0	39.5	4.0	46.1	9.3	na	na	na	na	43.3	2.9
Total (d)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	na	na	na	na	100.0	-
That everything was an effort																
All/most of the time	18.7	8.9	17.2	12.4	18.3	10.7	18.1	6.0	16.5	17.5	na	na	na	na	16.6	5.1
Some of the time	18.0	9.8	21.3	12.3	19.4	7.6	19.3	5.7	22.0	11.6	na	na	na	na	19.8	4.5

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Table 7A.7.16

Table 7A.7.16 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote			Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Total	
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
A little of the time	28.7	8.7		21.3	10.1		23.2	8.2		25.0	5.3		18.4	17.2		na	na		na	na		22.7	4.4
None of the time	33.9	7.5		40.2	9.2		37.6	6.8		36.9	4.7		41.2	12.0		na	na		na	na		39.2	3.4
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-
So sad that nothing could cheer you up																							
All/most of the time	7.8	16.0		6.5	19.1		7.7	13.0		7.3	9.4		7.5	21.4		na	na		na	na		7.2	7.5
Some of the time	11.3	12.7		11.7	15.3		13.4	10.5		12.0	7.5		16.7	12.1		na	na		na	na		13.4	5.4
A little of the time	15.5	13.3		16.6	13.4		19.1	11.3		17.0	7.4		17.1	13.9		na	na		na	na		16.2	6.0
None of the time	64.6	3.8		65.1	4.7		57.7	4.0		62.8	2.6		56.8	7.0		na	na		na	na		61.5	2.1
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-
Non-Indigenous																							
Nervous																							
All/most of the time	5.3	5.7		5.0	8.3		4.5	13.9		5.2	4.7		1.9	35.9		na	na		na	na		5.1	4.7
Some of the time	14.5	2.8		12.5	5.9		11.8	7.2		13.8	2.5		11.6	19.3		na	na		na	na		13.8	2.5
A little of the time	27.6	1.9		26.2	3.6		25.6	4.4		27.1	1.6		22.7	10.8		na	na		na	na		27.0	1.6
None of the time	52.4	1.1		56.2	2.1		57.9	2.3		53.8	1.0		63.8	5.6		na	na		na	na		53.9	1.0
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-
Hopeless																							
All/most of the time	2.6	7.1		3.5	10.6		3.3	16.9		2.8	5.8		2.8	40.0		na	na		na	na		2.8	5.8
Some of the time	6.2	3.9		6.2	6.4		6.4	11.8		6.2	3.1		3.9	31.3		na	na		na	na		6.2	3.1
A little of the time	13.7	3.3		13.9	6.6		14.3	7.8		13.8	2.7		12.7	16.4		na	na		na	na		13.8	2.7

Table 7A.7.16

Table 7A.7.16 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	Major cities			Inner regional			Outer regional			Total non-remote			Remote			Very remote			Total remote			Total		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	(%)
None of the time	77.4	0.7		76.4	1.4		75.7	1.8		77.0	0.6		80.6	3.4		na	na		na	na		77.1	0.6	
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-	
Restless or fidgety																								
All/most of the time	6.7	4.3		8.8	6.5		8.3	8.5		7.3	3.5		7.8	24.1		na	na		na	na		7.3	3.5	
Some of the time	18.9	2.3		18.7	4.7		19.6	5.2		19.0	2.2		11.4	15.6		na	na		na	na		18.9	2.1	
A little of the time	28.3	1.8		26.3	3.6		27.0	4.5		27.8	1.4		32.8	12.0		na	na		na	na		27.9	1.4	
None of the time	46.0	1.5		46.1	2.8		45.0	2.5		45.9	1.2		48.0	8.6		na	na		na	na		45.9	1.2	
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-	
That everything was an effort																								
All/most of the time	7.4	3.4		8.1	7.3		8.1	9.4		7.6	3		7.2	24.2		na	na		na	na		7.6	3	
Some of the time	14.3	3		14.4	4.7		15.4	5.9		14.5	2.5		14.9	15.8		na	na		na	na		14.6	2.5	
A little of the time	25.5	1.9		25.1	3.2		25.0	5.7		25.3	1.5		25.6	12.3		na	na		na	na		25.3	1.5	
None of the time	52.7	1.1		52.3	2.0		51.3	2.7		52.4	0.8		52.2	5		na	na		na	na		52.4	0.8	
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-	
So sad that nothing could cheer you up																								
All/most of the time	2.2	5.8		2.4	11.5		1.9	20.2		2.2	5.1		1.5	40.6		na	na		na	na		2.2	5.0	
Some of the time	5.3	4.8		5.4	8.2		4.7	13.9		5.3	4.0		3.0	26.7		na	na		na	na		5.3	4.0	
A little of the time	12.2	2.6		10.9	6.3		13.0	7.8		12.1	2.3		9.7	16.8		na	na		na	na		12.0	2.3	
None of the time	80.1	0.5		81.1	1.1		80.1	1.7		80.3	0.5		85.8	2.2		na	na		na	na		80.4	0.5	
Total (d)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		na	na		na	na		100.0	-	

Prop. Proportion. RSE Relative standard error.

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Table 7A.7.16

Table 7A.7.16 Selected indicators of psychological distress, people aged 18 years and over, age standardised, by remoteness, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

	Major cities		Inner regional		Outer regional		Total non-remote		Remote		Very remote		Total remote		Total	
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)

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

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

(c) Data for very remote areas is not available for the non-Indigenous population because it is not considered reliable. Total remote is not comparable between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous population. See glossary for definitions of remoteness areas.

(d) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.

na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4715.0; ABS (unpublished) *National Health Survey 2004-05*, Cat. no. 4364.0.

Table 7A.7.17

Table 7A.7.17 Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)

	NSW		Victoria		Queensland		WA		SA		Tasmania		ACT		NT		Australia	
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Calm and peaceful All/most/some of the time	80.7	2.0	76.5	2.1	85.6	2.2	84.4	1.6	81.0	2.4	78.1	3.3	86.5	2.8	85.9	2.0	82.9	0.9
A little/none of the time	19.3	8.3	23.0	6.9	12.9	12.6	14.2	9.4	17.0	11.0	21.5	12.0	13.5	17.8	9.7	13.4	15.8	4.7
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Happy All/most/some of the time	88.2	1.4	86.9	1.6	91.4	1.7	91.8	1.2	88.8	2.1	87.9	2.1	92.6	2.0	91.0	1.6	89.9	0.7
A little/none of the time	11.8	10.6	12.5	10.7	7.1	17.2	6.9	12.6	9.0	18.6	11.7	15.8	7.4	24.9	4.9	16.7	8.8	6.0
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Full of life All/most/some of the time	79.1	2.2	74.0	2.1	85.5	1.8	84.6	1.8	79.3	2.6	73.2	3.1	82.5	3.6	83.8	1.9	81.7	0.9
A little/none of the time	20.9	8.3	25.4	6.1	12.9	9.7	13.8	10.7	18.6	10.8	26.3	8.7	17.5	16.7	12.1	9.2	16.9	4.2
Total	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Lot of energy All/most/some of the time	74.8	2.6	69.5	2.4	82.5	2.3	80.3	2.3	76.1	2.8	67.7	4.3	77.2	4.0	79.5	2.4	77.7	1.1
A little/none of the time	25.2	7.6	30.0	5.5	16.0	9.8	18.2	9.8	21.9	9.6	31.9	9.1	22.8	13.5	16.3	9.0	20.9	3.9

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Table 7A.7.17

Table 7A.7.17 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2008 (a), (b)**

NSW		Victoria		Queensland		WA		SA		Tasmania		ACT		NT		Australia	
Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE	Prop.	RSE
(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Total		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –		100.0 –	

Prop. Proportion. RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.18

Table 7A.7.18 Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2004-05 (a), (b)

	NSW			Queensland			WA			SA			Tasmania			ACT			NT			Total		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Calm and peaceful																								
All/most of the time	54.7	4.4	8.3	57.9	3.7	56.9	4.9	55.1	5.5	54.0	5.4	54.1	7.0	60.7	4.6	56.4	1.9							
Some of the time	25.5	7.7	13.1	25.9	7.5	26.2	9.3	27.2	10.6	24.5	12.1	26.9	12.0	22.7	10.4	25.6	3.6							
A little of the time	13.6	11.1	18.6	11.0	13.3	11.2	13.3	11.8	15.0	16.3	14.9	13.9	18.6	7.2	17.5	11.6	6.3							
None of the time	5.3	17.4	21.1	4.0	19.4	3.7	23.9	4.3	25.2	4.8	28.6	5.1	30.5	5.9	20.7	4.8	8.7							
Total (c)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-							
Happy																								
All/most of the time	68.0	3.4	6.0	74.2	2.4	71.7	3.4	71.7	4.4	64.8	4.8	73.2	4.4	77.8	2.6	71.4	1.4							
Some of the time	21.2	10.0	16.5	18.0	8.9	17.6	10.3	18.7	12.4	21.8	11.1	16.8	17.3	14.7	11.1	18.8	4.6							
A little of the time	7.8	14.1	25.3	5.6	15.2	7.1	14.3	6.3	17.4	10.3	18.9	8.0	25.8	3.1	23.6	6.6	7.0							
None of the time	2.1	25.6	28.2	1.3	35.7	1.7	32.5	2.0	40.4	2.7	36.4	2.0	53.2	1.4	31.0	1.8	13.1							
Total (c)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-							
Full of life																								
All/most of the time	50.2	4.7	8.7	56.0	3.4	55.3	4.3	50.1	5.4	44.9	7.2	52.7	7.5	69.1	3.0	54.6	1.8							
Some of the time	28.7	7.6	16.6	27.9	6.8	25.3	7.2	32.6	7.6	27.5	14.0	29.6	13.1	17.8	8.6	26.6	3.3							
A little of the time	13.4	11.2	19.8	10.0	10.8	10.5	12.1	9.8	14.9	16.1	20.1	10.6	22.0	5.7	17.5	11.1	5.5							
None of the time	6.6	16.0	15.8	5.2	17.3	6.7	18.1	6.0	21.9	11.0	17.4	7.1	29.2	3.6	18.3	6.2	7.3							
Total (c)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-							
Lot of energy																								
All/most of the time	43.3	5.3	8.5	49.3	4.3	47.0	5.5	42.1	7.8	39.2	9.0	45.5	9.5	61.3	3.9	47.2	2.2							
Some of the time	30.4	6.5	11.2	30.9	6.3	29.5	7.4	32.3	8.3	32.1	9.5	30.3	12.4	24.3	7.8	30.3	3.2							
A little of the time	17.9	10.0	15.5	13.1	11.9	15.2	9.2	17.9	11.6	16.3	11.9	17.2	15.8	6.7	15.1	14.4	5.0							

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Table 7A.7.18

Table 7A.7.18 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by State and Territory, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	NSW			Queensland			WA			SA			Tasmania			ACT			NT			Total		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
None of the time	7.4	16.3	16.0	5.7	17.0	6.1	17.7	6.4	22.8	12.0	20.8	7.0	35.4	4.0	17.6	6.6	7.6							
Total (c)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	-

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.
- (c) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.19

Table 7A.7.19 **Selected indicators of positive well being,
Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by sex,
Australia, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Calm and peaceful (b)						
All/most/some of the time	84.6	1.2	81.4	1.3	82.9	0.9
A little/none of the time	13.6	6.9	17.7	5.9	15.8	4.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Happy						
All/most/some of the time	89.9	1.0	89.9	0.9	89.9	0.7
A little/none of the time	8.3	9.4	9.2	7.9	8.8	6.0
Total(c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Full of life (b)						
All/most/some of the time	83.8	1.3	79.8	1.3	81.7	0.9
A little/none of the time	14.3	6.9	19.3	5.2	16.9	4.2
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Lot of energy (b)						
All/most/some of the time	81.6	1.4	74.3	1.6	77.7	1.1
A little/none of the time	16.7	6.4	24.8	4.8	20.9	3.9
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Difference between rates for males and females are statistically significant.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0.

Table 7A.7.20

Table 7A.7.20 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by sex, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
Calm and peaceful						
All/most of the time	60.5	2.7	52.9	2.7	56.4	1.9
Some of the time	23.9	5.9	27.0	4.5	25.6	3.6
A little of the time	9.6	10.5	13.4	6.7	11.6	6.3
None of the time	4.2	14.8	5.4	10.0	4.8	8.7
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Happy						
All/most of the time	72.6	2.1	70.3	1.8	71.4	1.4
Some of the time	18.1	7.6	19.5	5.6	18.8	4.6
A little of the time	6.0	11.1	7.1	9.0	6.6	7.0
None of the time	1.7	19.1	2.0	16.7	1.8	13.1
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Full of life						
All/most of the time	58.3	2.7	51.3	2.6	54.6	1.8
Some of the time	25.7	5.6	27.4	3.9	26.6	3.3
A little of the time	8.6	8.9	13.3	6.7	11.1	5.5
None of the time	5.9	12.3	6.5	8.5	6.2	7.3
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–
Lot of energy						
All/most of the time	53.7	2.9	41.4	3.2	47.2	2.2
Some of the time	26.7	5.0	33.5	4.0	30.3	3.2
A little of the time	12.1	8.2	16.5	6.3	14.4	5.0
None of the time	6.0	12.8	7.1	8.6	6.6	7.6
Total (c)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

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

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.21

Table 7A.7.21 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2008 (a)**

	18-24			25-34			35-44			45-54			55+			Total	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)
Calm and peaceful																	
All/most/some of the time	84.8	2.0		84.0	1.6		81.7	2.1		80.0	2.4		83.1	2.1		82.9	0.9
A little/none of the time		12.1		15.1	8.7		17.4	9.7		18.7	9.4		14.9	11.2		15.8	4.7
Total (b)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
Happy																	
All/most/some of the time	92.1	1.1		90.7	1.2		90.7	1.3		86.3	2.0		87.7	2.0		89.9	0.7
A little/none of the time		6.2		8.5	11.5		8.4	13.6		12.4	12.7		10.1	15.4		8.8	6.0
Total (b)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
Full of life																	
All/most/some of the time	86.5	1.7		85.1	1.4		82.0	1.8		78.5	2.5		71.6	2.7		81.7	0.9
A little/none of the time		11.7		14.1	8.3		17.1	8.5		20.1	9.4		26.2	7.2		16.9	4.2
Total (b)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-
Lot of energy																	
All/most/some of the time	83.9	1.9		81.7	1.6		78.6	2.0		74.7	2.9		63.3	3.6		77.7	1.1
A little/none of the time		14.4		17.4	7.5		20.4	7.2		24.0	8.5		34.5	6.2		20.9	3.9
Total (b)	100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-		100.0	-

Table 7A.7.21

Table 7A.7.21 **Selected indicators of psychological distress, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2008 (a)**

18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.
- (b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.
 - Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0

Table 7A.7.22

Table 7A.7.22 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by age groups, Australia, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Total	
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.
- (c) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.23

Table 7A.7.23 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (a)**

	Major Cities		Regional (b)			Total non-remote (c)			Remote			Very Remote			Total remote (c) (d)			Australia	
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)
Calm and peaceful																			
All/most/some of the time	80.4	1.7	81.9	1.7	81.2	1.3	85.9	1.8	88.7	1.5	87.7	1.1	82.9	0.9					
A little/none of the time	19.4	7.0	16.9	7.6	18.0	5.4	12.2	12.9	7.8	12.6	9.4	8.8	15.8	4.7					
Total (e)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–					
Happy																			
All/most/some of the time	88.8	1.1	89.2	1.3	89.0	0.9	91.3	1.6	92.9	1.3	92.4	1.0	89.9	0.7					
A little/none of the time	11.0	8.8	9.6	9.8	10.2	6.6	6.8	17.9	3.7	20.7	4.8	13.1	8.8	6.0					
Total (e)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–					
Full of life																			
All/most/some of the time	80.1	1.8	80.2	1.6	80.1	1.2	83.4	2.2	87.7	1.4	86.2	1.1	81.7	0.9					
A little/none of the time	19.7	7.3	18.6	6.0	19.0	4.7	14.8	13.0	8.7	9.8	10.9	7.5	16.9	4.2					
Total (e)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–					
Lot of energy																			
All/most/some of the time	74.8	2.2	76.7	2.0	75.9	1.5	78.7	2.4	85.4	1.8	83.0	1.4	77.7	1.1					
A little/none of the time	25.0	6.7	22.1	6.0	23.3	4.5	19.4	9.8	11.0	11.6	14.0	7.2	20.9	3.9					

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Table 7A.7.23

Table 7A.7.23 Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2008 (a)

Major Cities		Regional (b)		Total non-remote (c)		Remote		Very Remote		Total remote (c) (d)		Australia	
Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)
100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.
 (b) Regional comprises inner and outer regional areas. See glossary for definitions of remoteness areas.
 (c) Difference between rates for non-remote total and remote total are statistically significant for all categories.
 (d) Remote comprises remote and very remote areas. See glossary for definitions of remoteness areas.
 (e) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.
 – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0

Table 7A.7.24

Table 7A.7.24 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2004–05 (a), (b)**

	Major Cities			Regional (b)			Total non-remote			Remote			Very Remote			Total Remote			Total
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)
Calm and peaceful																			
All/most of the time	52.3	4.3	56.8	3.0	54.9	2.6	62.7	3.6	59.2	3.7	60.3	2.7	56.4	1.9					
Some of the time	26.4	7.8	25.4	5.5	25.8	4.5	22.3	11.0	26.0	7.3	24.9	5.9	25.6	3.6					
A little of the time	15.4	9.8	11.2	10.2	13.0	7.4	10.2	15.6	7.4	13.8	8.3	10.6	11.6	6.3					
None of the time	4.8	16.1	5.3	13.2	5.1	10.1	2.0	31.1	5.1	17.9	4.1	15.6	4.8	8.7					
Total (d)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
Happy																			
All/most of the time	70.9	2.8	69.6	2.2	70.2	1.8	70.4	3.4	76.3	2.2	74.5	1.8	71.4	1.4					
Some of the time	18.7	9.8	20.0	6.8	19.5	5.7	19.5	13.1	16.3	7.7	17.3	6.8	18.8	4.6					
A little of the time	7.5	13.1	7.2	10.8	7.3	8.4	6.0	16.0	4.1	14.0	4.6	10.3	6.6	7.0					
None of the time	1.9	27.8	2.1	19.0	2.0	15.6	1.4	44.3	1.4	27.0	1.4	23.1	1.8	13.1					
Total (d)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
Full of life																			
All/most of the time	52.1	3.8	51.4	3.1	51.7	2.4	53.2	5.1	65.8	2.7	62.0	2.5	54.6	1.8					
Some of the time	26.4	6.9	28.9	5.0	27.8	4.1	28.1	9.5	21.3	5.8	23.4	5.1	26.6	3.3					
A little of the time	12.5	9.9	12.2	8.6	12.3	6.5	10.5	16.5	7.0	13.4	8.1	10.4	11.1	5.5					
None of the time	8.0	11.6	6.4	12.7	7.1	8.2	5.4	19.7	3.3	14.4	4.0	11.5	6.2	7.3					
Total (d)	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
Lot of energy																			
All/most of the time	42.5	5.1	44.9	3.5	43.9	2.8	43.6	8.0	60.7	3.4	55.5	3.2	47.2	2.2					
Some of the time	32.6	6.5	30.3	4.8	31.3	3.8	35.8	10.2	24.4	5.8	27.9	5.0	30.3	3.2					
A little of the time	16.7	8.6	15.8	7.9	16.2	5.8	10.9	17.8	9.6	13.0	10.0	10.6	14.4	5.0					
None of the time	7.2	11.8	7.9	12.0	7.6	8.5	6.8	20.4	2.9	17.6	4.1	13.4	6.6	7.6					

Table 7A.7.24

Table 7A.7.24 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Indigenous people aged 18 years and over, by remoteness, Australia, 2004–05 (a), (b)**

<i>Major Cities</i>		<i>Regional (b)</i>		<i>Total non-remote</i>		<i>Remote</i>		<i>Very Remote</i>		<i>Total Remote</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>
100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–	100.0	–

RSE Relative standard error.

- (a) Estimates with an RSE of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Regional includes inner and outer regional areas. Remote includes remote and very remote areas. See glossary for definitions of remoteness areas.
- (c) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.
- (d) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.25

Table 7A.7.25 **K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2008**

		Non-remote				Remote				Total			
		Low/moderate (a)		High/very high (b)		Total (c)		Low/moderate (a)		High/very high (b)		Total (c)	
		Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Self-assessed health status													
Excellent/Very Good		49.8	3.4	26.1	7.0	41.9	3.0	48.8	4.7	31.4	8.3	43.7	4.3
Good(d)		34.1	4.6	32.6	6.2	33.6	4.0	37.9	5.5	40.2	5.1	38.4	4.2
Fair/poor(d)		16.1	6.4	41.3	5.1	24.5	4.5	13.3	8.5	28.5	8.0	17.9	5.7
Number of long-term health conditions													
None		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 or more		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Type of long-term condition													
Arthritis		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Asthma		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Back pain/problems neck, disc disorders		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Diabetes/high sugar levels		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ear/hearing problems		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 7A.7.25

Table 7A.7.25 **K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2008**

	Non-remote						Remote						Total					
	Low/moderate (a)		High/very high (b)		Total (c)		Low/moderate (a)		High/very high (b)		Total (c)		Low/moderate (a)		High/very high (b)		Total (c)	
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Eye/sight problems	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Heart and circulatory problems/disease	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Neoplasms/ cancer	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Osteoporosis	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Risk behaviours																		
Current daily smoker(e)	43.2	3.4	57.3	3.6	47.8	2.6	53.0	4.0	57.3	4.1	53.6	3.4	45.7	2.8	57.3	2.9	49.3	2.2
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption in last week	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Health-related actions																		
Consulted other health professional in last 2 weeks	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 7A.7.26

Table7A.7.26 **K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2004-05 (a)**

	Non-remote						Remote						Total											
	Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Total (d)			Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Total (d)		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Self-assessed health status																								
Excellent/Very																								
Good	47	3.6	24	7.3	40	3.5	42	4.9	29	8.6	38	4.6	46	3.0	26	5.7	40	2.8						
Good	35	4.8	33	5.7	34	3.7	42	4.9	40	7.2	42	4.2	37	3.5	35	4.5	36	2.7						
Fair/poor	19	6.8	43	4.8	25	4.7	16	7.5	31	7.6	20	6.1	18	5.4	40	4.1	24	3.9						
Number of long-term health conditions																								
None	19	6.9	7	17.9	15	6.2	31	7.5	19	11.9	28	6.7	22	5.2	10	10.7	19	4.6						
1	20	7.0	9	12.7	17	6.2	23	7.2	13	13.4	20	6.5	21	5.2	10	9.6	18	4.6						
2	20	7.1	15	10.3	19	5.9	16	7.4	17	11.1	17	5.4	19	5.8	15	7.5	18	4.5						
3 or more	41	4.2	69	3.0	49	3.1	29	7.3	52	6.0	35	5.2	38	3.7	64	2.6	45	2.6						
Type of long-term condition																								
Arthritis	16	7.6	27	7.3	19	5.5	7	13.3	16	13.9	10	9.5	14	6.9	24	6.9	16	5.0						
Asthma	16	7.7	26	7.6	19	5.3	10	10.4	13	12.0	11	8.3	14	6.7	23	6.8	16	4.8						
Back pain/problems neck, disc disorders	19	6.7	33	6.2	23	4.7	17	15.0	31	7.1	20	9.6	19	6.6	33	5.0	22	4.4						
Diabetes/high sugar levels	8	10.0	11	12.2	9	7.7	14	8.3	18	11.5	16	6.3	10	7.0	13	8.6	11	5.3						

Table 7A.7.26

Table 7A.7.26 **K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2004–05 (a)**

	Non-remote						Remote						Total											
	Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Total (d)			Low/moderate (b)			High/very high (c)			Total (d)		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Ear/hearing problems	13	7.7	21	8.3	15	6.0	13	12.5	20	11.7	15	8.4	13	6.7	21	6.6	15	4.8						
Eye/sight problems	49	3.3	54	4.0	51	2.6	36	5.5	49	5.2	39	3.9	45	2.8	53	3.2	47	2.2						
Heart and circulatory problems/ disease	17	7.4	24	7.1	19	5.7	20	9.0	31	8.5	23	6.5	18	5.9	26	5.6	20	4.4						
Neoplasms/ cancer	1	23.9	3	24.1	2	17.1	*—	40.8	*—	47.1	*—	32.5	1	21.3	2	23.2	1	15.7						
Osteoporosis	2	20.9	3	24.0	2	16.7	**—	60.1	**2	61.0	*1	43.0	1	19.9	2	22.5	2	15.5						
Risk behaviours																								
Current daily smoker	45	3.8	61	3.9	49	2.9	51	4.0	55	5.5	52	3.3	47	2.9	59	3.3	50	2.2						
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption in last week	16	8.0	19	9.5	17	6.6	13	10.0	19	16.1	15	8.9	15	6.6	19	8.0	16	5.4						

Table 7A.7.26

Table 7A.7.26 K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2004-05 (a)

	Non-remote						Remote						Total					
	Low/moderate (b)		High/very high (c)		Total (d)		Low/moderate (b)		High/very high (c)		Total (d)		Low/moderate (b)		High/very high (c)		Total (d)	
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)
Consulted other health professional in last 2 weeks	15	9.5	27	7.3	18	6.7	28	6.4	33	7.9	30	5.6	19	6.1	29	5.5	22	4.6
Consulted doctor (GP and specialist) in last 2 weeks	21	5.7	35	6.2	25	4.5	22	8.2	31	8.3	24	6.2	21	4.6	34	5.1	25	3.7
Total consulted GP or OHP	36	5.3	62	5.4	43	4.2	50	5.6	65	6.9	55	4.4	40	3.8	63	4.3	47	3.2
Days away from work or study (d)	10	9.2	14	13.2	11	7.6	10	11.6	16	12.6	11	8.8	10	7.5	15	10.2	11	6.0
Other days of reduced activity	12	9.9	27	7.4	16	6.5	11	9.9	25	10.0	15	7.7	11	7.5	27	6.0	16	5.0
Total	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
Total people aged 18 and over ('000)	132.9		51.2		185.5		51.3		18.9		72.8		184.1		70.2		258.3	

OHP Other health professional. Prop. Proportion. RSE Relative standard error.

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

Table 7A.7.26

Table 7A.7.26 K5 level of current psychological distress, by selected health characteristics, Indigenous people 18–64 years of age, 2004–05 (a)

Non-remote			Remote			Total		
Low/moderate (b)	High/very high (c)	Total (d)	Low/moderate (b)	High/very high (c)	Total (d)	Low/moderate (b)	High/very high (c)	Total (d)
Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	Prop. (%)

(b) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 7A.7.27

Table 7A.7.27 **Mental health related problems managed by general practitioners, by Indigenous status of the patient, Australia (a)**

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent of total mental health related encounters</i>	<i>Age standardised rate per 100 encounters (b)</i>	<i>Crude rate (per 100 encounters)</i>	<i>95 per cent lower confidence limit</i>	<i>95 per cent upper confidence limit</i>	<i>Estimated encounters per 1000 population (b)</i>
2008-09							
Indigenous	na	1.0	13.6	na	11.2	15.9	319
Non-Indigenous (c)	na	99.0	11.7	na	11.3	12.2	597
2007-08							
Indigenous	na	1.0	11.1	na	8.2	14.0	311
Non-Indigenous (c)	na	99.0	11.0	na	10.5	11.6	540
2006-07							
Indigenous	na	1.6	na	17.6	13.5	21.6	479
Non-Indigenous (c)	na	98.4	na	10.6	10.1	11.1	468
Total	na	100.0	na	10.4	9.9	10.8	514
2002-03 to 2006-07 (d)							
Indigenous	1 088	na	13.5	14.4	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous (c)	56 480	na	11.6	11.7	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

ICPC-2 International Classification of Primary Care, 2nd edition, Oxford.

(a) Classified according to ICPC-2 codes: P01–P13, P15–P20, P22–P25, P27–P29, P70–P82, P85–P86, P98–P99.

(b) Rates were directly age-standardised.

(c) Includes non-Indigenous patients and patients for whom Indigenous status was 'not stated'.

(d) Combined financial year data for five years.

na Not available.

Table 7A.7.27

Table 7A.7.27 Mental health related problems managed by general practitioners, by Indigenous status of the patient, Australia (a)

Number	Per cent of total mental health related encounters	Age standardised rate per 100 encounters (b)	Crude rate (per 100 encounters)	95 per cent lower confidence limit		95 per cent upper confidence limit		Estimated encounters per 1000 population (b)
Source: Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health survey of general practice activity published in AIHW 2008, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia</i> 2005-06, Cat. no. HSE 56, Canberra; AIHW 2009, <i>Measuring the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples</i> , Cat. no. IHW 24, Canberra; Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health survey of general practice activity published in AIHW 2009, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia</i> 2006-07, Cat. no. HSE 74, Canberra; Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health survey of general practice activity published in AIHW 2010, <i>Mental Health Services in Australia</i> 2007-08, Cat. no. HSE 88, Canberra.								

Table 7A.7.28 Mental health related emergency departments occasions of service in public hospitals, by Indigenous status of the patient, Australia (a)

	<i>Number (b)</i>	<i>Per cent of total mental health related occasions of service</i>	<i>Per cent of all emergency department occasions of service reported in the NAPEDCD</i>
2007-08			
Indigenous	9 045	5.6	4.4
Non-Indigenous (c)	153 676	94.4	95.6
Total	162 721	100.0	100.0
2006-07			
Indigenous	10 224	5.7	4.3
Non-Indigenous (c)	168 371	94.3	95.7
Total	178 595	100.0	100.0
2005-06			
Indigenous	7 220	5.0	4.3
Non-Indigenous (c)	136 786	96.5	95.7
Total	144 006	100	100

ICD-10-AM International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification; National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database (NAPEDCD).

(a) Includes emergency department occasions of service that had a principal diagnosis based on ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99 or the equivalent ICD-9-CM codes.

(b) The number of occasions of service may not sum to the total due to missing and/or not reported data.

(c) Includes non-Indigenous patients and patients for whom Indigenous status was 'not stated'.

Source: Data provided by State and Territory health authorities published in AIHW 2008, *Mental Health Services in Australia 2005-06*, Cat. no. HSE 56, Canberra; AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia 2006-07*, Cat. no. HSE 74, Canberra; AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia 2007-08*, Cat. no. HSE 88, Canberra.

Table 7A.7.29

Table 7A.7.29 **Community mental health service contacts by Indigenous status (a)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
2007-08	<i>Number</i>								
Indigenous	170 247	29 410	94 153	28 831	20 681	3 525	4 423	11 159	362 429
Non-Indigenous	1 602 002	1 691 539	1 066 035	508 389	388 682	120 633	179 059	21 081	5 577 420
Not stated	300 191	15 507	2 369	17 338	47 579	23 543	23 985	3 906	434 418
Total	2 072 440	1 736 456	1 162 557	554 558	456 942	147 701	207 467	36 146	6 374 267
<i>Rate (per 1000 population) (b)</i>									
Indigenous	1228.5	940.5	678.2	412.4	729.0	193.7	1077.2	172.0	735.7
Non-Indigenous (c)	262.9	302.5	253.5	231.6	261.1	254.1	552.0	151.1	271.6
Rate ratio (d)	4.7	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	2.7
Total	289.8	327.1	276.7	256.6	279.4	280.9	591.8	158.6	295.7
2006-07	<i>Number</i>								
Indigenous	129 007	29 077	76 930	25 425	14 971	2 652	3 917	11 256	293 235
Non-Indigenous	1 288 558	1 789 065	970 751	489 271	333 057	77 479	177 633	24 799	5 150 613
Not stated	410 903	12 136	3 279	21 113	34 276	13 055	25 937	1 730	522 429
Total	1 828 468	1 830 278	1 050 960	535 809	382 304	93 186	207 487	37 785	5 966 277
<i>Rate (per 1000 population) (b)</i>									
Indigenous	996.3	1022.1	595.3	359.7	528.9	181.3	902.5	180.8	629.3
Non-Indigenous (c)	255.4	349.3	245.8	253.3	243.1	189.4	596.8	167.2	279.8
Rate ratio (d)	3.9	2.9	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.1	2.2
Total	269.7	353.3	256.7	257.9	249.3	189.2	602.9	172.3	288.0
2005-06	<i>Number</i>								

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Table 7A.7.29

Table 7A.7.29 Community mental health service contacts by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Indigenous	108 645	26 302	57 243	25 130	12 175	979	5 726	11 063	247 263
Non-Indigenous	1 040 517	1 800 406	832 841	440 820	271 101	47 412	135 872	24 807	4 593 776
Not stated	683 015	6 497	2 309	26 518	19 124	17 185	69 235	486	824 369
Total	1 832 177	1 833 205	892 393	492 468	302 400	65 576	210 833	36 356	5 665 408
	<i>Rate (per 1000 population) (b)</i>								
Indigenous	822.1	936.6	435.5	375.9	446.3	153.5	1138.6	187.2	531.7
Non-Indigenous (c)	254.2	356.4	216.6	239.5	191.4	133.0	612.6	168.4	270.3
Rate ratio (d)	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.0
Total	265.1	357.3	221.5	242.2	195.6	130.5	616.3	170.8	274.9

(a) These data should be interpreted with caution due to likely under identification of Indigenous Australians.

(b) Rates were directly age-standardised.

(c) Includes non-Indigenous patients and patients for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

(d) The rate ratio is equal to the service contact rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the service contact rate for non-Indigenous.

Source: AIHW *National Community Mental Health Care Database 2008*; *Mental Health Services in Australia 2005-06*, Cat. no. HSE 56, Canberra; AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia 2006-07*, Cat. no. HSE 74, Canberra; AIHW *Mental Health Services in Australia 2007-08*, Cat. no. HSE 88, Canberra.

Table 7A.7.30

Table 7A.7.30 Episodes of residential mental health care by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
2007-08	<i>Number</i>								
Indigenous	27	31	..	7	6	12	np	np	87
Non-Indigenous	278	1 448	..	233	179	750	72	np	2 962
Not stated	0	19	..	—	7	145	np	—	173
Total	305	1 498	..	240	192	907	75	5	3 222
	<i>Rate (per 10 000 population) (c)</i>								
Indigenous	1.9	9.6	..	np	np	9.7	np	np	1.9
Non-Indigenous (d)	0.4	2.8	..	1.1	1.3	18.3	2.1	np	1.5
Rate ratio (e)	4.8	3.4	..	np	np	0.5	np	—	1.3
Total	0.4	2.8	..	1.1	1.3	17.3	2.1	0.3	1.5
2006-07	<i>Number</i>								
Indigenous	np	26	..	np	np	10	np	..	60
Non-Indigenous	377	968	..	178	115	627	73	6	2 344
Not stated	np	9	..	np	np	106	np	..	127
Total	393	1 003	..	181	121	743	81	9	2 531
	<i>Rate (per 10 000 population) (c)</i>								
Indigenous	1.8	10.3	..	np	np	15.4	np	..	1.8
Non-Indigenous (d)	0.6	1.9	..	0.9	0.8	12.8	2.1	0.5	1.2
Rate ratio (e)	3.0	5.4	..	np	np	1.2	np	..	1.5
Total	0.6	2.0	..	0.9	0.8	14.7	2.3	0.5	1.2
2005-06	<i>Number</i>								

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Table 7A.7.30

Table 7A.7.30 Episodes of residential mental health care by Indigenous status (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld (b)	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT (b)	Aust
Indigenous	23	np	..	5	np	16	np	..	64
Non-Indigenous	403	778	..	172	130	565	48	..	2 096
Not stated	10	np	..	–	np	160	np	..	185
Total	436	791	..	177	140	741	60	..	2 345
<i>Rate (per 10 000 population) (c)</i>									
Indigenous	2.0	np	..	0.7	np	18.5	np	..	1.9
Non-Indigenous (d)	0.6	1.6	..	0.9	0.9	15.4	1.8	..	1.1
Rate ratio (e)	3.3	np	..	0.8	np	1.2	np	..	1.7
Total	0.6	1.6	..	0.9	1.0	14.1	1.8	..	1.1

(a) These data should be interpreted with caution due to likely under identification of Indigenous Australians.

(b) Queensland and the NT do not have any government-operated residential mental health services.

(c) Rates were directly age-standardised.

(d) Includes non-Indigenous patients and patients for whom Indigenous status was 'not stated'.

(e) The rate ratio is equal to the service contact rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the service contact rate for non-Indigenous.
.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.31

Table 7A.7.31 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>			<i>Total persons</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years)									
under 1	–	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
1–4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
5–14	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.6
15–24	23.9	23.9	23.9	12.6	18.1	15.3	13.0	18.3	15.6
25–34	47.3	40.7	43.9	17.4	19.5	18.5	18.2	20.1	19.1
35–44	47.6	35.6	41.3	16.0	21.7	18.8	16.6	22.0	19.3
45–54	28.8	30.9	29.9	14.3	20.3	17.3	14.5	20.4	17.5
55–64	23.9	13.9	18.6	16.3	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.8	16.6
65–74	20.9	12.9	16.4	9.8	14.7	12.3	9.9	14.7	12.4
75+	14.5	17.6	16.4	20.7	18.6	19.5	20.6	18.6	19.4
All ages (f)	26.4	22.4	24.3	12.6	15.5	14.0	12.8	15.7	14.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.32

**Table 7A.7.32 Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05
(a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (g)	77	67	144	5 181	5 518	10 699
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (h)	2 272	1 272	3 544	26 184	17 333	43 517
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	1 024	1 874	2 898	53 516	90 297	143 813
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	1 445	1 095	2 540	25 844	20 690	23 274
Other mental disorders (j)	237	263	500	7 429	15 447	22 877
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	5 055	4 571	9 626	118 154	149 285	267 440
Other hospitalisations	92 586	122 499	215 090	2 952 867	3 312 986	6 265 923
Total hospitalisations	97 641	127 070	224 716	3 071 021	3 462 271	6 533 363

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Includes separations where sex is not stated.

(g) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(h) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(i) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(j) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

Table 7A.7.32

Table 7A.7.32 **Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05**
(a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.33

Table 7A.7.33 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>			<i>Total persons</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years)									
under 1	np	np	np	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
1-4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
5-14	4.7	1.6	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6
15-24	23.5	24.2	23.9	11.4	16.7	14.0	11.8	16.9	14.3
25-34	48.4	40.2	44.3	16.9	19.4	18.2	17.7	20.0	18.8
35-44	51.0	34.7	42.6	16.2	21.7	19.0	16.9	22.0	19.5
45-54	31.8	28.0	29.8	14.7	21.2	18.0	14.9	21.3	18.1
55-64	20.3	14.7	17.4	16.5	18.0	17.3	16.6	18.0	17.3
65-74	21.5	11.4	15.9	10.6	14.6	12.7	10.7	14.6	12.7
75+	18.2	11.9	14.3	19.7	19.0	19.3	19.7	19.0	19.3
All ages (f)	27.7	21.5	24.4	12.4	15.6	14.0	12.7	15.7	14.2

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.34

Table 7A.7.34 Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (g)	81	71	152	5 001	5 544	10 545
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (h)	2 436	1 331	3 767	27 279	19 105	46 384
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	1 111	1 816	2 927	54 183	92 538	146 721
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	1 517	1 035	2 552	24 977	20 664	45 641
Other mental disorders (j)	359	326	685	6 772	14 441	21 214
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	5 504	4 579	10 083	118 212	152 292	270 505
Other hospitalisations	99 942	133 080	233 023	3 078 865	3 432 948	6 511 848
Total hospitalisations	105 446	137 659	243 106	3 197 077	3 585 240	6 782 353

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Includes separations where sex is not stated.

(g) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(h) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(i) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

Table 7A.7.34

Table 7A.7.34 **Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
(j)	Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.					

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.35

Table 7A.7.35 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>			<i>Total persons</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years)									
under 1	np	np	np	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0
1-4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
5-14	4.2	2.1	3.2	2.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.6
15-24	23.1	22.6	22.9	10.5	16.5	14.2	10.9	16.7	14.5
25-34	49.7	41.8	45.7	17.0	19.2	19.3	17.8	19.8	20.0
35-44	55.7	36.4	45.7	16.1	21.7	19.9	16.9	22.0	20.4
45-54	34.5	29.0	31.7	14.7	20.9	18.3	15.0	21.1	18.5
55-64	21.9	14.1	17.8	18.8	17.1	18.1	18.8	17.0	18.1
65-74	16.1	12.0	13.8	12.6	15.5	14.2	12.6	15.5	14.2
75+	14.2	9.2	11.1	21.3	19.5	20.3	21.3	19.4	20.2
All ages (f)	28.4	21.9	25.0	12.7	15.4	14.1	13.0	15.6	14.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.36

Table 7A.7.36 Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (g)	81	55	136	5 180	5 783	10 963
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (h)	2 520	1 470	3 990	29 123	19 512	48 635
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	1 132	1 921	3 053	58 616	93 231	151 847
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	1 725	1 072	2 797	23 986	20 088	44 074
Other mental disorders (j)	365	246	611	6 499	14 613	21 112
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	5 823	4 764	10 587	123 404	153 227	276 631
Other hospitalisations	103 754	138 834	242 588	3 205 944	3 567 454	6 773 432
Total hospitalisations	109 577	143 598	253 175	3 329 348	3 720 681	7 050 063

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Includes separations where sex is not stated.

(g) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(h) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(i) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(j) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.37

Table 7A.7.37 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>			<i>Total persons</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years)									
under 1	np	np	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
1-4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
5-14	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.5	2.2
15-24	25.1	22.9	24.0	10.2	15.7	12.9	10.7	16.0	13.3
25-34	50.5	42.5	46.4	16.6	19.7	18.1	17.4	20.3	18.9
35-44	55.4	38.6	46.7	17.2	22.5	19.9	18.0	22.9	20.5
45-54	36.5	32.9	34.6	14.8	21.0	18.0	15.2	21.2	18.2
55-64	21.3	16.1	18.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.4	17.5
65-74	14.6	9.8	11.9	12.0	15.2	13.6	12.0	15.2	13.6
75+	14.8	14.4	14.5	20.5	19.3	19.8	20.5	19.2	19.7
All ages (f)	29.6	23.6	26.5	12.8	15.7	14.3	13.2	15.9	14.6

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.38

Table 7A.7.38 Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (g)	73	61	134	5 632	6 213	11 845
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (h)	2 675	1 571	4 246	30 668	20 688	51 359
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	1 226	1 970	3 196	57 062	94 585	151 647
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	1 782	1 207	2 989	24 124	20 160	44 285
Other mental disorders (j)	333	293	626	7 129	14 858	21 987
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	6 089	5 102	11 191	124 615	156 504	281 123
Other hospitalisations	113 065	147 038	260 103	3 334 360	3 680 625	7 015 030
Total hospitalisations	119 154	152 140	271 294	3 458 975	3 837 129	7 296 153

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Includes separations where sex is not stated.

(g) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(h) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(i) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

Table 7A.7.38 **Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>

(j) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.39

Table 7A.7.39 Hospitalisation rate, per 1000 population, for mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>			<i>Total persons</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age group (years)									
under 1	0.7	np	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9
1-4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
5-14	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0
15-24	22.8	22.0	22.4	10.2	16.5	13.2	10.6	16.7	13.6
25-34	46.6	41.0	43.8	16.6	20.5	18.5	17.3	21.0	19.1
35-44	58.8	41.9	50.0	17.9	23.4	20.6	18.8	23.8	21.3
45-54	37.8	29.8	33.7	15.8	22.3	19.0	16.1	22.4	19.3
55-64	20.5	20.0	20.3	18.4	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.8	18.6
65-74	13.2	10.4	11.6	13.1	15.2	14.1	13.1	15.1	14.1
75+	12.5	15.7	14.5	20.9	20.1	20.4	20.9	20.1	20.4
All ages (f)	28.4	23.4	25.8	12.9	16.1	14.5	13.2	16.3	14.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Residential Mental Health Care Database.

Table 7A.7.40

Table 7A.7.40 Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (g)	63	95	158	5 824	6 591	12 415
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (h)	2 672	1 650	4 322	32 553	21 305	53 861
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	1 359	1 993	3 352	61 751	100 787	162 539
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	1 751	1 209	2 960	23 854	20 188	44 043
Other mental disorders (j)	278	405	683	6 176	17 587	23 763
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	6 123	5 352	11 475	130 158	166 458	296 621
Other hospitalisations	119 880	153 903	273 785	3 452 372	3 808 225	7 260 629
Total hospitalisations	126 003	159 255	285 260	3 582 530	3 974 683	7 557 250

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

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

(f) Includes separations where sex is not stated.

(g) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(h) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(i) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(j) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

Table 7A.7.40

Table 7A.7.40 **Hospitalisations by Indigenous status (number), NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Indigenous</i>			<i>Other (e)</i>		
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.41

Table 7A.7.41 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c),(d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Rate per 1000 population (g)									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (i)									
Indigenous people	0.6	np	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	np	–
Other people (h)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (j)									
Indigenous people	12.4	8.0	6.0	12.2	14.2	3.9	9.2	3.2	4.8
Other people (h)	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.7	0.7
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (k)									
Indigenous people	9.6	8.5	5.3	8.7	15.7	2.6	7.7	3.8	1.9
Other people (h)	6.2	9.5	7.7	8.4	5.4	2.6	7.5	4.5	1.4
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)									
Indigenous people	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.1	10.7	3.0	5.8	1.3	np
Other people (h)	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.5	2.3	1.1
Other mental									
Indigenous people	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	np
Other people (h)	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	1.0	0.4
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes									
Indigenous people	29.6	22.8	18.3	30.1	43.6	10.5	24.3	9.0	8.2
Other people (h)	13.2	16.7	13.9	13.3	11.0	5.5	14.0	9.8	3.9

Table 7A.7.41 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c),(d)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>Total (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
<hr/>									
(a)	Data are from public and most private hospitals.								
(b)	The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).								
(c)	Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.								
(d)	Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. These jurisdictions are included in the total.								
(e)	Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.								
(f)	Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.								
(g)	Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.								
(h)	'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.								
(i)	Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.								
(j)	Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.								
(k)	Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.								
(l)	Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.42

Table 7A.7.42 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)(f)</i>	<i>ACT (e)(f)</i>
Rate per 1000 population									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (i)									
Indigenous people	0.7	np	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	np	np
Other people (h)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (j)									
Indigenous people	12.3	6.1	6.2	13.1	15.7	5.1	9.4	1.9	2.4
Other people (h)	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.0
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (k)									
Indigenous people	9.1	7.3	5.1	8.4	15.5	3.2	7.3	3.4	5.2
Other people (h)	6.6	9.4	7.7	7.5	5.5	2.6	7.5	4.9	1.5
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29) (l)									
Indigenous people	6.2	5.5	5.1	6.8	8.6	3.9	5.7	1.4	2.6
Other people (h)	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.0	1.1
Other mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F60-F69) (m)									
Indigenous people	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.2	1.1	3.2
Other people (h)	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.5
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)									
Indigenous people	30.6	20.2	17.6	30.6	41.8	13.2	24.4	8.1	13.8
Other people (h)	13.5	16.7	13.5	12.6	10.6	5.8	14.0	10.1	4.3

Table 7A.7.42

Table 7A.7.42 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2005-06 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e)(f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
(a)	Data are from public and most private hospitals.								
(b)	The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).								
(c)	Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.								
(d)	Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.								
(e)	Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.								
(f)	Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.								
(g)	Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.								
(h)	'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.								
(i)	Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.								
(j)	Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.								
(k)	Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.								
(l)	Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.								

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.43

Table 7A.7.43 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Rate per 1000 population									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (i)									
Indigenous people	0.4	np	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	—	—
Other people (h)	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (j)									
Indigenous people	13.1	8.6	6.2	12.5	16.1	4.7	9.8	3.0	2.5
Other people (h)	3.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.8	0.8
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (k)									
Indigenous people	9.3	11.4	5.0	7.8	14.2	2.7	7.4	3.1	5.6
Other people (h)	6.8	9.1	7.9	8.0	5.8	2.1	7.7	5.2	1.7
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)									
Indigenous people	6.7	6.0	5.2	8.0	9.6	3.6	6.1	1.1	3.3
Other people (h)	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.2
Other mental disorders									
Indigenous people	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	1.1
Other people (h)	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.5
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)									
Indigenous people	31.4	27.2	17.6	30.2	41.6	12.2	25.0	8.1	12.5

Table 7A.7.43

Table 7A.7.43 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2006-07 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
	Rate per 1000 population								
Other people (h)	14.1	16.0	13.5	13.0	11.2	5.2	14.1	9.9	4.6

- (a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.
- (b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.
- (d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.
- (f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.
- (g) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (h) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (i) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.
- (j) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.
- (k) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.
- (l) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.44

Table 7A.7.44 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
Rate per 1000 population									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes)									
Indigenous people	0.5	np	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	np	–
Other people (h)	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (j)									
Indigenous people	14.2	6.6	7.0	12.5	17.0	6.0	10.4	1.6	4.9
Other people (h)	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.9	1.7
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (k)									
Indigenous people	8.9	12.5	5.7	8.7	16.0	2.5	7.8	3.7	5.6
Other people (h)	6.9	9.2	7.5	8.3	5.9	2.3	7.6	4.7	2.1
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)									
Indigenous people	7.6	7.2	5.5	7.1	10.5	3.9	6.5	1.4	np
Other people (h)	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.2
Other mental									
Indigenous people	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.5	np
Other people (h)	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.5
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)									
Indigenous people	33.0	28.2	19.6	30.3	45.9	13.5	26.5	7.5	11.7
Other people (h)	14.5	16.3	13.3	13.4	11.1	5.4	14.3	9.5	6.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

Table 7A.7.44 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2007-08 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
<p>(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).</p> <p>(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.</p> <p>(d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.</p> <p>(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.</p> <p>(f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.</p> <p>(g) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.</p> <p>(h) 'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.</p> <p>(i) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.</p> <p>(j) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.</p> <p>(k) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.</p> <p>(l) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.</p> <p>– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.</p>									

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.45

Table 7A.7.45 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Rate per 1000 population									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (i)									
Indigenous people	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	np	–
Other people (h)	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (j)									
Indigenous people	12.8	6.9	6.3	14.0	18.2	5.8	10.0	2.0	6.0
Other people (h)	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.7
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (k)									
Indigenous people	9.7	8.7	4.7	8.7	14.6	3.2	7.5	3.4	4.9
Other people (h)	7.3	8.6	8.3	9.1	5.9	2.6	7.9	4.9	2.4
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)									
Indigenous people	6.9	5.8	5.5	7.4	10.4	4.3	6.3	1.3	4.4
Other people (h)	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.5	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.1
Other mental disorders									
Indigenous people	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.0
Other people (h)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.4
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)									

Table 7A.7.45

Table 7A.7.45 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
	Rate per 1000 population								
Indigenous people	32.2	23.2	18.1	31.9	45.6	14.4	25.8	7.6	16.3
Other people (h)	14.7	15.7	14.2	14.5	11.1	5.8	14.5	9.5	6.0

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

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

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

(i) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(j) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(k) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(l) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.46

Table 7A.7.46 Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
2004-05										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	18	np	22	16	9	np	77	–	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.4	np	1.4	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	–	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 017	100	416	386	177	176	2 272	35	5
	Rate ratio (g)	5.3	3.1	3.1	6.5	8.7	4.7	4.5	2.1	4.2
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	440	54	196	169	99	66	1 024	30	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	np
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	410	69	431	273	152	110	1 445	13	np
	Rate ratio (g)	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.6	3.4	1.6	2.3	0.5	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	115	9	67	30	10	6	237	np	np
	Rate ratio(g)	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.2	3.1	1.1	1.1	np	np
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	2 000	236	1 132	874	447	366	5 055	82	12
	Rate ratio (g)	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.9	3.8	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.6
2005-06										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	24	np	12	23	np	10	81	–	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.5	np	1.1	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	–	–

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Table 7A.7.46 Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 036	108	408	460	216	208	2 436	15	7
	Rate ratio (g)	5.0	3.1	3.1	6.8	10.0	5.6	4.6	0.9	2.9
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	499	59	209	159	104	81	1 111	12	6
	Rate ratio (g)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.0
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	474	87	413	274	134	135	1 517	16	10
	Rate ratio (g)	3.2	1.8	2.4	3.9	3.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	3.2
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	254	16	44	26	12	7	359	np	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.8	0.8	1.6	np	–
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	2 287	273	1 086	942	475	441	5 504	47	23
	Rate ratio (g)	2.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.3	2.2	0.6	2.3
2006-07										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	17	np	24	26	np	9	81	–	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.0	np	1.9	3.4	np	1.8	1.4	–	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 076	112	465	450	226	191	2 520	25	9
	Rate ratio (g)	4.7	3.2	3.3	6.4	8.8	4.6	4.4	1.6	4.9

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Table 7A.7.46 Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	460	87	242	159	119	65	1 132	15	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	np
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	553	102	430	366	133	141	1 725	14	8
	Rate ratio (g)	3.5	2.5	2.6	5.1	3.1	2.3	3.0	0.6	3.4
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	258	13	54	21	11	8	365	–	np
	Rate ratio (g)	2.0	1.3	2.1	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.7	–	np
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	2 364	315	1 215	1 022	493	414	5 823	54	21
	Rate ratio (g)	2.7	1.8	1.6	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.2	0.7	2.4
2007-08										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	19	np	20	19	np	12	73	–	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.0	np	1.4	2.0	np	3.5	1.2	–	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 144	110	515	441	241	224	2 675	18	13
	Rate ratio (g)	4.6	3.1	3.5	6.0	10.1	6.5	4.5	0.9	3.3
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	Number	490	86	276	180	130	64	1 226	18	5
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	4.2

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Table 7A.7.46 Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	600	97	451	304	182	148	1 782	16	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.7	2.5	2.6	4.2	4.5	2.5	3.1	0.8	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	218	18	49	26	15	7	333	np	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.4	np	np
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	2 471	312	1 311	970	570	455	6 089	54	21
	Rate ratio (g)	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.8	4.4	2.7	2.3	0.7	2.6
2008-09										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	15	5	16	12	6	9	63	np	–
	Rate ratio (g)	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	np	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 035	139	508	502	270	218	2 672	11	13
	Rate ratio (g)	4.2	3.4	3.1	5.6	10.6	5.0	4.1	0.7	3.2
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	631	55	249	193	139	92	1 359	17	8
	Rate ratio (g)	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	2.2
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	556	68	469	315	159	184	1 751	12	17
	Rate ratio (g)	3.5	1.8	2.9	4.6	4.1	2.7	3.1	0.8	6.6

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Table 7A.7.46 Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
Other mental disorders (k)									
Number	156	12	56	31	13	10	278	5	–
Rate ratio (g)	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.4	–
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)									
Number	2 393	279	1 298	1 053	587	513	6 123	46	38
Rate ratio (g)	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.8	4.5	2.6	2.2	0.7	3.2

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(g) Rate ratio is Indigenous rate divided by rate for 'Other' Australians and was calculated from directly age standardised data using the 2001 Australian population.

(h) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(i) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(j) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(k) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

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

Table 7A.7.46 **Male Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
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Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.47

Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

2004-05										
Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)	
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	15	–	13	16	9	14	67	np	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.2	–	1.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	1.3	np	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	466	96	214	301	129	66	1 272	12	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.8	4.2	1.9	7.3	10.4	4.6	3.4	1.5	np
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	607	137	398	359	273	100	1 874	27	7
	Rate ratio (g)	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	3.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.0
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	342	82	274	211	118	68	1 095	8	–
	Rate ratio (g)	2.8	2.2	2.1	4.4	4.4	3.5	2.3	0.7	–
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	120	7	64	28	34	10	263	5	np
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	np
All mental and behavioural	Number	1 550	322	963	915	563	258	4 571	53	12

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Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Rate ratio (g)	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	4.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	2.5
2005-06										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	18	–	18	22	5	8	71	np	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.2	0.0	2.0	2.8	1.3	2.4	1.4	np	np
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	481	67	260	301	147	75	1 331	12	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.4	2.0	2.1	7.1	11.2	5.2	3.1	1.4	np
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	Number	587	137	360	365	255	112	1 816	34	6
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	3.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	4.3
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	334	82	218	194	99	108	1 035	8	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.0	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.2	0.7	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	200	19	43	24	24	16	326	13	14
	Rate ratio (g)	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.6	8.5

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Table 7A.7.47 **Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>

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Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	1 620	305	899	906	530	319	4 579	70	26
	Rate ratio (g)	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	3.8
2006-07										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09)	Number	11	np	12	17	np	10	55	–	–
(h)	Rate ratio (g)	0.6	np	1.0	2.1	np	3.9	1.0	–	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19)	Number	545	114	247	321	159	84	1 470	17	np
(i)	Rate ratio (g)	3.4	4.9	2.0	6.6	10.8	5.5	3.4	1.8	np
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48)	Number	682	222	355	331	228	103	1 921	32	10
(j)	Rate ratio (g)	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	4.9
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	347	81	231	199	119	95	1 072	6	5
	Rate ratio (g)	3.0	1.8	2.0	4.4	5.2	2.5	2.3	0.7	1.9

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Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)		Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	123	19	58	18	19	9	246	13	5	
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.8	
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	1 708	438	903	886	528	301	4 764	68	21	
	Rate ratio (g)	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.8	3.7	2.4	1.4	0.9	3.0	
2007-08											
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	17	np	20	13	np	5	61	np	–	
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	np	2.2	2.1	np	1.1	1.2	np	–	
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	631	77	271	316	163	113	1 571	9	6	
	Rate ratio (g)	3.8	2.4	2.1	6.3	11.4	5.1	3.4	0.8	2.6	
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	633	231	400	360	243	103	1 970	38	12	
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.1	
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and	Number	421	121	264	197	104	100	1 207	11	np	

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Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)		Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Rate ratio (g)	3.5	2.7	2.2	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.6	1.2	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	117	33	67	28	35	13	293	10	np
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	np
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	1 819	465	1 022	914	548	334	5 102	70	22
	Rate ratio (g)	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.9	3.8	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.6
2008-09										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	31	9	20	23	np	np	95	np	–
	Rate ratio (g)	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	np	4.6	1.8	np	–
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	632	57	276	369	186	130	1 650	24	13
	Rate ratio (g)	3.7	1.9	2.0	6.1	12.3	6.3	3.5	2.1	4.2
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (i)	Number	697	185	369	378	231	133	1 993	39	11
	Rate ratio (g)	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	2.0

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Table 7A.7.47 **Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>

Table 7A.7.47

Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

Unit		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT (e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (f)	ACT (e) (f)
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	391	104	269	215	128	102	1 209	7	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.4	2.7	1.9	5.1	4.8	2.9	2.7	0.7	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	251	24	67	25	27	11	405	15	5
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.2	3.6
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	2 002	379	1 001	1 010	576	384	5 352	86	32
	Rate ratio (g)	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.8	3.8	2.5	1.5	0.9	2.3

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(g) Rate ratio is Indigenous rate divided by rate for 'Other' Australians and was calculated from directly age standardised data using the 2001 Australian population.

(h) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

Table 7A.7.47

Table 7A.7.47 Female Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT (e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (f)</i>	<i>ACT (e) (f)</i>
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(i) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(j) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(k) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.48

Table 7A.7.48 Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT(e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (. ACT (e) (f)</i>
2004-05									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	33	np	35	32	18	22	144	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	np	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.3	np
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 483	196	630	687	306	242	3 544	47
	Rate ratio (g)	4.7	3.7	2.5	6.7	9.1	4.5	4.0	1.9
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	1 047	191	594	528	372	166	2 898	57
	Rate ratio (g)	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	752	151	705	484	270	178	2 540	21
	Rate ratio (g)	2.6	1.9	2.2	3.9	3.8	2.0	2.3	0.5
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	235	16	131	58	44	16	500	9
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	3 550	558	2 095	1 789	1 010	624	9 626	135
	Rate ratio (g)	2.2	1.4	1.3	2.3	4.0	1.9	1.7	0.9
2005-06									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	42	np	30	45	14	18	152	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	np	1.5	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	np
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 517	175	668	761	363	283	3 767	27
	Rate ratio (g)	4.4	2.6	2.6	6.8	10.2	5.1	3.9	1.1
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	1 086	196	569	524	359	193	2 927	46
	Rate ratio (g)	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.0	0.7

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	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT(e)</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)</i>	<i>Tas (e) (. ACT (e) (f)</i>
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	808	169	631	468	233	243	2 552	24
	Rate ratio (g)	3.0	1.8	2.1	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	0.7
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	454	35	87	50	36	23	685	17
	Rate ratio (g)	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.2
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	3 907	578	1 985	1 848	1 005	760	10 083	117
	Rate ratio (g)	2.3	1.2	1.3	2.4	3.9	2.3	1.7	0.8
2006-07									
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	28	np	36	43	np	19	136	—
	Rate ratio (g)	0.8	np	1.4	2.7	0.9	2.6	1.2	—
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 621	226	712	771	385	275	3 990	42
	Rate ratio (g)	4.1	3.9	2.7	6.4	9.4	4.5	3.9	1.7
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	1 142	309	597	490	347	168	3 053	47
	Rate ratio (g)	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.6
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	900	183	661	565	252	236	2 797	20
	Rate ratio (g)	3.3	2.1	2.3	4.8	3.8	2.3	2.7	0.7
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	381	32	112	39	30	17	611	13
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.0
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	4 072	753	2 118	1 908	1 021	715	10 587	122
	Rate ratio (g)	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.3	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.8

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	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT(e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)		Tas (e) (. ACT (e) (f)
2007-08										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	36	np	40	32	np	17	134	np	-
	Rate ratio (g)	0.9	np	1.8	2.1	0.7	2.1	1.2	np	-
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 775	187	786	757	404	337	4 246	27	19
	Rate ratio (g)	4.2	2.8	2.8	6.1	10.5	5.8	4.0	0.8	2.9
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	1 123	317	676	540	373	167	3 196	56	17
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.6
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	1 021	218	715	501	286	248	2 989	27	np
	Rate ratio (g)	3.6	2.6	2.4	4.4	4.3	2.7	2.9	0.9	np
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	335	51	116	54	50	20	626	12	np
	Rate ratio (g)	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	np
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	4 290	777	2 333	1 884	1 118	789	11 191	124	43
	Rate ratio (g)	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3	4.1	2.5	1.9	0.8	2.0
2008-09										
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (h)	Number	46	14	36	35	10	17	158	np	-
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	np	-
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (i)	Number	1 667	196	784	871	456	348	4 322	35	26
	Rate ratio (g)	3.9	2.8	2.6	5.7	11.1	5.2	3.8	1.2	3.5
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (j)	Number	1 328	240	618	571	370	225	3 352	56	19
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.1

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Table 7A.7.48 Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT(e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (. ACT (e) (f)
Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	Number	947	172	738	530	287	286	2 960	19
	Rate ratio (g)	3.4	2.3	2.4	4.8	4.4	2.6	2.9	0.7
Other mental disorders (k)	Number	407	36	123	56	40	21	683	20
	Rate ratio (g)	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.2
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	Number	4 395	658	2 299	2 063	1 163	897	11 475	132
	Rate ratio (g)	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	0.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(f) Data for Tasmania and ACT should be interpreted with caution until further assessment of Indigenous identification is completed.

(g) Rate ratio is Indigenous rate divided by rate for 'Other' Australians and was calculated from directly age standardised data using the 2001 Australian population.

(h) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

(i) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.

(j) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.

(k) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.

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Table 7A.7.48

Table 7A.7.48 Indigenous standardised hospital separation ratios for mental and behavioural disorders, by State and Territory, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c)

Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT(e)	NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT (d)	Tas (e) (. ACT (e) (f)
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– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.49

Table 7A.7.49 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness areas 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT</i>
	Number			
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (e)				
Indigenous people	56	63	39	158
Other people(f)	8 935	3 295	170	12 415
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (g)				
Indigenous people	1 472	1 663	1 113	4 322
Other people(f)	42 403	10 133	669	53 861
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (h)				
Indigenous people	1 148	1 545	635	3 352
Other people(f)	125 809	34 558	1 806	162 539
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)				
Indigenous people	985	1 234	697	2 960
Other people(f)	34 122	8 679	509	44 043
Other mental disorders (i)				
Indigenous people	406	220	51	683
Other people(f)	19 339	4 091	161	23 763
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)				
Indigenous people	4067	4725	2535	11 475
Other people(f)	230608	60756	3315	296 621

Table 7A.7.49

Table 7A.7.49 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness areas 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT</i>
Rate per 1000 population (j)				
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (e)				
Indigenous people	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other people(f)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (g)				
Indigenous people	11.2	10.1	9.9	10.0
Other people(f)	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.6
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (h)				
Indigenous people	8.3	9.4	5.2	7.5
Other people(f)	9.0	6.4	5.2	7.9
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)				
Indigenous people	6.7	7.2	5.3	6.3
Other people(f)	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.2
Other mental disorders (i)				
Indigenous people	2.0	1.0	0.4	1.1
Other people(f)	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.2
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)				
Indigenous people	29.3	28.6	21.6	25.8
Other people(f)	16.5	11.5	9.7	14.5

Table 7A.7.49

Table 7A.7.49 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness areas 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT</i>
	Rate ratio (k)			
Organic mental disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F09) (e)	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5
Substance use disorder (ICD-10-AM codes F10-F19) (g)	3.7	5.1	5.1	3.8
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F30-F48) (h)	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F20-F29)	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.9
Other mental disorders (i)	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99)	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.8

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.

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

Table 7A.7.49 Age-standardised hospitalisation rates for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness areas 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in NT</i>
(g)	Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.			
(h)	Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.			
(i)	Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.			
(j)	Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.			
(k)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate.			

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 7A.7.50

Table 7A.7.50 Mental and behavioural disorders deaths, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Indigenous							
Mental and behavioural disorders	no.	74	49	69	16	60	268
All causes	no.	2 788	2 891	2 400	705	2 265	11 049
Mental and behavioural disorders as % of all causes	%	3	2	3	2	3	2
Non Indigenous							
Mental and behavioural disorders	no.	9 299	4 058	2 177	2 627	78	18 239
All causes	no.	228 649	122 256	57 708	60 114	2 619	471 346
Mental and behavioural disorders as % of all causes	%	4	3	4	4	3	4
Not stated							
Mental and behavioural disorders	no.	72	87	4	19	2	184
All causes	no.	2 006	2 362	433	515	28	5 344
Mental and behavioural disorders as % of all causes	%	4	4	1	4	7	3
Total							
Mental and behavioural disorders	no.	9 445	4 194	2 250	2 662	140	18 691
All causes	no.	233 443	127 509	60 541	61 334	4 912	487 739
Mental and behavioural disorders as % of all causes	%	4	3	4	4	3	4

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009* (cat.no. 3303.0) Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Mental and behavioural disorders (F00–F99).

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

(f) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(g) Total for five States and Territories with data available

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

Table 7A.7.51

Table 7A.7.51 Prison entrants, K10 level of psychological distress by Indigenous status, 2009 (per cent)

	<i>Low</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Very High</i>
Indigenous	53	16	12	14
Non-Indigenous	41	19	18	13

(a) Figure includes New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Levels of distress as indicated by scores on the K10: low (10–15), moderate (16–21), high (22–29) and very high (30–50).

(c) There were 7 entrants of unknown Indigenous status and 43 entrants with unknown or an invalid level of distress score.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) *The Health of Australia's Prisoners 2009*, Cat. no. PHE 123.

Table 7A.7.52

Table 7A.7.52 Mental and behavioural disorders, Indirect standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	<i>Indigenous (j)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (k) (l)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NSW	43.9	30.2	36.1	21.0	26.6	24.2
Queensland	32.0	23.9	27.4	17.5	22.1	20.1
WA	74.6	74.0	74.2	18.7	24.5	22.0
SA	np	np	np	22.0	29.2	26.2
NT	76.6	70.7	73.1	22.2	27.9	24.9
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (g)	49.2	41.4	44.8	19.9	25.5	23.1
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT	na	na	na	na	na	na

- (a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00-F99.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (e) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all people in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 people. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (f) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.
- (g) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.
- (h) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (i) Data based on reference year.

Table 7A.7.52 **Mental and behavioural disorders, Indirect standardised death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	<i>Indigenous (j)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (k) (l)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
(j) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).						
(k) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.						

(l) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

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

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

Table 7A.7.53

Table 7A.7.53 Mental and behavioural disorders deaths and death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	Unit	Indigenous (i)					Non-Indigenous (j) (k)					All ages (l)
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over		
Deaths from mental and behavioural disorders 2005–2009												
NSW		np	np	np	65	74	13	27	80	9 179	9 299	
Queensland		np	np	np	np	49	8	19	31	4 000	4 058	
WA		np	–	np	60	69	np	np	19	2 148	2 177	
SA		–	–	np	np	16	np	np	np	np	2627	
NT		–	np	np	51	60	–	–	np	np	78	
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (f)												
		np	np	28	223	268	28	54	146	18011	18239	
Major cities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Inner regional		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Outer regional		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Remote		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Very remote		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT												
		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Average annual deaths as a result of mental and behavioural disorders per 100 000 population 2005–2009 (m)												
NSW		np	np	np	47.0	9.5	0.1	0.6	1.6	70.0	27.6	
Queensland		np	np	np	np	6.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	52.2	20.1	
WA		np	–	np	99.4	19.1	np	np	1.2	55.9	21.3	
SA		–	–	np	np	11.2	np	np	np	np	33.7	
NT		–	np	np	97.1	18.4	–	–	np	np	10.4	
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (f)												
		np	np	9.4	56.8	11.4	0.1	0.5	1.4	64.1	25.1	

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Table 7A.7.53 Mental and behavioural disorders deaths and death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	Unit	Indigenous (i)					Non-Indigenous (j) (k)					All ages (l)
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (l)	
Major cities		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT		na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00–F99.

(b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

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

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

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

(h) Data based on reference year.

Table 7A.7.53

Table 7A.7.53 Mental and behavioural disorders deaths and death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	Indigenous (i)					Non-Indigenous (j) (k)				
	Unit	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (l)

(i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).

(i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).

(j) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(k) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

(l) Includes age not stated.

(m) Crude age specific rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for each age group for the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age standardised rates.

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

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

Table 7A.7.54

Table 7A.7.54 Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Indigenous (k)			Non-Indigenous (l) (m)			Total (n)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NSW	10.0	9.0	9.5	20.4	34.6	27.6	20.3	34.3	27.4
Queensland	6.8	6.4	6.6	15.4	24.7	20.1	15.4	24.6	20.0
WA	16.5	21.8	19.1	15.7	27.1	21.3	15.8	26.9	21.3
SA	np	np	np	24.0	43.2	33.7	24.0	42.9	33.6
NT	16.2	20.6	18.4	9.1	11.9	10.4	11.3	14.9	13.0
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT(f)	10.8	11.9	11.4	18.6	31.5	25.1	18.6	31.2	24.9
Major cities	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Inner regional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outer regional	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

(a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00-F99.

(b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

Table 7A.7.54

Table 7A.7.54 Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by State and Territory of usual residence and remoteness, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Indigenous (k)			Non-Indigenous (l) (m)			Total (n)	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Persons
(e) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.								
(f) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.								
(g) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.								
(h) Data based on reference year.								
(i) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.								
(j) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age standardised rates.								
(k) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2006 base).								
(l) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.								
(m) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.								
(n) 'Total' includes deaths with Indigenous status of 'not stated'. na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.								

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

Table 7A.8.1

Table 7A.8.1 Intentional self-harm death rates (per 100 000 population), age standardised, by State and Territory, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Indigenous (i)						
Males	17.0	38.7	51.1	60.2	64.6	38.7
Females	np	11.6	15.4	np	np	9.8
Persons	10.1	24.8	33.2	36.8	37.2	23.9
Non-Indigenous (j) (k)						
Males	12.3	16.9	16.6	17.6	20.3	14.8
Females	3.5	4.4	4.7	5.1	np	4.1
Persons	7.8	10.6	10.7	11.2	12.9	9.4

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (d) Based on State or Territory of usual residence.
- (e) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0).
- (f) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.
- (g) Indirect standardised death rate per 100,000 population.
- (h) Total for five states/territories with data available.
- (i) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, Series B, 2006 base).
- (j) Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.
- (k) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

np Not published.

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

Table 7A.8.2

Table 7A.8.2 Intentional self-harm deaths and death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, State and Territory of usual residence, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	Unit	Indigenous (j)					Non-Indigenous (k) (l)				
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)
Death from intentional self-harm 2005–2009											
NSW	no.	12	21	18	11	62	291	480	556	1 338	2 666
Queensland	no.	64	39	31	12	146	275	394	485	992	2 146
WA	no.	43	31	np	np	99	146	216	234	504	1 101
SA	no.	17	16	np	np	43	100	156	211	417	884
NT	no.	54	29	np	np	103	13	16	24	48	101
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (f)		190	136	89	38	453	825	1 262	1 510	3 299	6 898
Average annual intentional self-harm deaths per 100 000 population 2005–2009 (n)											
NSW	per 100 000	2.7	21.0	18.7	8.0	8.0	2.7	10.1	11.3	10.2	7.9
Queensland	per 100 000	14.9	37.6	33.4	10.2	19.6	4.0	14.1	16.3	12.9	10.6
WA	per 100 000	21.4	57.9	np	np	27.4	4.3	15.4	15.1	13.1	10.8
SA	per 100 000	21.0	80.7	np	np	30.1	4.1	15.9	18.9	12.8	11.4
NT	per 100 000	30.4	55.4	np	np	31.6	5.2	12.3	18.7	19.9	13.5
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (f)		14.3	41.3	30.0	9.7	19.3	3.5	12.5	14.1	11.7	9.5

(a) Intentional self-harm (X60–X84, Y87.0).

(b) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(c) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2009, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

Table 7A.8.2

Table 7A.8.2 Intentional self-harm deaths and death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, State and Territory of usual residence, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)

	Unit	Indigenous (j)				Non-Indigenous (k) (l)					
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 and over	All ages (m)
(e)	Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.										
(f)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.										
(g)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.										
(h)	Data based on reference year.										
(i)	Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.										
(j)	Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are <i>Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians</i> (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, Series B, 2006 base).										
(k)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.										
(l)	Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.										
(m)	Includes age not stated.										
(n)	Crude age specific rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for each age group for the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age standardised rates.										

np Not published.

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

Table 7A.8.3

**Table 7A.8.3 Intentional self-harm deaths, by sex and State and Territory
2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
Indigenous (h)							
Death from intentional self-harm							
Males	<i>no.</i>	51	111	76	34	86	358
Females	<i>no.</i>	11	35	23	9	17	95
Persons	<i>no.</i>	62	146	99	43	103	453
Average annual intentional self-harm deaths per 100 000 population (i)							
Males	<i>per 100 000</i>	13.1	30.1	41.7	48.3	53.6	30.6
Females	<i>per 100 000</i>	2.8	9.4	12.8	12.4	10.3	8.0
Persons	<i>per 100 000</i>	8.0	19.6	27.4	30.1	31.6	19.3
Non-Indigenous (j) (k)							
Death from intentional self-harm							
Males	<i>no.</i>	2 053	1 699	859	680	84	5 375
Females	<i>no.</i>	610	446	241	204	17	1 518
Persons	<i>no.</i>	2 663	2 145	1 100	884	101	6 893
Average annual intentional self-harm deaths per 100 000 population (i)							
Males	<i>per 100 000</i>	12.3	16.8	16.7	17.7	21.2	14.8
Females	<i>per 100 000</i>	3.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.2
Persons	<i>per 100 000</i>	7.9	10.6	10.8	11.4	13.5	9.5

- (a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.
- (d) Based on State or Territory of usual residence.
- (e) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0)
- (f) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.
- (g) Total for five states/territories with data available
- (h) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, Series B, 2006 base).
- (i) Rates are crude rates.

**Table 7A.8.3 Intentional self-harm deaths, by sex and State and Territory
2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (g)</i>
(j)	Non-Indigenous estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Indigenous population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the Indigenous population from the total population. Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.						

(k) Non-Indigenous does not include deaths with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

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

Table 7A.8.4

Table 7A.8.4 Intentional self-harm, by State and Territory, 2005–2009 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (h)</i>
Indigenous							
Intentional self-harm	no.	62	146	99	43	103	453
All causes	no.	2 788	2 891	2 400	705	2 265	11 049
Intentional self-harm as a percentage of all causes	%	2.2	5.1	4.1	6.1	4.5	4.1
Non-Indigenous							
Intentional self-harm	no.	2 663	2 145	1 100	884	101	6 893
All causes	no.	228 649	122 256	57 708	60 114	2 619	471 346
Intentional self-harm as a percentage of all causes	%	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.9	1.5
Not stated							
Intentional self-harm	no.	41	54	53	41	2	190
All causes	no.	2 006	2 362	433	515	28	5 344
Intentional self-harm as a percentage of all causes	%	2.0	2.3	12.2	8.0	7.1	3.6
Total							
Intentional self-harm	no.	2 766	2 345	1 252	968	205	7 536
All causes	no.	233 443	127 509	60 541	61 334	4 912	487 739
Intentional self-harm as a percentage of all causes	%	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	4.2	1.5

(a) Causes of death data for 2007 have undergone two years of revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.

(b) Causes of death data for 2008 have been revised and are subject to further revisions. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(c) Causes of death data for 2009 are preliminary and subject to a revisions process. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2009*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions.

(d) Based on State or Territory of usual residence.

(e) Intentional self-harm (X60-X84, Y87.0).

(f) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

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

(h) Total for five states/territories with data available.

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

Table 7A.8.5

Table 7A.8.5 Standardised non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self-harm by sex and Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Number of hospitalisations				Age standardised hospitalisation rate (e)	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Total	Indigenous	Other (f)
2004-05						
Males	571	10 454	246	11 271	2.6	1.1
Females	806	17 041	248	18 095	3.5	1.8
Persons	1 377	27 495	494	29 366	3.1	1.5
2005-06						
Males	711	10 262	295	11 268	3.1	1.1
Females	878	16 587	304	17 769	3.8	1.8
Persons	1 589	26 851	599	29 039	3.4	1.4
2006-07						
Males	690	10 334	258	11 282	3.2	1.1
Females	881	16 645	320	17 846	3.7	1.8
Persons	1 571	26 982	578	29 131	3.4	1.4
2007-08						
Males	721	10 458	270	11 449	3.1	1.1
Females	923	17 064	316	18 303	3.7	1.8
Persons	1 644	27 525	586	29 755	3.4	1.4
2008-09						
Males	721	10 272	267	11 260	3.0	1.1
Females	997	17 193	343	18 533	3.9	1.8
Persons	1 718	27 465	610	29 793	3.5	1.4

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Non-fatal refers to records where the end of hospitalisation was not equal to 'died'. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with at least one external cause reported for ICD-10AM codes 'X60-X84', based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Data based on state/territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Rates per 1000 population, directly age standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population.

(f) Includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as Non-Indigenous or not stated.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 7A.8.6

Table 7A.8.6 Standardised non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self-harm by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by remoteness, 2008-09 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Number of hospitalisations			Age standardised hospitalisation rate	
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Total	Other (f)
Major cities	532	18 934	421	19 887	1.4
Regional	640	7 930	167	8 737	1.6
Remote	535	441	17	993	1.3
NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT	1 718	27 465	610	29 793	1.4

(a) Data are from public and most private hospitals. Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Non-fatal refers to records where the end of hospitalisation was not equal to 'died'. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with at least one external cause reported in X60–X84, based on ICD-10-AM classification.

(c) Data are reported by State or Territory of usual residence of the patient hospitalised.

(d) Data are reported for the following jurisdictions: NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and NT. These six jurisdictions are considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.

(e) Rates per 1000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2006 Census (as at 30 June 2006). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

(f) Includes hospitalisations where Indigenous status was recorded as non-Indigenous or not stated.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished)