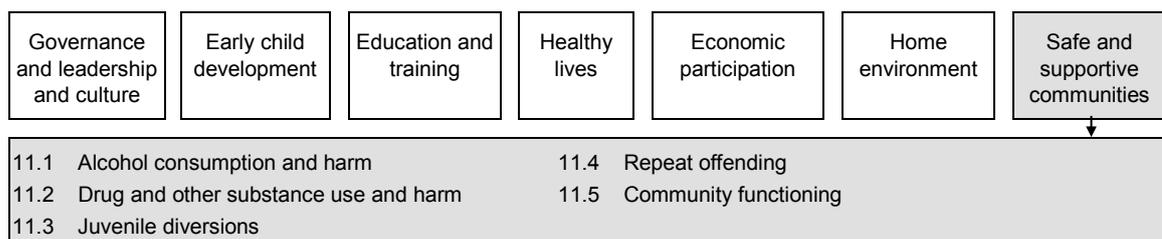

11 Safe and supportive communities

Strategic areas for action



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

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

- alcohol consumption and harm (section 11.1) — excessive alcohol consumption increases an individual’s risk of death, disease and injury. Alcohol also contributes to family and community related problems, such as child abuse and neglect, work or financial problems, family breakdown, and violence and crime
- drug and other substance use and harm (section 11.2) — drug and other substance misuse contributes to illness and disease, accident and injury, violence and crime, family and social disruption, and workplace problems. Reducing drug related harm can improve health, social and economic outcomes at both individual and community levels
- juvenile diversions (section 11.3) — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people have a high rate of contact with the juvenile justice system (section 4.12). Police cautioning and conferencing processes can reduce the negative labelling and stigmatisation associated with formal contact with the criminal justice system, and the negative effects of contact with other offenders through the criminal justice system
- repeat offending (section 11.4) — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are over-represented in prisons (section 4.12). It is important that those who have had contact with the criminal justice system have the opportunity to integrate back into the community and lead positive and productive lives. Reducing re-incarceration may also

help break the intergenerational offending cycle (whereby incarceration of one generation affects later generations through the breakdown of family structures)

- community functioning (section 11.5) — individual wellbeing is influenced by community wellbeing, and vice versa. Stronger community functioning, as defined by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians themselves, will improve social, emotional and economic wellbeing.

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

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

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

- governance, leadership and culture (valuing Indigenous Australians and their culture, participation in decision making, engagement with services) (chapter 5)
- early child development (maternal health, teenage birth rate, early childhood hospitalisations, basic skills for life and learning) (chapter 6)
- education and training (school attendance and engagement) (chapter 7)
- healthy lives (mental health, suicide and self-harm) (chapter 8)
- economic participation (employment status, Indigenous owned and controlled land and business, home ownership, income support) (chapter 9)
- home environment (overcrowding, access to water, sewerage and electricity) (chapter 10).

Attachment tables

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, table 11A.1.1). These tables can be found on the Review web page (www.pc.gov.au/gsp), or users can contact the Secretariat directly.

11.1 Alcohol consumption and harm¹

Box 11.1.1 Key messages

- Alcohol is a major risk factor affecting the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, and a significant contributor to violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.
- Based on self-report by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in 2012-13:
 - 22.7 per cent reported not consuming alcohol in the previous 12 months (after adjusting for differences in population age structures, this was 1.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults)
 - 19.7 per cent reported exceeding lifetime alcohol risk guidelines, similar to 2004-05 (after adjusting for differences in population age structures, this was similar to the proportion for non-Indigenous adults in 2011-12)
 - 57.0 per cent reported exceeding single occasion risk guidelines in the previous 12 months (after adjusting for differences in population age structures, this was 1.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults)
 - ... the age adjusted rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults exceeding the guidelines at least once a week was lower than the rate for non-Indigenous adults (ratio of 0.6:1)
 - ... the age adjusted rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults exceeding the guidelines less often than once a week was higher than the rate for non-Indigenous adults (ratio of 2.5:1) (tables 11A.1.1, 11A.1.5, 11A.1.12 and figure 11.1.1).
- Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the acute intoxication hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 5.7 to 12.1 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.1.23).
- From 2003–2007 to 2008–2012, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the alcohol induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was around 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (tables 11A.1.26-27).
- In 2011-12, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides involving both the victim and offender having consumed alcohol at the time of the offence (78.9 per cent — 15 out of 19) was higher than the proportion of non-Indigenous homicides (14.8 per cent — 17 out of 115) (table 11A.1.28).

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the National Indigenous Drug and Alcohol Committee, which reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Box 11.1.2 Measures of alcohol consumption and harm

There is one main measure for this indicator (aligned with the associated NIRA indicator). *Levels of risky alcohol consumption* is defined as the proportion of Australians aged 18 years and over who consume alcohol at risky/high risk levels (based on the concept of 'Lifetime risk of alcohol harm' in the NHMRC 2009 guidelines).

The most recent available data are from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS) for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions; remoteness; sex; age). Comparable non-Indigenous data are sourced from the ABS Australian Health Survey (AHS) with data for 2011-12. Indicators using both AATSIHS (2012-13) and AHS (2011-12) are referenced as 2011–13.

Three supplementary measures are also reported:

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

Alcohol is one of the major risk factors affecting the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (COAG 2012), with harmful alcohol consumption responsible for a considerable burden of death, disease and injury (AIHW 2012; NHMRC 2009; Rehm, Klotsche and Patra 2007). Years of alcohol misuse can lead to chronic diseases, and increase the risk of heart, stroke and vascular diseases, liver cirrhosis, several types of cancers and cognitive impairment (Gao, Ogeil and Lloyd 2014; NHMRC 2009). It also contributes to disability and death indirectly, through accidents, violence, suicide and homicide (Calabria et al. 2010). See section 4.8 for further information on disability and chronic disease, and section 8.8 for further information on suicide and self-harm.

Alcohol-related harm to health is not limited to drinkers but also affects families, bystanders and the broader community (NHMRC 2009). Excessive alcohol consumption contributes to workplace problems, child abuse and neglect, financial problems (poverty), family breakdown, interpersonal/domestic violence, and crime (Laslett et al. 2010; Wild and Anderson 2007). Alcohol is a significant contributor to violence in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (HEREOC 2006; Livingston 2011; Meulerners et al. 2010; Wundersitz 2010). Substantiated child abuse and neglect is covered under headline indicator 4.10. Family and community violence is covered under headline indicator 4.11.

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

Levels of risky alcohol consumption

In 2009, the NHMRC released new *Australian Alcohol Guidelines to Reduce Health Risks from Drinking Alcohol* (NHMRC 2009). The latest data on levels of risky alcohol consumption are from the ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey for 2012-13 and are based on these guidelines. Historical 2004-05 data are reported according to the 2009 guidelines to provide a comparable time series.

In 2012-13, 22.7 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported not consuming any alcohol in the previous 12 months (after adjusting for differences in population age structures, this was 1.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults) (table 11A.1.5).

Exceeding lifetime risk guidelines

The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that, for healthy men and women, drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury. These lifetime risk guidelines are the basis of the NIRA indicator on *levels of risky alcohol consumption* (see box 11.1.2).

In 2012-13, 19.7 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported exceeding lifetime risk guidelines — not significantly different to the proportion in 2004-05 — with a lower proportion in very remote areas (15.6 per cent) (tables 11A.1.1-2 and 11A.1.12).

After adjusting for differences in population age structures, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults reported exceeding the lifetime risk guidelines at much the same rate in 2011–13 (table 11A.1.5). The proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous adults reported exceeding the lifetime risk guidelines at similar rates in 2004-05 (table 11A.1.16).

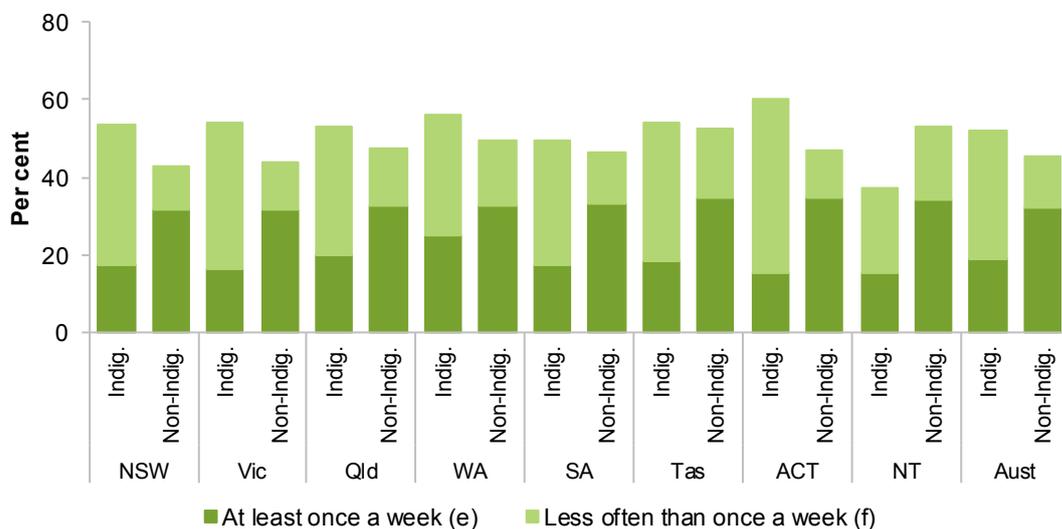
The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults that reported exceeding lifetime risk guidelines was lower in very remote areas compared with other areas (specifically inner regional and remote areas), whilst for non-Indigenous Australians the proportion was higher in remote areas compared with major cities (table 11A.1.8).

Single occasion risk

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

In 2012-13, 57.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported exceeding the single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months, with a lower proportion in very remote areas (45.3 per cent) (tables 11A.1.1-2).

Figure 11.1.1 Exceeding single occasion risk guidelines in the previous 12 months, people aged 18 years and over, 2011–13^{a,b,c,d}



^a Based on responses to questions about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in the previous 12 months. 'In the previous 12 months' is defined as persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females. ^b Data are age standardised. ^c Relative standard errors and 95 per cent confidence intervals should be considered when interpreting these data, and are available in table 11A.1.5. ^d The 2011–13 reference year includes data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians from the 2012–13 AATSIHS. Data for non-Indigenous Australians are from the 2011–13 AHS (for the period 2011–12). ^e Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week in the previous 12 months. ^f Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines less than once a week in the previous 12 months.

Sources: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012–13 (NATSIHS component) and ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011–13 (NHS component for 2011–12); table 11A.1.5.

In 2011–13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults exceeding the single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week was lower than for non-Indigenous adults (ratio of 0.6:1). However, a greater proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults exceeded the guidelines at least once in the previous 12 months (ratio of 2.5:1) (figure 11A.1.1).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults exceeding single occasion risk was lower in very remote areas compared to other areas, whilst for non-Indigenous adults the proportion was lower in major cities compared to other areas (table 11A.1.8).

The COAG Reform Council (CRC 2014) analysed 2011–13 AATSIHS/AHS data using NHMRC 2001 guidelines on the number of standard drinks in a single session. This analysis showed that, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, among people aged 15 years and over, who drank at least once in the previous 12 months, a higher

proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians drank higher volumes in a single occasion than non-Indigenous Australians:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males reported drinking 11 or more standard drinks (2001 high-risk threshold for males) on a single occasion at 1.3 times the rate of non-Indigenous males
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females reported drinking 7 or more drinks on a single occasion (2001 high-risk threshold for females) at 1.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous females.

Alcohol risk level data by State and Territory are available in tables 11A.1.1–21.

Alcohol related hospitalisations

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

From 2010-11, Indigenous status in hospital separations data are considered of sufficient quality for reporting in all jurisdictions. Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisations data. The attachment tables for this report include data for all jurisdictions for 2010-11 to 2012-13, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2012-13.

In 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the most common type of alcohol related hospitalisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was for acute intoxication around 12 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.1.22). The hospitalisation rate for acute intoxication for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in remote and very remote areas was double the rate in major cities (table 11A.1.24).

Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the acute intoxication hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 5.7 to 12.1 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.1.23).

Hospitalisations related to alcohol use data by State and Territory are available in table 11A.1.25.

Alcohol induced deaths

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

From 2003–2007 to 2008–2012, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the alcohol induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was around 5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (tables 11A.1.26-27).

Data on alcohol induced deaths are also available by sex and State and Territory in tables 11A.1.26-27.

Alcohol involvement in homicides

The relationship between excessive alcohol consumption, violence, crime and injury is well documented (see section 4.11; Bryant and Willis 2008; Bryant 2009; HEREOC 2006; Livingston 2011; Meuleners et al. 2010; Snowball and Weatherburn 2006; Wundersitz 2010). The latest data on alcohol related homicides are for 2011-12, from the Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program.

Of the 264 recorded homicides in 2011-12 (table 4A.11.35), 144 homicides have known Indigenous status of offender and victim, 19 involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as both victims and offenders (table 4A.11.37). Of these 19 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides, 15 (78.9 per cent) involved both the victim and offender having consumed alcohol at the time of the offence. In comparison, of the 115 homicides involving only non-Indigenous victims and offenders, less than half (38, or 33.0 per cent) had any alcohol involvement (table 11A.1.28).

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides fluctuated over the period 1999–2000 to 2011-12. However, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides each year involved alcohol consumption (table 11A.1.28).

Things that work

There is some evidence that supply reduction, demand reduction and harm minimisation may be effective in reducing the impact of excessive alcohol consumption (Gray and Wilkes 2010). However, evaluations carried out on alcohol management plans (AMPs) in Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs cite difficulties in attributing the changes in consumption, assaults, crime and admissions to sobering shelters solely to the introduction of AMPs (d'Abbs et al. 2010 and Senior et al. 2009 cited in Smith et al. (2013). Hudson (2011) states that, to be effective, alcohol restrictions should go hand in hand with

initiatives that address underlying causes, such as lack of education and employment. Similarly, Smith et al. (2013) noted that, when AMPs are implemented, they often narrowly cover supply issues and do not address harm and demand reduction measures (for example, health promotion, treatment and ongoing care), even where these were included in the original design.

The most effective AMPs are those negotiated at a local community level (Smith et al. 2013). Box 11.1.3 provides an example of an effective community-led alcohol restriction measure.

Box 11.1.3 Things that work — alcohol consumption and harm

The **Fitzroy Crossing Liquor Restriction** (WA) was the result of community action. Following representations from local women, in 2007 the WA Director of Liquor Licensing imposed restrictions on liquor outlets in the state's Kimberley region. The restrictions allowed only drinks with less than 2.7 per cent alcohol content to be sold for take-away consumption (Oscar and Pedersen 2011).

An independent evaluation by the University of Notre Dame (at 12 and 24 months after implementation of the alcohol restrictions) involving interviews with 184 people from Fitzroy Crossing and local communities, and a quantitative analysis of police data for the local area, concluded that positive effects on domestic violence, public violence and antisocial behaviour (and an increase in families purchasing more food and clothes) had resulted from introducing a program that restricted the supply of alcohol into the community (Kinnane et al. 2009, 2010).

The benefits appeared to reach a high point at the 12 month mark of the liquor restrictions, with a gradual erosion of benefits over the following 12 months (although the overall impact of the restriction remained positive). Many respondents considered that the reduced benefits were due in part to the missed opportunity of the State to follow up on promised programs and support, and due to a fire that destroyed the local shopping centre.

Initially imposed for a six-month period, the restrictions have now been extended indefinitely, with an annual review to test ongoing effectiveness (Kinnane et al. 2010). In May 2009, similar restrictions on the sale of take-away alcohol were imposed in the neighbouring town of Halls Creek, followed by other remote Kimberley communities.

Sources: Oscar, J. and Pedersen, H. 2011, 'Alcohol Restrictions in the Fitzroy Valley: Trauma and Resilience', in Brigg, M. and Maddison, S. (eds), *Unsettling the Settler State: Creativity and Resistance in Indigenous Settler-State Governance*, The Federation Press, NSW; Kinnane, S., Farrington, F., Henderson-Yates, L. and Parker, H. 2009, *Fitzroy Valley Alcohol Restriction Report: An evaluation of the effects of alcohol restrictions in Fitzroy Crossing relating to measurable health and social outcomes, community perceptions and alcohol related behaviours after a 12 month period*, Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia, The University of Notre Dame Australia; Kinnane et al. 2010, *Fitzroy Valley Alcohol Restriction Report: An evaluation of the effects of alcohol restrictions in Fitzroy Crossing relating to measurable health and social outcomes, community perceptions and alcohol related behaviours after two years*, Drug and Alcohol Office, Western Australia; The University of Notre Dame Australia. Also cited in Day, Francisco and Jones 2013, *Programs to improve interpersonal safety in Indigenous communities: evidence and issues*, Issues paper no. 4 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, 2013; Gray, W. and Wilkes, E. 2011, *Alcohol restrictions in Indigenous communities: an effective strategy if Indigenous-led*, *Medical Journal of Australia*, <https://www.mja.com.au/journal/2011/194/10/alcohol-restrictions-indigenous-communities-effective-strategy-if-indigenous-led> (accessed 1 July 2014).

Future directions in data

The AATSIHS and AHS collected a range of other health-related information that can be analysed in conjunction with alcohol risk level. Aggregate levels of alcohol consumption for the total population implied by the AHS are somewhat less than the estimates of consumption of alcohol based on taxation and customs data (ABS 2013). This suggests a tendency towards underreporting of alcohol consumption in self-report surveys.

The three yearly AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey (most recently conducted in 2013, with full results anticipated for release in November 2014) has a small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sample (461 respondents in the 2013 survey), and is not designed to make robust comparisons between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. The AIHW is working on improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander coverage in this survey.

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11.2 Drug and other substance use and harm²

Box 11.2.1 Key messages

- In 2012-13, around half (47.3 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in non-remote areas reported never having used substances. This was similar to the proportion in surveys in 2004-05 and 2008 (table 11A.2.1).
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in non-remote areas reporting illicit substance use in the 12 months prior to interview was similar between 2002 and 2012-13. However, the proportion increased (although not statistically significantly) from 25.5 per cent in 2002 to 28.0 per cent in 2004-05, before falling to 23.4 per cent in 2012-13, driven by a decrease in reported use by females (from 24.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 19.4 per cent in 2012-13) (table 11A.2.1 and figure 11.2.1).
- Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined:
 - rates of hospitalisation for poisoning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1.3 to 2.3 times the rate for other Australians
 - rates of hospitalisation for mental/behavioural disorders for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 2.5 to 3.0 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.2.5).
- From 2003–2007 to 2008–2012, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the drug-induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was consistently around 1.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (tables 11A.2.8-9).
- In 2011-12, a smaller proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides had drug involvement (3 out of 19) than non-Indigenous homicides (33 out of 115) (table 11A.2.10).

Box 11.2.2 Measures of drug and other substance use and harm

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Substance use* is defined as the proportion of people aged 18 years and over who reported using illicit substances or misusing licit substances in the previous 12 months. Data are sourced from the ABS *Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (AATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)*, with the most recent available data for 2012-13 (all jurisdictions; sex; age). Data are not available for non-Indigenous Australians or (for the 2004-05 survey) remote areas. To maintain a comparable time series, the majority of survey data presented in this section relate to non-remote areas only.

(continued next page)

² The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the National Indigenous Drug and Alcohol Committee, which reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

Box 11.2.2 (continued)

Three supplementary measures are also reported by Indigenous status:

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

The misuse of legal drugs has major negative effects on individuals, families and communities (see section 11.1 ‘Alcohol consumption and harm’, and section 8.4 ‘Tobacco consumption and harm’). However, use of illicit drugs also has significant effects. The use of illicit drugs contributes to illness and disease, accidents and injury, violence and crime, family and social disruption, and workplace problems (Catto and Thomson 2008).

Illicit substance use can be divided into two categories: use of substances which are illegal to possess (such as heroin) and misuse of substances which are legally available (such as petrol sniffing or misuse of prescription drugs). Use of the term ‘illicit substance use’ in this section also refers to the misuse of legal substances.

Substance use

Data on the use of illicit drugs are derived from surveys. The sensitive and personal nature of these questions may affect respondents’ willingness to respond (acceptance of the substance use form), and the nature of the responses.

Nationally in 2012-13, reported substance use³ for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years and over was lower in remote areas (18.8 per cent) than in non-remote areas (23.3 per cent) (ABS 2014).

The rest of this section reports data on non-remote areas for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (aged 18 years and over), to enable time series comparison across all four survey periods.

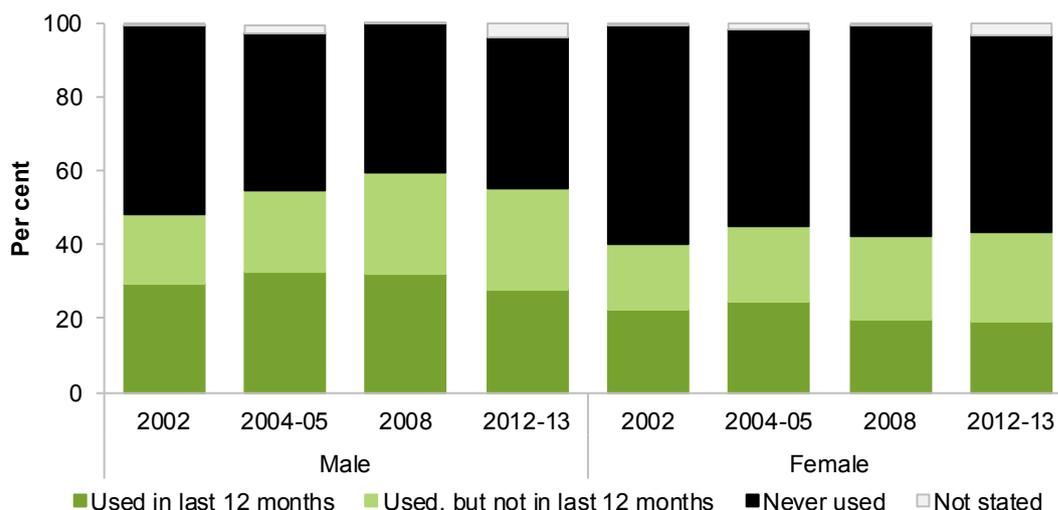
In 2012-13, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in non-remote areas:

- around half (47.3 per cent) reported never having used substances. This was similar to the proportion in surveys in 2004-05 and 2008 (table 11A.2.1)
- a greater proportion in the 55 years and over age group (75.4 per cent) reported never having used substances than those in other age groups (between 37.9 per cent and 46.9 per cent) (table 11A.2.3)

³ Substance use questions were self-completed by respondents in non-remote areas, whereas respondents in remote areas were asked these questions via personal interview.

- a greater proportion of females (53.4 per cent) than males (40.6 per cent) reported never having used substances (figure 11.2.1).

Figure 11.2.1 Substance use for Indigenous people aged 18 years and over (non-remote areas), by sex, 2002 to 2012-13^a



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

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

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reporting illicit substance use in the 12 months prior to interview was similar between 2002 and 2012-13. However, increased (although not statistically significantly) from 25.5 per cent in 2002 to 28.0 per cent in 2004-05, before falling to 23.4 per cent in 2012-13 (table 11A.2.1), driven by a decrease in reported use by females (from 24.4 per cent in 2004 -05 to 19.4 per cent in 2012-13) (figure 11.2.1).

In surveys in 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13, for adults in non-remote areas:

- higher proportions of males than females reported using substances in the 12 months prior to interview (27.7 per cent of males compared with 19.4 per cent of females in 2012-13) (figure 11.2.1).
- ‘marijuana, hashish or cannabis resin’ were the most commonly used drugs for both males (24.2 per cent in 2012-13) and females (14.7 per cent in 2012-13) (table 11A.2.2).

Illicit substance use for different age groups has changed over time:

- the proportion of 25–34 year olds using illicit substances in the 12 months prior to interview decreased from 37.7 per cent in 2004-05 to 28.3 per cent in 2012-13
- the proportion of 45–54 year olds who had used illicit substances but not in the 12 months prior to interview increased from 15.5 per cent in 2002 to 31.8 per cent in 2012-13, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion of 45–54 year olds who had never used illicit substances (from 71.4 per cent to 43.6 per cent) (table 11A.2.3).

Drug related hospitalisations

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

From 2010-11, Indigenous status in hospital separations data are considered of sufficient quality for reporting in all jurisdictions. Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data. The attachment tables for this report include data for all jurisdictions for 2010-11 to 2012-13, as well as data for the six jurisdictions for 2004-05 to 2012-13.

In 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures:

- the most common drug-related conditions resulting in hospitalisations of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous Australians were ‘poisoning’ and ‘mental and behavioural disorders’ (table 11A.2.4)
- the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for mental and behavioural disorders caused by drug use was around three times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.2.4)
- the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for poisoning was more than twice the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (table 11A.2.4)
- the hospitalisation rate for drug related conditions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians decreased with remoteness (except for accidental poisoning) (table 11A.2.6).

Between 2004-05 and 2012-13, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined:

- rates of hospitalisation for poisoning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 1.3 to 2.3 times the rate for other Australians

-
- rates of hospitalisation for mental and behavioural disorders for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians increased from 2.5 to 3.0 times the rate for other Australians (table 11A.2.5).

Hospitalisations related to drug use data by State and Territory are available in table 11A.2.7.

Drug induced deaths

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

From 2003–2007 to 2008–2012, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, the drug induced death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians was consistently around 1.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous Australians (tables 11A.2.8-9).

Drug involvement in homicides

Of the 264 recorded homicides in 2011-12 (table 4A.11.35), 144 homicides have known Indigenous status of offender and victim (table 4A.11.37):

- 19 homicides involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as both victims and offenders (table 4A.11.37). In three of these homicides, the victim was under the influence of drugs. There were no cases in which the offender was under the influence of drugs
- 115 homicides involved only non-Indigenous victims and offenders. Of these homicides, 33 (28.7 per cent) had drug involvement — 15 (13.0 per cent) involved the victim under the influence of drugs, 10 (8.7 per cent) involved the offender under the influence of drugs and eight (7.0 per cent) involved both the offender and victim under the influence of drugs
- 10 homicides involved Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians as either the victim or the offender. Of these homicides, two had drug involvement — in one homicide both victim and offender were under the influence of drugs, and in the other only the offender was under the influence of drugs (table 11A.2.10).

The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homicides and the influence of drugs on the victim and/or offender fluctuated with no clear trend over the period 1999–2000 to 2011-12 (table 11A.2.10).

Things that work

The misuse of substances such as inhalants (for example, petrol, glue, paint and butane gas) can lead to serious health consequences, including long term brain damage, disability or even death. It can also cause the social alienation of users and contribute to violence and crime (Access Economics 2006; Community Affairs References Committee 2006). Box 11.2.3 provides an example of how petrol sniffing is being addressed in central Australian communities.

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

The Steering Committee considers that, although the program below has not been recently evaluated, the introduction of Opal fuels, together with access to support services, appears to have been a successful program to address petrol sniffing. A follow-up evaluation to assess the long term impact of the program would be valuable.

OPAL fuel (a low aromatic fuel) was introduced in the NT and WA in 2006, to reduce the harmful, risky health behaviour of petrol sniffing, and to prevent associated antisocial behaviour, offending and contact with the criminal justice system. OPAL fuel, when sniffed does not produce the 'high' that is produced by traditional petrol.

An independent evaluation by d' Abbs and Shaw (2008) found that the prevalence of sniffing had declined in 17 out of 20 sample communities in which OPAL fuel had been introduced (and an increase in communities with no petrol sniffing from two to nine). There had been a decrease of 431 (70 per cent) in the number of people sniffing between baseline (2005–2006) and follow up (March-May 2008).

The evaluation concluded that, although decreased petrol sniffing could not be attributed solely to the introduction of OPAL fuel, many community residents believed that it had made a significant contribution. The evaluators emphasised the role of access to services supporting young people to engage in alternative activities that promoted wellbeing (d' Abbs and Shaw 2008 cited in Osborne, Baum and Brown 2013).

Sources: d' Abbs, P. and Shaw, G. 2008, Executive Summary of the 'Evaluation of the Impact of Opal Fuel, Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing; Osborne, K., Baum, F. and Brown, L. 2013, What works? A review of actions addressing the social and economic determinants of Indigenous health, Closing the Gap Clearinghouse publication, Issues Paper no. 7 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Institute of Family Studies, Canberra.

Future directions in data

Alcohol and other drug use is believed to be higher among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians than among non-Indigenous Australians for many drugs. However, available data sources are subject to a range of limitations and should be used with caution. An accurate account of prevalence levels is not possible with current datasets (NIDAC unpublished).

The National Drug Strategy 2010–2015 committed to the development of a National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Drug Strategy (the Strategy), in recognition of the unique needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The Strategy (currently being finalised) will set a national direction for reducing harm among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples (Australian Government unpublished).

The three yearly AIHW National Drug Strategy Household Survey (most recently conducted in 2013, with full results anticipated for release in November 2014) has a small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sample (461 respondents in the 2013 survey), and is not designed to make robust comparisons between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians. The AIHW is working on improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander coverage in this survey.

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11.3 Juvenile diversions⁴

Box 11.3.1 Key messages

- Diversion of young offenders from the criminal justice system can be a swift and economically efficient response to offending, by reducing negative labelling and stigmatisation, and the negative effects of contact with other offenders.
- Rates of diversion from formal criminal justice processes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years are around one-half to two-thirds those for non-Indigenous young people, and have remained relatively unchanged over recent years (figures 11.3.1 to 11.3.6, table 11A.3.32).

Box 11.3.2 Measures of Juvenile diversions

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

The most recent available data are for 2012 (or the 2012-13 financial year for some jurisdictions) (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, the NT and the ACT; sex). Data disaggregated by Indigenous status are not available for Tasmania.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are overrepresented in the criminal justice system, as both victims and offenders. Section 4.10 includes information on child protection and section 4.11 includes information on family and community violence. Section 4.12 includes information on imprisonment and juvenile detention.

Police cautioning and conferencing processes are swift and economically efficient responses to offending. They can also reduce the negative labelling and stigmatisation associated with formal contact with the criminal justice system, and the criminogenic effects of contact with other offenders through the criminal justice system (see section 11.4 on repeat offending) (Allard et al. 2010; Juodo 2008).

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

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

⁴ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Kyllie Cripps, University of NSW, who reviewed a draft of this section of the report.

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

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

State and Territory governments have individual responsibility for youth diversions, with approaches varying from informal police cautioning to legislated youth conferencing. Differences in programs and data collection mean that data are not comparable across jurisdictions.

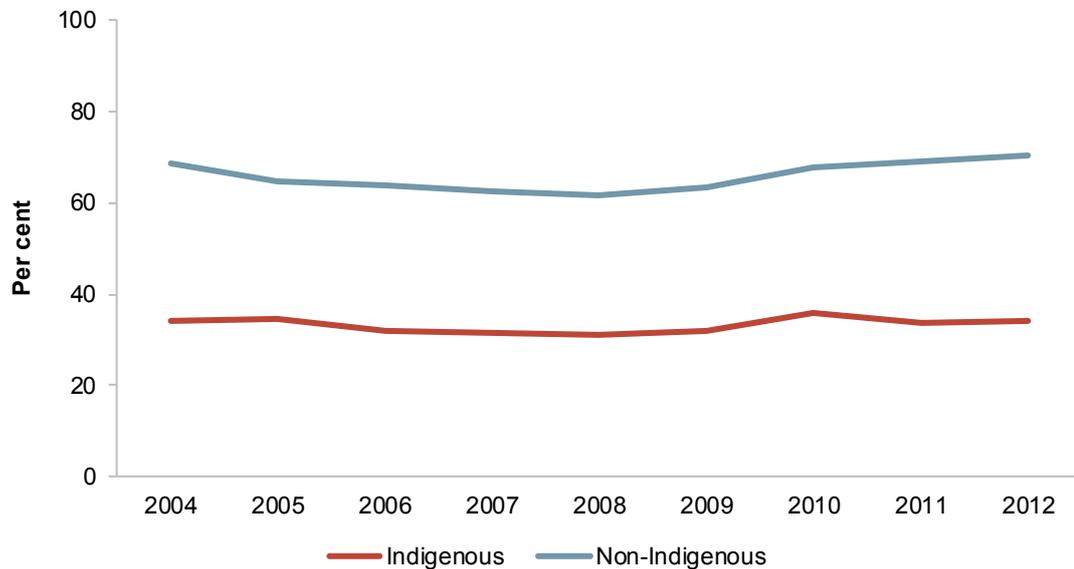
In each jurisdiction except Queensland, a youth is defined as a person aged 10 to 17 years (in Queensland, a youth is defined as a person aged 10 to 16 years). Children under 10 years of age cannot be held legally responsible for their actions (Richards 2011).

New South Wales

Youth diversions in NSW are legislated under the *Young Offenders Act 1997 (NSW)* and administered by the NSW Department of Juvenile Justice. Under the Act, young offenders can be diverted using warnings, police cautions and youth justice conferences. Warnings apply for the least serious offences, while more serious offences may elicit cautions, conferences and finally court for the most serious offences. Infringement notices consisting of an on-the-spot fine can be issued for certain offences.

NSW data are from police records and represent persons of interest — alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident.

Figure 11.3.1 **Proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) diverted, New South Wales, 2004 to 2012^a**



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

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistic & Research (unpublished), table 11A.3.1.

In 2012, 34.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders received a diversion by police. This rate has been relatively steady over time, ranging between 31 per cent and 36 per cent from 2004 to 2012 (figure 11.3.1). Over this period, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted at around half the rate of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (70.2 per cent in 2012) (figure 11.3.1).

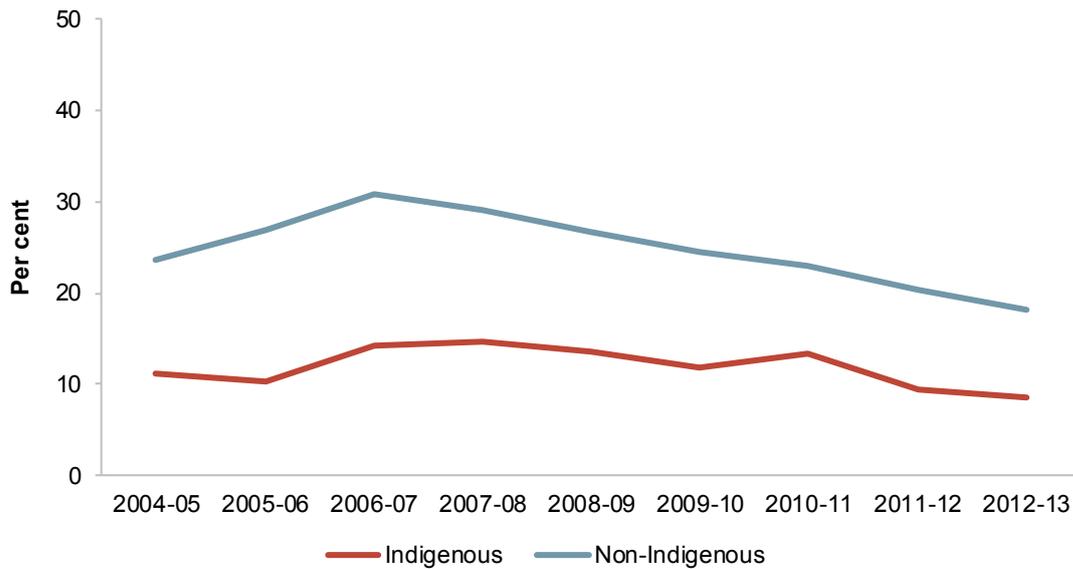
These rates may be affected by the type of alleged offence. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders, the most common type of offence was ‘theft’ (30.4 per cent), with around two in five diverted (compared with around three in five non-Indigenous alleged young offenders diverted for this offence type). For non-Indigenous alleged offenders, the most common type of offence was ‘transport regulatory offences’ (36.1 per cent) (table 11A.3.3). Data on diversions by sex and offence type are available in table 11A.3.2.

Victoria

In Victoria, data on youth apprehensions describe offences charged by police as either an ‘arrest’ or ‘summons’, while a diversion is described as a ‘caution’. Victoria is the only

state where the cautioning of offenders is not legislated — it is left to the discretion of police officers. Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender, which is a subjective assessment by the police officer.

Figure 11.3.2 Proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned when processed by police, Victoria, 2004-05 to 2012-13^{a,b}



^a Indigenous status is derived from the racial appearance of the offender which is a subjective assessment of the police officer. ^b Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned when first processed by police in a financial year.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished); table 11A.3.6.

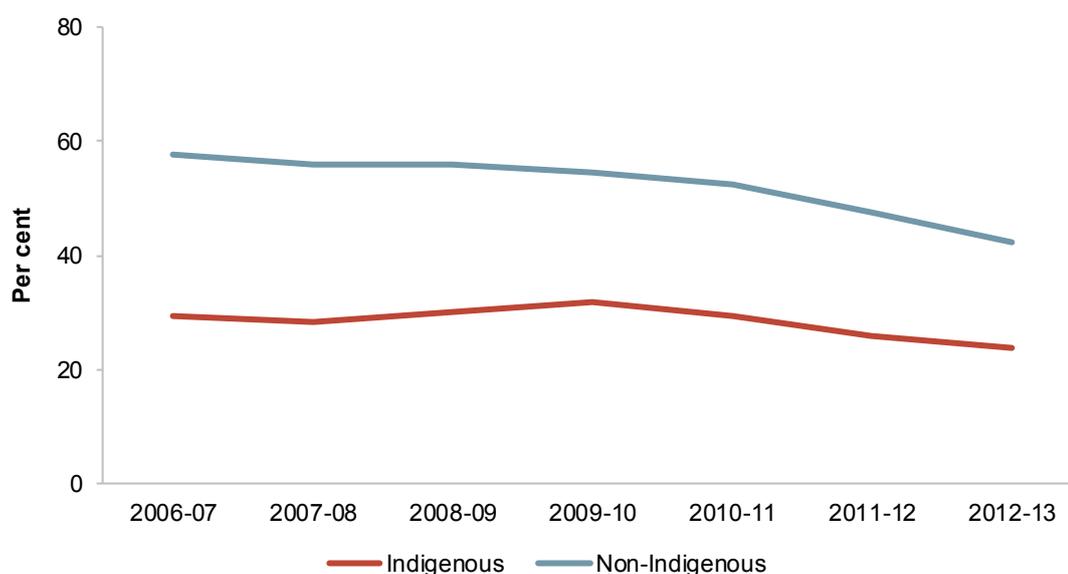
In 2012-13, 8.6 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were formally cautioned, around half the rate of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (18.3 per cent) (figure 11.3.2). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated over time, ranging between 8.6 per cent and 14.7 per cent from 2004-05 to 2012-13 (figure 11.3.2). The diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has declined from a high of 30.9 per cent in 2006-07 to 18.3 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 11.3.2).

In 2012-13, the most common type of offence for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders and non-Indigenous alleged young offenders was ‘crime against property’ (around 60 per cent) followed by ‘crime against the person’ (around 20 per cent) (table 11A.3.8). Historical data on diversions by type of offence are available in tables 11A.3.9–16. Data on by sex and offence type are available in table 11A.3.7.

Queensland

In Queensland, police data include the diversionary methods of 'caution' and 'community conference' as alternatives to 'arrest', 'notice to appear', 'summons' or 'warrant'. Offender statistics are based on offence counts and should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 11.3.3 **Proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–16 years) diverted, Queensland, 2006-07 to 2012-13^{a,b}**



^a Only those offenders whose age, sex and Indigenous status were identified are included. ^b Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the young offender.

Source: Queensland Police Service (various years), *Annual Statistical Review 2011-12* (and various years); tables 11A.3.17 to 11A.3.23.

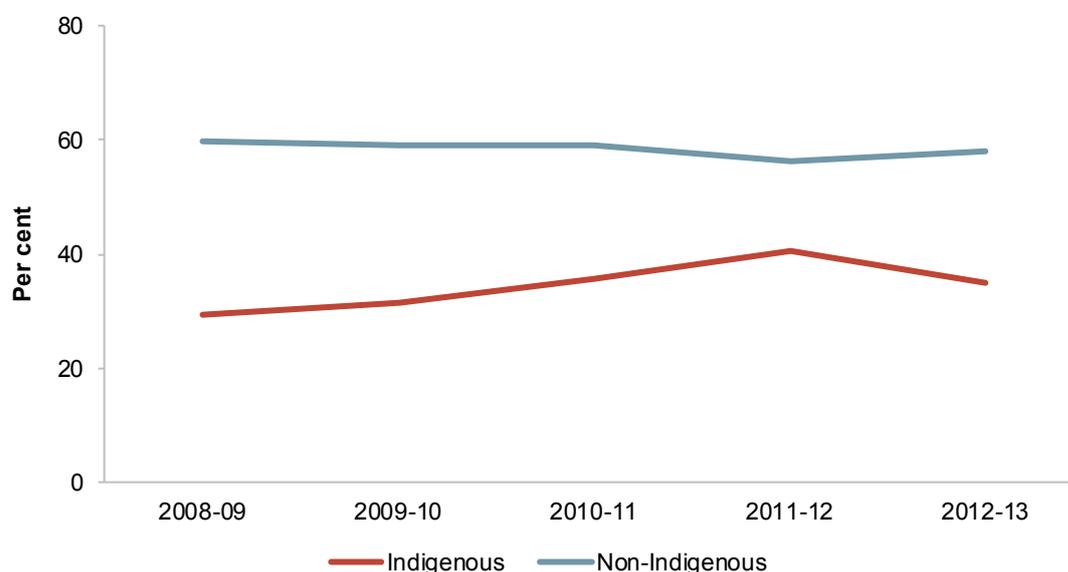
In 2012-13, 24.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were cautioned or had a community conference, compared with 42.5 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (figure 11.3.3). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders has fluctuated over time, ranging between 24.0 per cent and 32.0 per cent from 2006-07 to 2012-13 (figure 11.3.3). The diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has decreased from 57.6 per cent in 2006-07 to 42.5 per cent in 2012-13 (figure 11.3.3).

In 2012-13, for all alleged young offenders, the most common types of offences were offences against property including 'unlawful entry' and 'theft' (72.1 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and 58.2 per cent for non-Indigenous, alleged young offenders) (table 11A.3.17). Historical data on diversions by type of offence are available in tables 11A.3.18–23.

Western Australia

Youth diversions are legislated under the *Young Offenders Act 1994 (WA)*. Under the Act, police officers can issue young offenders with a formal written caution, or the matter can be transferred to a Juvenile Justice Team (JJT) via police or court referral. Where the matter is referred to a JJT, young people are held accountable for their offending behaviour through meetings with their families, victims and police. No criminal conviction is recorded against the young person.

Figure 11.3.4 **Proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) diverted, Western Australia, 2008-09 to 2012-13^{a,b}**



^a WA youth diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams as a proportion of the total recorded number of young people diverted or arrested. ^b Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned when first processed by police in a financial year.

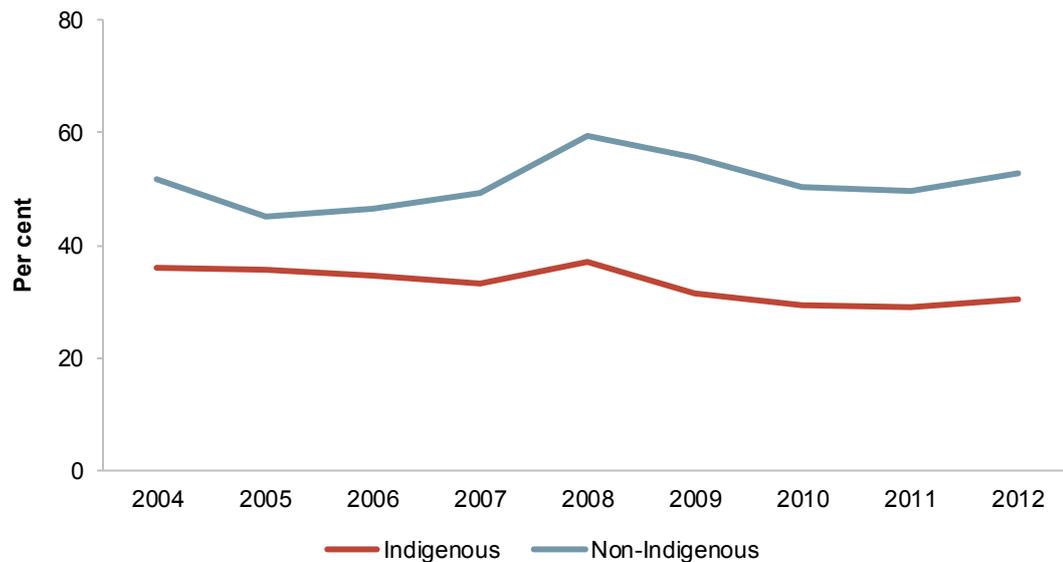
Source: WA Police (unpublished) FrontLine Incident Management System; table 11A.3.24.

In 2012-13, 35.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted through caution or transferred to a JJT, compared with 58.2 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (figure 11.3.4). The diversion rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders increased from 29.5 per cent in 2008-09 to 40.5 per cent in 2011-12, while the diversion rate for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders has been relatively steady at around 60 per cent (figure 11.3.4). Diversions to a JJT decreased in 2012-13, to 2008-09 levels (table 11A.3.24).

South Australia

The South Australian *Young Offenders Act 1993 (SA)* legislates for a three tiered system of diversion, involving informal cautions, formal cautions and family conferences.

Figure 11.3.5 **Proportion of alleged young offenders diverted (aged 10–17 years), South Australia, 2004 to 2012^{a,b,c,d}**



^a Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, SA Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders. ^b Youth diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference. ^c There are some counting rule differences between Office of Crime Statistics and Research and SA Police data on youth diversions. Moreover, SA Police's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period. ^d Numbers of youth apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing.

Sources: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2005, *Crime and Justice in SA—Juvenile Justice 2004*, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; OCSAR 2006, *Crime and Justice in SA—Juvenile Justice 2005*, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; OCSAR 2010, *Crime and Justice in SA—Juvenile Justice 2007*, no. 44(2); OCSAR 2014 (unpublished), Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; table 11A.3.25.

In 2012, 30.5 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted through formal caution or transfer to family conference, compared with 52.9 per cent for non-Indigenous alleged young offenders. The difference between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous youth diversions has remained similar since 2008 at around 20 percentage points (figure 11.3.5).

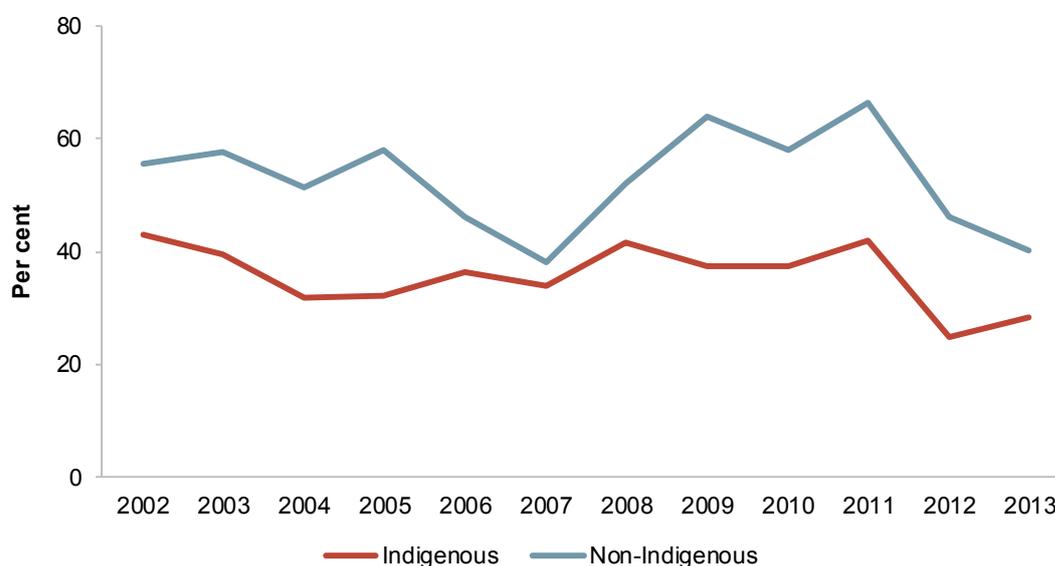
From 2004 to 2012, for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous young offenders, the most common types of offences were 'larceny and receiving' and

‘offences against good order’, accounting for over half of all offences (tables 11A.3.26 to 11A.3.30).

Northern Territory

Northern Territory police data refer to apprehension cases rather than individual persons, and several cases can relate to the same offender.

Figure 11.3.6 **Proportion of youth apprehensions diverted (aged 10–17 years), Northern Territory, 2002 to 2013^{a,b}**



^a Indigenous status is based on self-identification by the young person. ^b Where cases did not result in a diversion, these cases either proceeded to court or were resolved in some other manner (it is not an indicator of the number of matters referred to the courts).

Source: NT Police (unpublished); table 11A.3.31.

In 2013, 28.3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted, compared with 40.4 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders. The proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous youth diversions fluctuated between 2002 and 2013 with no discernible trend but with a gap in all years except 2007 (figure 11.3.6). Data on diversions by sex are available in table 11A.3.31.

Australian Capital Territory

In the ACT, the proportion of youth diversions has been calculated on total recorded police contacts with young people, which includes youth cautions, referrals to diversionary

conferencing, young people taken into protective custody and charges pertaining to young people.

In 2012-13, 25.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders were diverted, compared with 40.0 per cent of non-Indigenous alleged young offenders (table 11A.3.32). Data on diversions by sex are available in table 11A.3.32.

Things that work

Some programs that have successfully made diversionary alternatives more accessible for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander alleged young offenders are described in box 11.3.3.

Box 11.3.3 Things that work — juvenile diversions

Although not formally evaluated, the Steering Committee has identified the two programs below as promising practices worth further examination.

Ignite Basketball (WA) aims to divert young people aged 12 to 17 years from the Armadale to Perth train lines and Northbridge on Saturday nights, as a way of reducing crime and antisocial behaviour. The program runs for 40 weeks of the year, hosting basketball games and, more recently, providing psychological support and counselling, including linking participants and families to referral agencies for ongoing support. Over 360 young people are registered in the program, with approximately 85 per cent identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Since the inception of the program, the number of youth being detained in the Northbridge precinct has decreased: 102 in 2009, 45 in 2010, 27 in 2011, 48¹ in 2012, 27 in 2013 (WA Government unpublished).

The **Regional Youth Justice Services** (WA) was introduced by the Department of Corrective Services in 2008. The program focuses on the prevention and diversion of young people from formal justice processes through the provision of advice and support, youth bail options, in-court assistance and supervision of community based orders.

The program was initially trialled in Kalgoorlie and Geraldton. The number of police cautions in Kalgoorlie increased by 41.4 per cent, and the number of police and judge referrals to a Juvenile Justice Service team in Geraldton increased by 82 per cent (DIA 2010). Regional Youth Justice Services have since been adopted in other regions and currently operate in the Goldfields, Mid-West Gascoyne, West Kimberley, East Kimberley and the Pilbara regions (DOCS 2014).

¹ The increase in the number of young people detained in 2012 may have been due to a lapse of a few months in program delivery (due to lack of funding).

Sources: DOCS (Department of Corrective Services, The Government of Western Australia) 2014, Regional Youth Justice Services, <http://www.correctiveservices.wa.gov.au/youth-justice/regional-youth-justice.aspx> (accessed 4 July 2014); DIA (Department of Indigenous Affairs, The Government of Western Australia) 2010, Closing the gap in Western Australia, [http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/PageFiles/1442/COAG_Newsletter_December2010_Edition3%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.dia.wa.gov.au/PageFiles/1442/COAG_Newsletter_December2010_Edition3%20(2).pdf) (accessed 4 July 2014).

Future directions in data

Nationally comparable data on youth diversions by Indigenous status is a key data gap. Whilst data are collected on alleged offenders in the ABS Recorded Crime Offenders collection, the data quality for Indigenous status is currently not sufficient for national reporting purposes. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status of an alleged offender is based on self-identification by the individual who comes into contact with police. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification is difficult to ascertain where police proceed by way of a penalty/infringement notice, as this method does not usually provide an opportunity for police to ask individuals to self-identify (ABS unpublished).

To assist in explaining the differences in diversion rates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous youth, information is also required on whether they agreed to plead guilty to the alleged offence to be eligible for diversion.

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11.4 Repeat offending⁵

Box 11.4.1 Key messages

- Repeat offending and re-incarceration are significant contributors to the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the youth justice and criminal justice systems.
- Nationally on 30 June 2013, 77.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners and 50.9 per cent of non-Indigenous prisoners had a known prior imprisonment. These proportions have remained relatively unchanged since 2000 (table 11A.4.1).
- A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male prisoners (77.9 per cent) than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners (67.8 per cent) had experienced prior adult imprisonment (figure 11.4.2).
- In 2011-12, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people returned to youth justice supervision at between 1.3 and 1.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (AIHW 2013).
- In NSW, Queensland, SA, and the NT in 2012-13, 40 to 47 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were proceeded against by police on more than one occasion, compared with 20 to 28 per cent of non-Indigenous offenders (table 11A.4.3).

Box 11.4.2 Measures of repeat offending

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

- *Adult re-imprisonment* is defined as the proportion of prisoners currently under sentence with known prior adult imprisonment
- *Youth returns to sentenced supervision* is defined as the proportion of young people who return to sentenced supervision (over three timeframes — within 1 year, 2 years, and during the entire time for which a young person is treated as a youth and therefore eligible to return).

The most recent available data for adult re-imprisonment are from the ABS Prisoners in Australia collection for 30 June 2013 (all jurisdictions; sex). The most recent available data for returns to sentenced supervision are from the AIHW Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset (National). The AIHW data are available for the first time in this OID report. Some cohort studies measuring longitudinal outcomes of youth offending patterns have been published in previous OID reports.

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

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

This section focuses on repeat offending. Imprisonment and juvenile detention are covered under section 4.12.

Repeat offending is defined as the reversion of an individual to criminal behaviour after he or she has been convicted of a prior offence. Repeat offending and re-incarceration are significant contributors to the over-representation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in the youth justice and criminal justice systems (CTGCH 2013; Snowball and Weatherburn 2006). Weatherburn et al. (2009) found that a 10 per cent reduction in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander re-imprisonment would reduce the prison population by an estimated 365 prisoners, whilst the an equivalent reduction in the rate at which new Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander sentenced prisoners arrive in custody would reduce the population by an estimated 166 prisoners.

Many factors contribute to the re-offending behaviour of an individual.

Payne (2007) canvassed the literature on recidivism in Australia and found that certain characteristics are predictive of repeat offending, including:

- age of offender — criminal offending peaks in the mid to late teens, diminishing in adulthood
- criminal history — the younger the age of first offence, the greater the likelihood of higher levels of offending
- sex — for the majority of offences, females are less likely to reoffend
- Indigenous status — Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders are generally more likely to reoffend and to be reconvicted or reimprisoned upon release from prison.

Payne (2007) also found that situational factors potentially influencing the likelihood of repeat offending can include:

- unemployment (section 4.6)
- education and schooling — those with lower educational attainment (sections 4.5 and 4.7)
- residential location — those living in low socioeconomic areas or who are homeless (section 4.9 and chapter 10)
- family attachment — those with limited family attachment
- poor mental health (section 8.7)
- drug use (section 11.2).

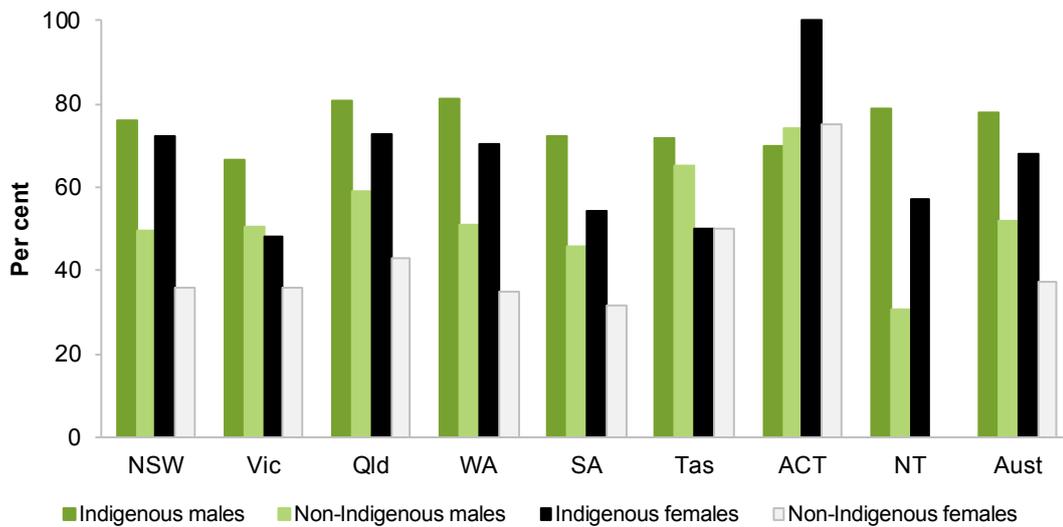
The true level of repeat offending is underestimated, as not all offences are necessarily detected or recorded by police, and court convictions do not necessarily result in contact with corrective services (Richards 2011; Wartna 2009; Payne 2007). Repeat offending can also be overestimated as an offender on remand will not necessarily be convicted and sentenced for a particular offence (Payne 2007).

Adult re-imprisonment

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

Nationally, 77.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners on 30 June 2013 had a known prior imprisonment, with this proportion remaining relatively unchanged over the past 13 years (table 11A.4.1). The proportion of non-Indigenous prisoners with known prior imprisonment was 50.9 per cent, also relatively unchanged over time (table 11A.4.1).

Figure 11.4.1 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, 30 June 2013^a



^a In the NT, there were no non-Indigenous female prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment at 30 June 2013.

Source: ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2013, Cat. no. 4517.0; table 11A.4.2.

Nationally, 77.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male prisoners had experienced prior adult imprisonment, compared with 67.8 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners (figure 11.4.1). The proportion was higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander male prisoners compared with non-Indigenous male prisoners (except in the ACT) and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander female prisoners compared with non-Indigenous female prisoners (except in Tasmania) (figure 11.4.1).

Youth returns to sentenced supervision

The AIHW used national data from the 2011-12 Juvenile Justice National Minimum Dataset to measure the proportion of young people who return to sentenced supervision over three timeframes:

- within 1 year of a sentenced supervision order, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in 2010-11 returned at 1.3 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (51 per cent compared with 40 per cent)
- within 2 years of a sentenced supervision order, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people in 2009-10 returned at 1.3 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (72 per cent compared with 58 per cent)
- during the entire time for which a young person is eligible to return to youth justice supervision, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people returned at 1.5 times the rate of non-Indigenous young people (63 per cent compared with 43 per cent) (AIHW 2013).

Jurisdictional cohort studies measuring longitudinal outcomes of youth offending patterns have been published in previous OID reports.

Offenders proceeded against more than once by police

An offender can be proceeded against by police multiple times during a given period.

Comparable data are available for NSW, Queensland, SA and the NT. For these jurisdictions in 2012-13, 40 to 47 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were proceeded against by police on more than one occasion, compared with 18 to 28 per cent of non-Indigenous offenders during the reference period (table 11A.4.3).

In 2012-13, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders were younger than non-Indigenous offenders for both males and females in NSW, Queensland, SA and for males in the NT (table 11A.4.4).

Things that work

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

Diversion programs are another means of reducing reoffending. Payne, Kwiatkowski and Wundersitz (2008) studied the outcomes of police drug diversion programs in various jurisdictions and found them to be effective in reducing recidivism, including for entrenched offenders. Box 11.4.3 describes an example of a diversion program, supported by police, magistrates and drug courts, that has shown reductions in recidivism.

Box 11.4.3 Things that work — repeat offending

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

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

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

Sources: Howard, M. and Martire, K. 2012, *Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment: An overview of the MERIT program as at June 2011*, Crime Prevention Issues, http://www.merit.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/agdbasev7wrl_assets/merit/m77102011/issue_9_bulletin_may_2012.pdf (accessed 27 May 2014); Lulham, R. 2009, *The Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment Program: Impact of program participation on re-offending by defendants with a drug use problem*, Crime and Justice Bulletin, vol. Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justices no. 131; Public Accounts Committee 2010, *Helping Aboriginal defendants through MERIT* in Seventh Report on the Examination of the Auditor-General's Performance Audits, New South Wales. MERIT program also cited in (CTGCH 2013), *Diverting Indigenous offenders from the criminal justice system*, Resource sheet no. 24 produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse; NIDAC (2012), *An economic analysis for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offenders Prison vs residential treatment*, Australian National Council on Drugs research paper 24, Canberra.

Future directions in data

There is no systematic national definition or data collection which provides information about the prevalence of prior detention among juvenile detainees. The Australasian Juvenile Justice Administrators is overseeing several research projects to develop national youth justice policy, research and data capabilities. Current priorities include a recidivism data collection project (SCRGSP 2014).

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11.5 Community functioning⁶

Box 11.5.1 Key messages

- Community functioning is defined as the ability and freedom of community members and communities to determine the context of their lives and to translate their capabilities into positive actions towards a valued life.
- Community functioning scores provide a national quantitative measure of functioning, drawing on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander perspectives. In 2008, results showed that, for children aged 0–14 years and for those aged 15 years and over, median community functioning scores were similar across sex and geographic location, reflecting consistent experiences of community functioning.

Box 11.5.2 Measures of community functioning

There are two main measures for this indicator:

- *A summary of findings for each community functioning theme*
 - Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity
 - Resilience
 - Leadership
 - Having a role, structure and routine
 - Feeling safe
 - Vitality.
- *Median community functioning scores* are defined as the midpoint of the distribution of weighted scores for each data item under each community functioning theme, for children aged 0–14 years and people aged 15 years or over, with a higher median score indicating stronger community functioning.

Findings are sourced from the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework (ATSIHPF) 2012*. The ATSIHPF indicator contains multiple measures of family and community life, drawing on data from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS). Data are collected every six years with the most recent data available for 2008 (all jurisdictions; sex; age; remoteness). Time series are not included in this report as some data were not previously available (see future directions in data).

Community functioning is defined as the ability and freedom of community members and communities to determine the context of their lives (social, cultural, spiritual and organisational) and to translate their knowledge, skills, and understanding (capabilities) into positive actions towards a valued life (AIHW 2013). The conversion of capabilities into functioning is influenced by the values and personal characteristics of the individuals,

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

families and communities, and by the environment in which they live. Different cultures will give greater or lesser priority to different aspects of functioning (AHMAC 2012).

Summary of findings for each community functioning theme

Workshops led by Aboriginal facilitators on behalf of the work program for the ATSIHPF developed the concept and measures with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008 and 2010. Participants identified a number of key themes and weighted these functionings according to their relative value. Whilst the measure covers multiple constructs, these combine to build an overall picture of community functioning for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.

Table 11.5.1 provides a brief description of each theme; its weight as a percentage out of 100; and references to relevant data available in other sections of this report (or a summary of relevant data from the 2008 NATSISS).

Table 11.5.1 Summary of findings for community functioning capabilities

<i>Measure of functioning</i>	<i>Weight (per cent)</i>
Descriptor	Findings or relevant OID sections
<p>Connectedness to country, land and history; culture and identity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being connected to country, land, family and spirit • Strong and positive social networks with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians • Strong sense of identity and being part of a collective (knowing where you are from, who is your family) • Sharing; giving and receiving; trust; love; looking out for others • Engaged/communicative 	<p>Weight 25 per cent</p> <p>5 — Governance, leadership and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1 Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures • 5.2 Participation in decision making • 5.7 Participation in community activities • 5.8 Access to traditional lands and waters <p>For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94 per cent had contact with family or friends outside the household at least once per week • 75 per cent had friends to confide in • 51 per cent provided support to relatives outside the household
<p>Resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coping with the internal and external world • Power to control choices and options • Ability to proceed in public without shame • Optimising what you have • Challenge injustice and racism, stand up when required • Cope well with difference, flexibility and accommodating • Ability to walk in two worlds • Engaged in decision making • External social contacts 	<p>Weight 20 per cent</p> <p>5 — Governance, leadership and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.1 Valuing Indigenous Australians and their cultures • 5.7 Participation in community activities <p>For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 89 per cent felt they were able to find general support from outside the household • 56 per cent had provided support to someone outside their household in the last four weeks • 54 per cent (in non-remote areas) knew someone in an organisation they would feel comfortable contacting
<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Elders in family and community, both male and female • Role models both male and female • Strong direction, vision • The 'rock', someone who has time to listen and advise 	<p>Weight 20 per cent</p> <p>5 — Governance, leadership and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.4 Case studies in governance. <p>For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42 per cent of children aged 3 to 14 years had spent time with an Indigenous leader or Elder in the last week.

(continued next page)

Table 11.5.1 (continued)

<i>Measure of functioning</i>	<i>Weight (per cent)</i>
Descriptor	Findings or relevant OID sections
Having a role, structure and routine	Weight 15 per cent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having a role for self: participation, contributing through paid and unpaid roles • Capabilities and skills derived through social structures and experience through non-formal education • Knowing boundaries and acceptable behaviours • Sense of place—knowing your place in family and society • Being valued and acknowledged • Disciplined 	<p>For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78 per cent had lived in only one dwelling in the last 12 months • 73 per cent were in households that had not experienced cash flow problems in the last 12 months • 86 per cent were in households in which there had been no days without money for basic living expenses in the last two weeks • 94 per cent of children aged 0 to 14 years had participated in informal learning activities with their main carer.
Feeling safe	Weight 10 per cent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of physical and lateral violence • Safe places • Emotional security • Cultural competency • Relationships that can sustain disagreement 	<p>For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians in 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 per cent had not experienced physical and/or threatened violence in the last 12 months • 80 per cent felt safe at home alone after dark • in the five years prior to the survey, 97 per cent had not been incarcerated (91 per cent had never been incarcerated in their lifetime).
Vitality	Weight 10 per cent
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure of community • Access to services • Education • Health • Income • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5.3 Engagement with services • 4.3 Early childhood education • 4.4 Reading, writing and numeracy • 4.5 Year 12 attainment • 4.7 Post-secondary education — participation and attainment • 8 — Healthy lives • 4.8 Disability and chronic disease • 4.9 Household and individual income • 4.6 Employment

Source: AHMAC (2012) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 Report*.

Median community functioning scores

The ATSIHPF (AHMAC 2012) reports the distribution of the calculated community functioning scores (this is one element of ATSIHPF’s multi-measure analysis). Median

scores are included in this report to show the middle of a distribution. The greater the score, the higher the level of community functioning.

The scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–14 years (ranging from 0 to 40) are not directly comparable to scores for those aged 15 years or over (ranging from 0 to 70), due to differences in the items used to create the scores, which in turn affect the results.

The median level of community functioning was not affected by age, sex or remoteness. The small variation in median scores is unlikely to be statistically significant.

- Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians aged 15 years or over, the median score ranged from 42 to 45 (table 11A.5.1). The median score was 44 for males and 43 for females. The median score ranged from 43 in regional areas to 45 in very remote areas and ranged from 42 in NSW to 49 in the ACT) (table 11A.5.2).
- Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–14 years, the median score was 20 for boys and 21 for girls. The median score ranged from 20 in non-remote areas to 23 in remote areas, and ranged from 19 in Victoria and Tasmania to 23 in the NT (table 11A.5.2).

Things that work

Several programs aim to improve general community functioning. Box 11.5.3 provides an example of a ‘cultural healing’ program that has been found to increase the capacity of participants to exert greater control over their health and wellbeing.

Box 11.5.3 Things that work — community functioning

The **Family Wellbeing Program** was developed by Adelaide-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and has been integrated into health and human service provision in northern Australia, including into community health promotion, school curricula, welfare reform wellbeing centres and primary health care programs in several states and the Northern Territory. It is a cultural healing program that aims to enhance the capacity of participants to deal with the day-to-day stresses of life and to help others. It uses a group format, in which the experiences of the facilitators and participants are the main learning resource. The program consists of four stages, each lasting 10 weeks. Participants attend one 3-hour session each week (Tsey et al. 2009 cited in CTGCH 2013). The program has been nationally accredited to provide participants with formal qualifications in counselling (Tsey and Every 2000).

(continued next page)

Box 11.5.3 (continued)

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

Source: Tsey, K. and Every, A. 2000, *Evaluating Aboriginal empowerment programs: the case of Family WellBeing*, Department of Social Preventative Medicine, University of Queensland and Institute for Aboriginal Development, Alice Springs, Northern Territory, Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 24(5):509–14; CTGCH (Closing the Gap Clearinghouse) 2013), *Strategies and practices for promoting the social and emotional wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people*, Resource sheet no. 19, produced for the Closing the Gap Clearinghouse February 2013, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and the Australian Institute of Family Studies.

Future directions in data

Data required to inform the measures for this indicator are only available every six years, with the next available data from the 2014-15 NATSISS anticipated for release in early 2016. Following publication of the 2014-15 data, an assessment of the utility of these measures for time series reporting will be required. Limited data were available for the key theme of leadership though it is anticipated that this measure will continue to develop as new data become available.

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Chapter 11 Safe and supportive communities — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2014*, 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).

Attachment contents

11A.1 Alcohol consumption and harm

- Table 11A.1.1** Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (crude rates), 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.2** Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.3** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.4** 95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.5** Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.6** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.7** 95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.8** Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.9** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.10** 95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13
- Table 11A.1.11** Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week, by sex and age, 2004-05 and 2011-13 (per cent)
- Table 11A.1.12** Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (crude rates), 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.13** Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.14** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.15** 95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.16** Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.17** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.18** 95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.19** Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.20** Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05
- Table 11A.1.21** 95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05

Attachment contents

-
- Table 11A.1.22** Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, by sex, 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.23** Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.24** Hospital separations related to alcohol use, by remoteness areas, 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.25** Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, by State and Territory, 2012-13
- Table 11A.1.26** Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012
- Table 11A.1.27** Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007
- Table 11A.1.28** Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides 1999-2000 to 2011-12
- 11A.2 Drug use and harm**
- Table 11A.2.1** Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by State or Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.2** Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by sex, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.3** Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by age, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.4** Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.5** Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.6** Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, by remoteness, 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.7** Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13
- Table 11A.2.8** Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012
- Table 11A.2.9** Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007
- Table 11A.2.10** Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide 1999-2000 to 2011-12
- 11A.3 Juvenile diversions**
- NSW**
- Table 11A.3.1** NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012
- Table 11A.3.2** NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police (non-court proceeding only), by Indigenous status, by sex, by offence type 2012
- Table 11A.3.3** NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2012
- Table 11A.3.4** NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2011
- Table 11A.3.5** NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2010

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Attachment contents

Table 11A.3.6	Victoria, proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned when processed by police, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2012-13
Table 11A.3.7	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders cautioned, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2012-13
Table 11A.3.8	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13
Table 11A.3.9	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12
Table 11A.3.10	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11
Table 11A.3.11	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10
Table 11A.3.12	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09
Table 11A.3.13	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08
Table 11A.3.14	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07
Table 11A.3.15	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2005-06
Table 11A.3.16	Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2004-05
QLD	
Table 11A.3.17	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13
Table 11A.3.18	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12
Table 11A.3.19	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11
Table 11A.3.20	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10
Table 11A.3.21	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09
Table 11A.3.22	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08
Table 11A.3.23	Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07
WA	
Table 11A.3.24	WA, juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2008-09 to 2012-13
SA	
Table 11A.3.25	SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012
Table 11A.3.26	SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012

Attachment contents

Table 11A.3.27 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011

Table 11A.3.28 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010

Table 11A.3.29 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009

Table 11A.3.30 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008

NT

Table 11A.3.31 NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2002 to 2013

ACT

Table 11A.3.32 ACT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2012-13

11A.4 Repeat offending

Table 11A.4.1 Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2013

Table 11A.4.2 Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, by State and Territory, 30 June 2013

Table 11A.4.3 Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, 2008-09 to 2012-13

Table 11A.4.4 Proportion of offenders, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2012-13

11A.5 Community functioning

Table 11A.5.1 Median community functioning scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, by age group, 2008

Table 11A.5.2 Median community functioning scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2008

TABLE 11A.1.1

Table 11A.1.1 **Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (crude rates), 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
at least once a week (f)	±	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.2	3.9	7.0	4.6	1.6
on at least one occasion (g)	±	3.8	4.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	3.9	7.9	5.9	1.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (h)										
in the last week	±	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.3	6.6	4.0	1.6
					Relative standard error					
Abstainers (c)	%	9.6	11.1	7.1	9.6	10.0	12.0	23.3	7.2	3.7
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
In last 12 months,										
less often than once a week (e)	%	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.5	6.4	5.3	8.6	9.4	2.4
at least once a week (f)	%	9.6	11.6	9.1	9.2	12.0	10.4	25.0	14.4	4.1
on at least one occasion (g)	%	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.9	5.0	3.3	5.7	7.6	1.7
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (h)										
in the last week	%	8.1	10.6	10.3	8.2	10.5	11.4	21.3	13.8	4.2

- (a) The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.
- (b) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).
- (d) Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.
- (e) Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines less than once a week in the previous 12 months.

TABLE 11A.1.1

Table 11A.1.1 **Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (crude rates), 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(g)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.									
(h)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.2

Table 11A.1.2 **Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	15.9	19.3	13.0	16.1	13.7	..	11.3	..	15.2
Total Regional/remote	%	19.1	12.9	24.9	28.1	34.3	15.0	na	48.1	26.8
Inner regional	%	17.3	13.6	16.2	9.0	19.5	17.1	na	..	16.3
Outer regional	%	23.4	11.6	28.2	17.4	29.8	12.4	..	20.2	23.4
Remote	%	16.7	na	22.4	24.2	25.5	13.1	..	31.9	25.0
Very remote	%	15.0	..	31.5	41.8	53.4	na	..	62.0	47.8
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	58.1	63.1	62.6	61.2	55.1	..	71.0	..	60.3
Total Regional/remote	%	59.5	62.0	58.3	60.9	53.6	59.8	na	40.7	56.1
Inner regional	%	62.7	61.5	61.3	70.8	70.5	57.2	na	..	62.2
Outer regional	%	49.2	63.1	53.2	63.8	54.5	64.2	..	57.3	54.8
Remote	%	73.7	na	65.8	66.4	60.8	50.7	..	54.4	63.0
Very remote	%	72.9	..	61.8	52.5	40.0	na	..	30.9	45.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	18.1	18.3	18.7	25.9	21.5	..	15.9	..	19.6
Total Regional/remote	%	20.6	24.4	19.7	22.4	23.6	19.1	na	14.8	19.8
Inner regional	%	19.9	24.2	19.9	21.5	40.9	20.2	na	..	20.9
Outer regional	%	19.2	24.9	18.1	24.6	21.0	17.6	..	24.3	20.0
Remote	%	28.6	na	19.6	30.3	23.6	19.7	..	21.4	24.4
Very remote	%	31.7	..	23.1	15.7	17.8	na	..	9.7	15.6

TABLE 11A.1.2

Table 11A.1.2 **Alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.3

Table 11A.1.3 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	15.4	14.8	17.1	13.3	22.2	..	23.3	..	7.6
Total Regional/remote	%	13.0	18.3	7.5	12.0	10.3	12.0	na	7.2	4.2
Inner regional	%	11.8	20.4	25.2	47.7	54.1	16.3	na	..	9.0
Outer regional	%	30.4	38.0	10.9	30.1	17.1	18.8	..	22.4	9.2
Remote	%	27.8	na	18.9	14.3	36.4	34.5	..	18.0	8.6
Very remote	%	41.2	..	10.2	17.3	13.6	na	..	8.6	5.9
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	6.1	5.6	5.0	5.1	6.5	..	5.7	..	2.7
Total Regional/remote	%	3.7	6.1	4.4	5.4	8.0	3.3	..	7.6	2.1
Inner regional	%	5.1	8.0	11.1	13.1	14.0	5.9	..	..	3.3
Outer regional	%	8.6	9.9	7.3	8.6	10.4	6.0	..	8.4	3.5
Remote	%	7.2	na	4.8	6.6	23.1	61.8	..	7.5	3.1
Very remote	%	10.2	..	6.3	12.1	24.7	na	..	14.9	5.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	12.6	15.5	20.9	12.2	15.3	..	21.3	..	7.3
Total Regional/remote	%	10.7	14.6	11.4	11.2	14.9	11.4	na	13.8	5.1
Inner regional	%	12.2	18.4	21.0	47.8	27.9	15.5	na	..	7.6
Outer regional	%	26.5	22.6	23.8	12.2	21.3	17.0	..	28.8	11.0
Remote	%	27.5	na	30.8	14.5	40.7	34.5	..	18.2	10.6
Very remote	%	32.0	..	18.6	27.8	36.4	na	..	22.9	10.7

TABLE 11A.1.3

Table 11A.1.3 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.4

Table 11A.1.4 **95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	±	4.8	5.6	4.3	4.2	5.9	..	5.2	..	2.3
Total Regional/remote	±	4.8	4.6	3.7	6.6	6.9	3.5	na	6.7	2.2
Inner regional	±	4.0	5.4	8.0	8.4	20.7	5.4	na	..	2.9
Outer regional	±	13.9	8.6	6.0	10.2	10.0	4.6	..	8.9	4.2
Remote	±	9.1	na	8.3	6.8	18.2	8.9	..	11.3	4.2
Very remote	±	12.1	..	6.3	14.2	14.2	na	..	10.5	5.6
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	±	7.0	6.9	6.2	6.1	7.1	..	7.9	..	3.2
Total Regional/remote	±	4.3	7.4	5.1	6.5	8.4	3.9	na	6.0	2.3
Inner regional	±	6.3	9.6	13.3	18.2	19.4	6.6	na	..	4.0
Outer regional	±	8.3	12.3	7.6	10.7	11.1	7.6	..	9.4	3.8
Remote	±	10.4	na	6.2	8.5	27.6	61.3	..	8.0	3.8
Very remote	±	14.6	..	7.6	12.5	19.3	na	..	9.0	5.1
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	±	4.5	5.6	7.6	6.2	6.5	..	6.6	..	2.8
Total Regional/remote	±	4.3	7.0	4.4	4.9	6.9	4.3	na	4.0	2.0
Inner regional	±	4.7	8.7	8.2	20.2	22.4	6.1	na	..	3.1
Outer regional	±	10.0	11.0	8.5	5.9	8.8	5.9	..	13.7	4.3
Remote	±	15.4	na	11.8	8.6	18.9	13.4	..	7.6	5.1
Very remote	±	19.9	..	8.4	8.5	12.7	na	..	4.3	3.3

TABLE 11A.1.4

Table 11A.1.4 **95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels, Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.5

Table 11A.1.5 **Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13**
(a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
less often than once a week (e)	%	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	3.7	1.2	2.5
at least once a week (f)	%	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
on at least one occasion (g)	%	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (h)										
In the last week	%	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0
					Rate difference (j)					
Abstainers (c)	%	2.8	3.6	9.7	12.9	11.6	5.6	1.6	35.1	9.8
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
In last 12 months										
less often than once a week (e)	%	24.6	25.4	18.8	14.5	18.7	18.1	32.4	2.9	19.9
at least once a week (f)	%	- 14.2	- 15.2	- 12.8	- 7.9	- 15.7	- 16.3	- 19.4	- 18.9	- 13.5
on at least one occasion (g)	%	10.4	10.1	6.1	6.7	3.1	1.8	12.9	- 16.0	6.5
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (h)										
In the last week	%	1.3	2.2	- 1.9	- 2.4	3.6	- 4.9	- 5.4	- 10.7	- 0.3

(a) The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.

(e) Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines less than once a week in the previous 12 months.

TABLE 11A.1.5

Table 11A.1.5 **Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13**
(a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(g)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.									
(h)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									
(i)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.									
(j)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.6

Table 11A.1.6 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines less than once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(f)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(g)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.									
(h)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.7

Table 11A.1.7 **95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 and 50 per cent should be used with caution.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines less than once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(f)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines at least once a week in the previous 12 months.									
(g)	Persons who exceeded single occasion risk guidelines on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months.									
(h)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.8

Table 11A.1.8 **Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	17.9	23.3	15.9	19.8	17.4	..	13.0	..	18.1
Total Regional/remote	%	23.4	16.4	28.7	30.8	37.4	18.1	na	50.5	30.3
Inner regional	%	22.1	16.9	17.7	7.5	24.5	21.9	na	..	20.1
Outer regional	%	27.3	15.1	32.4	18.9	31.5	14.8	..	21.9	26.9
Remote	%	19.7	na	24.3	26.9	32.0	12.3	..	37.5	28.4
Very remote	%	16.1	..	37.8	45.6	53.3	na	..	64.4	51.1
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	53.9	54.4	53.8	55.8	46.9	..	60.1	..	54.0
Total Regional/remote	%	53.2	55.5	53.6	57.8	50.8	54.1	na	38.0	51.3
Inner regional	%	55.5	56.2	57.9	67.4	65.1	48.7	na	..	55.8
Outer regional	%	45.2	52.7	48.4	58.2	54.6	60.6	..	54.9	50.2
Remote	%	68.3	na	63.2	63.6	53.7	57.6	..	49.7	59.3
Very remote	%	70.3	..	56.1	49.4	38.9	na	..	29.0	42.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	18.7	17.2	17.3	23.5	20.8	..	15.5	..	19.2
Total Regional/remote	%	20.4	22.7	18.7	22.6	22.8	18.1	na	14.2	19.2
Inner regional	%	19.9	22.6	19.5	21.8	38.8	17.6	na	..	20.2
Outer regional	%	18.8	22.5	17.9	23.6	22.4	17.4	..	23.0	19.5
Remote	%	28.6	na	18.4	29.9	18.4	20.5	..	20.1	23.6
Very remote	%	31.1	..	20.7	17.1	17.6	na	..	8.7	15.2
Non-Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										

TABLE 11A.1.8

Table 11A.1.8 **Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	%	18.4	17.1	15.9	14.2	16.6	..	11.4	..	16.9
Total Regional/remote	%	16.2	13.4	14.7	12.4	14.7	12.5	..	15.4	14.5
Inner regional	%	16.9	14.1	15.5	8.0	18.1	12.3	na	..	15.0
Outer regional	%	16.0	11.1	13.2	14.0	12.8	13.4	..	14.3	13.4
Remote	%	np	na	np	17.4	np	np	..	18.9	15.5
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	40.5	41.6	45.9	47.3	43.5	..	47.2	..	42.9
Total Regional/remote	%	51.4	52.2	49.4	57.0	55.5	52.3	..	53.1	51.8
Inner regional	%	51.9	51.9	46.7	60.5	48.8	51.6	na	..	50.9
Outer regional	%	50.0	53.0	53.7	54.4	58.2	53.4	..	54.6	53.4
Remote	%	np	na	53.8	56.9	65.1	55.9	..	48.0	54.5
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	17.4	16.9	20.4	23.5	17.8	..	20.9	..	18.6
Total Regional/remote	%	20.9	20.1	19.6	33.0	20.5	23.0	..	24.9	21.7
Inner regional	%	20.2	20.1	18.3	36.9	19.7	21.7	na	..	20.7
Outer regional	%	22.3	18.4	21.6	28.3	20.1	24.3	..	25.0	22.7
Remote	%	np	na	34.5	33.5	33.0	np	..	24.2	30.9
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	..	..	na	na

TABLE 11A.1.8

Table 11A.1.8 **Alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	15.9	13.8	17.4	12.7	23.8	..	26.2	..	8.3
Total Regional/remote	%	12.4	17.0	7.9	10.9	9.7	11.8	na	6.4	4.2
Inner regional	%	12.0	18.6	24.5	60.0	52.0	15.2	na	..	8.7
Outer regional	%	29.7	35.5	14.2	30.6	15.1	19.2	..	22.7	9.6
Remote	%	30.9	na	17.2	11.5	21.2	49.6	..	15.4	8.1
Very remote	%	45.3	..	9.7	15.2	12.7	na	..	7.5	5.0
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	6.6	6.1	7.1	5.7	8.4	..	8.8	..	3.2
Total Regional/remote	%	4.0	6.7	5.1	5.5	8.2	3.6	na	7.5	2.3
Inner regional	%	6.1	8.1	11.2	20.7	12.2	7.1	na	..	3.9
Outer regional	%	8.8	13.0	9.4	9.7	10.7	4.4	..	8.9	4.0
Remote	%	7.8	na	5.4	6.5	20.0	47.1	..	8.6	3.3
Very remote	%	12.9	..	7.6	12.3	25.3	na	..	14.7	5.7
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	13.1	14.4	17.9	12.5	16.2	..	20.3	..	7.1
Total Regional/remote	%	11.2	15.1	12.3	11.2	16.3	11.9	na	14.5	5.4
Inner regional	%	14.6	18.0	21.4	53.0	38.0	18.3	na	..	8.2
Outer regional	%	25.8	27.2	26.9	12.9	25.3	16.1	..	30.7	11.3
Remote	%	36.3	na	37.2	14.3	44.3	65.1	..	20.6	11.7
Very remote	%	20.7	..	22.0	29.5	38.0	na	..	23.9	11.4
Non-Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	%	5.0	6.4	6.3	7.2	5.3	..	7.0	..	2.8
Total Regional/remote	%	10.9	11.6	10.2	14.7	11.6	8.1	..	9.9	4.7
Inner regional	%	12.3	9.8	11.2	24.0	24.9	10.1	na	..	5.4
Outer regional	%	27.6	60.1	14.7	23.2	17.3	15.0	..	10.5	9.3
Remote	%	np	na	np	27.6	np	np	..	22.5	15.3
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	%	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	..	4.6	..	1.6
Total Regional/remote	%	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.3	2.5	..	4.4	1.9
Inner regional	%	4.7	4.7	6.0	5.9	9.8	3.4	..	..	2.3
Outer regional	%	13.5	18.7	6.9	8.9	4.3	5.6	..	4.0	3.6
Remote	%	np	..	35.9	11.5	17.7	18.4	..	11.1	5.7
Very remote	%	na	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	%	5.5	6.0	5.4	4.6	5.8	..	5.7	..	2.8
Total Regional/remote	%	10.5	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.9	5.4	..	7.9	4.5
Inner regional	%	13.0	10.3	13.1	13.9	20.1	6.4	na	..	6.2
Outer regional	%	19.6	27.9	13.9	15.2	12.2	11.3	..	8.9	6.5
Remote	%	np	..	53.5	16.9	53.4	np	..	17.7	10.9
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

TABLE 11A.1.9

Table 11A.1.9 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.									
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.									
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).									
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.									
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.10

Table 11A.1.10 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	±	5.6	6.3	5.4	4.9	8.1	..	6.7	..	2.9
Total Regional/remote	±	5.7	5.5	4.5	6.6	7.2	4.2	na	6.3	2.5
Inner regional	±	5.2	6.2	8.5	8.9	25.0	6.5	na	..	3.4
Outer regional	±	15.9	10.5	9.0	11.4	9.3	5.6	..	9.8	5.1
Remote	±	11.9	na	8.2	6.0	13.3	11.9	..	11.4	4.5
Very remote	±	14.3	..	7.2	13.6	13.2	na	..	9.5	5.0
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	±	7.0	6.5	7.5	6.2	7.7	..	10.4	..	3.4
Total Regional/remote	±	4.2	7.2	5.4	6.3	8.2	3.9	na	5.6	2.3
Inner regional	±	6.6	8.9	12.7	27.3	15.6	6.8	na	..	4.3
Outer regional	±	7.8	13.4	8.9	11.1	11.4	5.2	..	9.6	3.9
Remote	±	10.4	na	6.7	8.1	21.1	53.1	..	8.4	3.9
Very remote	±	17.7	..	8.3	11.9	19.3	na	..	8.3	4.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	±	4.8	4.9	6.1	5.8	6.6	..	6.2	..	2.7
Total Regional/remote	±	4.5	6.7	4.5	5.0	7.3	4.2	na	4.0	2.0
Inner regional	±	5.7	8.0	8.2	22.6	28.9	6.3	na	..	3.3
Outer regional	±	9.5	12.0	9.4	6.0	11.1	5.5	..	13.8	4.3
Remote	±	20.4	na	13.4	8.4	16.0	26.1	..	8.1	5.4
Very remote	±	12.6	..	8.9	9.9	13.1	na	..	4.1	3.4
Non-Indigenous										
Abstainers (c)										

TABLE 11A.1.10

Table 11A.1.10 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Major cities	±	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	..	1.6	..	0.9
Total Regional/remote	±	3.5	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.0	..	3.0	1.3
Inner regional	±	4.1	2.7	3.4	3.8	8.9	2.4	na	..	1.6
Outer regional	±	8.6	13.1	3.8	6.4	4.3	3.9	..	3.0	2.4
Remote	±	np	na	np	9.4	np	np	..	8.3	4.6
Very remote	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Exceeded single occasion risk guidelines (d)										
Major cities	±	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	..	4.3	..	1.4
Total Regional/remote	±	4.1	4.7	4.1	5.5	4.6	2.5	..	4.6	1.9
Inner regional	±	4.7	4.8	5.5	7.0	9.3	3.4	na	..	2.3
Outer regional	±	13.3	19.4	7.2	9.5	4.9	5.8	..	4.3	3.7
Remote	±	np	na	37.9	12.9	22.5	20.2	..	10.5	6.1
Very remote	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e)										
Major cities	±	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	..	2.3	..	1.0
Total Regional/remote	±	4.3	3.9	3.6	5.6	4.0	2.4	..	3.9	1.9
Inner regional	±	5.2	4.1	4.7	10.0	7.8	2.7	na	..	2.5
Outer regional	±	8.6	10.1	5.9	8.4	4.8	5.4	..	4.4	2.9
Remote	±	np	na	36.1	11.1	34.5	np	..	8.4	6.6
Very remote	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

TABLE 11A.1.10

Table 11A.1.10 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2011-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>	
(a)	The 2009 NHMRC guidelines advise that on a single occasion of drinking, the risk of alcohol-related injury increases with the amount consumed. For healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than four standard drinks on a single occasion reduces the risk of alcohol-related injury arising from that occasion'. A single occasion of drinking refers to a person consuming a sequence of drinks without their blood alcohol concentration reaching zero in-between. The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.										
(b)	Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.										
(c)	No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).										
(d)	Based on responses to questions in 2012-13 AATSIHS about frequency of consumption of specified number of drinks in previous year. The number of drinks was based on the NHMRC guidelines for exceeding single occasion risk guidelines for alcohol consumption for males and females.										
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.										

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.11

Table 11A.1.11 Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week, by sex and age, 2004-05 and 2011-13 (per cent) (a), (b)

	Unit	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2011-13							
Proportion							
15-17 years	%	3.9	2.6	3.3	2.5	1.7	2.1
18-24 years	%	23.7	12.2	18.0	28.3	8.6	18.7
25-34 years	%	34.0	11.0	22.3	30.6	9.1	19.9
35-44 years	%	35.0	11.5	22.8	30.7	10.7	20.6
45-54 year	%	25.1	12.0	18.4	27.3	11.4	19.2
55 years +	%	25.8	6.8	15.6	28.1	10.2	18.8
Total 18+	%	29.1	10.9	19.7	28.9	10.1	19.4
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	%	28.9	10.2	19.2	29.0	10.1	19.5
Total 15+	%	26.3	10.0	18.0	27.6	9.7	18.6
Total 15+ (AS) (c)	%	27.4	9.8	18.3	27.7	9.7	18.6
Relative standard error							
15-17 years	%	39.0	59.8	32.7	34.2	53.0	28.5
18-24 years	%	12.9	15.7	11.2	9.4	14.8	7.6
25-34 years	%	8.6	14.7	7.5	5.1	10.1	5.1
35-44 years	%	9.8	12.6	8.1	3.8	8.6	3.9
45-54 year	%	14.7	15.0	11.2	5.6	10.4	4.7
55 years +	%	12.3	21.5	10.3	4.2	7.5	3.6
Total 18+	%	4.9	7.2	4.2	2.5	4.9	2.3
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	%	5.2	7.3	4.3	2.4	4.9	2.3
Total 15+	%	4.9	7.2	4.2	2.5	4.8	2.3
Total 15+ (AS) (c)	%	5.3	7.3	4.3	2.5	4.8	2.3
95 per cent confidence intervals							
15-17 years	±	3.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
18-24 years	±	6.0	3.8	4.0	5.2	2.5	2.8
25-34 years	±	5.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.0
35-44 years	±	6.7	2.8	3.6	2.3	1.8	1.6
45-54 year	±	7.2	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.3	1.8
55 years +	±	6.2	2.9	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.3
Total 18+	±	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	±	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.9
Total 15+	±	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8
Total 15+ (AS) (c)	±	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8
2004-05 (2009 guidelines)							
Proportion							
18-24 years	%	29.1	13.6	20.9	31.9	12.4	22.3
25-34 years	%	32.2	15.6	23.3	33.7	10.7	22.1
35-44 years	%	36.3	15.4	25.1	34.0	13.1	23.5

TABLE 11A.1.11

Table 11A.1.11 **Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week, by sex and age, 2004-05 and 2011-13 (per cent) (a), (b)**

	Unit	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
45-54 year	%	33.1	11.1	21.6	35.4	13.1	24.2
55 years +	%	17.5	10.7	13.8	29.0	10.1	19.1
Total 18+	%	30.7	13.8	21.7	32.4	11.6	21.9
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	%	28.5	13.1	20.3	32.5	11.7	21.9
Relative standard error							
18-24 years	%	11.1	21.1	10.3	6.0	10.6	5.3
25-34 years	%	8.8	15.2	7.8	4.9	8.0	4.5
35-44 years	%	8.2	14.4	7.8	3.9	7.6	3.4
45-54 year	%	12.3	18.4	11.1	4.0	7.8	3.0
55 years +	%	16.3	27.7	14.4	3.1	6.3	3.2
Total 18+	%	4.8	9.0	4.6	1.8	3.2	1.6
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	%	5.2	9.7	4.9	1.8	3.2	1.6
95 per cent confidence intervals							
18-24 years	±	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.7	2.6	2.3
25-34 years	±	5.6	4.6	3.6	3.2	1.7	2.0
35-44 years	±	5.8	4.4	3.8	2.6	2.0	1.6
45-54 year	±	8.0	4.0	4.7	2.8	2.0	1.4
55 years +	±	5.6	5.8	3.9	1.8	1.3	1.2
Total 18+	±	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Total 18+ (AS) (c)	±	2.9	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.7

AS = Age standardised.

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of between 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with relative standard errors over 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.
- (c) Proportions have been age standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05: Summary of Results; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13. ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.1.12

Table 11A.1.12 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over (crude rates), 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(d) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(e) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

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

TABLE 11A.1.13

Table 11A.1.13 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	17.2	18.7	14.4	26.3	19.5	..	12.3	..	18.0
Regional/Remote (d)	%	21.0	14.1	22.9	26.5	26.2	11.4	na	47.9	26.7
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e) (f)										
Major cities	%	17.6	15.1	31.0	16.1	24.2	..	21.1	..	21.0
Regional/Remote (d)	%	25.6	30.3	22.4	26.7	23.1	19.6	na	11.5	22.0

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to all States and Territories.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote.

(e) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(f) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

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

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

TABLE 11A.1.14

Table 11A.1.14 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	%	16.1	27.5	23.1	17.2	15.4	..	20.8	..	8.1
Regional/Remote (d)	%	11.8	19.0	8.6	9.6	19.7	15.5	na	6.1	3.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e) (f)										
Major cities	%	15.2	17.9	16.6	21.0	22.9	..	14.1	..	8.7
Regional/Remote (d)	%	11.6	19.7	9.4	10.1	21.8	10.6	na	16.3	5.1

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to all States and Territories.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote

(e) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(f) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

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

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

TABLE 11A.1.15

Table 11A.1.15 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines), Indigenous persons aged 18 years and over, by remoteness (crude rates) 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Abstainers (c)										
Major cities	±	5.4	10.1	6.5	8.8	5.9	..	5.0	..	2.9
Regional/Remote (d)	±	4.9	5.3	3.9	5.0	10.1	3.4	na	5.8	2.0
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (e) (f)										
Major cities	±	5.2	5.3	10.1	6.6	10.9	..	5.8	..	3.6
Regional/Remote (d)	±	5.8	11.7	4.1	5.3	9.9	4.1	na	3.7	2.2

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to these States and Territories.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote.

(e) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(f) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

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

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

TABLE 11A.1.16

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Indigenous (c)								
Abstainers (d)	%	22.8	19.3	28.0	33.6	30.0	14.3	11.4	50.6	29.0
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (e) (f)	%	21.4	22.1	23.0	20.4	21.2	19.1	21.0	10.3	20.3
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	75 001	16 516	70 623	36 542	14 480	9 477	2 300	33 358	258 297
		Non-Indigenous (g)								
Abstainers (d)	%	17.1	16.3	13.2	12.8	13.8	10.5	11.3	15.7	15.2
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (e) (f)	%	21.9	20.4	22.4	24.6	23.0	19.2	21.6	29.6	21.9
Persons aged 18 years and over	no.	4 970 170	3 758 032	2 790 801	1 418 543	1 138 920	347 075	239 879	89 837	14 753 256
		Rate ratio (h)								
Abstainers (d)	%	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.2	1.9
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (e) (f)	%	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.9
		Rate difference (i)								
Abstainers (d)	%	5.7	3.0	14.8	20.8	16.2	3.8	0.1	34.9	13.8
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (e) (f)	%	- 0.5	1.7	0.6	- 4.2	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 19.3	- 1.6

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(c) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(d) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

TABLE 11A.1.16

Table 11A.1.16 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(e)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									
(f)	Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.									
(g)	Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.									
(h)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous proportion divided by the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.									
(i)	Rate difference is the age standardised Indigenous proportion less the age standardised non-Indigenous proportion.									

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

TABLE 11A.1.18

Table 11A.1.18 **95 per cent confidence intervals of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, 2004-05 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
		Indigenous (b)								
Abstainers (c)	±	4.2	6.5	4.5	4.5	7.1	5.3	4.9	6.3	2.0
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (d) (e)	±	3.9	7.7	4.4	3.9	7.1	4.3	7.2	3.1	1.9
		Non-Indigenous (f)								
Abstainers (c)	±	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	11.1	0.7
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines in the last week (d) (e)	±	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.5	11.7	0.7

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(c) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(d) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(e) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

(f) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS .

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

TABLE 11A.1.19

Table 11A.1.19 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (c)										
Abstainers (d)										
Major cities	%	22.0	22.1	20.9	33.6	26.9	..	11.4	..	23.4
Regional/Remote (e)	%	23.4	17.5	30.3	33.6	32.2	14.3	na	50.6	31.4
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (f) (g)										
Major cities	%	17.0	15.4	32.7	14.1	21.5	..	21.0	..	20.7
Regional/Remote (e)	%	24.6	27.9	19.6	22.7	21.2	19.1	na	10.3	20.2
Non-Indigenous (h)										
Abstainers (d)										
Major cities	%	18.0	17.5	12.9	13.2	13.9	..	11.3	..	16.1
Regional/Remote (e)	%	14.4	12.5	13.6	11.7	13.7	10.5	na	15.7	13.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (f) (g)										
Major cities	%	20.3	18.9	21.6	22.9	22.4	..	21.6	..	20.6
Regional/Remote (e)	%	26.8	25.2	23.2	30.2	24.5	19.2	na	29.6	25.1

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to these States and Territories. Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution.

(c) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(d) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(e) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote.

(f) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

TABLE 11A.1.19

Table 11A.1.19 **Alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(g) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

(h) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 11A.1.20

Table 11A.1.20 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (d)										
Abstainers (e)										
Major cities	%	16.8	26.4	26.8	13.4	16.2	..	21.7	..	8.4
Regional/Remote (f)	%	10.5	19.0	8.1	7.6	17.7	18.8	na	6.4	3.7
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (g) (h)										
Major cities	%	17.7	21.4	20.8	23.6	20.9	..	17.4	..	10.2
Regional/Remote (f)	%	11.8	21.4	9.6	10.8	26.7	11.4	na	15.5	5.3
Non-Indigenous (h)										
Abstainers (e)										
Major cities	%	5.0	4.7	6.5	8.5	5.1	..	7.5	..	2.6
Regional/Remote (f)	%	9.2	8.8	6.9	11.6	10.3	7.9	na	36.1	4.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (g) (h)										
Major cities	%	4.4	4.4	4.9	6.2	4.0	..	5.8	..	2.2
Regional/Remote (f)	%	4.8	6.9	5.2	7.8	8.2	5.2	na	20.1	2.9

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to all States and Territories.

(c) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(d) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(e) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(f) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote.

TABLE 11A.1.20

Table 11A.1.20 **Relative standard error of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(g)	Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.									
(h)	Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.									
(i)	Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.									
	na Not available. .. Not applicable.									

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

TABLE 11A.1.21

Table 11A.1.21 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous (c)										
Abstainers (d)										
Major cities	±	7.3	11.4	11.0	8.8	8.5	..	4.9	..	3.9
Regional/Remote (e)	±	4.8	6.5	4.8	5.0	11.2	5.3	na	6.3	2.3
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (f) (g)										
Major cities	±	5.9	6.5	13.3	6.5	8.8	..	7.2	..	4.1
Regional/Remote (e)	±	5.7	11.7	3.7	4.8	11.1	4.3	na	3.1	2.1
Non-Indigenous (h)										
Abstainers (d)										
Major cities	±	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.4	..	1.7	..	0.8
Regional/Remote (e)	±	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.8	1.6	na	11.1	1.1
Exceeded lifetime risk guidelines (f) (g)										
Major cities	±	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.8	1.7	..	2.5	..	0.9
Regional/Remote (e)	±	2.5	3.4	2.4	4.6	3.9	2.0	na	11.7	1.4

(a) The 2009 National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) guidelines for reducing health risks associated with the consumption of alcohol state that, for healthy men and women, 'drinking no more than two standard drinks on any day reduces the lifetime risk of harm from alcohol-related disease or injury'.

(b) Some Remoteness Areas do not apply to all States and Territories.

(c) Data for Indigenous people are from the NATSIHS.

(d) No alcohol consumed in previous 12 months (including never consumed alcohol).

(e) Regional/Remote includes Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote.

(f) Lifetime risk has been operationalised for data collection purposes as: for both males and females, an average of more than 2 standard drinks per day in the last week, that is total alcohol consumption divided by the number of days to determine average per day. Note consumption based on week before the interview, does not take into account whether consumption in that week was more, less or the same as usual.

(g) Proportions based on total population which includes alcohol risk level 'not stated'.

TABLE 11A.1.21

Table 11A.1.21 **95 per cent confidence interval of alcohol risk levels (2009 guidelines) by Indigenous status, persons aged 18 years and over, age standardised rates, by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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(h) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and data was not collected in very remote areas.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 11A.1.22

Table 11A.1.22 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, by sex, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Indig.</i>	<i>Non-Indig.</i>	<i>Rate ratio (c)</i>	<i>Indig.</i>	<i>Non-Indig.</i>	<i>Rate ratio (c)</i>	<i>Indig.</i>	<i>Non-Indig.</i>	<i>Rate ratio (c)</i>
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	1047.09	217.55	4.81	639.66	170.94	3.74	834.18	193.85	4.30
acute intoxication (F10.0)	597.91	55.34	10.80	481.22	33.15	14.52	536.31	44.13	12.15
harmful use (F10.1)	40.44	6.96	5.81	26.96	5.26	5.12	33.42	6.11	5.47
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	191.42	125.45	1.53	75.66	119.89	0.63	131.36	122.51	1.07
other (F10.3–F10.9)	217.32	29.79	7.30	55.82	12.64	4.42	133.09	21.11	6.31
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	185.07	33.87	5.46	73.24	10.87	6.74	126.40	22.15	5.71
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	6.01	6.49	0.93	11.11	6.02	1.85	8.69	6.24	1.39
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	9.78	3.04	3.21	8.02	2.68	2.99	8.89	2.86	3.11
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	12.19	4.18	2.91	10.21	3.20	3.19	11.18	3.69	3.03
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	39.99	16.62	2.41	52.53	26.23	2.00	46.25	21.41	2.16
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	10.39	2.92	3.56	6.09	2.58	2.36	8.16	2.74	2.98

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

- (a) ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (b) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.
- (c) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.1.23

Table 11A.1.23 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	All Jurisdictions (c)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (d)								
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Indigenous												
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	834.2	738.5	689.0	853.7	760.3	696.9	620.4	619.6	589.7	551.9	507.5	484.8
acute intoxication (F10.0)	536.3	464.5	399.4	552.2	481.3	407.1	344.7	322.1	283.1	261.0	249.3	214.1
harmful use (F10.1)	33.4	37.4	40.0	34.0	39.0	41.2	33.2	35.1	25.7	20.5	20.8	22.0
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	131.4	120.8	118.0	135.1	122.5	117.3	123.6	136.1	137.1	148.1	113.6	131.4
other (F10.3–F10.9)	133.1	115.8	131.6	132.4	117.4	131.3	118.8	126.4	143.7	122.2	123.8	117.2
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	126.4	108.0	105.2	130.0	111.0	107.5	96.7	100.0	83.0	82.9	85.4	77.5
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	8.7	9.4	10.4	8.5	9.4	11.0	4.9	7.3	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.9
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	8.9	9.1	7.8	9.2	9.5	8.2	9.3	9.7	7.3	4.8	4.0	6.6
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	11.2	9.5	14.0	11.5	9.5	14.5	9.7	9.7	7.2	10.9	13.1	21.3
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	46.3	49.2	37.6	46.6	50.7	38.1	38.0	32.5	31.8	32.4	26.6	26.7
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.6	8.2	7.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	5.4	5.2	7.8
Other Australians (e)												
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	200.6	204.0	200.3	200.6	204.4	200.4	202.3	187.9	175.9	163.1	153.5	143.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	45.6	53.1	54.3	45.6	52.9	54.3	52.8	50.9	46.7	46.1	41.7	37.7
harmful use (F10.1)	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.6	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.8
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	126.9	124.4	118.4	128.4	126.7	120.6	122.0	110.4	101.7	93.6	89.8	86.0
other (F10.3–F10.9)	21.4	19.9	20.7	20.0	18.3	19.0	19.9	20.0	21.5	18.0	16.5	14.0
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	22.4	22.8	22.5	22.3	22.6	22.3	22.4	21.1	22.0	21.9	20.9	17.8

TABLE 11A.1.23

Table 11A.1.23 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	All Jurisdictions (c)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (d)								
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.3	4.8	4.8
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	21.9	22.5	21.8	21.9	22.5	21.9	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.7	19.4	18.3
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	2.8	3.8	4.1	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.2
Rate ratios (f)												
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
acute intoxication (F10.0)	11.8	8.7	7.4	12.1	9.1	7.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.7
harmful use (F10.1)	5.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	6.0	6.3	4.4	5.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.8
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5
other (F10.3–F10.9)	6.2	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.8	7.5	8.4
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	5.7	4.7	4.7	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4
Other inflammatory liver disease (K75)	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Toxic effect of alcohol (T51)	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.2
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X45)	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.8	4.7
Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol (X65)	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent (Y15)	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.5

TABLE 11A.1.23

Table 11A.1.23 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	All Jurisdictions (c)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and public hospitals in the NT (d)								
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
(a)	ICD-10-AM codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).											
(b)	Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.											
(c)	Data are reported for public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.											
(d)	Data are reported for public and private hospitals in NSW, Victoria, Qld, WA and SA and public hospitals in the Northern Territory, for residents of these jurisdictions.											
(e)	'Other' includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people and those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.											
(f)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the 'other Australians' hospitalisation rate (which includes Indigenous status not reported).											

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.1.24

Table 11A.1.24 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use, by remoteness areas, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>
	<i>Number</i>		
Indigenous			
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	1 396	1 371	1 556
acute intoxication (F10.0)	776	826	1 206
harmful use (F10.1)	54	68	52
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	360	234	81
other (F10.3–F10.9)	206	243	217
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	188	262	145
Non-Indigenous (c)			
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	34 402	8 313	546
acute intoxication (F10.0)	6 552	2 488	237
harmful use (F10.1)	929	397	33
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	23 714	4 067	153
other (F10.3–F10.9)	3 207	1 361	123
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	3 555	1 686	87
<i>Rate per 100 000 population (c)</i>			
Indigenous			
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	760.3	592.1	1 279.1
acute intoxication (F10.0)	411.9	344.3	991.1
harmful use (F10.1)	27.4	31.4	40.1
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	204.1	101.3	68.2
other (F10.3–F10.9)	116.9	115.2	179.8
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	124.5	125.7	128.0
Non-Indigenous (c)			
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	213.7	141.7	141.2
acute intoxication (F10.0)	41.2	44.4	67.2
harmful use (F10.1)	5.8	6.9	8.3
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	146.7	68.3	36.1
other (F10.3–F10.9)	20.0	22.2	29.6
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	21.6	23.8	20.2
<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>			
Mental/behavioural disorders (F10)	3.6	4.2	9.1
acute intoxication (F10.0)	10.0	7.8	14.7
harmful use (F10.1)	4.7	4.6	4.8
dependence syndrome (F10.2)	1.4	1.5	1.9
other (F10.3–F10.9)	5.9	5.2	6.1
Alcoholic liver disease (K70)	5.8	5.3	6.4

TABLE 11A.1.24

Table 11A.1.24 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use, by remoteness areas, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>
(a)	Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). ICD-10-AM (fifth edition) codes F10, K70, K75 and T51 based on principal diagnosis. External cause codes X45, X65 and Y15 based on any external cause reported. Overlapping may exist between separations by toxic effect of alcohol and separations based on external causes X45, X65, or Y15.		
(b)	Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area in the jurisdiction.		
(c)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated 2012 Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census (as at 30 June 2011). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.		
(d)	Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.		

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.1.25

Table 11A.1.25 **Hospital separations related to alcohol use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, by State and Territory, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous									
Male	1 167.9	584.6	1 188.5	2 086.1	1 685.1	np	952.4	1 499.6	1 299.9
Female	490.5	248.4	674.0	1 508.7	1 132.7	np	np	1 418.9	792.8
All persons	811.8	410.7	919.2	1 780.7	1 391.8	131.1	690.4	1 457.2	1 034.5
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Male	306.5	224.6	328.7	290.0	219.9	230.0	225.0	204.5	281.3
Female	221.9	196.8	284.9	222.6	135.7	190.5	128.3	101.1	219.6
All persons	263.4	209.9	306.2	256.4	177.1	210.3	175.5	157.4	249.8
Rate ratios (f)									
Male	3.8	2.6	3.6	7.2	7.7	np	4.2	7.3	4.6
Female	2.2	1.3	2.4	6.8	8.3	np	np	14.0	3.6
All persons	3.1	2.0	3.0	6.9	7.9	0.6	3.9	9.3	4.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

np Not published.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.1.26

Table 11A.1.26 **Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Indigenous (i)</i>						<i>Non-Indigenous</i>					
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
Rate per 100 000												
Males	28.1	24.2	40.1	52.7	42.4	32.1	7.5	7.0	5.5	6.5	9.0	7.0
Females	np	10.3	21.5	np	30.9	13.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	np	2.1
Persons	16.1	16.7	29.7	34.5	36.5	21.9	4.8	4.5	3.7	4.1	7.2	4.5
Variability bands (±)												
Males	8.0	7.3	14.3	24.1	16.8	4.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	5.8	0.6
Females	np	5.4	11.5	np	15.0	3.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	np	0.3
Persons	4.4	4.5	9.1	14.8	11.3	3.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	3.6	0.4

(a) Causes of death attributable to alcohol are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD-10 codes: E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use. This category also excludes newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.

(b) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008-2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 29-33 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2012 (cat. 3303.0).

(c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.

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

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

TABLE 11A.1.26

Table 11A.1.26 **Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Indigenous (i)</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous</i>						
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (j)</i>	<i>WA (k)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (l)</i>
(f)	Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.											
(g)	Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.											
(h)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											
(i)	Data on deaths of 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.											
(j)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.											
(k)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.											
(l)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											

np Not published.

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

TABLE 11A.1.27

Table 11A.1.27 **Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Indigenous (i)</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous</i>						
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (k)</i>
Rate per 100 000												
Males	27.2	29.5	56.0	np	78.0	38.9	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.0	9.8	7.7
Females	10.8	13.8	26.9	np	39.5	17.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	np	2.0
Persons	18.6	21.3	40.3	23.5	56.6	27.6	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.3	6.6	4.8
Variability bands (±)												
Males	16.1	18.4	33.9	np	49.8	11.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.8	9.4	0.6
Females	8.2	11.8	20.7	np	29.7	6.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	np	0.3
Persons	8.6	10.7	19.1	22.9	27.0	6.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	5.2	0.4

- (a) Causes of death attributable to alcohol are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10). Causes of death attributable to alcohol-induced mortality include ICD-10 codes: E24.4, Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome; F10, Mental and behavioural disorders due to alcohol use; G31.2, Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol; G62.1, Alcoholic polyneuropathy; G72.1, Alcoholic myopathy; I42.6, Alcoholic cardiomyopathy; K29.2, Alcoholic gastritis; K70, Alcoholic liver disease; K86.0, Alcohol-induced chronic pancreatitis; R78.0, Finding of alcohol in blood; X45, Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; X65, Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol; and Y15, Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent. Alcohol-induced causes exclude accidents, homicides, and other causes indirectly related to alcohol use. This category also excludes newborn deaths associated with maternal alcohol use.
- (b) Causes of death data for 2006-2007 have undergone two years of revisions and are now final. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.
- (f) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.

TABLE 11A.1.27

Table 11A.1.27 **Alcohol induced deaths (rate per 100 000), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<i>Indigenous (i)</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous</i>				
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (j)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (k)</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT Total (k)</i>
(g)	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). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.									
(h)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.									
(i)	Data on deaths of 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.									
(j)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2010 (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.									
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.									

np Not published.

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

TABLE 11A.1.28

Table 11A.1.28 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides 1999-2000 to 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
2011-12									
Both victim and offender drinking	15	78.9	17	14.8	1	10.0	33	22.9	
Victim drinking but not offender	–	–	13	11.3	1	10.0	14	9.7	
Offender drinking but not victim	3	15.8	8	7.0	2	20.0	13	9.0	
Neither drinking	1	5.3	77	67.0	6	60.0	84	58.3	
Total	19	100.0	115	100.0	10	100.0	144	100.0	
2010-11									
Both victim and offender drinking	14	48.3	18	15.5	5	31.3	37	23.0	
Victim drinking but not offender	3	10.3	21	18.1	1	6.3	25	15.5	
Offender drinking but not victim	4	13.8	8	6.9	–	–	12	7.5	
Neither drinking	8	27.6	69	59.5	10	62.5	87	54.0	
Total	29	100.0	116	100.0	16	100.0	161	100.0	
2009-10									
Both victim and offender drinking	16	94.1	28	18.8	7	43.8	51	28.0	
Victim drinking but not offender	–	–	11	7.4	1	6.3	12	6.6	
Offender drinking but not victim	–	–	23	15.4	3	18.8	26	14.3	
Neither drinking	1	5.9	87	58.4	5	31.3	93	51.1	
Total	17	100.0	149	100.0	16	100.0	182	100.0	
2008-09									
Both victim and offender drinking	14	60.9	39	24.2	7	43.8	60	30.0	
Victim drinking but not offender	1	4.3	13	8.1	3	18.8	17	8.5	
Offender drinking but not victim	1	4.3	20	12.4	3	18.8	24	12.0	
Neither drinking	7	30.4	89	55.3	3	18.8	99	49.5	
Total	23	100.0	161	100.0	16	100.0	200	100.0	
2007-08									
Both victim and offender drinking	21	72.4	39	19.9	4	25.0	64	26.6	

TABLE 11A.1.28

Table 11A.1.28 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides 1999-2000 to 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Victim drinking but not offender	1	3.4	18	9.2	2	12.5	21	8.7	
Offender drinking but not victim	2	6.9	20	10.2	2	12.5	24	10.0	
Neither drinking	5	17.2	119	60.7	8	50.0	132	54.8	
Total	29	100.0	196	100.0	16	100.0	241	100.0	
2006-07									
Both victim and offender drinking	22	91.7	43	50.0	9	90.0	74	61.7	
Victim drinking but not offender	–	–	5	5.8	–	–	5	4.2	
Offender drinking but not victim	1	4.2	11	12.8	–	–	12	10.0	
Neither drinking	1	4.2	27	31.4	1	10.0	29	24.2	
Total	24	100.0	86	100.0	10	100.0	120	100.0	
2005-06									
Both victim and offender drinking	21	58.3	45	29.8	4	36.4	70	35.4	
Victim drinking but not offender	3	8.3	11	7.3	2	18.2	16	8.1	
Offender drinking but not victim	5	13.9	17	11.3	2	18.2	24	12.1	
Neither drinking	7	19.4	78	51.7	3	27.3	88	44.4	
Total	36	100.0	151	100.0	11	100.0	198	100.0	
2004-05									
Both victim and offender drinking	19	57.6	34	23.3	3	60.0	56	30.4	
Victim drinking but not offender	1	3.0	7	4.8	–	–	8	4.3	
Offender drinking but not victim	2	6.1	15	10.3	1	20.0	18	9.8	
Neither drinking	11	33.3	90	61.6	1	20.0	102	55.4	
Total	33	100.0	146	100.0	5	100.0	184	100.0	
2003-04									
Both victim and offender drinking	17	73.9	49	25.5	10	55.6	76	32.6	
Victim drinking but not offender	2	8.7	27	14.1	1	5.6	30	12.9	

TABLE 11A.1.28

Table 11A.1.28 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides 1999-2000 to 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Offender drinking but not victim		1	4.3	13	6.8	–	–	14	6.0
Neither drinking		3	13.0	103	53.6	7	38.9	113	48.5
Total		23	100.0	192	100.0	18	100.0	233	100.0
2002-03									
Both victim and offender drinking		22	68.8	44	28.9	7	38.9	73	36.1
Victim drinking but not offender		1	3.1	10	6.6	3	16.7	14	6.9
Offender drinking but not victim		4	12.5	18	11.8	–	–	22	10.9
Neither drinking		5	15.6	80	52.6	8	44.4	93	46.0
Total		32	100.0	152	100.0	18	100.0	202	100.0
2001-02									
Both victim and offender drinking		34	75.6	44	19.2	6	42.9	84	29.2
Victim drinking but not offender		1	2.2	15	6.6	3	21.4	19	6.6
Offender drinking but not victim		7	15.6	15	6.6	2	14.3	24	8.3
Neither drinking		3	6.7	155	67.7	3	21.4	161	55.9
Total		45	100.0	229	100.0	14	100.0	288	100.0
2000-01									
Both victim and offender drinking		32	82.1	39	18.9	3	21.4	74	28.6
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	16	7.8	2	14.3	18	6.9
Offender drinking but not victim		2	5.1	19	9.2	1	7.1	22	8.5
Neither drinking		5	12.8	132	64.1	8	57.1	145	56.0
Total		39	100.0	206	100.0	14	100.0	259	100.0
1999-2000									
Both victim and offender drinking		25	73.5	50	24.3	8	50.0	83	32.4
Victim drinking but not offender		–	–	20	9.7	–	–	20	7.8
Offender drinking but not victim		4	11.8	15	7.3	4	25.0	23	9.0
Neither drinking		5	14.7	121	58.7	4	25.0	130	50.8

TABLE 11A.1.28

Table 11A.1.28 **Alcohol involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicides 1999-2000 to 2011-12 (a), (b)**

	<u>Indigenous (c)</u>		<u>Non-Indigenous (d)</u>		<u>Inter-racial (e)</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
Total		34	100.0	206	100.0	16	100.0	256	100.0

- (a) Homicide includes murder and manslaughter, but excludes driving causing death. Data reflects information available at the time of reporting and is subject to change.
- (b) Where an offender has been identified. Excludes data where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or alcohol involvement is unknown. In the case of multiple offenders, table includes the primary victim and offender only (based on AIC NHMP incident classification).
- (c) Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders of homicide are either Indigenous and/or Torres Strait Islanders.
- (d) Non-Indigenous homicides are where both victims and offenders are not Indigenous. Includes victims and offenders who are Caucasian, Asian and Maori/Pacific Islanders.
- (e) Inter-racial homicides are where either the victim or the offender is Indigenous. Includes homicides involving: an Indigenous offender and non-Indigenous victim, and non-Indigenous offender and an Indigenous victim.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIC Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program 2000-2012 (computer file).

TABLE 11A.2.1

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by State or Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (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>
2012-13										
						Estimate				
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	23.0	26.6	21.4	25.8	25.3	23.9	28.1	23.3	23.4
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	26.1	26.0	26.0	28.2	22.4	21.3	29.5	19.8	25.7
Total	%	49.0	52.7	47.4	54.0	47.7	45.2	57.6	43.1	49.1
Never used substances	%	47.4	40.9	49.4	44.3	45.4	51.5	40.5	55.6	47.3
Total (d) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	102.4	24.9	78.2	25.7	16.0	12.1	3.5	6.6	269.4
People 18 years and over	'000	107.3	26.2	80.2	27.3	16.9	12.9	3.6	6.7	281.1
						Relative Standard Error				
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.8	12.0	12.0	15.3	18.7	4.5
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	9.4	10.0	8.9	8.2	13.8	10.4	12.0	14.8	4.6
Total	%	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.5	6.7	8.7	12.7	2.7
Never used substances	%	5.3	6.7	5.5	6.9	6.9	5.8	12.2	10.1	2.7
Total (d) (e)	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
						95 per cent Confidence Interval				
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	4.3	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.9	5.6	8.4	8.6	2.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.5	6.1	4.3	6.9	5.7	2.3
Total	±	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	9.8	10.8	2.6
Never used substances	±	4.9	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	9.7	11.0	2.5
Total (d) (e)	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2008										
						Estimate				
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	25.5	27.5	22.8	28.8	28.6	22.4	24.9	28.0	25.4
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	24.6	28.0	23.4	21.0	27.0	28.5	29.7	28.5	24.7

TABLE 11A.2.1

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by State or Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (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>
Total	%	50.2	55.7	46.1	49.8	55.7	51.0	54.6	56.5	50.2
Never used substances(s)	%	49.6	43.3	52.4	49.7	44.2	48.9	45.1	43.4	49.1
Total (d) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	77.2	18.0	50.9	20.2	11.7	10.1	2.5	6.5	197.2
People 18 years and over	'000	80.2	19.3	61.4	21.7	12.9	10.3	2.6	7.5	215.8
Relative Standard Error										
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.5	5.9	11.7	10.3	9.0	9.7	14.7	12.7	5.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	8.1	5.4	11.9	12.1	9.0	9.5	17.0	12.1	4.7
Total	%	5.5	3.3	6.8	6.8	4.4	5.1	9.1	9.0	3.0
Never used substances	%	5.6	4.1	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.3	11.0	11.8	3.1
Total (d) (e)	%	-								
95 per cent Confidence Interval										
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	4.7	3.2	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.3	7.2	6.9	2.5
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	3.9	3.0	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.3	9.9	6.8	2.3
Total	±	5.4	3.6	6.2	6.7	4.8	5.1	9.7	10.0	2.9
Never used substances	±	5.4	3.5	6.4	6.8	4.9	5.1	9.7	10.0	3.0
Total (d) (e)	±	-								
2004-05										
Estimate										
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	28.5	32.8	25.1	31.4	30.8	22.1	30.2	30.4	28.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	23.6	23.4	15.7	23.1	28.9	20.3	34.0	19.6	21.5
Total	%	53.2	56.9	41.1	54.4	59.7	42.7	64.8	50.0	50.1
Never used substances	%	45.3	41.4	55.5	45.4	39.6	56.2	34.7	49.7	48.0
Total (d) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	60.0	11.4	41.3	13.7	8.7	7.5	2.2	4.4	149.2

TABLE 11A.2.1

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by State or Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (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>
People 18 years and over	'000	71.1	16.5	52.0	17.9	11.1	9.2	2.3	5.3	185.5
		Relative Standard Error								
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.0	9.3	11.4	12.2	13.6	10.8	11.1	18.2	4.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	10.0	11.6	12.8	13.7	12.3	13.9	11.6	19.1	5.4
Total	%	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	7.1	6.1	12.4	2.9
Never used substances	%	6.7	8.3	5.0	7.2	8.9	5.5	11.4	12.6	3.1
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		95 per cent Confidence Interval								
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	5.0	6.0	5.6	7.5	8.2	4.7	6.6	10.8	2.7
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	4.6	5.3	3.9	6.2	7.0	5.5	7.7	7.3	2.3
Total	±	5.9	6.7	5.3	6.5	6.9	5.9	7.7	12.2	2.8
Never used substances	±	5.9	6.7	5.4	6.4	6.9	6.1	7.8	12.3	2.9
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002		Estimate								
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	25.8	31.8	21.1	28.0	30.9	22.5	29.1	29.1	25.5
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	18.6	21.7	16.9	19.4	17.6	18.6	27.5	19.2	18.5
Total	%	44.7	53.8	38.1	48.1	48.7	41.1	56.6	48.4	44.3
Never used substances	%	55.0	45.5	61.1	51.7	50.9	58.5	43.2	51.6	55.3
Total (d) (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	62.1	14.4	47.8	18.4	9.4	9.0	2.1	5.5	168.6
People 18 years and over	'000	69.7	15.6	50.3	18.6	10.7	9.3	2.3	5.6	182.1
		Relative Standard Error								
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.9	7.5	11.9	13.8	10.0	9.5	9.6	12.1	5.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	11.3	8.8	12.0	15.1	11.7	9.7	11.8	29.9	5.8

TABLE 11A.2.1

Table 11A.2.1 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by State or Territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (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>
Total	%	5.4	4.1	7.4	9.4	6.1	6.4	6.8	9.9	2.9
Never used substances	%	4.4	4.9	4.3	8.7	5.7	4.3	8.9	9.3	2.3
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent Confidence Interval										
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	5.0	4.7	4.9	7.6	6.1	4.2	5.5	6.9	2.5
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	4.1	3.7	4.0	5.7	4.0	3.5	6.4	11.3	2.1
Total	±	4.7	4.3	5.5	8.9	5.8	5.2	7.5	9.4	2.5
Never used substances	±	4.7	4.4	5.1	8.8	5.7	4.9	7.5	9.4	2.5
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

(b) The substance use questions in the 2012-13 NATSIHS are comparable to those used in the 2008 NATSISS, the 2004-05 NATSIHS and the 2002 NATSISS. However, when comparing non-remote data in 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 it should be noted that there were differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (7 per cent non-response in the 2002 NATSISS compared with 20 per cent in the 2004-05 NATSIHS, 9 per cent for the 2008 NATSISS and 4 per cent in the 2012-13 NATSIHS).

(c) Includes kava, heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone in 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13.

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

(e) Includes people who accepted the substance use form. Includes people for whom substance use was not known.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2011-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by sex, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			
	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>	
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>±</i>	
2012-13							
Substance used in last 12 months:							
Analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)		4.0	18.6	1.5	5.0	14.1	1.4
Amphetamines or Speed		3.6	20.3	1.4	2.4	18.3	0.9
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin		24.2	6.9	3.3	14.7	6.7	1.9
Kava		1.8	30.4	1.1	0.6	47.6	0.5
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)		27.7	6.5	3.5	19.4	6.2	2.4
Used substances but not in last 12 months		27.5	6.5	3.5	24.0	5.2	2.4
Total used substances		55.2	3.7	4.0	43.4	3.3	2.8
Never used substances		40.6	4.9	3.9	53.4	2.8	2.9
Not stated (f) (g)		4.1	20.4	1.7	3.2	15.9	1.0
Total (h)		100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form	'000	129.7	–	–	139.7	–	–
People 18 years and over	'000	136.3	–	–	144.8	–	–
2008							
Substance used in last 12 months:							
Analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)		7.6	13.8	2.1	6.2	12.9	1.6
Amphetamines or Speed		7.6	14.1	2.1	3.6	14.9	1.1
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin		25.9	7.3	3.7	12.6	8.4	2.1
Kava		1.7	35.5	1.2	0.8	35.0	0.5
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)		32.1	6.2	3.9	19.7	6.8	2.6
Used substances but not in last 12 months		27.5	6.4	3.4	22.3	6.0	2.6
Total used substances		59.6	3.7	4.3	42.1	3.6	3.0
Never used substances		40.0	5.6	4.4	57.0	2.8	3.1
Not stated (f)		0.4	49.3	0.4	0.8	36.3	0.6
Total (h)		100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form	'000	91.4	–	–	105.8	–	–
People 18 years and over	'000	101.5	–	–	114.3	–	–
2004-05							
Substance used in last 12 months:							
Analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)		3.7	20.5	1.5	7.9	16.3	2.5
Amphetamines or Speed		10.1	17.0	3.4	4.9	21.6	2.1

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by sex, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	Males			Females		
	Prop.	RSE	95 per cent CI	Prop.	RSE	95 per cent CI
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin	28.6	6.9	3.9	17.5	8.1	2.8
Kava	1.6	38.6	1.2	0.2	61.6	0.2
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	32.4	6.7	4.3	24.4	7.3	3.5
Used substances but not in last 12 months	22.4	8.1	3.6	20.8	7.3	3.0
Total used substances	55.6	4.0	4.4	45.6	4.5	4.0
Never used substances	42.4	5.3	4.4	52.7	3.9	4.0
Not stated (f)	2.0	27.0	1.1	1.7	29.2	1.0
Total (h)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form	'000	67.6	–	–	81.7	–
People 18 years and over	'000	86.6	–	–	98.9	–
2002						
Substance used in last 12 months:						
Analgesics & sedatives for non-medical use (c)	4.8	20.2	1.9	6.6	19.3	2.5
Amphetamines or Speed	5.4	15.8	1.7	4.7	17.6	1.6
Marijuana, Hashish or Cannabis Resin	25.0	7.3	3.6	16.1	7.4	2.3
Kava	0.6	37.9	0.4	0.7	41.4	0.6
Total used substances in last 12 months (d) (e)	29.2	6.8	3.9	22.1	7.1	3.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	19	8.7	3.2	18.1	7.7	2.7
Total used substances	48.5	4.3	4.1	40.4	4.1	3.2
Never used substances	50.8	3.9	3.9	59.3	2.8	3.3
Not stated (f)	0.7	61.8	0.8	0.3	40.6	0.2
Total (h)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
People who accepted form	'000	80.0	–	–	88.6	–
People 18 years and over	'000	85.8	–	–	96.2	–

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

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution; Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) The substance use questions in the 2012-13 NATSIHS are comparable to those used in the 2008 NATSISS, the 2004-05 NATSIHS and the 2002 NATSISS. However, when comparing non-remote data in 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 it should be noted that there were differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (7 per cent non-response in the 2002 NATSISS compared with 20 per cent in the 2004-05 NATSIHS, 9 per cent for the 2008 NATSISS and 4 per cent in the 2012-13 NATSIHS).
- (c) Includes pain killers, tranquilisers and sleeping pills.
- (d) Includes heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone in 2004–05, 2008 and 2012-13.

TABLE 11A.2.2

Table 11A.2.2 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by sex, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>	<i>Prop.</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>
(e) Sum of components may be more than total as people may have reported more than one type of substance used.						
(f) This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.						
(g) Includes people for whom substance use was not known.						
(h) Includes people who accepted the substance use form.						
– Nil or rounded to zero.						

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by age, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>
		Proportion				
2012-13						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	29.9	28.3	24.6	20.1	7.7
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	19.0	31.9	29.6	31.8	14.4
Never used substances	%	46.9	37.9	40.6	43.6	75.4
Total (d)(e)(f)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	63.8	62.3	58.0	44.4	40.9
Total	'000	66.1	65.0	59.7	46.5	43.7
2008						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	36.1	30.0	24.5	20.3	6.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	%	19.1	30.3	31.4	25.8	13.0
Never used substances (g)	%	44.8	39.2	43.1	53.7	77.9
Total (d)(e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	47.2	45.4	44.8	32.9	27.0
Total	'000	50.9	49.6	48.4	35.7	31.2
2004-05						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	38.6	37.7	23.7	17.9	7.4
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	15.6	26.5	26.9	23.0	9.5
Never used substances	%	44.3	34.8	46.7	56.1	77.4
Total (d)(e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	33.8	40.8	33.6	23.1	17.9
Total	'000	42.5	49.8	40.6	28.9	23.8
2002						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	37.3	30.4	26.9	13.1	6.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	%	13.6	27.3	19.5	15.5	8.3
Never used substances (g)	%	48.8	41.4	52.4	71.4	84.1
Total (d)(e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
People who accepted form	'000	34.7	48.0	39.5	26.4	20.0
Total	'000	37.4	51.2	42.4	28.2	22.8
Relative Standard Error						
2012-13						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.4	8.4	9.9	12.1	20.1
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	12.4	7.6	8.5	9.3	15.0
Never used substances	%	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.2	3.4
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
2008						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	8.2	7.4	9.2	11.8	20.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	%	10.7	7.0	7.5	10.4	16.5

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 **Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by age, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>
Never used substances (g)	%	6.4	6.7	5.3	5.7	3.3
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	7.9	8.9	10.1	15.9	39.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months	%	12.4	8.7	9.4	11.6	28.9
Never used substances	%	7.2	8.2	6.2	5.1	4.9
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
2002						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	%	9.2	7.7	10.1	20.9	30.9
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	%	14.2	7.0	10.7	17.3	39.5
Never used substances (g)	%	7.0	5.6	5.3	4.6	4.2
Total	%	-	-	-	-	-
95 per cent Confidence Interval						
2012-13						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8	3.0
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.8	4.3
Never used substances	±	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-
2008						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.7	2.7
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	±	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.2
Never used substances (g)	±	5.7	5.2	4.5	6.0	5.1
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	6.0	6.6	4.7	5.6	5.8
Used substances but not in last 12 months	±	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.2	5.4
Never used substances	±	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	7.4
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-
2002						
Used substances in last 12 months (c)	±	6.7	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.2
Used substances but not in last 12 months (g)	±	3.8	3.7	4.1	5.3	6.4
Never used substances (g)	±	6.7	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.9
Total	±	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

TABLE 11A.2.3

Table 11A.2.3 Substance use for Indigenous people (aged 18 years and over) in non-remote areas, by age, 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>
(b)	The substance use questions in the 2012-13 NATSIHS are comparable to those used in the 2008 NATSISS, the 2004-05 NATSIHS and the 2002 NATSISS. However, when comparing non-remote data in 2002, 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13 it should be noted that there were differences in the proportion of people who did not accept the substance use form (7 per cent non-response in the 2002 NATSISS compared with 20 per cent in the 2004-05 NATSIHS, 9 per cent for the 2008 NATSISS and 4 per cent in the 2012-13 NATSIHS).					
(c)	Includes kava, heroin, cocaine, petrol, LSD/synthetic hallucinogens, naturally occurring hallucinogens, ecstasy/designer drugs, and other inhalants. Includes methadone in 2004-05, 2008 and 2012-13.					
(d)	This category comprises people who accepted the substance use form but did not state if they had ever used substances.					
(e)	People who accepted the substance use form.					
(f)	Includes people for whom substance use was not known.					
(g)	Difference between person rate in 2002 and 2008 is statistically significant.					
	– Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2002; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component).

TABLE 11A.2.4

Table 11A.2.4 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>
Poisoning									
T36-T39: antibiotics and hormones	44.4	21.0	2.1	93.4	56.3	1.7	69.0	38.3	1.8
T40: narcotics, including opium, heroin, methadone and cocaine	57.2	15.8	3.6	46.0	14.1	3.3	51.4	15.0	3.4
T42: antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic and antiparkinsonism drugs	65.0	24.2	2.7	80.4	38.5	2.1	73.0	31.3	2.3
T43: psychotropic drugs, includes antidepressants	65.4	28.0	2.3	106.3	49.5	2.1	86.0	38.6	2.2
T52: toxic effect of organic solvents	6.9	1.4	5.0	2.1	0.8	2.6	4.4	1.1	4.0
Total	239.0	90.4	2.6	328.3	159.2	2.1	283.8	124.3	2.3
Accidental poisoning									
X41: includes antidepressants and barbiturates	43.2	15.1	2.9	41.4	15.3	2.7	42.5	15.2	2.8
X42: narcotics (includes cannabis, cocaine, heroin, opium, methadone) and hallucinogens	33.8	11.1	3.0	31.7	9.4	3.4	32.6	10.3	3.2
X46: organic solvents, including petroleum derivatives	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.5	0.4	3.7	2.5	0.8	3.3
X49: unspecified (includes glues and paints)	15.0	8.6	1.7	11.7	5.4	2.2	13.3	7.0	1.9
Total	88.3	33.2	2.7	78.7	27.9	2.8	83.5	30.6	2.7
Mental/behavioural disorders									
F11: from use of opioids	47.1	23.0	2.1	38.1	14.3	2.7	42.4	18.6	2.3

TABLE 11A.2.4

Table 11A.2.4 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>
F12 from use of cannabinoids	83.6	23.0	3.6	58.3	9.4	6.2	71.1	16.3	4.4
F13 from use of sedatives	9.2	6.0	1.5	13.4	7.3	1.9	11.4	6.6	1.7
F14: from use of cocaine	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8
F15: from use of other stimulants	89.2	30.8	2.9	63.7	14.4	4.4	76.2	22.6	3.4
F16: from use of hallucinogens	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.9
F18: from use of volatile solvents	6.0	0.2	29.5	8.2	0.1	90.5	7.1	0.1	48.2
F19: from use of multiple drug and psychoactive substances	58.8	23.9	2.5	44.1	13.9	3.2	51.3	19.0	2.7
Total	297.0	109.6	2.7	227.5	60.7	3.8	261.8	85.4	3.1
Other									
B17.1: Acute hepatitis C	2.0	0.5	4.2	1.0	0.3	3.1	1.5	0.4	3.7
O35.5: Maternal care for suspected damage to fetus by drugs	–	–	–	0.6	–	–	0.3	–	–
P96.1: Neonatal withdrawal symptoms from maternal use of drugs of addiction	7.6	2.1	3.6	5.7	1.8	3.2	6.7	1.9	3.5
Total	9.6	2.6	3.7	7.3	2.1	3.5	8.5	2.4	3.6

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

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

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

TABLE 11A.2.4

Table 11A.2.4 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>All persons</i>		
<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>

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

(e) Rate ratio is the age standardised Indigenous hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous Australians' hospitalisation rate.

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

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.2.5

Table 11A.2.5 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	All jurisdictions (c)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT (d)								
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Indigenous												
Poisoning	283.8	257.0	206.6	289.4	258.5	207.8	190.4	178.2	156.8	156.4	162.2	149.2
Accidental poisoning	83.5	63.4	55.7	86.2	63.4	57.8	60.6	47.5	48.7	47.9	53.4	53.6
Mental/behavioural disorder	261.8	227.2	200.5	265.7	228.2	204.2	160.5	155.2	173.9	162.5	166.2	151.0
Other	8.5	8.0	7.0	8.7	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.4	7.8	7.3	5.1	6.7
Other Australians (e)												
Poisoning	126.7	127.6	122.0	126.7	127.7	121.9	123.4	124.3	116.3	114.4	113.3	116.5
Accidental poisoning	31.2	31.7	30.7	31.4	31.9	30.8	32.0	32.7	36.4	36.5	39.3	35.2
Mental/behavioural disorder	89.2	83.7	74.5	89.8	84.1	75.1	64.9	62.3	62.9	63.1	62.4	59.4
Other	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8
Rate ratios (f)												
Poisoning	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Accidental poisoning	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Mental/behavioural disorder	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
Other	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.4

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

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

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

(d) Data are for residents of these jurisdictions and exclude separations from private hospitals in the NT.

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

TABLE 11A.2.5

Table 11A.2.5 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	All jurisdictions (c)			NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA, and NT (d)							
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National hospital morbidity database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.2.6

Table 11A.2.6 **Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very Remote</i>
	<i>Number</i>		
Indigenous			
Poisoning	811	725	228
Accidental poisoning	228	201	95
Mental/behavioural disorders	813	649	233
Other	52	37	4
Non-Indigenous (d)			
Poisoning	18 422	7 880	405
Accidental poisoning	4 649	2 009	149
Mental/behavioural disorders	14 529	3 344	191
Other	363	139	3
	<i>Rate per 100 000 (e)</i>		
Indigenous			
Poisoning	372.2	261.5	181.2
Accidental poisoning	110.4	66.7	74.2
Mental/behavioural disorders	353.1	233.7	149.3
Other	13.1	7.7	1.7
Non-Indigenous (d)			
Poisoning	117.2	143.4	112.5
Accidental poisoning	29.0	34.1	39.5
Mental/behavioural disorders	90.6	66.4	51.1
Other	2.4	2.6	0.8
	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>		
Poisoning	3.2	1.8	1.6
Accidental poisoning	3.8	2.0	1.9
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.9	3.5	2.9
Other	5.6	3.0	2.2

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

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

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

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

Table 11A.2.6 **Main types of hospital separations related to drug use, by remoteness, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very Remote</i>
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(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using ABS Estimated 2012 Resident Population by remoteness classification from the 2011 Census (as at 30 June 2011). Rates were directly age standardised to the 2001 Australian population.

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

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.2.7

Table 11A.2.7 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Indigenous									
Poisoning	346.0	248.9	287.5	285.1	383.7	84.0	np	114.0	283.8
Accidental poisoning	106.0	66.5	67.0	116.0	79.5	np	np	56.5	83.5
Mental/behavioural disorders	412.8	144.6	143.0	386.3	300.2	118.3	np	91.4	261.8
Other	13.4	20.0	np	np	np	np	np	np	8.5
Non-Indigenous (d)									
Poisoning	118.3	91.3	163.7	130.5	154.6	85.3	109.1	95.4	124.3
Accidental poisoning	27.2	20.8	38.5	42.0	44.5	18.1	19.6	34.7	30.6
Mental/behavioural disorders	130.4	52.9	64.4	98.5	50.4	62.5	46.8	39.7	85.4
Other	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.5	np	np	np	2.4
Rate ratios (e)									
Poisoning	2.9	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.0	np	1.2	2.3
Accidental poisoning	3.9	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.8	np	np	1.6	2.7
Mental/behavioural disorders	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.9	6.0	1.9	np	2.3	3.1
Other	5.1	7.5	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.6

(a) Data are presented by place of usual residence of the patient and include separations from public and private hospitals.

(b) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. The ICD-10-AM external cause codes used for 'accidental poisoning' are based on any external cause reported. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(c) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population.

(d) Data includes private and public hospitals for all jurisdictions.

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

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

np Not published.

TABLE 11A.2.7

Table 11A.2.7 **Hospital separations related to drug use (per 100 000 population), age standardised rates, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
<i>Source:</i>	AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).								

TABLE 11A.2.8

Table 11A.2.8 **Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous (i)						Non-Indigenous					
	NSW	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA	NT	Total (l)	NSW	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA	NT	Total (l)
Rate per 100 000												
Males	12.3	9.4	np	np	np	10.8	8.0	8.2	9.2	8.4	6.0	8.2
Females	12.6	np	np	np	np	8.9	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	np	4.6
Persons	12.6	7.2	8.7	22.3	np	9.9	6.2	6.3	7.1	6.8	3.8	6.4
Variability bands (±)												
Males	8.1	8.3	np	np	np	4.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.1	5.9	0.7
Females	9.2	np	np	np	np	4.5	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6	np	0.5
Persons	6.4	5.0	8.0	17.2	7.1	3.3	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	3.3	0.4

- (a) Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality (as per Appendix 3 of ABS *Causes of Death, 2006*, Cat no. 3303.0) are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10).
- (b) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2008-2010 (final), 2011 (revised), 2012 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 29-33 and Technical Notes, Causes of Death Revisions, 2006 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2010* (cat. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2010 and 2011 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2012* (cat. 3303.0).
- (c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.
- (f) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (g) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.

TABLE 11A.2.8

Table 11A.2.8 **Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2008–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous (i)						Non-Indigenous					
	NSW	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA	NT	Total (l)	NSW	Qld (j)	WA (k)	SA	NT	Total (l)
(h)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											
(i)	Data on deaths of 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.											
(j)	Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they are affected by recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.											
(k)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2010</i> (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2010</i> (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.											
(l)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											
	np Not published.											

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

TABLE 11A.2.9

Table 11A.2.9 **Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous (i)						Non-Indigenous					
	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (k)	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (k)
Rate per 100 000												
Males	12.1	np	np	np	np	9.3	6.8	5.8	5.3	6.7	7.4	6.3
Females	6.9	np	np	np	np	5.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	4.6	np	3.7
Persons	9.5	2.9	np	np	np	7.3	5.3	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.9	5.0
Variability bands (±)												
Males	8.6	np	np	np	np	6.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	8.5	0.6
Females	7.3	np	np	np	np	4.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	np	0.4
Persons	5.8	2.9	np	np	np	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	5.2	0.4

- (a) Causes of death attributable to drug-induced mortality (as per Appendix 3 of ABS *Causes of Death, 2006*, Cat no. 3303.0) are based on codes of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10).
- (b) Causes of death data for 2006-2007 have undergone two years of revisions and are now final. See ABS *Causes of Death, Australia, 2012*, Cat. no. 3303.0, Technical Note: Causes of Death Revisions, and Explanatory Notes 28–32.
- (c) Data based on reference year. See data quality statements for a more detailed explanation.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.
- (f) Age standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all persons in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 persons. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age standardised by five year age group to 75 years and over. Rates calculated using the indirect method are not comparable to rates calculated using the direct method.
- (g) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians* (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Indigenous population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.
- (h) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

TABLE 11A.2.9

Table 11A.2.9 **Drug-induced deaths (rate per 100 000 population), age standardised, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2003–2007(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	Indigenous (i)						Non-Indigenous					
	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (k)	NSW	Qld	WA (j)	SA	NT	Total (k)
(i)	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.											
(j)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for Western Australia were not published in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2010</i> (cat. no. 3303.0) due to investigations being undertaken regarding the volatility of this data. Subsequently, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths data in WA for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were adjusted to correct for potential over-reporting in this period. This data was released on 22 June, 2012 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2010</i> (cat. no. 3303.0). This adjusted data has been included in this table.											
(k)	Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states and territories have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.											

np Not published.

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

TABLE 11A.2.10

Table 11A.2.10 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide 1999-2000 to 2011-12(a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total		
	Unit	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2011-12									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		–	–	8	7.0	1	10.0	9	6.3
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		3	15.8	15	13.0	–	–	18	12.5
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	10	8.7	1	10.0	11	7.6
Neither under influence of drugs		16	84.2	82	71.3	8	80.0	106	73.6
Total		19	100.0	115	100.0	10	100.0	144	100.0
2010-11									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		3	10.3	8	6.9	1	6.3	12	7.5
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	3.4	17	14.7	3	18.8	21	13.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	3.4	11	9.5	–	–	12	7.5
Neither under influence of drugs		24	82.8	80	69.0	12	75.0	116	72.0
Total		29	100.0	116	100.0	16	100.0	161	100.0
2009-10									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		–	–	5	3.4	–	–	5	2.7
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		4	23.5	13	8.7	2	12.5	19	10.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		3	17.6	13	8.7	3	18.8	19	10.4
Neither under influence of drugs		10	58.8	118	79.2	11	68.8	139	76.4
Total		17	100.0	149	100.0	16	100.0	182	100.0
2008-09									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		4	17.4	16	9.9	2	12.5	22	11.0
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	8.7	22	13.7	2	12.5	26	13.0
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	8.7	11	6.8	3	18.8	16	8.0
Neither under influence of drugs		15	65.2	112	69.6	9	56.3	136	68.0
Total		23	100.0	161	100.0	16	100.0	200	100.0

TABLE 11A.2.10

Table 11A.2.10 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide 1999-2000 to 2011-12(a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total		
	Unit	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2007-08									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	3.4	4	2.0	–	–	5	2.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	3.4	29	14.8	–	–	30	12.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	3.4	16	8.2	–	–	17	7.1
Neither under influence of drugs		26	89.7	147	75.0	16	100.0	189	78.4
Total		29	100.0	196	100.0	16	100.0	241	100.0
2006-07									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		2	6.5	20	10.3	–	–	22	9.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		5	16.1	37	19.0	–	–	42	17.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	13	6.7	1	6.3	14	5.8
Neither under influence of drugs		24	77.4	125	64.1	15	93.8	164	67.8
Total		31	100.0	195	100.0	16	100.0	242	100.0
2005-06									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		2	5.3	16	8.3	2	13.3	20	8.1
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		9	23.7	29	15.0	2	13.3	40	16.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		4	10.5	14	7.3	–	–	18	7.3
Neither under influence of drugs		23	60.5	134	69.4	11	73.3	168	68.3
Total		38	100.0	193	100.0	15	100.0	246	100.0
2004-05									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		4	11.8	12	6.3	1	12.5	17	7.4
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		2	5.9	41	21.7	2	25.0	45	19.5
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	20	10.6	1	12.5	21	9.1
Neither under influence of drugs		28	82.4	116	61.4	4	50.0	148	64.1
Total		34	100.0	189	100.0	8	100.0	231	100.0

TABLE 11A.2.10

Table 11A.2.10 Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide 1999-2000 to 2011-12(a), (b)

	Indigenous (c)		Non-Indigenous (d)		Inter-Racial (e)		Total		
	Unit	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
2003-04									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		3	12.0	9	4.3	–	–	12	4.7
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		1	4.0	28	13.3	2	11.1	31	12.3
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	8.0	20	9.5	2	11.1	24	9.5
Neither under influence of drugs		19	76.0	153	72.9	14	77.8	186	73.5
Total		25	100.0	210	100.0	18	100.0	253	100.0
2002-03									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	2.9	26	12.3	2	10.5	29	10.9
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		4	11.8	34	16.0	5	26.3	43	16.2
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		–	–	20	9.4	–	–	20	7.5
Neither under influence of drugs		29	85.3	132	62.3	12	63.2	173	65.3
Total		34	100.0	212	100.0	19	100.0	265	100.0
2001-02									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		4	8.3	15	6.1	1	6.3	20	6.5
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		3	6.3	25	10.2	–	–	28	9.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		2	4.2	17	6.9	2	12.5	21	6.8
Neither under influence of drugs		39	81.3	188	76.7	13	81.3	240	77.7
Total		48	100.0	245	100.0	16	100.0	309	100.0
2000-01									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		1	2.6	18	8.7	2	14.3	21	8.0
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		7	17.9	20	9.6	2	14.3	29	11.1
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	2.6	10	4.8	1	7.1	12	4.6
Neither under influence of drugs		30	76.9	160	76.9	9	64.3	199	76.2
Total		39	100.0	208	100.0	14	100.0	261	100.0

TABLE 11A.2.10

Table 11A.2.10 **Drug involvement in Indigenous and non-Indigenous homicide 1999-2000 to 2011-12(a), (b)**

	<i>Indigenous (c)</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous (d)</i>		<i>Inter-Racial (e)</i>		<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>
1999-2000									
Both victim and offender under influence of drugs		6	17.6	20	9.5	2	12.5	28	10.8
Victim under influence of drugs but not offender		5	14.7	35	16.7	–	–	40	15.4
Offender under influence of drugs but not victim		1	2.9	12	5.7	–	–	13	5.0
Neither under influence of drugs		22	64.7	143	68.1	14	87.5	179	68.8
Total		34	100.0	210	100.0	16	100.0	260	100.0

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

(b) Where an offender has been identified. Excludes cases where Indigenous status of victim or offender, or drug involvement is unknown. In the case of multiple offenders, table includes the primary victim and offender only (based on AIC NHMP incident classification).

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology National Homicide Monitoring Program, 2000-2008 (computer file).

TABLE 11A.3.1

Table 11A.3.1 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	493	1 382	126	2 001
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 343	7 125	812	9 280
Cannabis caution	no.	1	3	2	6
Criminal infringement notice	no.	2	16	–	18
Infringement notice	no.	321	7 648	3 456	11 425
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (d)		414	6 819	405	7 638
Total	no.	2 574	22 993	4 801	30 368
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 957	9 741	906	15 604
Total	no.	7 531	32 734	5 707	45 972
Proportion diverted	%	34.2	70.2	84.1	66.1
2011					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	511	1 672	121	2 304
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 457	8 843	604	10 904
Cannabis caution	no.	–	11	1	12
Criminal infringement notice	no.	3	27	–	30
Infringement notice	no.	354	7 948	3 591	11 893
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (d)		348	6 414	223	6 985
Total	no.	2 673	24 915	4 540	32 128
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 244	11 113	775	17 132
Total	no.	7 917	36 028	5 315	49 260
Proportion diverted	%	33.8	69.2	85.4	65.2
2010					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	532	1 771	118	2 421
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 785	9 383	708	11 876
Cannabis caution	no.	–	10	–	10
Criminal infringement notice	no.	7	19	2	28
Infringement notice	no.	366	8 445	2 022	10 833
Warnings–Young Offenders Act (d)		332	3 938	187	4 457
Total	no.	3 022	23 566	3 037	29 625
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 396	11 153	785	17 334
Total	no.	8 418	34 719	3 822	46 959
Proportion diverted	%	35.9	67.9	79.5	63.1
2009					
Proceeded against other than to court					

TABLE 11A.3.1

Table 11A.3.1 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Youth justice conference	no.	537	2 061	88	2 686
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 715	9 805	596	12 116
Cannabis caution	no.	–	11	2	13
Criminal infringement notice	no.	7	20	–	27
Infringement notice	no.	364	7 347	460	8 171
Total	no.	2 623	19 244	1 146	23 013
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 536	11 077	680	17 293
Total	no.	8 159	30 321	1 826	40 306
Proportion diverted	%	32.1	63.5	62.8	57.1
2008					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	480	1 890	115	2 485
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 760	10 147	604	12 511
Cannabis caution	no.	–	9	3	12
Criminal infringement notice	no.	3	16	–	19
Infringement notice	no.	395	7 551	602	8 548
Total	no.	2 638	19 613	1 324	23 575
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 871	12 100	735	18 706
Total	no.	8 509	31 713	2 059	42 281
Proportion diverted	%	31.0	61.8	64.3	55.8
2007					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	523	1 571	150	2 244
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 618	9 564	560	11 742
Cannabis caution	no.	–	11	2	13
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	6	2	8
Infringement notice	no.	431	7 094	550	8 075
Total	no.	2 572	18 246	1 264	22 082
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 563	10 983	626	17 172
Total	no.	8 135	29 229	1 890	39 254
Proportion diverted	%	31.6	62.4	66.9	56.3
2006					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	520	1 477	72	2 069
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 537	9 073	483	11 093
Cannabis caution	no.	1	5	–	6
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	3	–	3
Infringement notice	no.	419	6 750	560	7 729
Total	no.	2 477	17 308	1 115	20 900

TABLE 11A.3.1

Table 11A.3.1 **NSW, juvenile diversions for offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proceeded against to court	no.	5 228	9 809	600	15 637
Total	no.	7 705	27 117	1 715	36 537
Proportion diverted	%	32.1	63.8	65.0	57.2
2005					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	548	1 311	59	1 918
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 545	8 619	420	10 584
Cannabis caution	no.	–	7	–	7
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	5	–	5
Infringement notice	no.	443	6 203	675	7 321
Total	no.	2 536	16 145	1 154	19 835
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 785	8 871	540	14 196
Total	no.	7 321	25 016	1 694	34 031
Proportion diverted	%	34.6	64.5	68.1	58.3
2004					
Proceeded against other than to court					
Youth justice conference	no.	553	1 527	98	2 178
Caution–Young Offenders Act	no.	1 518	8 444	451	10 413
Cannabis caution	no.	–	15	–	15
Criminal infringement notice	no.	–	4	–	4
Infringement notice	no.	356	6 377	680	7 413
Total	no.	2 427	16 367	1 229	20 023
Proceeded against to court	no.	4 659	7 529	546	12 734
Total	no.	7 086	23 896	1 775	32 757
Proportion diverted	%	34.3	68.5	69.2	61.1

- (a) This table represents persons of interest (POIs) or alleged offenders who have come to the attention of NSW Police for a recorded criminal incident (driving offences are excluded). Some POIs are formally proceeded against to court and some are proceeded against other than to court whilst others are not proceeded against. The POIs included in the table above have all been proceeded against. POIs are not a count of unique offenders. Where an individual is involved in multiple criminal incidents throughout the year they will appear as a POI multiple times.
- (b) Under the *Young Offenders Act 1997* (NSW), when police apprehend a young person they must first consider whether the young person is entitled to be diverted under the Act by way of warning, caution or youth justice conference.
- (c) Driving offences have been excluded.
- (d) Data on warnings is only available from January 2010 onwards due to changes in how warnings are recorded.
– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 11A.3.2

Table 11A.3.2 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police (non-court proceeding only), by Indigenous status, by sex, by offence type 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Homicide	%	–	–	–	–
Assault	%	8.7	20.6	4.2	8.3
Sexual offences	%	0.2	–	0.1	–
Abduction and kidnapping	%	–	–	–	–
Robbery	%	0.2	0.3	0.1	–
Blackmail and extortion	%	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	%	1.4	2.6	0.8	1.2
Other offences against the person	%	0.1	0.1	0.1	–
Theft	%	33.0	36.5	13.7	23.4
Arson	%	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
Malicious damage to property	%	15.2	9.5	7.6	3.8
Drug offences	%	3.9	2.0	5.8	3.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	%	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.4
Disorderly conduct	%	13.7	10.9	6.8	4.1
Betting and gaming offences	%	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	%	2.9	1.7	3.9	4.3
Pornography offences	%	–	0.1	–	–
Prostitution offences	%	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures	%	2.1	2.6	1.1	1.0
Transport regulatory offences	%	11.2	10.8	51.2	49.3
Other offences	%	4.0	1.4	2.8	1.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	no.	1879	695	16910	6082

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

Unit	Proceeded against to court	Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution– Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings– Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	69.7	–	9.0	19.8	–	–	1.6	100.0	1 012.0	13.4
Sexual offences	92.7	–	–	4.9	–	–	2.4	100.0	41.0	0.5
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	1.0	–
Robbery	97.2	–	2.3	0.5	–	–	–	100.0	215.0	2.9
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	84.4	–	5.2	8.7	–	–	1.7	100.0	288.0	3.8
Other offences against the person	75.0	–	–	25.0	–	–	–	100.0	8.0	0.1
Theft	61.9	–	9.5	25.6	–	0.1	2.9	100.0	2 292.0	30.4
Arson	23.8	3.2	17.5	31.7	–	–	23.8	100.0	63.0	0.8
Malicious damage to property	57.3	–	9.5	28.6	–	–	4.6	100.0	825.0	11.0
Drug offences	47.9	–	7.8	41.3	0.6	–	2.4	100.0	167.0	2.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	54.3	6.5	6.5	19.6	–	–	13.0	100.0	46.0	0.6
Disorderly conduct	56.0	1.7	4.5	17.6	–	–	20.2	100.0	757.0	10.1
Betting and gaming offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	11.8	52.6	–	2.6	–	–	32.9	100.0	76.0	1.0
Pornography offences	–	–	–	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	1.0	–
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Against justice procedures	95.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	–	–	0.8	100.0	1 286.0	17.1
Transport regulatory offences	6.8	73.9	0.3	1.0	–	–	17.9	100.0	307.0	4.1
Other offences	41.8	15.1	4.8	24.7	–	–	13.7	100.0	146.0	1.9
Total	65.8	4.3	6.5	17.8	–	–	5.5	100.0	7 531.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	7.0	–
Assault	56.8	–	8.3	32.7	–	–	2.2	100.0	2 819.0	8.6
Sexual offences	86.6	–	2.4	9.8	–	–	1.2	100.0	164.0	0.5
Abduction and kidnapping	94.7	–	5.3	–	–	–	–	100.0	19.0	0.1
Robbery	96.8	–	2.4	0.8	–	–	–	100.0	502.0	1.5
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	76.2	0.2	4.7	13.2	–	–	5.6	100.0	853.0	2.6
Other offences against the person	38.9	–	11.1	33.3	–	–	16.7	100.0	36.0	0.1
Theft	36.5	0.2	8.4	48.9	–	0.1	5.9	100.0	5 879.0	18.0
Arson	29.5	2.1	18.9	34.7	–	–	14.7	100.0	95.0	0.3
Malicious damage to property	42.1	0.3	11.3	42.3	–	–	4.0	100.0	2 626.0	8.0
Drug offences	22.8	–	4.6	64.2	0.2	–	8.3	100.0	1 524.0	4.7
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	27.4	4.7	4.4	46.9	–	–	16.5	100.0	339.0	1.0
Disorderly conduct	28.1	6.3	4.8	29.8	–	0.4	30.6	100.0	1 954.0	6.0

TABLE 11A.3.3

Table 11A.3.3 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Proceeded against to court		Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution– Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings– Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences	
	Unit	%										%
Betting and gaming offences	–	–	50.0	–	50.0	–	–	–	100.0	2.0	–	
Liquor offences	0.9	–	55.1	–	4.4	–	–	39.5	100.0	923.0	2.8	
Pornography offences	33.3	–	–	20.0	46.7	–	–	–	100.0	15.0	–	
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Against justice procedures	90.5	–	2.7	2.2	2.9	–	–	1.7	100.0	2 520.0	7.7	
Transport regulatory offences	1.3	–	56.6	0.1	0.5	–	–	41.4	100.0	11 817.0	36.1	
Other offences	15.8	–	33.8	3.8	21.7	–	–	25.0	100.0	640.0	2.0	
Total			29.8	23.4	4.2	21.8	–	–	20.8	100.0	32 734.0	100.0

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

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

TABLE 11A.3.4

Table 11A.3.4 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	1.0	–
Assault	70.1	–	9.3	20.0	–	–	0.6	100.0	1 081.0	13.7
Sexual offences	96.8	–	–	3.2	–	–	–	100.0	31.0	0.4
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	4.0	0.1
Robbery	96.6	–	1.1	1.7	–	–	0.6	100.0	175.0	2.2
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	86.6	–	3.9	7.9	–	–	1.6	100.0	305.0	3.9
Other offences against the person	54.5	–	27.3	18.2	–	–	–	100.0	11.0	0.1
Theft	59.7	0.2	10.1	27.3	–	–	2.6	100.0	2 393.0	30.2
Arson	41.4	–	10.3	44.8	–	–	3.4	100.0	29.0	0.4
Malicious damage to property	57.0	0.2	9.1	28.3	–	–	5.4	100.0	837.0	10.6
Drug offences	55.6	–	4.9	36.4	–	–	3.1	100.0	162.0	2.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	43.8	1.4	5.5	37.0	–	–	12.3	100.0	73.0	0.9
Disorderly conduct	58.6	1.5	3.6	20.8	–	0.3	15.2	100.0	777.0	9.8
Betting and gaming offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	8.2	64.7	–	7.1	–	–	20.0	100.0	85.0	1.1
Pornography offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 11A.3.4

Table 11A.3.4 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Against justice procedures	94.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	–	–	0.7	100.0	1 513.0	19.1
Transport regulatory offences	6.7	74.3	0.6	1.0	–	–	17.5	100.0	315.0	4.0
Other offences	50.4	16.8	1.6	21.6	–	–	9.6	100.0	125.0	1.6
Total	66.2	4.5	6.5	18.4	–	–	4.4	100.0	7 917.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	2.0	–
Assault	52.3	–	10.3	35.6	–	–	1.8	100.0	3 451.0	9.6
Sexual offences	88.6	–	0.6	7.2	–	0.6	3.0	100.0	166.0	0.5
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	6.0	–
Robbery	94.3	–	4.1	1.6	–	–	–	100.0	685.0	1.9
Blackmail and extortion	66.7	–	33.3	–	–	–	–	100.0	3.0	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	67.8	–	8.7	19.6	–	–	3.9	100.0	908.0	2.5
Other offences against the person	58.8	–	–	26.5	–	–	14.7	100.0	34.0	0.1
Theft	33.4	0.2	8.3	53.0	–	0.1	5.0	100.0	6 949.0	19.3
Arson	28.0	–	12.1	45.8	–	–	14.0	100.0	107.0	0.3
Malicious damage to property	36.9	0.8	10.7	45.8	–	–	5.8	100.0	2 941.0	8.2
Drug offences	24.1	–	4.2	64.6	0.7	–	6.3	100.0	1 506.0	4.2
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	20.1	8.4	4.1	50.0	–	–	17.5	100.0	418.0	1.2
Disorderly conduct	28.0	7.3	4.6	31.1	–	0.7	28.3	100.0	2 280.0	6.3

TABLE 11A.3.4

Table 11A.3.4 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Proceeded against to court		Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution–Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings–Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Betting and gaming offences		–	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	1.0	–
Liquor offences		1.7	68.1	0.2	3.7	–	–	26.3	100.0	1 227.0	3.4
Pornography offences		25.0	–	8.3	58.3	–	–	8.3	100.0	12.0	–
Prostitution offences		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Against justice procedures		91.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	–	–	0.6	100.0	3 301.0	9.2
Transport regulatory offences		1.6	57.7	0.1	0.9	–	–	39.7	100.0	11 332.0	31.5
Other offences		18.3	35.2	2.6	26.6	–	–	17.3	100.0	699.0	1.9
Total		30.8	22.1	4.6	24.5	–	0.1	17.8	100.0	36 028.0	100.0

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

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

TABLE 11A.3.5

Table 11A.3.5 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2010 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
<i>Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	3.0	–
Assault	66.7	0.1	7.8	24.2	–	–	1.2	100.0	1 037.0	12.3
Sexual offences	90.9	–	–	9.1	–	–	–	100.0	22.0	0.3
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	3.0	–
Robbery	96.1	–	2.6	1.3	–	–	–	100.0	228.0	2.7
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	79.3	–	5.5	12.6	–	–	2.6	100.0	309.0	3.7
Other offences against the person	25.0	–	–	25.0	–	–	50.0	100.0	4.0	–
Theft	59.8	–	7.6	30.7	–	–	1.8	100.0	2 648.0	31.5
Arson	52.3	–	2.3	29.5	–	–	15.9	100.0	44.0	0.5
Malicious damage to property	51.5	0.2	12.2	30.5	–	–	5.5	100.0	901.0	10.7
Drug offences	51.5	–	2.4	43.2	–	–	3.0	100.0	169.0	2.0
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	55.7	7.1	10.0	21.4	–	–	5.7	100.0	70.0	0.8
Disorderly conduct	49.7	2.6	6.1	25.6	–	0.8	15.2	100.0	906.0	10.8
Betting and gaming offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor offences	11.8	71.8	–	4.7	–	–	11.8	100.0	85.0	1.0
Pornography offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 11A.3.5

Table 11A.3.5 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2010 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Proceeded against to court</i>	<i>Infringement notice</i>	<i>Youth conference</i>	<i>Caution– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Cannabis caution</i>	<i>Criminal infringement notice</i>	<i>Warnings– Young Offenders Act</i>	<i>Total of categories</i>	Total offenders	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Against justice procedures	93.8	1.8	2.4	1.5	–	–	0.6	100.0	1 569.0	18.6
Transport regulatory offences	11.1	80.6	0.8	2.4	–	–	5.2	100.0	252.0	3.0
Other offences	33.3	24.4	6.5	20.2	–	–	15.5	100.0	168.0	2.0
Total	64.1	4.3	6.3	21.2	–	0.1	3.9	100.0	8 418.0	100.0
<i>Non-Indigenous</i>										
Homicide	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	10.0	–
Assault	52.4	0.1	9.3	36.1	–	–	2.2	100.0	3 486.0	10.0
Sexual offences	85.5	–	3.8	6.9	–	–	3.8	100.0	131.0	0.4
Abduction and kidnapping	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	14.0	–
Robbery	95.0	–	3.0	1.9	–	–	0.1	100.0	755.0	2.2
Blackmail and extortion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harassment, threatening behaviour and private nuisance	67.4	–	6.6	20.0	–	–	5.9	100.0	874.0	2.5
Other offences against the person	52.9	–	26.5	11.8	–	–	8.8	100.0	34.0	0.1
Theft	31.1	0.6	8.4	54.9	–	–	5.0	100.0	7 620.0	21.9
Arson	33.3	1.3	14.1	34.6	–	–	16.7	100.0	78.0	0.2
Malicious damage to property	34.8	0.9	12.9	45.3	–	–	6.1	100.0	3 101.0	8.9
Drug offences	26.5	0.1	4.5	63.6	0.8	–	4.6	100.0	1 331.0	3.8
Prohibited and regulated weapons offences	20.7	11.1	4.2	49.9	–	–	14.1	100.0	425.0	1.2
Disorderly conduct	26.1	7.7	4.4	31.0	–	0.6	30.2	100.0	2 517.0	7.2

TABLE 11A.3.5

Table 11A.3.5 **NSW, alleged juvenile offenders (aged 10–17 years) proceeded against by police, by Indigenous status, by offence type, 2010 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Proceeded against to court		Infringement notice	Youth conference	Caution–Young Offenders Act	Cannabis caution	Criminal infringement notice	Warnings–Young Offenders Act	Total of categories	Total offenders	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Betting and gaming offences		–	100.0	–	–	–	–	–	100.0	6.0	–
Liquor offences		1.0	75.8	0.2	3.8	–	–	19.2	100.0	1 513.0	4.4
Pornography offences		33.3	–	–	44.4	–	–	22.2	100.0	9.0	–
Prostitution offences		–	–	–	100.0	–	–	–	100.0	1.0	–
Against justice procedures		90.0	3.7	1.8	3.3	–	–	1.2	100.0	3 371.0	9.7
Transport regulatory offences		1.5	75.7	0.2	0.9	–	–	21.7	100.0	8 461.0	24.4
Other offences		11.8	45.5	3.5	22.2	–	–	17.0	100.0	982.0	2.8
Total		32.1	24.3	5.1	27.0	–	0.1	11.3	100.0	34 719.0	100.0

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

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

TABLE 11A.3.6

Table 11A.3.6 **Victoria, proportion of alleged young offenders (aged 10–17 years) cautioned when processed by police, by Indigenous status, 2004-05 to 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total alleged offenders</i>
Number of total alleged offenders					
2012-13	no.	1 379	21 834	5 941	29 154
2011-12	no.	1 629	22 772	5 411	29 812
2010-11	no.	1 555	24 899	4 894	31 348
2009-10	no.	1 997	29 454	4 439	35 890
2008-09	no.	1 900	30 584	3 364	35 848
2007-08	no.	1 890	29 672	2 315	33 877
2006-07	no.	1 596	27 161	1 903	30 660
2005-06	no.	1 747	24 926	2 395	29 068
2004-05	no.	1 685	24 281	2 322	28 288
Proportion of alleged offenders cautioned					
2012-13	%	8.6	18.3	26.5	19.5
2011-12	%	9.4	20.4	26.8	21.0
2010-11	%	13.4	23.1	34.5	24.4
2009-10	%	11.9	24.5	35.8	25.2
2008-09	%	13.6	26.7	38.0	27.1
2007-08	%	14.7	29.0	36.1	28.7
2006-07	%	14.2	30.9	35.5	30.3
2005-06	%	10.4	26.8	28.3	25.9
2004-05	%	11.2	23.6	32.0	23.6

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

(b) Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned when first processed by police in a financial year.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.7

Table 11A.3.7 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders cautioned, by type of offence, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>		<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Crime against the person	%	19.4	27.5	22.9	24.4
Crime against property	%	65.1	51.3	59.1	58.7
Drug Offences	%	2.4	3.5	3.6	2.8
Other Crime	%	13.2	17.7	14.4	14.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	no.	1 063	316	17 273	4 543

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.8

Table 11A.3.8 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a)**

Unit	Caution	Summons	Arrest	Other (b)	Total	Total	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	3.4	50.5	36.9	9.2	100.0	293	21.2
Crime against property	10.3	24.1	58.2	7.4	100.0	854	61.9
Drug Offences	36.1	19.4	36.1	8.3	100.0	36	2.6
Other Crime	4.1	56.6	30.6	8.7	100.0	196	14.2
Total	8.6	34.2	49.2	8.0	100.0	1 379	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	7.2	42.4	35.4	15.0	100.0	5 062	23.2
Crime against property	21.2	28.3	42.8	7.7	100.0	12 897	59.1
Drug Offences	47.4	21.4	27.0	4.2	100.0	742	3.4
Other Crime	17.4	44.3	28.8	9.5	100.0	3 133	14.3
Total	18.3	33.7	38.5	9.5	100.0	21 834	100.0

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

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.9

Table 11A.3.9 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	7.0	41.9	39.7	11.4	100.0	315	19.3
Crime against property	10.2	21.9	60.1	7.8	100.0	1 093	67.1
Drug Offences	26.7	26.7	46.7	–	100.0	15	0.9
Other Crime	7.3	54.4	28.6	9.7	100.0	206	12.6
Total	9.4	29.9	52.1	8.7	100.0	1 629	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	7.6	36.6	35.5	20.3	100.0	5 241	23.0
Crime against property	24.2	28.6	35.9	11.3	100.0	13 520	59.4
Drug Offences	50.3	17.8	25.3	6.6	100.0	684	3.0
Other Crime	18.9	42.3	26.6	12.2	100.0	3 327	14.6
Total	20.4	32.1	34.1	13.4	100.0	22 772	100.0

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.10

Table 11A.3.10 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010-11 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	8.4	34.5	42.3	14.8	100.0	357	23.0
Crime against property	15.7	25.1	47.1	12.1	100.0	925	59.5
Drug Offences	43.3	20.0	36.7	–	100.0	30	1.9
Other Crime	8.2	39.1	43.6	9.1	100.0	243	15.6
Total	13.4	29.3	45.3	12.0	100.0	1 555	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	8.4	38.8	33.1	19.7	100.0	5 532	22.2
Crime against property	27.9	27.3	35.7	9.1	100.0	15 286	61.4
Drug Offences	46.5	18.2	30.8	4.5	100.0	621	2.5
Other Crime	21.1	44.6	23.4	10.9	100.0	3 460	13.9
Total	23.1	32.0	33.3	11.6	100.0	24 899	100.0

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.11

Table 11A.3.11 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	9.7	36.2	40.8	13.2	100.0	370	18.5
Crime against property	13.1	25.7	53.4	7.8	100.0	1 317	65.9
Drug Offences	32.0	12.0	52.0	4.0	100.0	25	1.3
Other Crime	7.4	53.3	29.8	9.5	100.0	285	14.3
Total	11.9	31.4	47.7	9.0	100.0	1 997	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	9.9	37.9	34.5	17.7	100.0	5 748	19.5
Crime against property	28.7	27.7	34.8	8.8	100.0	18 736	63.6
Drug Offences	46.2	26.2	23.2	4.4	100.0	721	2.4
Other Crime	21.9	46.7	19.9	11.5	100.0	4 249	14.4
Total	24.5	32.4	32.3	10.8	100.0	29 454	100.0

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

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.12

Table 11A.3.12 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	12.2	43.0	33.4	11.4	100.0	377	19.8
Crime against property	16.1	27.1	48.3	8.5	100.0	1 190	62.6
Drug Offences	12.5	31.3	50.0	6.3	100.0	16	0.8
Other Crime	5.7	53.0	31.2	10.1	100.0	317	16.7
Total	13.6	34.6	42.5	9.3	100.0	1 900	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	10.3	39.5	32.7	17.6	100.0	5 473	17.9
Crime against property	30.9	29.7	30.0	9.3	100.0	20 147	65.9
Drug Offences	41.6	23.7	30.1	4.7	100.0	599	2.0
Other Crime	25.6	46.6	17.9	9.9	100.0	4 365	14.3
Total	26.7	33.8	28.8	10.8	100.0	30 584	100.0

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

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.13

Table 11A.3.13 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	11.3	51.8	29.6	7.2	100.0	388	22.3
Crime against property	18.0	36.3	42.1	3.6	100.0	1 108	63.8
Drug Offences	8.7	26.1	65.2	–	100.0	23	1.3
Other Crime	7.3	55.7	33.8	3.2	100.0	219	12.6
Total	15.0	42.1	38.6	4.3	100.0	1 738	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	11.0	49.0	30.1	9.9	100.0	5 734	19.7
Crime against property	34.5	32.4	27.8	5.3	100.0	18 873	64.7
Drug Offences	43.1	25.3	28.8	2.8	100.0	573	2.0
Other Crime	28.0	48.6	18.7	4.7	100.0	3 993	13.7
Total	29.1	37.7	27.1	6.1	100.0	29 173	100.0

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.14

Table 11A.3.14 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	9.4	41.0	37.4	12.2	100.0	329	20.6
Crime against property	17.1	33.6	42.5	6.8	100.0	1 003	62.8
Drug Offences	20.0	25.0	55.0	–	100.0	20	1.3
Other Crime	7.8	50.0	33.2	9.0	100.0	244	15.3
Total	14.2	37.5	40.2	8.1	100.0	1 596	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	12.3	39.7	25.7	22.2	100.0	4 707	17.3
Crime against property	35.5	31.0	24.3	9.2	100.0	17 499	64.4
Drug Offences	48.0	21.2	25.7	5.2	100.0	600	2.2
Other Crime	29.9	44.6	16.6	8.8	100.0	4 355	16.0
Total	30.9	34.5	23.3	11.3	100.0	27 161	100.0

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.15

Table 11A.3.15 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2005-06 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	8.7	37.4	34.3	19.7	100.0	254	14.5
Crime against property	11.5	28.9	53.6	5.9	100.0	1 161	66.5
Drug Offences	20.0	40.0	36.0	4.0	100.0	25	1.4
Other Crime	6.8	54.1	33.2	5.9	100.0	307	17.6
Total	10.4	34.7	46.9	7.9	100.0	1 747	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	10.6	42.7	22.8	23.8	100.0	4 160	16.7
Crime against property	31.1	34.2	24.6	10.1	100.0	16 035	64.3
Drug Offences	45.9	26.6	21.6	5.8	100.0	638	2.6
Other Crime	23.3	48.5	17.7	10.5	100.0	4 093	16.4
Total	26.8	37.8	23.1	12.3	100.0	24 926	100.0

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

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.16

Table 11A.3.16 **Victoria, proportion of juvenile alleged offenders processed by police, by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2004-05 (a)**

	<i>Caution</i>	<i>Summons</i>	<i>Arrest</i>	<i>Other (b)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	%
Indigenous							
Crime against the person	3.8	39.8	40.1	16.3	100.0	319	18.9
Crime against property	14.2	30.5	48.0	7.3	100.0	1 038	61.6
Drug Offences	20.0	28.0	40.0	12.0	100.0	25	1.5
Other Crime	8.3	53.8	33.0	5.0	100.0	303	18.0
Total	11.2	36.4	43.7	8.7	100.0	1 685	100.0
Non-Indigenous							
Crime against the person	8.3	42.0	28.8	20.9	100.0	4 103	16.9
Crime against property	28.9	36.1	25.7	9.3	100.0	15 015	61.8
Drug Offences	43.5	21.6	29.1	5.8	100.0	719	3.0
Other Crime	16.6	58.7	15.1	9.7	100.0	4 444	18.3
Total	23.6	40.8	24.4	11.2	100.0	24 281	100.0

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

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

Source: Victoria Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.17

Table 11A.3.17 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012–13 (a), (b)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Homicide	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–
Assault	369	419	170	382	45	68	177	216	–	–	1	7	29	53	791	1 145	21	33	6	6
Sexual offences	36	43	29	122	13	43	6	4	–	–	1	–	34	79	119	291	24	42	11	15
Robbery	142	175	15	16	6	13	14	10	–	–	–	3	1	2	178	219	8	7	3	6
Other offences against the person	39	63	17	66	4	22	13	22	–	–	–	2	2	7	75	182	23	36	5	12
Offences against the person	588	704	231	586	68	146	210	252	–	–	2	12	66	141	1 165	1 841	20	32	6	8
Unlawful entry	1 871	1 050	586	573	171	181	387	354	–	–	12	31	16	10	3 043	2 199	19	26	6	8
Arson	14	37	11	33	1	14	4	12	–	–	–	1	1	–	31	97	35	34	3	14
Other property damage	665	654	540	898	121	260	587	942	–	–	2	6	48	61	1 963	2 821	28	32	6	9
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1 091	449	163	164	120	45	196	131	–	–	7	10	1	3	1 578	802	10	20	8	6
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 374	1 019	581	2 078	119	344	844	1 208	1	–	7	6	32	42	2 958	4 697	20	44	4	7
Fraud	20	74	16	67	13	25	17	131	4	–	–	–	–	6	70	303	23	22	19	8
Handling stolen goods	216	8	62	33	10	7	136	23	–	–	1	–	7	6	432	77	14	43	2	9
Offences against property	5 251	3 414	1 959	3 936	555	904	2 171	2 949	5	1	29	54	105	123	10 075	11 381	19	35	6	8
Drug offences	127	218	114	1 104	6	99	125	415	–	–	–	2	165	685	537	2 523	21	44	1	4

TABLE 11A.3.17

Table 11A.3.17 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference		
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	9	20	30	137	2	12	37	50	–	1	–	–	4	9	82	229	37	60	2	5	
Breach domestic violence order	13	4	–	4	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	2	3	21	18	–	22	–	–	
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	196	147	103	391	35	23	168	279	–	–	–	1	9	20	511	861	20	45	7	3	
Weapons act offences	23	41	31	139	2	13	25	85	–	1	–	–	–	4	81	283	38	49	2	5	
Good order offences	620	655	152	380	23	23	463	638	1	–	1	3	38	96	1 298	1 795	12	21	2	1	
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Traffic and related offences	48	44	10	18	–	5	22	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	129	13	14	–	4	
Miscellaneous offences	50	28	29	360	4	21	41	46	–	–	–	–	2	24	126	479	23	75	3	4	
Total other offences	1 086	1 157	469	2 533	72	196	887	1 582	1	2	1	6	220	841	2 736	6 317	17	40	3	3	
Total all offences	6 925	5 275	2 659	7 055	695	1 246	3 268	4 783	6	3	32	72	391	1 105	13 976	19 539	19	36	5	6	

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.18

Table 11A.3.18 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a), (b)

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference		
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Homicide	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assault	379	415	178	510	48	120	204	252	–	1	1	2	30	46	840	1 346	21	38	6	9	
Sexual offences	46	42	23	102	6	46	4	11	–	–	–	1	37	104	116	306	20	33	5	15	
Robbery	120	139	5	8	9	5	10	14	–	–	1	–	2	–	147	166	3	5	6	3	
Other offences against the person	41	65	30	71	8	23	22	22	–	1	–	–	1	3	102	185	29	38	8	12	
Offences against the person	587	662	236	691	71	194	240	299	–	2	2	3	70	153	1 206	2 004	20	34	6	10	
Unlawful entry	2 117	1 056	795	845	224	288	535	339	1	–	22	4	34	17	3 728	2 549	21	33	6	11	
Arson	18	20	14	37	8	23	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	87	34	43	20	26	
Other property damage	689	523	521	987	134	391	472	960	2	1	2	–	32	37	1 852	2 899	28	34	7	13	
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	1 187	530	174	182	71	106	155	130	–	–	6	2	3	6	1 596	956	11	19	4	11	
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 850	1 001	787	2 824	260	424	928	1 377	1	–	16	4	47	50	3 889	5 680	20	50	7	7	
Fraud	11	66	12	115	15	24	14	37	–	–	–	–	3	1	55	243	22	47	27	10	
Handling stolen goods	214	134	64	160	25	34	164	146	1	–	1	–	10	9	479	483	13	33	5	7	
Offences against property	6 086	3 330	2 367	5 150	737	1 290	2 269	2 996	5	1	47	10	129	120	11 640	12 897	20	40	6	10	
Drug offences	110	235	135	971	10	50	103	339	–	3	3	–	154	643	515	2 241	26	43	2	2	

TABLE 11A.3.18

Table 11A.3.18 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2011-12 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	50	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	24	19	48	214	1	16	33	59	–	–	–	–	1	13	107	321	45	67	1	5
Breach domestic violence order	8	6	–	1	–	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	22	11	36	16	72	31
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	191	145	161	537	49	77	199	318	–	1	1	–	13	17	614	1 095	26	49	8	7
Weapons act offences	21	53	33	163	11	18	32	70	–	–	–	–	1	3	98	307	34	53	11	6
Good order offences	697	698	218	398	17	59	514	632	–	2	1	–	48	121	1 495	1 910	15	21	1	3
Stock offences	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	100	–	–
Traffic and related offences	69	35	6	24	1	7	25	63	–	–	1	–	3	3	105	132	141	18	276	5
Miscellaneous offences	32	35	47	212	5	83	28	37	–	–	–	–	–	13	112	380	42	56	4	22
Total other offences	1 152	1 226	648	2 522	94	310	946	1 519	–	6	6	–	222	817	3 068	6 400	21	39	3	5
Total all offences	7 825	5 218	3 251	8 363	902	1 794	3 455	4 814	5	9	55	13	421	1 090	15 914	21 301	20	39	6	8

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.19

Table 11A.3.19 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010–11 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference		
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	324	394	223	548	48	122	151	274	1	–	3	4	25	39	775	1 381	29	40	6	9	
Sexual offences	28	21	27	115	13	53	7	12	–	–	1	1	40	83	116	285	23	40	11	19	
Robbery	85	158	14	36	16	18	9	25	–	3	2	3	–	–	126	243	11	15	13	7	
Other offences against the person	20	40	7	74	7	24	5	25	–	–	–	1	–	5	39	169	18	44	18	14	
Offences against the person	457	613	271	773	84	217	172	336	1	3	6	9	65	127	1 056	2 078	26	37	8	10	
Unlawful entry	1 349	871	549	846	179	241	459	322	–	1	1	–	16	11	2 553	2 292	22	37	7	11	
Arson	10	20	3	18	7	12	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	53	14	34	33	23	
Other property damage	535	589	511	1 207	138	319	425	819	–	1	4	1	7	21	1 620	2 957	32	41	9	11	
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	637	364	80	188	30	52	147	108	–	1	–	1	4	3	898	717	9	26	3	7	
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 250	946	900	3 868	214	523	924	1 430	2	2	6	3	32	54	3 328	6 826	27	57	6	8	
Fraud	3	38	14	147	–	34	5	19	–	7	–	–	–	4	22	249	64	59	–	14	
Handling stolen goods	177	131	90	182	18	44	155	144	–	1	–	–	4	2	444	504	20	36	4	9	
Offences against property	3 961	2 959	2 147	6 456	586	1 225	2 116	2 845	2	13	11	5	63	95	8 886	13 598	24	47	7	9	
Drug offences	76	154	122	919	3	57	96	301	–	–	1	–	138	608	436	2 039	28	45	1	3	

TABLE 11A.3.19

Table 11A.3.19 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2010–11 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference		
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	31	29	33	263	2	7	47	54	–	–	–	–	4	16	117	369	28	71	2	2	
Breach domestic violence order	12	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	20	6	–	17	–	–	
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	209	182	141	545	41	51	175	288	–	–	–	–	5	11	571	1 077	25	51	7	5	
Weapons act offences	32	38	26	165	3	9	33	68	–	–	–	–	1	9	95	289	27	57	3	3	
Good order offences	634	623	162	476	22	30	404	648	–	1	–	–	24	84	1 246	1 862	13	26	2	2	
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Traffic and related offences	27	28	6	30	1	8	22	93	–	–	–	–	–	1	56	160	11	19	2	5	
Miscellaneous offences	20	27	26	186	1	23	29	52	–	–	–	–	1	7	77	295	34	63	1	8	
Total other offences	1 041	1 081	516	2 585	73	185	811	1 504	–	1	1	–	176	741	2 618	6 097	20	42	3	3	
Total all offences	5 459	4 653	2 934	9 814	743	1 627	3 099	4 685	3	17	18	14	304	963	12 560	21 773	23	45	6	7	

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Queensland Police Service (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.20

Table 11A.3.20 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009–10 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Homicide	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Assault	317	431	198	612	65	177	164	301	–	–	2	–	10	37	756	1 558	26	39	9	11
Sexual offences	45	71	36	135	10	53	10	15	–	–	–	–	26	61	127	335	28	40	8	16
Robbery	65	193	11	26	13	17	12	32	–	–	–	3	–	2	101	273	11	10	13	6
Other offences against the person	23	49	12	107	4	30	8	25	–	–	–	–	–	8	47	219	26	49	9	14
Offences against the person	450	748	257	880	92	277	194	373	–	–	2	3	36	108	1 031	2 389	25	37	9	12
Unlawful entry	1 253	1 005	687	1 004	159	192	385	394	–	–	6	–	20	10	2 510	2 605	27	39	6	7
Arson	9	30	2	30	2	7	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	77	10	39	10	9
Other property damage	547	537	416	1 344	89	446	351	704	–	–	1	1	5	26	1 409	3 058	30	44	6	15
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	395	284	98	202	30	66	99	103	–	–	1	1	5	2	628	658	16	31	5	10
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	1 090	945	1 104	4 454	203	488	877	1 501	–	–	4	2	15	24	3 293	7 414	34	60	6	7
Fraud	6	46	12	140	4	38	35	54	–	–	–	–	–	2	57	280	21	50	7	14
Handling stolen goods	141	98	86	209	9	38	143	152	–	–	–	–	1	3	380	500	23	42	2	8
Offences against property	3 441	2 945	2 405	7 383	496	1 275	1 897	2 918	–	–	12	4	46	67	8 297	14 592	29	51	6	9
Drug offences	72	115	106	888	3	71	89	323	–	–	–	1	96	537	366	1 935	29	46	1	4

TABLE 11A.3.20

Table 11A.3.20 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009–10 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Prostitution offences	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	33	25	29	334	–	12	61	88	–	1	–	–	1	21	124	481	23	69	–	2
Breach domestic violence order	18	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	1	–	–	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	279	182	202	557	34	78	198	278	–	–	–	–	6	4	719	1 099	28	51	5	7
Weapons act offences	20	46	18	180	4	20	38	82	–	–	–	–	1	3	81	331	22	54	5	6
Good order offences	637	628	164	467	13	57	447	807	–	–	2	2	12	29	1 275	1 990	13	23	1	3
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	28	27	6	29	–	7	33	134	–	–	1	–	1	–	69	197	9	15	–	4
Miscellaneous offences	30	34	29	224	3	30	32	68	–	–	–	–	–	4	94	360	31	62	3	8
Total other offences	1 117	1 058	554	2 679	57	275	901	1 781	–	1	3	3	118	598	2 750	6 395	20	42	2	4
Total all offences	5 008	4 751	3 216	10 942	645	1 827	2 992	5 072	–	1	17	10	200	773	12 078	23 376	27	47	5	8

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

TABLE 11A.3.20

Table 11A.3.20 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2009-10 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%	%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.

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

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008–09 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Homicide	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Other homicide	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Assault	279	376	226	620	55	152	183	281	1	–	1	1	8	29	753	1 459	30	42	7	10
Sexual offences	37	55	43	167	3	49	3	20	–	–	–	–	11	48	97	339	44	49	3	14
Robbery	62	193	5	22	19	42	10	41	–	–	–	1	–	1	96	300	5	7	20	14
Other offences against the person	20	48	12	89	4	20	7	19	–	–	–	–	2	7	45	183	27	49	9	11
Kidnapping & abduction etc.	3	6	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10	–	30	–	–
Extortion	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	100	–	–
Stalking	3	9	–	12	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	24	–	50	–	4
Life endangering acts	14	33	12	72	4	19	5	17	–	–	–	–	2	6	37	147	32	49	11	13
Offences against the person	399	681	286	898	81	263	203	361	1	–	1	2	21	85	992	2 290	29	39	8	11
Unlawful entry	1 052	842	486	893	72	354	454	517	–	–	2	5	7	34	2 073	2 645	23	34	3	13
Arson	10	60	9	18	1	28	1	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	22	118	41	15	5	24
Other property damage	438	504	441	1 543	111	509	442	654	–	–	–	1	8	30	1 440	3 241	31	48	8	16
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	404	210	92	209	26	92	157	165	–	–	1	4	–	3	680	683	14	31	4	13
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	723	651	669	3 912	117	548	625	1 516	–	–	3	8	10	51	2 147	6 686	31	59	5	8

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008–09 (a), (b)**

	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	Unit		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Fraud	10	18	6	5	–	–	1	27	158	46	69	–	1	3	245	99	2	5	–	–
Handling stolen goods	91	84	87	211	23	35	123	177	–	–	–	–	2	7	326	514	27	41	7	7
Offences against property	2 728	2 378	1 802	6 944	356	1 612	1 807	3 109	–	–	6	19	29	129	6 728	14 191	27	49	5	11
Drug offences	67	107	101	710	6	36	88	289	–	–	–	2	99	518	361	1 662	28	43	2	2
Prostitution offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	30	32	47	398	1	15	63	109	–	–	–	–	1	19	142	573	33	69	1	3
Breach domestic violence order	2	3	3	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	14	5	21	–	–	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	129	104	144	660	13	70	170	265	–	–	–	–	5	10	461	1 109	31	60	3	6
Weapons act offences	12	36	23	179	4	16	25	81	–	–	–	–	–	6	64	318	36	56	6	5
Good order offences	537	621	134	609	14	46	494	695	–	2	4	1	8	42	1 191	2 016	11	30	1	2
Stock offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	41	29	6	39	–	15	42	153	–	–	1	–	–	1	90	237	7	16	–	6
Miscellaneous offences	25	32	35	227	5	30	25	70	–	–	–	–	1	11	91	370	38	61	5	8
Total other offences	843	964	493	2 822	43	228	915	1 663	–	2	5	3	115	608	2 414	6 290	20	45	2	4

TABLE 11A.3.21

Table 11A.3.21 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2008-09 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		Total		Proportion of cautions		Prop. of community conference	
	no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		no.		%		%	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Total all offences	3 970	4 023	2 581	10 664	480	2 103	2 925	5 133	–	1	17	10	165	822	10 134	22 771	25	47	5	9

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

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Homicide	no.	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault	no.	262	359	178	480	39	109	152	244	–	1	2	1	7	39
Sexual offences	no.	28	66	25	120	4	25	10	6	–	–	1	–	19	33
Robbery	no.	123	137	1	12	4	20	14	20	–	–	1	–	–	2
Extortion	no.	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kidnapping & abduction	no.	1	3	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other offences against the person	no.	23	41	7	65	2	14	9	17	–	–	–	–	2	7
Offences against the person	no.	437	605	211	677	49	168	185	287	–	1	4	1	28	82
Unlawful entry	no.	1 405	836	556	882	118	203	522	431	1	–	1	–	24	8
Arson	no.	16	30	5	13	3	14	6	2	–	–	–	–	1	5
Other property damage	no.	533	481	363	1 488	95	493	364	610	–	–	1	–	14	26
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	no.	547	309	105	177	39	107	155	120	–	–	–	–	5	4
Other theft (excl. unlawful entry)	no.	743	738	725	3 496	118	489	691	1 030	–	1	7	1	19	44
Fraud	no.	3	26	16	167	5	26	11	92	–	–	–	–	1	2
Handling stolen goods	no.	100	100	67	194	15	34	115	148	–	–	–	–	1	2

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)		
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	
Offences against property	no.	3 347	2 520	1 837	6 417	393	1 366	1 864	2 433	1	1	9	1	65	91
Drug offences	no.	60	113	92	630	10	54	73	304	–	–	–	1	77	453
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	no.	27	39	51	424	4	10	53	116	–	–	–	–	5	19
Gaming, racing & betting offences	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	no.	9	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	no.	138	107	135	516	10	71	207	229	–	–	–	–	5	9
Weapons act offences	no.	42	48	32	148	2	17	38	53	–	–	–	–	–	4
Good order offences	no.	566	600	189	563	11	54	436	661	–	–	–	–	6	21
Stock offences	no.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	no.	24	35	11	45	3	7	26	160	–	–	–	–	–	2
Miscellaneous offences	no.	20	22	21	188	11	115	23	54	–	–	–	–	–	5
Total other offences	no.	886	965	531	2 516	51	328	857	1 581	–	–	–	1	94	513
Total all offences	no.	4 670	4 090	2 579	9 610	493	1 862	2 906	4 301	1	2	13	3	187	686

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

TABLE 11A.3.22

Table 11A.3.22 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2007-08 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a), (b)**

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

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a), (b)

	Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
		Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.
Offences against property	no.	3 605	2 549	2 193	7 413	495	1 569	2 421	2 872	20	3	8	5	76	215
Drug offences	no.	48	146	97	804	1	39	97	357	–	3	–	–	97	542
Prostitution offences	no.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liquor (excluding drunkenness)	no.	37	56	64	586	3	21	66	123	–	2	–	–	4	58
Gaming, racing & betting offences	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breach domestic violence order	no.	6	4	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Trespassing and vagrancy offences	no.	133	97	142	710	16	109	241	259	–	–	–	–	10	36
Weapons act offences	no.	24	41	23	229	2	25	21	86	–	–	1	–	–	9
Good order offences	no.	444	590	160	703	11	65	422	620	–	1	1	1	13	51
Stock offences	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Traffic and related offences	no.	26	50	12	63	1	13	43	175	–	–	–	–	–	1
Miscellaneous offences	no.	67	49	34	340	13	41	49	91	–	–	1	–	2	87
Total other offences	no.	785	1 030	532	3 432	47	313	942	1 707	–	6	3	1	126	786
Total all offences	no.	4 810	4 185	2 996	11 978	613	2 124	3 574	4 967	21	15	11	6	251	1 190

Indig = Indigenous. Non-Indig = Non-Indigenous.

TABLE 11A.3.23

Table 11A.3.23 **Queensland, method of processing juvenile offenders (aged 10–16 years), by Indigenous status, by type of offence, 2006-07 (a), (b)**

Unit	Arrest		Caution		Community Conference		Notice to appear		Summons		Warrant		Other (c)	
	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.	Indig.	Non-Indig.

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

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 11A.3.24

Table 11A.3.24 **WA, juvenile diversions as a proportion of offenders (aged 10–17 years), by Indigenous status, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrest no.</i>	<i>Caution no.</i>	<i>JJT no.</i>	<i>Total no.</i>	<i>Proportion of Diversions (b) %</i>
Indigenous					
2012-13	3 854	1 527	554	5 935	35.1
2011-12	4 484	2 091	962	7 537	40.5
2010-11	5 445	2 209	837	8 491	35.9
2009-10	6 650	2 236	820	9 706	31.5
2008-09	6 404	2 123	558	9 085	29.5
Non-Indigenous					
2012-13	2 281	2 676	499	5 456	58.2
2011-12	3 483	3 780	700	7 963	56.3
2010-11	3 817	4 604	935	9 356	59.2
2009-10	4 771	5 817	1 107	11 695	59.2
2008-09	4 395	5 574	983	10 952	59.9
Unknown					
2012-13	101	283	46	430	76.5
2011-12	147	362	68	577	74.5
2010-11	141	373	62	576	75.5
2009-10	200	412	75	687	70.9
2008-09	197	373	65	635	69.0
Total					
2012-13	6 236	4 486	1 099	11 821	47.2
2011-12	8 114	6 233	1 730	16 077	49.5
2010-11	9 403	7 186	1 834	18 423	49.0
2009-10	11 621	8 465	2 002	22 088	47.4
2008-09	10 996	8 070	1 606	20 672	46.8

(a) WA juvenile diversions include formal cautions and referrals to Juvenile Justice Teams (JJT) as a proportion of the total recorded number of juveniles diverted or arrested.

(b) Percentages are based on the proportion of young offenders cautioned when first processed by police in a financial year.

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

TABLE 11A.3.25

Table 11A.3.25 **SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
2012					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 638	4 560	31	6 229
Formal caution	no.	255	1 427	15	1 697
Transfer to family conference	no.	245	983	3	1 231
Proportion diverted	%	30.5	52.9	58.1	47.0
2011					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 698	5 028	21	6 747
Formal caution	no.	278	1 638	13	1 929
Transfer to family conference	no.	214	863	3	1 080
Proportion diverted	%	29.0	49.7	76.2	44.6
2010					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 652	5 803	33	7 488
Formal caution	no.	280	1 958	14	2 252
Transfer to family conference	no.	206	969	8	1 183
Proportion diverted	%	29.4	50.4	66.7	45.9
2009					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 646	5 964	19	7 629
Formal caution	no.	274	2 133	13	2 420
Transfer to family conference	no.	245	1 192	3	1 440
Proportion diverted	%	31.5	55.8	84.2	50.6
2008					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 632	6 471	9	8 112
Formal caution	no.	307	2 499	6	2 812
Transfer to family conference	no.	297	1 339	–	1 636
Proportion diverted	%	37.0	59.3	66.7	54.8
2007					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 267	5 083	512	6 862
Formal caution	no.	212	1 529	345	2 086
Transfer to family conference	no.	208	971	36	1 215
Proportion diverted	%	33.1	49.2	74.4	48.1
2006					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 235	4 681	456	6 372
Formal caution	no.	225	1 341	295	1 861
Transfer to family conference	no.	204	846	34	1 084
Proportion diverted	%	34.7	46.7	72.1	46.2
2005					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 248	4 439	440	6 127
Formal caution	no.	258	1 257	275	1 790
Transfer to family conference	no.	186	751	20	957

TABLE 11A.3.25

Table 11A.3.25 **SA, number and proportion of juvenile diversions, by Indigenous status, 2004 to 2012 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Unknown</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion diverted	%	35.6	45.2	67.0	44.8
2004					
Juvenile apprehensions (d)	no.	1 054	4 018	469	5 541
Formal caution	no.	200	1 247	355	1 802
Transfer to family conference	no.	181	837	8	1 026
Proportion diverted	%	36.1	51.9	77.4	51.0

- (a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.
- (b) Juvenile diversions include both formal cautions and transfers to a family conference.
- (c) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.
- (d) Numbers of juvenile apprehensions exclude those offences with an unknown method of processing.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2005, *Crime and Justice in SA— Juvenile Justice 2004*, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; OCSAR 2006, *Crime and Justice in SA—Juvenile Justice 2005*, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia; OCSAR 2010, *Crime and Justice in SA—Juvenile Justice 2007*, no. 44(2); Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014 (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Indigenous							
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serious assault	–	8.3	8.3	83.3	100.0	12	0.7
Other assault	10.2	22.9	33.2	62.0	100.0	205	12.5
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	14.3	14.3	28.6	71.4	100.0	7	0.4
Sexual offences	11.1	11.1	22.2	77.8	100.0	9	0.5
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	4.8	4.8	76.2	100.0	21	1.3
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	4.2	4.2	91.7	100.0	24	1.5
Criminal trespass (d)	3.6	26.2	29.9	64.7	100.0	221	13.5
Fraud and misappropriation	50.0	–	50.0	50.0	100.0	2	0.1
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	10.0	2.5	12.5	80.0	100.0	40	2.4
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	1.2	11.1	12.3	79.0	100.0	81	4.9
Interfere with a motor vehicle	8.3	11.1	19.4	75.0	100.0	36	2.2
Larceny from a motor vehicle	11.5	15.4	26.9	71.2	100.0	52	3.2
Larceny from shops	32.3	9.8	42.1	56.7	100.0	164	10.0
Larceny–miscellaneous	19.7	18.0	37.7	52.5	100.0	61	3.7

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	17.0	19.3	36.3	57.4	100.0	223	13.6
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	20.5	8.4	28.9	61.4	100.0	83	5.1
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	25.0	21.4	46.4	50.0	100.0	28	1.7
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	25.5	12.2	37.8	61.2	100.0	98	6.0
Indecent/offensive language	14.3	–	14.3	85.7	100.0	7	0.4
Graffiti and related offences	21.7	17.4	39.1	56.5	100.0	46	2.8
Public order offences–miscellaneous	28.6	5.0	33.6	62.9	100.0	140	8.5
Drug offences	7.7	2.6	10.3	87.2	100.0	39	2.4
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	–	–	–	50.0	100.0	4	0.2
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	5.9	–	5.9	70.6	100.0	17	1.0
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	–	–	–	75.0	100.0	8	0.5
Other offences	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0	10	0.6
Total	15.6	15.0	30.5	63.9	100.0	1 638	100.0
				Non-Indigenous			

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	6	0.1
Serious assault	5.0	10.0	15.0	80.0	100.0	20	0.4
Other assault	19.9	31.0	50.9	46.7	100.0	574	12.6
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	13.5	13.5	27.0	67.6	100.0	37	0.8
Sexual offences	2.0	35.3	37.3	52.9	100.0	102	2.2
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	7.1	7.1	92.9	100.0	28	0.6
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	20.0	20.0	73.3	100.0	30	0.7
Criminal trespass (d)	6.1	32.7	38.8	58.1	100.0	327	7.2
Fraud and misappropriation	15.4	23.1	38.5	53.8	100.0	13	0.3
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	26.5	18.6	45.1	51.3	100.0	113	2.5
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	12.1	17.2	29.3	68.7	100.0	99	2.2
Interfere with a motor vehicle	22.2	15.6	37.8	60.0	100.0	45	1.0
Larceny from a motor vehicle	10.3	17.9	28.2	56.4	100.0	39	0.9
Larceny from shops	54.1	18.9	73.0	24.2	100.0	822	18.0
Larceny–miscellaneous	33.3	19.4	52.7	38.2	100.0	165	3.6

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	21.8	27.0	48.7	47.6	100.0	597	13.1
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	29.0	16.5	45.5	48.3	100.0	176	3.9
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	48.4	18.6	67.1	31.7	100.0	161	3.5
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	51.4	11.0	62.4	33.1	100.0	245	5.4
Indecent/offensive language	41.7	4.2	45.8	54.2	100.0	24	0.5
Graffiti and related offences	37.5	25.3	62.8	35.0	100.0	277	6.1
Public order offences—miscellaneous	51.3	16.9	68.2	27.5	100.0	349	7.7
Drug offences	23.6	15.5	39.1	55.5	100.0	110	2.4
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	—	—	—	48.5	100.0	33	0.7
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	2.0	5.9	7.9	63.4	100.0	101	2.2
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	2.8	2.8	80.6	100.0	36	0.8
Other offences	67.7	12.9	80.6	16.1	100.0	31	0.7
Total	31.3	21.6	52.9	42.4	100.0	4 560	100.0

TABLE 11A.3.26

Table 11A.3.26 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2012 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (c)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.

- (a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.
- (b) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.
- (c) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.
- (d) Criminal trespass is now defined as Burglary, break and enter. For consistency, the figures used here are based on the same counting rules as previous years.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014 (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Indigenous							
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	2	0.1
Serious assault	–	27.8	27.8	66.7	100.0	18	1.1
Other assault	13.3	17.6	30.9	57.9	100.0	233	13.7
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	–	12.5	12.5	75.0	100.0	8	0.5
Sexual offences	14.3	–	14.3	42.9	100.0	7	0.4
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	14.3	14.3	85.7	100.0	7	0.4
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	–	–	92.3	100.0	26	1.5
Criminal trespass (d)	4.2	13.4	17.6	66.9	100.0	239	14.1
Fraud and misappropriation	–	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	3	0.2
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	16.1	9.7	25.8	61.3	100.0	31	1.8
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	–	9.2	9.2	70.8	100.0	65	3.8
Interfere with a motor vehicle	7.1	–	7.1	89.3	100.0	28	1.6
Larceny from a motor vehicle	10.4	16.7	27.1	68.8	100.0	48	2.8
Larceny from shops	30.6	8.2	38.8	50.5	100.0	196	11.5
Larceny–miscellaneous	20.7	10.3	31.0	59.8	100.0	87	5.1

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	15.4	20.9	36.2	56.3	100.0	254	15.0
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	12.7	7.6	20.3	69.6	100.0	79	4.7
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	27.3	3.0	30.3	66.7	100.0	33	1.9
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	29.9	8.3	38.2	54.9	100.0	144	8.5
Indecent/offensive language	33.3	25.0	58.3	41.7	100.0	12	0.7
Graffiti and related offences	24.2	21.2	45.5	48.5	100.0	33	1.9
Public order offences—miscellaneous	35.8	9.9	45.7	48.1	100.0	81	4.8
Drug offences	6.3	3.1	9.4	81.3	100.0	32	1.9
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	—	—	—	60.0	100.0	5	0.3
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	—	—	—	85.7	100.0	14	0.8
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	—	—	50.0	100.0	8	0.5
Other offences	40.0	—	40.0	60.0	100.0	5	0.3
Total	16.4	12.6	29.0	60.7	100.0	1 698	100.0
				Non-Indigenous			

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	6	0.1
Serious assault	–	18.2	18.2	81.8	100.0	33	0.7
Other assault	24.0	27.3	51.3	41.0	100.0	651	12.9
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	–	21.9	21.9	71.9	100.0	32	0.6
Sexual offences	4.7	23.3	27.9	57.0	100.0	86	1.7
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	2.9	2.9	94.1	100.0	34	0.7
Unarmed robbery and extortion	1.7	6.9	8.6	87.9	100.0	58	1.2
Criminal trespass (d)	5.4	18.5	24.0	69.6	100.0	313	6.2
Fraud and misappropriation	40.7	18.5	59.3	37.0	100.0	27	0.5
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	27.6	17.3	44.9	44.9	100.0	98	1.9
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	5.0	14.4	19.4	73.1	100.0	160	3.2
Interfere with a motor vehicle	25.8	22.6	48.4	45.2	100.0	31	0.6
Larceny from a motor vehicle	14.8	29.5	44.3	51.1	100.0	88	1.8
Larceny from shops	57.4	12.6	70.0	22.7	100.0	860	17.1
Larceny–miscellaneous	30.6	14.3	44.9	45.4	100.0	196	3.9

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	25.0	24.2	49.2	42.2	100.0	595	11.8
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	29.3	9.2	38.6	51.1	100.0	184	3.7
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	46.5	11.6	58.1	31.0	100.0	155	3.1
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	47.3	11.4	58.6	35.2	100.0	273	5.4
Indecent/offensive language	37.5	12.5	50.0	50.0	100.0	24	0.5
Graffiti and related offences	42.3	18.6	60.8	31.3	100.0	291	5.8
Public order offences—miscellaneous	59.1	16.9	76.0	19.4	100.0	438	8.7
Drug offences	15.1	19.0	34.1	55.6	100.0	126	2.5
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	—	—	—	63.2	100.0	38	0.8
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	5.7	2.5	8.2	59.7	100.0	159	3.2
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	—	—	69.8	100.0	43	0.9
Other offences	55.2	20.7	75.9	13.8	100.0	29	0.6
Total	32.6	17.2	49.7	41.5	100.0	5 028	100.0

TABLE 11A.3.27

Table 11A.3.27 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2011 (a), (b)**

	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (c)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.

- (a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.
- (b) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.
- (c) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.
- (d) Criminal trespass is now defined as Burglary, break and enter. For consistency, the figures used here are based on the same counting rules as previous years.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014, unpublished data, Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)**

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Indigenous							
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Serious assault	5.6	–	5.6	77.8	100.0	18	1.1
Other assault	9.8	15.9	25.7	65.4	100.0	214	13.0
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	10	0.6
Sexual offences	14.3	–	14.3	85.7	100.0	7	0.4
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	–	–	85.7	100.0	14	0.8
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	8.7	8.7	78.3	100.0	23	1.4
Criminal trespass (d)	3.2	16.1	19.4	64.9	100.0	248	15.0
Fraud and misappropriation	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	12.8	15.4	28.2	61.5	100.0	39	2.4
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	10.7	8.9	19.6	75.0	100.0	56	3.4
Interfere with a motor vehicle	9.1	9.1	18.2	81.8	100.0	11	0.7
Larceny from a motor vehicle	8.8	14.7	23.5	70.6	100.0	34	2.1
Larceny from shops	30.9	14.3	45.3	47.1	100.0	223	13.5
Larceny–miscellaneous	17.8	11.1	28.9	62.2	100.0	45	2.7

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	16.8	16.4	33.2	61.2	100.0	214	13.0
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	18.3	6.1	24.4	69.5	100.0	82	5.0
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	27.8	2.8	30.6	61.1	100.0	36	2.2
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	25.4	10.1	35.5	57.2	100.0	138	8.4
Indecent/offensive language	13.3	–	13.3	80.0	100.0	15	0.9
Graffiti and related offences	34.5	14.5	49.1	43.6	100.0	55	3.3
Public order offences–miscellaneous	33.3	10.8	44.1	48.0	100.0	102	6.2
Drug offences	10.0	3.3	13.3	66.7	100.0	30	1.8
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	–	–	–	70.0	100.0	10	0.6
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	12.5	–	12.5	62.5	100.0	8	0.5
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	–	–	–	60.0	100.0	10	0.6
Other offences	25.0	12.5	37.5	50.0	100.0	8	0.5
Total	16.9	12.5	29.4	61.2	100.0	1 652	100.0
				Non-Indigenous			

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	9	0.2
Serious assault	2.0	12.0	14.0	80.0	100.0	50	0.9
Other assault	22.0	23.7	45.8	46.3	100.0	708	12.2
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	5.1	10.3	15.4	76.9	100.0	39	0.7
Sexual offences	2.4	15.7	18.1	66.3	100.0	83	1.4
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	2.1	6.3	8.3	83.3	100.0	48	0.8
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	12.1	12.1	83.3	100.0	66	1.1
Criminal trespass (d)	5.5	28.3	33.8	58.2	100.0	435	7.5
Fraud and misappropriation	27.6	27.6	55.2	37.9	100.0	29	0.5
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	26.4	15.3	41.7	47.2	100.0	144	2.5
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	10.4	21.6	32.1	60.4	100.0	134	2.3
Interfere with a motor vehicle	31.0	20.7	51.7	41.4	100.0	29	0.5
Larceny from a motor vehicle	17.4	20.9	38.4	55.8	100.0	86	1.5
Larceny from shops	56.9	14.4	71.3	21.4	100.0	1 000	17.2
Larceny–miscellaneous	41.4	22.6	64.0	26.4	100.0	239	4.1

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences	
	%	%	%	%	%	Total (c) no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	27.3	21.3	48.6	41.7	100.0	667	11.5
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	31.7	8.7	40.4	50.9	100.0	230	4.0
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	52.3	13.5	65.8	29.0	100.0	155	2.7
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	47.3	12.0	59.3	33.0	100.0	376	6.5
Indecent/offensive language	45.9	8.1	54.1	37.8	100.0	37	0.6
Graffiti and related offences	45.5	19.3	64.8	27.1	100.0	321	5.5
Public order offences—miscellaneous	63.6	11.3	74.8	21.4	100.0	453	7.8
Drug offences	19.8	12.1	31.9	56.0	100.0	91	1.6
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	1.2	—	1.2	61.9	100.0	84	1.4
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	4.6	1.7	6.3	55.7	100.0	174	3.0
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	—	—	72.7	100.0	66	1.1
Other offences	56.0	10.0	66.0	18.0	100.0	50	0.9
Total	33.7	16.7	50.4	40.1	100.0	5 803	100.0

TABLE 11A.3.28

Table 11A.3.28 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2010 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	<i>Offenders diverted</i>	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.

- (a) Prior to 1 July 2007 the recording of the racial identity of the alleged offender largely reflected the apprehending officer's opinion based on the physical appearance of the individual. From 1 July 2007, South Australia Police adopted the standard ABS question on Indigenous status for alleged offenders.
- (b) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.
- (c) The 'Total' includes those offenders with either a 'withdrawn' or 'unknown' outcome.
- (d) Criminal trespass is now defined as Burglary, break and enter. For consistency, the figures used here are based on the same counting rules as previous years.
- Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014 (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Indigenous							
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	66.7	100.0	3	0.2
Serious assault	–	5.6	5.6	66.7	100.0	18	1.1
Other assault	11.5	16.1	27.6	61.5	100.0	192	11.7
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	6	0.4
Sexual offences	–	–	–	86.7	100.0	15	0.9
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	–	–	94.7	100.0	19	1.2
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	17.6	17.6	82.4	100.0	17	1.0
Criminal trespass (d)	3.7	13.9	17.6	60.2	100.0	216	13.1
Fraud and misappropriation	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	18.4	16.3	34.7	55.1	100.0	49	3.0
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	6.1	18.4	24.5	72.4	100.0	98	6.0
Interfere with a motor vehicle	13.8	20.7	34.5	65.5	100.0	29	1.8
Larceny from a motor vehicle	8.3	22.2	30.6	66.7	100.0	36	2.2
Larceny from shops	25.7	13.5	39.2	55.7	100.0	237	14.4
Larceny–miscellaneous	21.2	25.0	46.2	51.9	100.0	52	3.2

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	14.7	19.9	34.6	57.1	100.0	156	9.5
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	18.9	10.8	29.7	63.5	100.0	74	4.5
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	32.4	21.6	54.1	40.5	100.0	37	2.2
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	34.0	10.6	44.7	50.4	100.0	141	8.6
Indecent/offensive language	33.3	–	33.3	66.7	100.0	12	0.7
Graffiti and related offences	31.7	21.7	53.3	45.0	100.0	60	3.6
Public order offences–miscellaneous	26.7	16.2	42.9	51.4	100.0	105	6.4
Drug offences	8.7	4.3	13.0	65.2	100.0	23	1.4
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	–	–	–	27.3	100.0	11	0.7
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	–	–	–	66.7	100.0	18	1.1
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	–	–	–	70.0	100.0	10	0.6
Other offences	–	18.2	18.2	81.8	100.0	11	0.7
Total	16.6	14.9	31.5	59.0	100.0	1 646	100.0
				Non-Indigenous			
Offences against the person							

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	6	0.1
Serious assault	3.2	19.0	22.2	66.7	100.0	63	1.1
Other assault	18.4	30.9	49.3	44.6	100.0	740	12.4
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	10.5	78.9	100.0	38	0.6
Sexual offences	4.5	17.1	21.6	61.3	100.0	111	1.9
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	10.5	10.5	86.8	100.0	38	0.6
Unarmed robbery and extortion	3.0	6.1	9.1	83.3	100.0	66	1.1
Criminal trespass (d)	10.2	35.1	45.3	49.5	100.0	402	6.7
Fraud and misappropriation	38.9	27.8	66.7	27.8	100.0	36	0.6
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	29.9	20.1	50.0	47.8	100.0	134	2.2
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	10.5	23.5	34.0	60.1	100.0	153	2.6
Interfere with a motor vehicle	17.5	20.0	37.5	57.5	100.0	40	0.7
Larceny from a motor vehicle	24.2	31.6	55.8	42.1	100.0	95	1.6
Larceny from shops	60.0	17.1	77.1	20.9	100.0	937	15.7
Larceny–miscellaneous	39.9	23.7	63.6	33.2	100.0	253	4.2
Damage property and environmental offences	33.6	26.6	60.2	35.7	100.0	560	9.4

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	28.9	11.8	40.7	56.3	100.0	263	4.4
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	58.9	10.7	69.5	27.4	100.0	197	3.3
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	51.2	15.4	66.7	29.2	100.0	363	6.1
Indecent/offensive language	41.0	2.6	43.6	48.7	100.0	39	0.7
Graffiti and related offences	48.3	23.7	72.0	25.6	100.0	375	6.3
Public order offences—miscellaneous	62.6	14.6	77.3	21.1	100.0	554	9.3
Drug offences	25.0	11.5	36.5	58.3	100.0	96	1.6
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	1.1	—	1.1	51.6	100.0	91	1.5
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	3.4	0.6	4.0	51.4	100.0	175	2.9
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	—	—	58.0	100.0	69	1.2
Other offences	58.6	14.3	72.9	17.1	100.0	70	1.2
Total	35.8	20.0	55.8	37.8	100.0	5 964	100.0

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

TABLE 11A.3.29

Table 11A.3.29 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (c)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.

(b) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.

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

(d) Criminal trespass is now defined as Burglary, break and enter. For consistency, the figures used here are based on the same counting rules as previous years.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014 (unpublished) Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Indigenous							
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serious assault	–	11.8	11.8	82.4	100.0	17	1.0
Other assault	12.6	25.2	37.8	57.0	100.0	230	14.1
Offences against the person—miscellaneous	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	1	0.1
Sexual offences	–	–	–	53.8	100.0	13	0.8
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	–	12.5	12.5	81.3	100.0	32	2.0
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	11	0.7
Criminal trespass (d)	5.4	27.1	32.6	54.7	100.0	258	15.8
Fraud and misappropriation	50.0	–	50.0	50.0	100.0	2	0.1
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	10.4	6.3	16.7	72.9	100.0	48	2.9
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	9.5	15.5	25.0	67.9	100.0	84	5.1
Interfere with a motor vehicle	15.8	15.8	31.6	68.4	100.0	19	1.2
Larceny from a motor vehicle	10.9	23.9	34.8	63.0	100.0	46	2.8
Larceny from shops	33.5	13.6	47.1	48.0	100.0	221	13.5
Larceny—miscellaneous	17.9	20.9	38.8	55.2	100.0	67	4.1

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	26.5	20.0	46.5	50.3	100.0	155	9.5
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	14.8	7.4	22.2	70.4	100.0	54	3.3
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	18.8	8.3	27.1	68.8	100.0	48	2.9
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	26.9	15.1	42.0	55.5	100.0	119	7.3
Indecent/offensive language	66.7	–	66.7	16.7	100.0	6	0.4
Graffiti and related offences	47.2	22.2	69.4	27.8	100.0	36	2.2
Public order offences–miscellaneous	39.6	19.8	59.4	32.3	100.0	96	5.9
Drug offences	11.1	11.1	22.2	66.7	100.0	18	1.1
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	8.3	–	8.3	50.0	100.0	12	0.7
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	–	–	–	57.1	100.0	7	0.4
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	–	–	–	50.0	100.0	16	1.0
Other offences	25.0	18.8	43.8	56.3	100.0	16	1.0
Total	18.8	18.2	37.0	55.5	100.0	1 632	100.0
				Non-Indigenous			

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	<i>Offenders diverted</i>	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Offences against the person							
Homicide	–	–	–	100.0	100.0	3	0.0
Serious assault	4.9	23.0	27.9	67.2	100.0	61	0.9
Other assault	20.2	31.2	51.4	45.1	100.0	763	11.8
Offences against the person–miscellaneous	5.8	19.2	25.0	69.2	100.0	52	0.8
Sexual offences	10.5	9.3	19.8	58.1	100.0	86	1.3
Robbery and extortion							
Armed robbery	4.9	2.4	7.3	92.7	100.0	41	0.6
Unarmed robbery and extortion	–	26.5	26.5	67.6	100.0	34	0.5
Criminal trespass (d)	7.0	40.0	47.0	48.2	100.0	515	8.0
Fraud and misappropriation	37.5	29.2	66.7	33.3	100.0	24	0.4
Larceny and receiving							
Receiving/unlawful possession	30.0	21.3	51.3	42.7	100.0	150	2.3
Larceny/illegal use of vehicle (motor and other)	12.0	32.2	44.3	50.3	100.0	183	2.8
Interfere with a motor vehicle	31.8	31.8	63.6	31.8	100.0	22	0.3
Larceny from a motor vehicle	26.4	32.1	58.5	39.6	100.0	106	1.6
Larceny from shops	62.3	16.4	78.7	19.3	100.0	1 084	16.8
Larceny–miscellaneous	43.6	20.6	64.2	32.3	100.0	257	4.0

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)

Unit	Formal caution	Transfer to family conference	Offenders diverted	Transfer to Youth Court	Total	Total (c)	Type of offence as a proportion of total offences
	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.
Damage property and environmental offences	35.1	29.2	64.3	31.9	100.0	692	10.7
Offences against good order							
Resist/hinder police	39.4	10.2	49.6	44.9	100.0	236	3.6
Unlawful possession and/or use of weapons	45.5	16.5	61.9	35.2	100.0	176	2.7
Disorderly/offensive behaviour	55.2	13.0	68.3	28.9	100.0	391	6.0
Indecent/offensive language	71.9	6.3	78.1	21.9	100.0	32	0.5
Graffiti and related offences	54.1	19.1	73.2	24.0	100.0	388	6.0
Public order offences—miscellaneous	73.6	11.3	84.9	12.2	100.0	637	9.8
Drug offences	14.4	11.3	25.8	60.8	100.0	97	1.5
Driving offences							
Drink driving offences	—	1.1	1.1	34.8	100.0	92	1.4
Dangerous, reckless, or negligent driving	7.2	2.7	10.0	38.9	100.0	221	3.4
Driving while licence suspended or cancelled	—	—	—	53.1	100.0	81	1.3
Other offences	63.8	23.4	87.2	10.6	100.0	47	0.7
Total	38.6	20.7	59.3	33.9	100.0	6 471	100.0

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

TABLE 11A.3.30

Table 11A.3.30 **SA, proportion of offenders diverted via formal caution or transfer to family conference, by Indigenous status, by type of major offence and method of processing, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Formal caution</i>	<i>Transfer to family conference</i>	Offenders diverted	<i>Transfer to Youth Court</i>	<i>Total</i>	Total (c)	<i>Type of offence as a proportion of total offences</i>
<i>Unit</i>	%	%	%	%	%	no.	no.

(b) There are some counting rule differences between OCSAR and SAPOL data on juvenile diversions. Moreover, SAPOL's recently refreshed data would show slightly higher proportions of diversions each year, as offences occurring in one reporting period may not receive a family conference until the next reporting period.

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

(d) Criminal trespass is now defined as Burglary, break and enter. For consistency, the figures used here are based on the same counting rules as previous years.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: Office of Crime Statistics and Research (OCSAR) 2014 (unpublished), Attorney-General's Department, South Australia.

TABLE 11A.3.31

Table 11A.3.31 **NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2002 to 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

	Proportion diverted (%)		Juvenile apprehensions (no.)	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2013				
Males	26.4	36.2	769	232
Females	35.0	56.7	217	60
Total	28.3	40.4	986	292
2012				
Males	22.1	42.7	737	211
Females	37.5	58.6	160	58
Total	24.9	46.1	897	269
2011				
Males	36.3	62.2	546	222
Females	61.5	83.6	156	55
Total	41.9	66.4	702	277
2010				
Males	34.7	52.5	861	255
Females	51.8	74.4	166	86
Total	37.5	58.1	1 027	341
2009				
Males	34.9	62.6	919	254
Females	46.6	67.4	238	89
Total	37.3	63.8	1 157	343
2008				
Males	39.9	46.2	791	236
Females	47.1	69.5	240	82
Total	41.6	52.2	1 031	318
2007				
Males	32.3	35.0	781	286
Females	43.4	51.5	136	66
Total	33.9	38.1	917	352
2006				
Males	32.9	42.0	823	283
Females	59.2	66.7	125	57
Total	36.4	46.2	948	340
2005				
Males	26.7	53.4	772	292
Females	67.2	75.9	125	79
Total	32.3	58.2	897	371
2004				
Males	26.6	46.1	831	345

TABLE 11A.3.31

Table 11A.3.31 **NT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2002 to 2013 (a), (b), (c)**

	Proportion diverted (%)		Juvenile apprehensions (no.)	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Females	61.2	70.3	147	101
Total	31.8	51.6	978	446
2003				
Males	35.9	51.8	803	299
Females	59.6	76.3	151	97
Total	39.6	57.8	954	396
2002				
Males	39.7	46.7	779	353
Females	66.4	85.0	119	107
Total	43.2	55.7	898	460

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

(b) Indigenous data are based on self-identification by the juvenile.

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

Source: Northern Territory Police (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.3.32

Table 11A.3.32 **ACT, proportion of juvenile apprehensions diverted, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	Proportion diverted (%)		Juvenile apprehensions (no.)	
	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Males	25.2	34.4	103	532
Females	24.0	50.7	25	282
Total	25.0	40.0	128	814

(a) Data relates to number of juveniles apprehended in financial year 2012-13.

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

Source: Australian Capital Territory Policing, AFP (unpublished).

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2013										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	75.6	65.2	80.1	79.8	70.8	70.0	71.4	77.1	77.0
Non-Indigenous	%	48.9	49.5	57.5	49.7	45.1	63.9	74.1	29.2	50.9
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 297	388	1 898	1 977	496	70	63	1 241	8 430
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 476	4 952	4 178	2 947	1 770	413	286	195	22 217
2012										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	71.2	65.5	75.8	77.0	70.7	70.0	75.5	76.4	74.1
Non-Indigenous	%	46.7	46.0	53.6	44.3	45.6	59.7	70.5	24.8	47.7
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 205	371	1 663	1 969	475	70	49	1 182	7 984
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 312	4 513	3 930	2 995	1 602	424	261	230	21 267
2011										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	73.8	65.4	77.8	75.1	68.9	73.0	76.2	74.0	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	47.2	46.7	53.4	41.2	45.8	59.1	72.3	25.2	47.6
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 294	295	1 654	1 772	483	74	42	1 042	7 656
Non-Indigenous	no.	7 729	4 442	3 920	2 876	1 543	435	253	230	21 428
2010										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	73.6	67.2	78.0	71.3	68.3	65.2	76.2	76.1	73.7
Non-Indigenous	%	48.4	47.8	54.3	41.7	46.7	63.4	60.9	30.8	48.6
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 326	290	1 656	1 863	454	69	42	884	7 584
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 334	4 247	3 959	2 909	1 509	421	235	214	21 828
2009										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	73.9	66.4	77.4	73.1	70.8	83.3	84.6	76.3	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	50.0	48.8	53.2	40.5	54.3	67.0	75.1	26.6	49.9
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 374	241	1 576	1 790	449	66	26	864	7 386
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 376	4 109	4 091	2 629	1 511	469	177	192	21 554
2008										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	72.9	71.0	75.1	70.9	64.6	72.3	70.4	77.8	73.0

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Non-Indigenous	%	48.4	51.0	52.1	42.3	52.3	65.6	63.4	28.1	49.6
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 139	245	1 495	1 552	401	65	27	793	6 707
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 134	3 978	4 049	2 214	1 529	450	224	160	20 660
2007										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	74.4	69.7	81.2	71.9	55.8	84.8	85.0	75.8	74.3
Non-Indigenous	%	48.9	52.3	59.6	42.7	50.3	61.0	55.3	29.9	51.3
Total prisoners										
Indigenous	no.	2 060	238	1 454	1 652	389	66	20	761	6 629
Non-Indigenous	no.	8 032	3 945	4 113	2 195	1 379	454	219	144	20 388
2006										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	76.3	74.9	75.6	71.8	60.7	81.1	76.9	76.7	74.4
Non-Indigenous	%	53.7	51.7	54.8	41.2	50.8	65.1	55.4	27.3	52.0
2005										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	79.9	70.5	82.9	72.9	61.1	82.9	na	74.2	na
Non-Indigenous	%	59.2	51.0	61.7	44.5	57.5	63.2	na	27.4	na
2004										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	76.0	70.4	80.3	74.0	59.4	62.7	73.1	89.7	76.8
Non-Indigenous	%	52.7	51.6	59.9	44.0	51.0	68.5	42.9	54.0	53.1
2003										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	73.2	70.1	81.5	72.5	76.2	71.7	87.5	89.7	77.0
Non-Indigenous	%	50.3	52.0	60.8	42.4	61.8	57.0	49.4	48.1	52.8
2002										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	77.0	82.5	76.8	76.1	69.5	70.5	48.0	89.1	77.6
Non-Indigenous	%	50.2	62.6	61.3	40.1	57.4	59.0	48.4	40.4	54.1
2001										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	73.7	75.3	77.9	72.2	84.8	80.0	60.0	85.5	76.3
Non-Indigenous	%	51.3	62.5	62.6	38.8	64.4	60.5	52.4	26.4	54.5
2000										
Prior imprisonment										
Indigenous	%	72.9	77.5	79.4	72.5	89.3	66.7	66.7	81.1	76.2

TABLE 11A.4.1

Table 11A.4.1 **Number and proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by Indigenous status, by State and Territory, (at 30 June) 2000 to 2013 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Non-Indigenous	%	48.0	59.6	60.9	37.5	66.1	56.7	39.8	24.9	52.1

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

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

(c) Prior to 2009, persons sentenced to full-time custody by the ACT were usually held in New South Wales prisons. A new prison facility to house ACT people sentenced to full-time custody, the Alexander Maconochie Centre, began taking prisoners on 30 March 2009. As at 30 June 2009, all ACT prisoners held in New South Wales prisons had been relocated to the new Alexander Maconochie Centre.

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

na Not available.

Source: ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2013, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D002_2013, table 29; ABS (2011) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2011, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D004_2011, table 14; ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2012, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D004_2012, table 14; ABS 2010, *Prisoners in Australia*, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra.

TABLE 11A.4.2

Table 11A.4.2 **Proportion of prisoners with known prior adult imprisonment under sentence, by sex, by State and Territory, 30 June 2013 (a), (b)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (c)
Indigenous										
Males										
Yes	%	76.0	66.6	80.8	81.0	72.4	71.9	70.0	78.8	77.9
No	%	24.0	33.4	19.2	19.0	27.6	28.1	18.3	21.2	22.0
Total	no.	2 096	359	1 722	1 763	450	64	60	1 143	7 657
Females										
Yes	%	72.1	48.3	72.7	70.1	54.3	50.0	100.0	57.1	67.8
No	%	27.9	51.7	27.3	29.9	45.7	50.0	–	42.9	32.2
Total	no.	201	29	176	214	46	6	3	98	773
Persons										
Yes	%	75.6	65.2	80.1	79.8	70.8	70.0	71.4	77.1	77.0
No	%	24.4	34.8	19.9	20.2	29.2	30.0	17.5	22.9	22.9
Total	no.	2 297	388	1 898	1 977	496	70	63	1 241	8 430
Non-Indigenous										
Males										
Yes	%	49.8	50.5	58.9	51.0	45.9	65.1	74.1	30.6	51.9
No	%	50.2	49.5	41.1	49.0	54.1	34.9	19.7	69.4	48.0
Total	no.	7 014	4 605	3 818	2 712	1 669	381	274	186	20 659
Females										
Yes	%	35.9	35.7	43.1	34.9	31.7	50.0	75.0	–	37.5
No	%	64.1	64.3	56.9	65.1	68.3	50.0	25.0	100.0	62.5
Total	no.	462	347	360	235	101	32	12	9	1 558
Persons										
Yes	%	48.9	49.5	57.5	49.7	45.1	63.9	74.1	29.2	50.9
No	%	51.1	50.5	42.5	50.3	54.9	36.1	19.9	70.8	49.0
Total	no.	7 476	4 952	4 178	2 947	1 770	413	286	195	22 217

(a) Prisoners who have had previous imprisonment in another State or Territory may not be counted as having prior imprisonment. Some states and territories may also include episodes on remand as prior imprisonment. See glossary of *Prisoners in Australia* (ABS Cat. no. 4517.0) for complete definition of prior imprisonment.

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

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

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2013) *Prisoners in Australia*, 2013, Cat. no. 4517.0, Canberra, 45170D002_2013, table 29.

TABLE 11A.4.3

Table 11A.4.3 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Indigenous</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous</i>				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
NSW											
1	%	59.1	59.8	58.9	58.2	57.0	76.4	77.2	76.0	75.8	75.1
2	%	22.0	20.8	20.9	20.2	20.6	14.4	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.0
3	%	9.1	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9
4	%	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3
5 or more	%	5.0	5.1	5.7	6.9	7.7	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.7
Total	no.	9 601	9 678	9 416	8 980	8 757	63 766	66 590	65 081	62 328	61 222
Queensland											
1	%	57.4	55.1	55.6	53.8	53.0	76.8	75.7	74.6	73.4	71.5
2	%	20.9	21.0	20.4	20.9	21.5	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.4	16.2
3	%	9.3	9.9	9.8	10.4	10.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	5.5	5.9
4	%	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8
5 or more	%	7.7	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.6
Total	no.	13 385	14 390	13 644	14 457	15 062	65 520	66 146	59 044	59 218	61 073
SA											
1	%	60.9	61.0	62.4	59.8	57.3	78.9	79.1	79.1	77.4	76.5
2	%	20.5	21.2	19.2	20.1	20.8	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.8	13.9
3	%	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.5	5.0
4	%	4.8	4.1	4.4	5.1	4.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4
5 or more	%	4.3	4.3	5.0	6.1	7.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3
Total	no.	3 506	3 664	3 506	3 630	3 624	19 726	19 975	19 226	18 653	18 375
NT											
1	%	62.2	63.1	64.3	62.0	59.7	80.8	81.7	81.8	81.2	79.7
2	%	21.8	21.5	20.5	22.1	21.7	12.6	10.9	12.2	12.7	13.5

TABLE 11A.4.3

Table 11A.4.3 **Proportion of offenders who were proceeded against by police, by number of times offenders were proceeded during the reference period, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, 2008-09 to 2012-13 (a)**

		<i>Indigenous</i>					<i>Non-Indigenous</i>				
3	%	8.8	8.1	8.1	9.0	9.5	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.6	4.0
4	%	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.5	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.5
5 or more	%	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.2	4.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.2
Total	no.	4 884	4 676	4 219	4 537	5 132	1 482	1 571	1 445	1 398	1 533

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40–43), Cat. No. 4519.0.

Source: ABS (2014) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2012-13, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO002_201213, Table 20.

TABLE 11A.4.4

Table 11A.4.4 Proportion of offenders, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2012-13 (a)

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	QLD	SA	NT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT
Indigenous													
Age													
10-14	%	10.4	9.1	8.7	4.4	9.8	9.1	9.4	5.0	10.2	9.1	8.9	4.6
15-19	%	23.7	22.2	18.6	15.7	21.8	20.4	15.9	13.3	23.2	21.6	17.7	15.2
20-24	%	16.9	18.0	17.4	18.1	16.1	18.2	15.7	14.3	16.7	18.0	16.8	17.3
25-29	%	12.8	13.7	15.2	17.0	12.8	13.4	16.4	16.5	12.8	13.6	15.6	16.9
30-34	%	10.8	11.3	11.7	14.2	11.2	11.3	13.6	14.8	10.9	11.3	12.3	14.3
35-39	%	8.8	9.1	10.3	11.3	10.3	10.5	11.3	12.0	9.2	9.6	10.7	11.5
40-44	%	7.7	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	7.9	9.3	10.4	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.8
45-49	%	5.0	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.6	4.8	5.1	6.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.7
50-54	%	2.3	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1
55-59	%	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5
60-64	%	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8
65 years and over	%	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	–	0.2	0.4	–	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total (c)	no.	6 398	10 376	2 484	4 049	2 357	4 686	1 140	1 082	8 755	15 062	3 624	5 134
Mean age	years	26.9	27.4	28.2	29.6	26.9	27.7	28.2	29.6	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.9
Median age	years	24.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	25.0	25.0	27.0	30.0	24.0	25.0	27.0	28.0
Non-Indigenous													
Age													
10-14	%	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.6	8.6	5.4	6.0	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	2.8
15-19	%	21.0	20.0	16.1	11.6	24.6	20.2	17.2	13.4	21.7	20.1	16.4	11.8
20-24	%	17.2	21.8	17.2	17.5	14.3	18.4	14.1	23.5	16.6	21.1	16.6	18.4
25-29	%	13.1	15.5	13.8	18.1	11.6	13.7	12.5	9.7	12.8	15.1	13.6	16.7
30-34	%	11.3	11.6	11.9	10.0	10.4	11.5	12.0	10.5	11.1	11.6	11.9	10.1

TABLE 11A.4.4

Table 11A.4.4 Proportion of offenders, by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, SA, NT, during 2012-13 (a)

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons (b)			
		NSW	QLD	SA	NT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT	NSW	QLD	SA	NT
35-39	%	10.1	9.0	10.5	10.1	8.6	10.0	11.1	9.7	9.8	9.2	10.6	10.0
40-44	%	8.7	7.2	9.3	11.3	8.6	8.4	9.6	10.9	8.6	7.5	9.4	11.2
45-49	%	5.7	4.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.4	7.1	8.9	5.7	4.8	6.8	7.0
50-54	%	3.9	3.1	4.4	4.7	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.9	3.1	4.4	4.6
55-59	%	2.2	1.6	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.3
60-64	%	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.0
65 years and over	%	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.8
Total (c)	no.	49 056	47 800	14 665	1 286	12 094	13 273	3 707	247	61 224	61 073	18 375	1 537
Mean age	years	30.1	28.9	31.7	33.1	28.6	29.2	31.3	31.5	29.8	29.0	31.6	32.8
Median age	years	27.0	26.0	29.0	30.0	26.0	26.0	29.0	29.0	27.0	26.0	29.0	30.0
Total persons (b), (c)	no.	59 946	60 228	19 935	5 470	15 845	18 799	5 676	1 376	75 860	79 027	25 614	6 862

(a) Excludes offenders with a penalty notice as their principal method of proceeding (see Explanatory Notes paragraphs 40-43), Cat. No. 4519.0.

(b) Includes persons with unknown sex.

(c) Includes persons with unknown age.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2014) *Recorded Crime — Offenders*, 2012-13, Cat. no. 4519.0, Canberra; 451090DO002_201213, Table 19.

TABLE 11A.5.1

Table 11A.5.1 Median community functioning scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, by age group, 2008

<i>Age</i>	<i>Score</i>
0–14 years	21
15–34 years	43
35–54 years	45
55 years or over	42

Source: AIHW (2013) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012: detailed analyses*, ABS analysis of 2008 NATSISS, Canberra.

TABLE 11A.5.2

Table 11A.5.2 **Median community functioning scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2008**

	<i>0–14 years</i>	<i>15 years or over</i>
Male	20	44
Female	21	43
NSW	20	42
Vic	19	44
Qld	21	44
WA	20	44
SA	21	44
Tas	19	43
ACT (c)	21	49
NT	23	45
Major cities	20	44
Inner regional	20	43
Outer regional	20	43
Remote	22	44
Very remote	23	45
Total Non-remote	20	43
Total Remote	23	44

Source: AIHW (2013) *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012: detailed analyses*, ABS analysis of 2008 NATSISS, Canberra.