
8 Healthy lives

Strategic areas for action



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's understanding of health is holistic and encompasses physical, mental, cultural and spiritual health. Good health and wellbeing depends on the network of individuals, family, kin, and community, and it recognises an individual's connection to land (which is central to wellbeing), culture, spirituality and ancestors. If the harmony of these interrelations is disrupted, it can lead to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ill health.

Health outcomes directly affect the quality of people's lives, including their ability to socialise with family and friends, to participate in the community and to work and earn an income. Physical health outcomes reflect such things as a healthy living environment and access to and use of health and community services. Mental health outcomes are related to a complex range of medical issues, historical and lifestyle factors, and the stressors associated with entrenched disadvantage and drug and substance misuse.

Culture is central to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health and wellbeing; their health outcomes are inextricably linked to their history and the impacts of trauma across generations (see chapter 1 *About this report* and chapter 4 *COAG targets and headline indicators*, section 4.1 *Life expectancy*). Barriers to health service access due to remoteness or cultural safety, and racism within health and other service systems, can also affect health and wellbeing. Place-based approaches that are community led and designed and delivered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people could provide better outcomes in the long run (Commonwealth of Australia 2017).

The following indicators are included in the ‘Healthy lives’ strategic area:

- access to primary health care (section 8.1) — the first point of contact with the health system enables prevention, early intervention, case management and ongoing care. It can also help to address health risk behaviours
- potentially preventable hospitalisations (section 8.2) — many hospital admissions could be prevented if more effective non-hospital care were available, either at an earlier stage in disease progression or as an alternative to hospital care
- potentially avoidable deaths (section 8.3) — access to, and use of, quality health care can make a substantial contribution to reducing potentially avoidable deaths
- tobacco consumption and harm (section 8.4) — despite progress, smoking is still the single biggest contributor to the burden of preventable ill health and death
- obesity and nutrition (section 8.5) — maintaining a healthy body weight protects against infection, and reduces the risk of chronic disease and premature death
- oral health (section 8.5) — oral health is an important part of a person’s overall health and wellbeing and reflects diet, dental hygiene and access to dental services
- mental health (section 8.7) — mental health plays an important role in social and emotional wellbeing; it includes mental illness and the overall mental wellbeing of an individual, with the latter influenced by a range of factors including domestic violence, substance misuse, imprisonment and family breakdown
- suicide and self-harm (section 8.8) — suicide and self-harm cause great grief, with mental illness the largest risk factor for suicide.

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

- life expectancy (section 4.1)
- young child mortality (section 4.2)
- disability and chronic disease (section 4.9).

Other headline indicators can be directly influenced by health outcomes:

- employment (section 4.7)
- household and individual income (section 4.10).

Outcomes in the healthy lives area can be affected by outcomes in all other strategic areas, and can influence outcomes in other areas.

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, ‘table 8A.1.1’). These tables can be found on the web page (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

References

Commonwealth of Australia 2017, *My Life My Lead – Opportunities for Strengthening Approaches to the Social Determinants and Cultural Determinants of Indigenous Health: Report on the National Consultations*, Department of Health, Canberra.

8.1 Access to primary health care¹

Box 8.1.1 Key messages

- Primary health care is generally the first contact a person has with Australia's health system, when health care is needed.
- Primary health care access and use can help to improve and maintain people's health through health promotion, prevention and early intervention services as well as the treatment of illness, and the management of chronic conditions.
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health as excellent or very good in 2018-19 (45 per cent) is largely unchanged from 2002 (44 per cent) following a decrease in 2012-13 (39 per cent). While there is no clinical benchmark on the ideal level, the proportion for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is lower than for non-Indigenous people.
- What is more, while there were no substantial differences across Indigenous regions for those reporting their health status as excellent or very good, this was not the case for the proportions reporting their health status as fair or poor, which ranged from 13 to 31 per cent in 2018-19.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health status is affected by a range of factors — including access to and uptake of health checks, vaccinations, and other primary health services.
- Over time, immunisation rates and health checks for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have increased, but there is scope for further improvement.
- In 2018-19, most (87 per cent) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults visited a primary health care professional such as a general practitioner (GP), specialist, nurse, sister and/or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker at least once in the previous 12 months. Fewer (about one in four) went to a dentist in the previous six months.
- However, several known barriers limit Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from accessing these services when needed. In 2018-19, about one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults had not visited a GP/clinic doctor and about one in four had not visited a dentist on at least one occasion when needed in the previous 12 months. Half of those who needed to go to a GP/clinic doctor or dentist but didn't, reported not going for personal reasons, including being too busy, discrimination and culturally unsafe services. Logistics (geography and time) were another important reason for not going to the GP/clinic doctor (29 per cent) and cost was a factor for not going to the dentist (42 per cent).
- Removing barriers to access and providing culturally safe primary healthcare services is key to improving the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Research suggests that Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHS) may improve both uptake of, and continued engagement with, health care services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Sanchia Shibasaki, Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 8.1.2 Measures of access to primary health care

Access to healthcare is a complex concept, involving both sufficient supply of services, and the ability to utilise available services (which may be influenced by affordability, physical accessibility and acceptability of the services, and need). There is no single measure of access that encompasses all these aspects. Five proxy measures are reported.

- *Self-assessed health status* is defined as the proportion of the population aged 15 years or over reporting their health status as very good or excellent (all jurisdictions; age; sex; remoteness; selected characteristics). Data for self-assessed health status are sourced from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent data available for 2018-19. Data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the ABS 2017-18 National Health Survey (NHS).
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's use of primary health care services* is defined as the proportion of the population not visiting a GP/doctor at a clinic, or a dentist when they needed (national; remoteness). These are reported for people aged 18 years or over. Data for use of primary health care services are sourced from the NATSIHS with the most recent available data for 2018-19 (data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the NHS with the most recent available data for 2017-18). Additional data on children are reported from the 2008 and 2014-15 NATSISS.
- *Health checks* funded through Medicare, which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are eligible to receive on an annual basis and whose purpose is to detect and treat early common conditions that cause ill health and early death. Data are sourced from the Department of Health, Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) data collection.
- *Immunisation rates* are defined as vaccination coverage rates for selected diseases for children (reported at one, two and five years of age) and adult immunisation rates for those aged 50 years or over. Data for children are derived from the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR), with the most recent data for 2018 (all jurisdictions; age). Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults are available from the 2018-19 NATSIHS (national; age). Data are not available for non-Indigenous adults.
- *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce* is defined as the share of health-related professionals aged 15 years and older who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Data for this report are sourced from the ABS Census of Population and Housing (the Census), with the most recent data for 2016 (national; remoteness).
- *Expenditure on health care services* is defined as total recurrent health expenditure and per-person expenditure on primary and secondary/tertiary health care. 'Expenditure' refers to funding from multiple government and non-government sources, including private health insurance. Supplementary data for 2015-16 about total direct per capita expenditure on health services from government and non-government sources (including insurance) are available from the Indigenous Expenditure Report (IER) 2017 and included in table 8A.1.32.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's understanding of health is holistic: to be healthy is to be well physically, spiritually and emotionally and to be connected with family, community, culture, language, and Country (AIHW 2018; Butler et al. 2019; Gee et al. 2014). While it includes the physical and mental wellbeing of the individual, it is also about the social, emotional and cultural wellbeing of the whole community. Given this holistic understanding, access to primary health care (along with other health services), can meet some, but not all of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health needs.

Primary health care is generally the first contact a person has with Australia's health system. It aims to improve health and can reduce the need for specialised services, which involve a referral within the health system or a hospital admission. It is often the gatekeeper or referral point for specialist services.

Box 8.1.3 Primary health care services

What is the scope of primary health care services?

Primary health care services are varied and provided by a range of practitioners in a range of settings. The services include health promotion, prevention and early intervention, the treatment of illness, and the management of chronic conditions (AIHW 2016).

Who are the people who provide these services?

They are provided by local general practitioners (GP), nurses (such as general practice nurses, community nurses and nurse practitioners), allied health professionals, midwives, pharmacists, dentists, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers.

In what settings are primary health care services provided?

Primary health care is provided in many different settings including at home (most recently via telehealth services)², in general practices and at community health services (such as the local maternal health service).

What primary health care services are provided to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?

Primary health care services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are provided by people in a range of professions and in a range of settings. These services are often designed for all people, but there are services specifically designed for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These services are referred to as Indigenous specific primary health care services (ISPHCSs) and while funded by governments, they can be provided, administered and run by the following different organisations:

- Aboriginal community-controlled health organisations (ACCHOs)
- State, territory and local governments
- Non-government organisations (AIHW 2020).

² Telehealth services use telecommunications technologies to provide health advice via telephone, video consultations and remote monitoring of health metrics through electronic devices.

As the focus of this section is on access to primary health care services, it should be considered in conjunction with other sections that focus on health outcomes, including disability and chronic health conditions (section 4.9 *Disability and chronic disease*), potentially avoidable deaths (section 8.3 *Potentially avoidable deaths*), child mortality (section 4.2 *Young child mortality*) and life expectancy (section 4.1 *Life expectancy*).

For over 15 years, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health as excellent or very good has remained about 45 per cent ...

Better self-assessed health status is associated with many other positive outcomes. For example, in 2018-19 the proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander adults rating their health status as excellent or very good was higher for those:

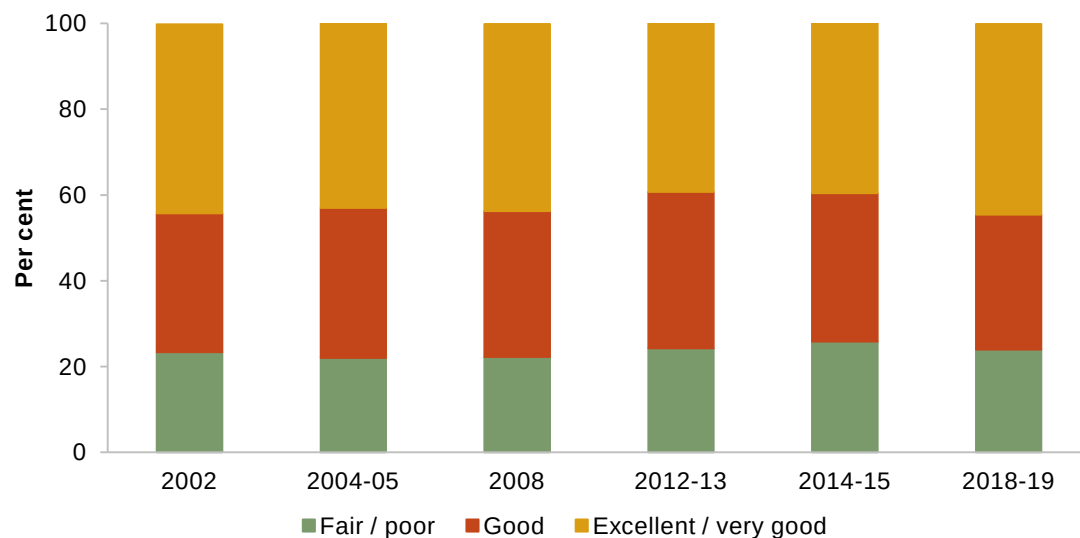
- with Year 12 as their highest year of schooling, compared with those for whom it was Year 9
- who were employed, compared with those who were unemployed or out of the labour force
- in the higher household income quintile, compared with those in the lowest
- who mainly spoke a language other than English at home, compared with those who mainly spoke English (table 8A.1.7).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health as excellent or very good has not changed significantly since almost two decades ago (figure 8.1.1). Having remained at 44 per cent between 2002 and 2008, the proportion decreased in 2012-13 and 2014-15, before increasing to 45 per cent in 2018-19 (table 8A.1.1). And while greater proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in younger age groups than in older age groups report their health as excellent or very good, this gap is starting to narrow (table 8A.1.5).

While maximising the proportion of people reporting their health status as excellent/very good is optimal, a smaller proportion of people reporting their health as poor or fair (which could mean ‘moving to good’) is a sign of progress. However, as above, there has been no significant change in these proportions nationally over time (figure 8.1.1).

However, results can vary considerably at the regional level. In 2018-19, while there were no substantial differences across Indigenous regions in the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health status as excellent or very good, this was not the case for the proportions reporting their health status as fair or poor—which ranged from 13 to 31 per cent (figure 8.1.2).

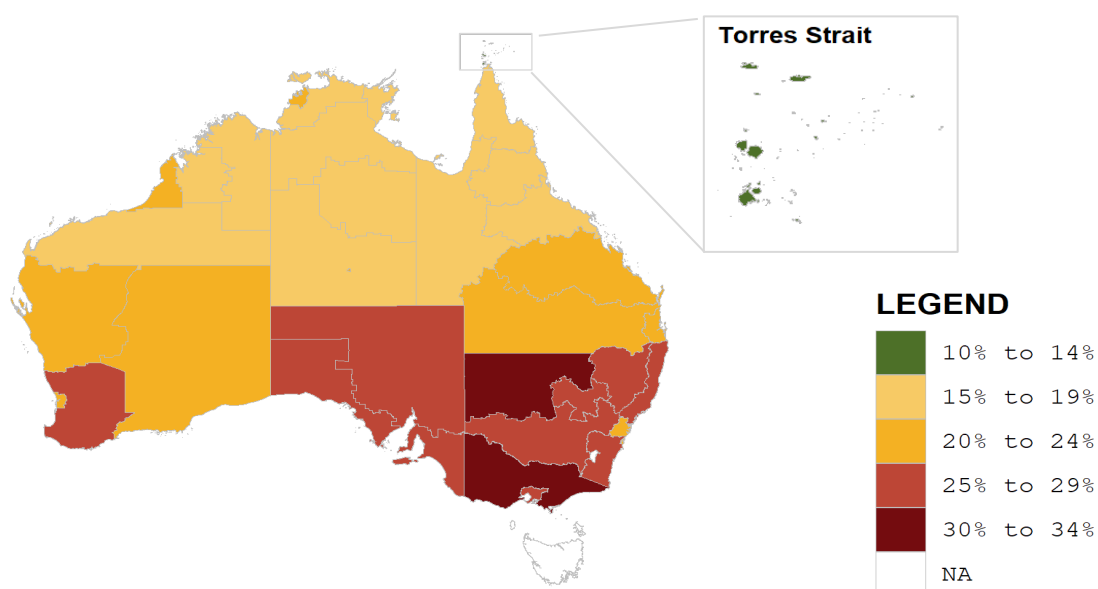
Figure 8.1.1 Health status of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people (crude rates), 2002 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 8A.1.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (various years); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (various years); table 8A.1.1.

Figure 8.1.2 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health status as fair or poor, 2018-19^a



^a Small area estimates for Tasmania and the ACT are not available for publication.

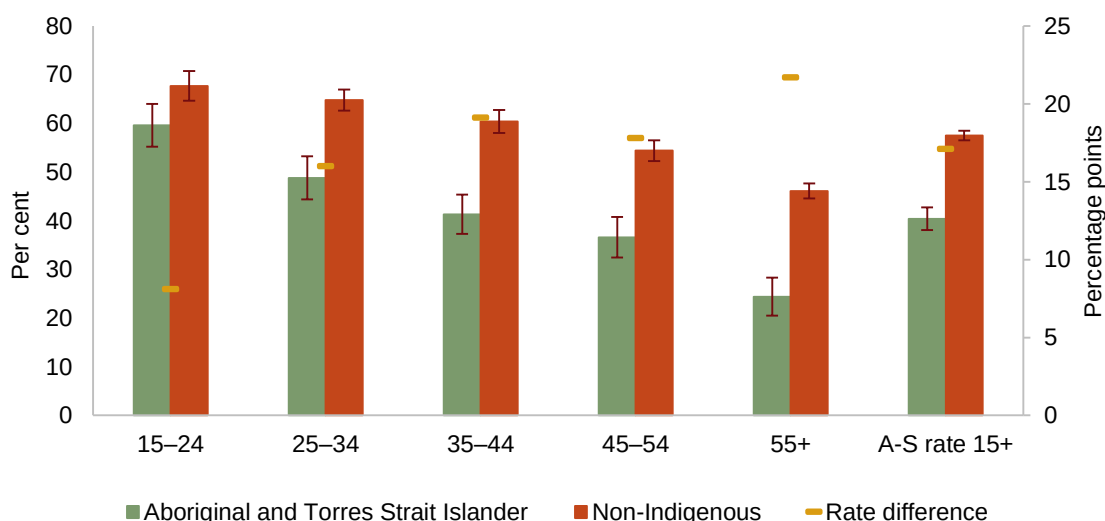
Source: ABS (2020) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Small Area Estimates, Australia 2018-19*. Cat. no. 4715.0, table 43.1.

... and remains lower than for non-Indigenous people

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting their health status as excellent or very good is lower than for non-Indigenous people. In 2018-19, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the gap was about 17 percentage points — similar to the previous smallest gap of 19 percentage points in 2008 (table 8A.1.5).

The gap in reported health outcomes varied by age group (figure 8.1.3). While the proportion of people reporting their health status as excellent or very good decreased with age for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people — and the proportion reporting their health status as poor or very poor increased with age for both — the gap was largest for people aged 55 years or over.

Figure 8.1.3 **Proportion of people rating their health as very good or excellent, by Indigenous status and age group, 2017–19^{a,b}**



^a See table 8A.1.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats. ^b A-S rate is the age-standardised rate.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; table 8A.1.5.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health status is affected by a range of factors, one of which is access to and use of primary health care services

The ongoing effects of colonisation — including intergenerational trauma, sociocultural and economic impacts — as well as the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, and the persisting and institutional racism, continue to affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Canuto et al. 2018; Department of Health 2016;

Paradies 2016) who ascribe their health to macrosocial factors, including traditional lands, kinship, languages and cultures (Shepherd, Li and Zubrick 2012). As a result, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people often have higher rates of the risk factors that lead to poorer health than non-Indigenous people (such as increased substance use and smoking rates, see section 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm*) and their need for health care services is therefore also higher.

Access to, and use of, culturally safe and affordable primary health care services is one of the keys to improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's health status (AIHW 2019a). But the health system in isolation cannot address all the complex and intersecting risk factors associated with health outcomes; this requires collaboration with many sectors, including education, child protection, justice and employment (Department of Health 2016).

Preventive services like health checks and vaccinations can maintain and improve health, and rates have been increasing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

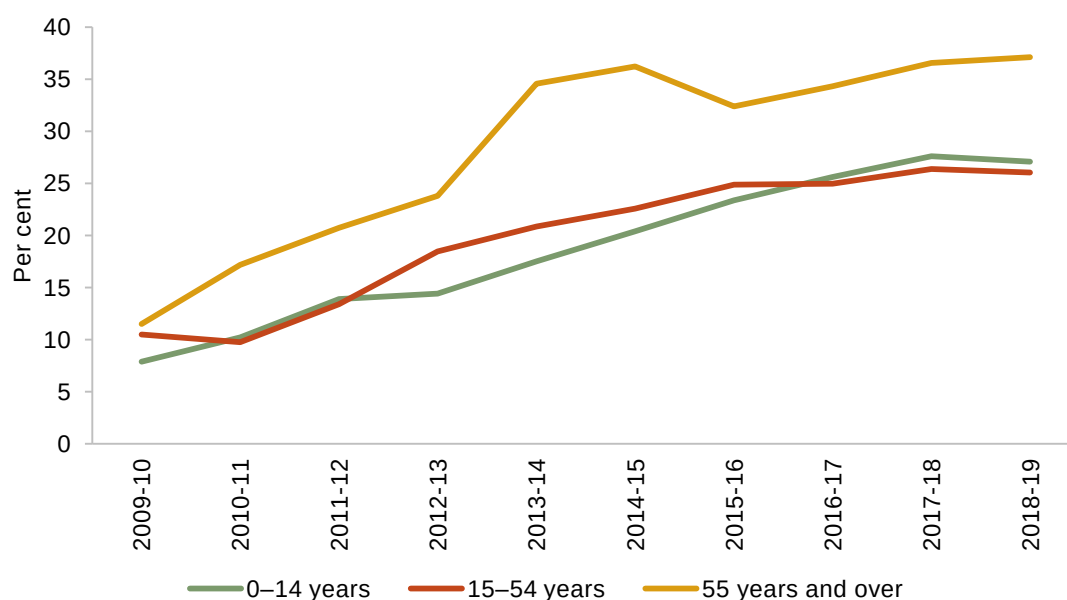
Across all age groups, more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are having MBS health checks than a decade ago³ (figure 8.1.4). In 2018-19, just over 25 per cent of people aged 0–54 years and 37 per cent of people aged 55 years and older had health checks, up from about one in ten in 2009-10 (table 8A.1.18).

Although more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are getting a health check, the proportion remains relatively low. This may be due to low uptake of the MBS health check item by practitioners who have concerns with content and are uncertain about the process of the check, as found in one urban ACCHS (Jennings, Spurling and Askew 2014). That said, the low proportion may be an underestimate, due to both a lack of awareness of the specific MBS item number for recording Indigenous-specific health checks (Schütze, Pulver and Harris 2016), and the fact that some people may receive a health check outside Medicare. As such, greater clarity within the health sector and greater promotion by primary health care service practitioners and others may increase further the uptake of the health care check.

To improve health outcomes, primary health care services need to follow-up on any issues identified in health checks (Bailie et al. 2014; Dutton, Stevens and Newman 2016). The proportion of Indigenous health check patients who had an Indigenous-specific follow-up service within 12 months of their check increased from 12 per cent to 40 per cent between 2010–11 and 2016–17 (AIHW 2019b).

³ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can receive an annual health check funded through Medicare (Department of Health 2016). The aim of this health check is to detect early and treat common conditions that cause ill health and early death — for example, diabetes and heart disease. The doctor can also refer the person to other health care professionals for follow-up care as needed — for example, physiotherapists, podiatrists or dieticians.

Figure 8.1.4 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a MBS health check, by age group 2009-10 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 8A.1.18 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS various years, Australian Demographic Statistics, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2019) Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031, Cat. No. 3238.0; table 8A.1.18.

Immunisation rates⁴ for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children have increased over the past decade, and in 2018 ranged from 89 to 97 per cent (table 8A.1.19). The largest increase occurred for five-year-olds, with the rate in 2018 surpassing that for other children (table 8A.1.19). Rates for one- and two-year-olds were within three percentage points of the rates for other children (table 8A.1.19).

Data on vaccinations for older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are currently only available from population surveys, and indicate that rates are below those for children. For influenza, around two-thirds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years and older reported that they had had a vaccination in 2018-19, an increase of ten percentage points from 2012-13 (when this proportion was 57 per cent). By age, the proportion was higher for those aged 65 years or over (84 per cent) than for those aged 50-64 years (62 per cent) (table 8A.1.27).

⁴ Immunisation is effective in preventing sickness and death from vaccine preventable diseases. The Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR) assesses children for immunisation coverage at 12-15 months (one year), 24-27 months (two years) and 60-63 months (five years), by Indigenous status, for all jurisdictions.

And while most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults visit providers for medical and support services, fewer visit the dentist

The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults visit primary health care services. In 2018-19, 87 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults had visited a primary health care professional for medical and support services in the previous 12 months — an increase from 76 per cent in 2001.⁵ Much of this increase appears to have occurred in remote areas (table 8A.1.8), which may suggest increased access to primary health care professionals in these areas and/or increased need.

The health services most usually visited are doctors or Aboriginal Medical Services and community clinics (table 8A.1.14). For these service types, patterns of use have varied by location. In non-remote areas, doctors were more commonly visited, with 63 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and children using their services (tables 8A.1.14 and 8A.1.17); however, in remote areas, Aboriginal Medical Services and other community clinics were more commonly visited (with about 65 per cent visiting) (tables 8A.1.14 and 8A.1.17).

Visits to the dentist are far less common. In 2018-19, just over one in four Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people had been to the dentist in the previous six months, with 34 per cent reporting having visited a dentist in the previous six months to two years, and a further 12 per cent reporting never having visited a dentist (table 8A.1.11). The proportion of people going to a dentist on a timely basis has remained relatively unchanged in recent times (table 8A.1.11). See section 8.6 *Oral health* for further information on oral health.

One in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults did not see a doctor when needed, rising to one in four for the dentist — and the reasons for not doing so are varied

About one in five Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults did not go to the doctor and about one in four had not gone to the dentist when needed; this proportion remained unchanged between 2012-13 and 2018-19. In 2018-19, 19 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults had not visited a GP or clinic doctor (table 8A.1.9) and 28 per cent had not visited a dentist (table 8A.1.12) on at least one occasion when they had a health or dental problem in the previous 12 months. These proportions were lower in remote areas (tables 8A.1.9 and 8A.1.12).

⁵ The data available about visits to primary health care services vary by remoteness. In non-remote areas, they include visits to GPs and/or specialists, while in remote areas they also include visits to nurses, sisters and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers.

The reasons for not visiting a GP/clinic doctor or dentist when needed are multifaceted and differ by service type and location. The most commonly reported reasons in 2018-19:

- for not visiting GPs/clinic doctors, were personal reasons (53 per cent) — including being too busy, discrimination, and services not being culturally safe or adequate — and logistical reasons (29 per cent, and 43 per cent in remote areas), including geographical and timely access to services (table 8A.1.10). However, 30 per cent ultimately decided not to seek care (there is no information available on why they decided not to).
- for not visiting dentists, in non-remote areas were personal reasons (49 per cent) and cost (44 per cent), while in remote areas they were logistical reasons (52 per cent) (table 8A.1.13).

A key step towards improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health is better access to primary health care, which involves overcoming barriers to access and providing culturally safe services

Overcoming barriers to access and providing culturally safe primary healthcare services is key to improving the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Primary health care services are accessible and appropriate if they are not only affordable, timely, and situated within easy reach, but also support the social and cultural norms of the communities they serve, ultimately leading people to engage and stay connected with these services (Davy et al. 2016).

Increasing access to ACCHSs may improve both uptake of, and continued engagement with, health services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people report that relative to other health services, ACCHSs influence their health more positively (Campbell et al. 2018) as they are:

- accessible, with welcoming social spaces and additional services
- appropriate, as care is responsive to holistic needs
- culturally safe (Gomersall et al. 2017) — that is, they are services that patients feel safe attending (AIHW 2019a).⁶

The role of culture is the greatest distinction between other models of care and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health care service delivery models, including ACCHSs. In Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service models, culture underpins all aspects of care in that it ensures community participation, ownership and control, a flexible approach to care and a culturally appropriate and skilled workforce (Harfield et al. 2018). Another particular

⁶ Culturally safe health care systems are established through cultural awareness, cultural sensitivity (the acknowledgement and respect of difference) and cultural competence (which focuses on skills, knowledge and attitudes of practitioners) (NCCIH 2013). Cultural respect is achieved when the health system is accessible, responsive and safe for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and cultural values, strengths and differences are respected (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council's National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Standing Committee 2016).

strength of the community controlled model is that services can respond to the local situation, and incorporate local community and cultural knowledge into service delivery (Holland 2016). Services provided by ACCHS are valued by their clients for these reasons (Mackey, Boxall and Partel 2014).

Supporting health professionals to develop cultural competence through skills, knowledge and attitudes is another way to increase acceptance and uptake of, and engagement with, primary health services (Bainbridge et al. 2015). For some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, culturally competent health professionals are those who engage in ‘good talk’ — which is to say that they demonstrate respect and care, and communicate effectively with the client (Jennings, Bond and Hill 2018). Establishing trust can be difficult owing to historical experience of the practices of Australian health services, incorrect assumptions and racism (Conway, Tsourtos and Lawn 2017; Dwyer et al. 2015). Hiring and retaining an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander local workforce aided by training and development opportunities for all staff are key to increasing cultural competence of health professionals (Harfield et al. 2018), and establishing trust, maintaining confidentiality and minimising shame for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Warwick et al. 2019).

Despite the importance of increasing the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workforce as a contributor to the provision of culturally competent services, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are underrepresented in the health workforce. According to the most recent population-level data, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprised two per cent of people working in health-related occupations in 2016 (table 8A.1.28), although they made up three per cent of the adult Australian population (derived from (ABS 2018)). In 2016, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people comprised 19 per cent of the health professionals working in remote areas and two per cent of those working in non-remote areas (table 8A.1.29). Additional data on employment in health-related occupations are reported in tables 8A.1.30–8A.1.31.

More accessible culturally safe primary care services are needed for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote areas. While nearly all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in major cities live close to an ISPHCS, only 47 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in very remote areas live within an hour’s drive of their nearest ISPHCS (AIHW 2015). And in 2018–19, approximately 65 per cent of ISPHCS were ACCHSs (AIHW 2020).

Future directions in data

Better data on influenza vaccination coverage are needed. At present, data are only available from population level surveys for children and older people. The Australian Immunisation Register (AIR) collects administrative data on notification of influenza vaccinations people have received. However, there is significant underreporting in the AIR data, particularly for the older population, as a large proportion of vaccinations provided to individuals are not notified to the AIR.

National data on the health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 0–14 years has historically been collected in the NATSIHS, but was not collected in 2018-19. Data from this survey on the timely use of primary health care services were also unavailable for this age group. These are critical information gaps at the population level for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

The data collection in the NATSIHS on reasons for not using health care services when needed could be of greater use if the underlying reasons for the ‘did not seek care’ response are pinpointed.

Reporting on the uptake of Indigenous-specific health checks by Indigenous-specific health service provider (ACCHS and non-ACCHS) would support analysis of potential barriers to specific health services providers and associated outcomes.

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8.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations⁷

Box 8.2.1 Key messages

- Potentially preventable hospitalisations are hospital admissions for conditions that may have been prevented or addressed earlier in primary or community health care. They are a proxy measure for the effectiveness of health system prevention activities and primary or community health care services, particularly for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions.
- For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, rates of hospitalisation for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions have increased over time and are higher than for non-Indigenous people.
- For potentially preventable chronic and acute conditions, about three-quarters of the gap to non-Indigenous people is explained by six conditions: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), cellulitis, diabetes complications, convulsions/epilepsy, urinary tract infections and congestive cardiac failure.
- While rates for rheumatic heart disease (RHD) and bronchiectasis are relatively low, the disparity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is very large. In remote areas, for example, both conditions have hospitalisation rates that are 17 times that of non-Indigenous people.
- Other hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people that could potentially have been prevented relate to injury, poisoning or other external causes and sexually transmitted infections, and have all increased over time.
- Decreasing the rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people will involve improving the availability and appropriateness of primary health care services, providing culturally safe support to those delaying seeking health care due to caring responsibilities and designing systems that empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with the self-efficacy to manage their own health affairs.
- Appropriate and ongoing management of chronic illness can improve a person's ability to participate in cultural life and kinship, particularly when flexible treatment options enable them to remain on Country.

⁷ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr. Sanchia Shibasaki, of the Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 8.2.2 **Measures of potentially preventable hospitalisations**

Potentially preventable hospitalisations are those admissions that may have been prevented through appropriate preventive health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings.

There are three main measures for this indicator, relating to the rate of hospitalisation per 100 000 population for:

- potentially preventable chronic conditions — diseases that typically persist for at least six months (including specific tables on type 2 diabetes mellitus)
- potentially preventable acute conditions — diseases that cause serious short-term illness that could possibly be prevented, or their severity minimised
- vaccine-preventable conditions — including influenza and pneumonia.

Data for all measures are sourced from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database, with the most recent data available for 2018-19 (national) and 2016–2018 (by remoteness). Additional data are reported on the rate of hospitalisation for injury, poisoning and other external causes and sexually transmitted conditions that could potentially have been prevented (nationally by remoteness).

Potentially preventable hospitalisations are hospital admissions for conditions that may have been prevented if addressed earlier in primary or community health care (AIHW 2020b).

- Preventative measures, such as health care checks, vaccinations and addressing health risk factors can reduce the development of these conditions. The following health risk factors are discussed elsewhere in this report: tobacco use (section 8.4 *Tobacco consumption and harm*), obesity (section 8.5 *Obesity and nutrition*), alcohol use (section 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm*) and drug consumption (section 11.2 *Drug and other substance use and harm*).
- Early intervention and coordination of care in primary or community health settings are also key factors in reducing the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations (AIHW 2018).

Therefore, potentially preventable hospitalisations for selected conditions are a proxy measure for the effectiveness of health system prevention activities and primary or community health care services (AIHW 2020b).

The conditions most relevant in this context are:

- chronic conditions, such as diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and rheumatic heart disease
- acute conditions, such as cellulitis, urinary tract infections and ear nose and throat infections
- vaccine-preventable conditions, such as influenza and pneumonia.

While these hospitalisations are a proxy measure for whether services were accessible when conditions were easier to manage, increasing hospitalisations for these conditions may also

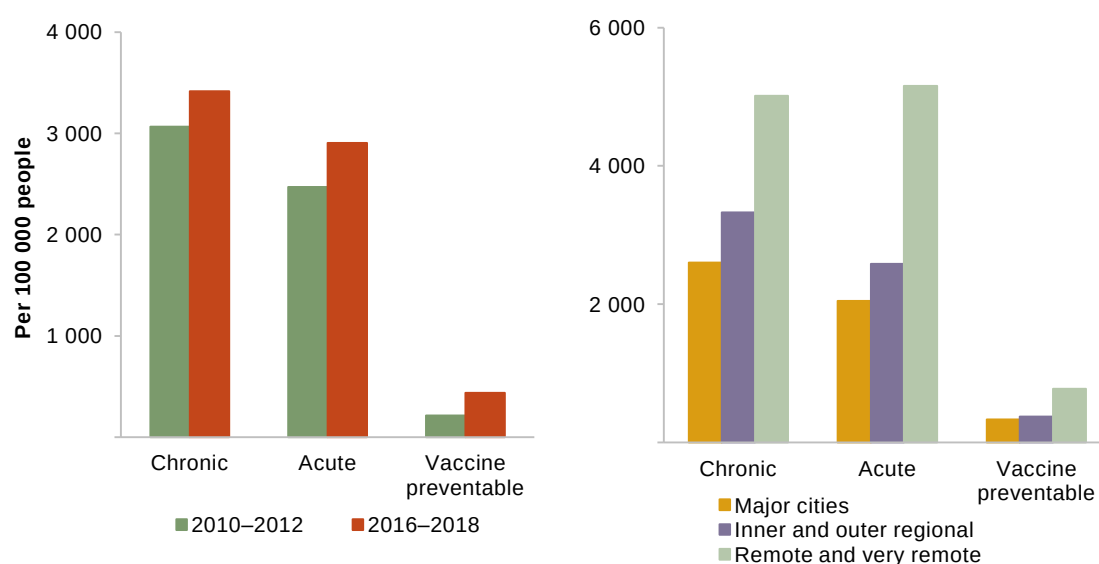
represent better access to hospital services, which is a key to reducing deaths from these conditions (see section 8.3 *Potentially avoidable deaths*).

Hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions have increased over time

Hospitalisation rates have increased for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions. From 2010–2012 to 2016–2018, after adjusting for changes in the age distribution, the largest proportional increase in the hospitalisation rate was for vaccine-preventable conditions, which doubled (figure 8.2.1). Although potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for chronic and acute conditions are still higher.

Rates of potentially preventable hospitalisation for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions are highest in remote and very remote areas (figure 8.2.1). However, over time the rate of hospitalisation in non-remote areas has increased more steeply than in remote areas (from 2010–2012 to 2016–2018), and this has resulted in a narrowing in the gap between remote and non-remote areas for these conditions (table 8A.2.1).

Figure 8.2.1 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (age-standardised rates), by condition type, over time and by remoteness^a**



^a See table 8A.2.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 8A.2.1.

Hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for these conditions are higher than for non-Indigenous people

Potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are higher than for non-Indigenous people for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions, with the proportional disparity highest for vaccine-preventable conditions. In 2018-19, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for:

- chronic conditions was 3.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.4)
- acute conditions⁸ was 2.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.8)
- vaccine-preventable conditions was 3.5 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.10).

The proportional disparity in outcomes for vaccine-preventable conditions is particularly large in remote Australia, where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are around 12 times as likely to be hospitalised for vaccine-preventable pneumonia and around five times as likely to be hospitalised for other vaccine-preventable conditions (table 8A.2.11). Further information on vaccinations can be found in section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*.

For potentially preventable chronic and acute conditions, about three-quarters of the gap is explained by six conditions

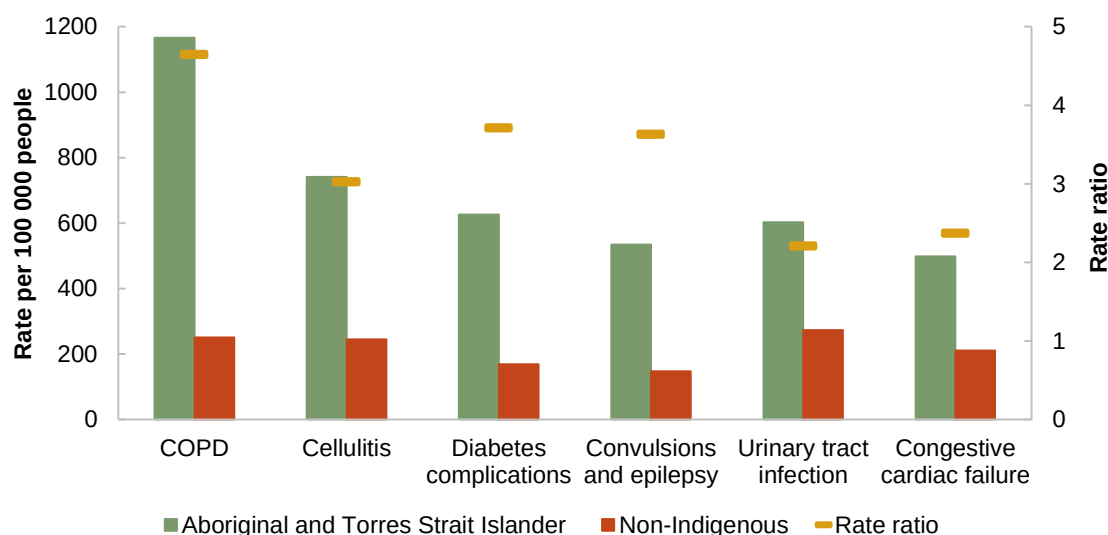
For potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic and acute conditions, about three-quarters of the gap to non-Indigenous people is explained by six conditions (figure 8.2.2). These conditions also represent 65 per cent of potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for chronic and acute conditions (tables 8A.2.5 and 8A.2.9).

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)⁹ is the most common cause of potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.5). However, the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is over four and a half times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.5). The prevalence of COPD amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is concerning because it is associated with comorbidities such as arthritis, asthma and behavioural conditions (AIHW 2019), and increases susceptibility to coronaviruses (Lippi and Henry 2020).

⁸ Relate to serious short-term illness and could possibly be prevented or severely minimised, through access to effective primary health care services.

⁹ Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is an umbrella term used to describe progressive lung diseases. In the vast majority of cases, lung damage caused by smoking (including second-hand smoke) is the cause of COPD. However, not all smokers develop COPD and it may also be related to air pollution, long term exposure to hazards in the workplace or genetic susceptibility (Mayo Clinic 2020).

Figure 8.2.2 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for six key chronic and acute conditions (age-standardised rates and rate ratio), 2016–2018^a**



COPD = Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

^a See tables 8A.2.5 and 8A.2.9 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; tables 8A.2.5 and 8A.2.9.

Cellulitis¹⁰ is the most common cause of potentially preventable hospitalisation for an acute condition for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (table 8A.2.9) (AIHW 2020a). Cellulitis is of particular concern in remote and very remote regions, where it represents about 30 per cent of hospitalisations for acute conditions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and the rate is three and a half times that for non-Indigenous people in remote and very remote areas (table 8A.2.9).

While rates of rheumatic heart disease and bronchiectasis are relatively low, the disparity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is large, particularly in remote areas

There are two additional chronic conditions for which hospitalisation rates are relatively low, but the disparity between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people is large, particularly in remote areas. These are:

- rheumatic heart disease (RHD) — caused by an untreated bacterial infection of the throat and skin, and can result in permanent damage to the heart. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are hospitalised at about six times the rate of non-Indigenous people,

¹⁰ Cellulitis is a bacterial skin infection that can develop from an open wound on any part of the body, but most commonly affects the lower leg (AIHW 2020a).

increasing to 17 times the rate in remote areas (table 8A.2.5). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have among the highest rates of RHD in the world (AHMAC 2017).

- bronchiectasis — the abnormal widening of the airways in the lungs, and is usually caused by damage to the airway walls and often from a lung infection. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are hospitalised at more than three times the rate of non-Indigenous people, rising to more than 17 times the rate in remote areas (table 8A.2.5).

Other hospitalisations that could potentially have been prevented relate to external causes and sexually transmitted infections — these have also increased over time though more so for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

From 2010-11 to 2018-19, the age-standardised rate of hospitalisations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for infections with a predominately sexual mode of transmission increased by 19 per cent, compared to 3 per cent for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.12). However, most of this increase occurred between 2010-11 and 2011-12. The increase is likely attributable to a syphilis epidemic affecting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people living in remote areas (Department of Health 2020).

The age-standardised rate of hospitalisations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for external causes (including injury and poisoning)¹¹ increased by 31 per cent from 2010-11 to 2018-19, with an increase of 17 per cent for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.2.14). The biggest contributor to the increased rate of hospitalisations (for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people) appears to be an increase in hospitalisations from falls, particularly in major cities (table 8A.2.15). The greatest proportional disparity in rates was for assaults, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people hospitalised at about 14 times the rate for non-Indigenous people in 2016–2018 (table 8A.2.15).

How can potentially preventable hospitalisation rates be decreased for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?

The increasing rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for chronic, acute and vaccines-preventable conditions may be a key to the declining death rates for these conditions (see section 8.3 *Potentially avoidable deaths*). However, preventing these conditions from developing to the point that people need hospitalisation should also be a key focus. Appropriate and ongoing management of chronic

¹¹ The complete list of ICD-10-AM codes included in this category and all other categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations can be found in table 8A.2.3.

illness can improve a person's ability to participate in cultural life and kinship, particularly when flexible treatment options enable them to remain on Country (Conway et al. 2018).

Strategies to decrease potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for chronic, acute and vaccine-preventable conditions should focus on improving the effectiveness of health system prevention and primary health care services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Approaches to achieve this are covered elsewhere in this report, but include:

- eliminating barriers to accessing primary health care services and preventative health checks (see section 8.1 *Access to primary health care* and section 8.3 *Potentially avoidable deaths*)
- ensuring the cultural safety of primary health care services, so when they are accessible they are also appropriate to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This includes increasing and supporting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workforce, which plays an important role in providing culturally safe primary and tertiary care. Health services that provide a culturally unsafe experience are less likely to be used as they can alienate a patient and result in a person disengaging from the health system altogether (Lavery, McDermott and Calma 2017)
- designing treatment plans that are realistic and achievable within the circumstances of each patient, and in doing so, empowering patients with the knowledge that they can influence their health outcomes through their own positive actions (Seear et al. 2019).

Increasing access to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs) may address these challenges, but improving access to other health services and ensuring their cultural safety is also likely to be required to address the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (see section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*).

Delays in seeking primary health care can lead to deteriorating health and hospitalisation. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have good reasons to delay contact with primary health care professionals, such as the accessibility and appropriateness of services. However, a person's responsibilities around caring for others may be another key explanation for this delay. The decision to prioritise one's own health in the context of caring responsibilities and significant other challenges (discussed elsewhere in this report) is difficult. And ultimately, caring responsibilities can affect the ability of the carer to maintain their health and manage their own chronic conditions (Ristevski et al. 2020; Eades et al. 2020).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and women in particular, bear more caring responsibilities for children and people with disability than their non-Indigenous counterparts (ABS 2016). Some medical practitioners have reported that caring for others may explain the late presentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women seeking care for themselves (Marcusson-Rababi et al. 2019).

To address this issue, it is important that culturally safe carer support and respite care programs are accessible in both metropolitan and remote Australia. For example, as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people often consider 'caring' responsibilities as a

wider part of ‘family’ responsibilities, it would not be unusual to expect that an entire family would require respite services they could access together (Department of Health & Human Services 2020).

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8.3 Potentially avoidable deaths¹²

Box 8.3.1 Key messages

- Reducing potentially avoidable deaths contributes significantly to increasing life expectancy.
- The rate of potentially avoidable deaths has decreased over time for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Between 1998 and 2018, it fell 40 per cent and contributed to about half the overall reduction in deaths.
- However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people remain about three times as likely to die of potentially avoidable deaths than non-Indigenous people.
- In the five year period 2014–2018, the rate of potentially avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people represented 60 per cent of overall mortality, was higher for males than females, and increased rapidly from the age of 15 years, particularly for males.
- In this same period, ischaemic heart disease caused just over one in five potentially avoidable deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. This, along with diabetes, and intentional self-harm combined, equated to 44 per cent of these deaths.
- Access to, and use of, health care can make a substantial contribution to reducing potentially avoidable deaths. While it is improving for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people it remains below that of non-Indigenous people.
- Research suggests that access to and use of health care may be improved through increased access to Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs), more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers and building the cultural competence of the health workforce.
- Reductions in potentially avoidable deaths could also be achieved by providing holistic approaches to support people to reduce personal risk factors, such as obesity, and tobacco, alcohol and drug consumption.

Box 8.3.2 Measures of potentially avoidable deaths

There is one main measure for this indicator.

- *Potentially avoidable deaths* is defined as the number and rate of deaths from potentially preventable and treatable conditions for people aged less than 75 years (data is available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT and by age and sex). As of 2019, deaths were classified as potentially avoidable based on their International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10 code).¹³

Data for this measure are sourced from the ABS Causes of Death collection, with the most recent available data for 2018. People aged 75 years or over are excluded due to difficulty in assigning a cause of death that can be clearly defined as avoidable or unavoidable.

¹² The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Sanchia Shibasaki, Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

¹³ A list of causes for potentially avoidable deaths is available in table 8A.3.6.

Reducing potentially avoidable deaths contributes to increasing life expectancy (section 4.1 *Life expectancy*). Potentially avoidable deaths are those that occur due to conditions that are preventable or treatable such as diabetes, heart failure, asthma, transport accidents and assault (see table 8A.3.6 for the full list). These conditions can often be treated through access to and use of primary health care (section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*), mental health services (section 8.7 *Mental health*) and hospital care (section 8.2 *Potentially preventable hospitalisations*). Some of these conditions can be prevented through health prevention activities such as health care checks and reductions in personal risk factors, such as obesity (section 8.5 *Obesity and nutrition*) and tobacco (section 8.4 *Tobacco consumption and harm*), alcohol (section 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm*) and drug consumption (section 11.2 *Drug and other substance use and harm*).

The rate of potential avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has fallen over the past 20 years, contributing substantially to the lives being saved...

The potentially avoidable deaths rate in NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people fell by 40 per cent between 1998 and 2018 (figure 8.3.1).¹⁴ This 20-year decline contributed almost 50 per cent to the reduction in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's overall mortality rate (section 4.1 *Life expectancy*). The initial rate of decline in potentially avoidable deaths was rapid for the first decade but slowed to a cumulative decline of 10 per cent over the ten years since 2008 (which corresponds to around 30 fewer deaths per 100 000 population) (table 8A.3.4).

...but more needs to be done to reduce the gap...

Even though the rate of potentially avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has fallen, in 2018 it remained 3.1 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.3.4). This rate ratio is slightly higher than that in 1998, due to a larger percentage decline in the rate for non-Indigenous people over this period (45 per cent decrease, compared to a 40 per cent decrease for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) (table 8A.3.4).

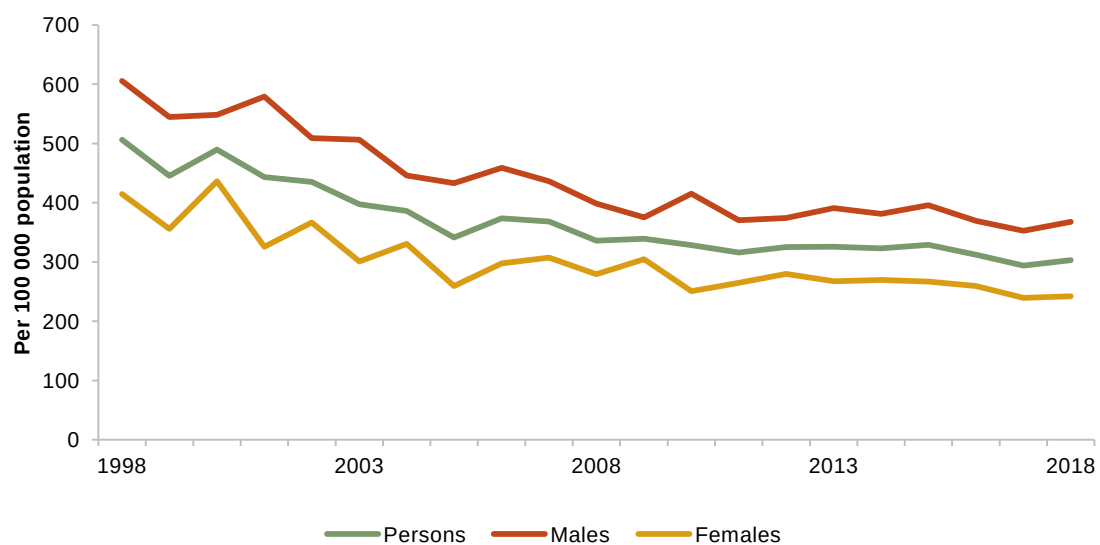
...and over half of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths continue to be potentially avoidable

In 2014–2018, the deaths of 7072 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT were potentially avoidable (table 8A.3.1). Those deaths represented

¹⁴ Avoidable mortality is not available for other states and territories due to low numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

60 per cent of the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander who died (table 8A.3.5). In that five-year period, the avoidable mortality rate (age-standardised) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT was around three times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.3.1). Data reported by selected states and territories are available in table 8A.3.1.

Figure 8.3.1 Avoidable mortality for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT combined, by sex, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised)^a



^a See table 8A.3.4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Cat no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. no 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006–2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 8A.3.4.

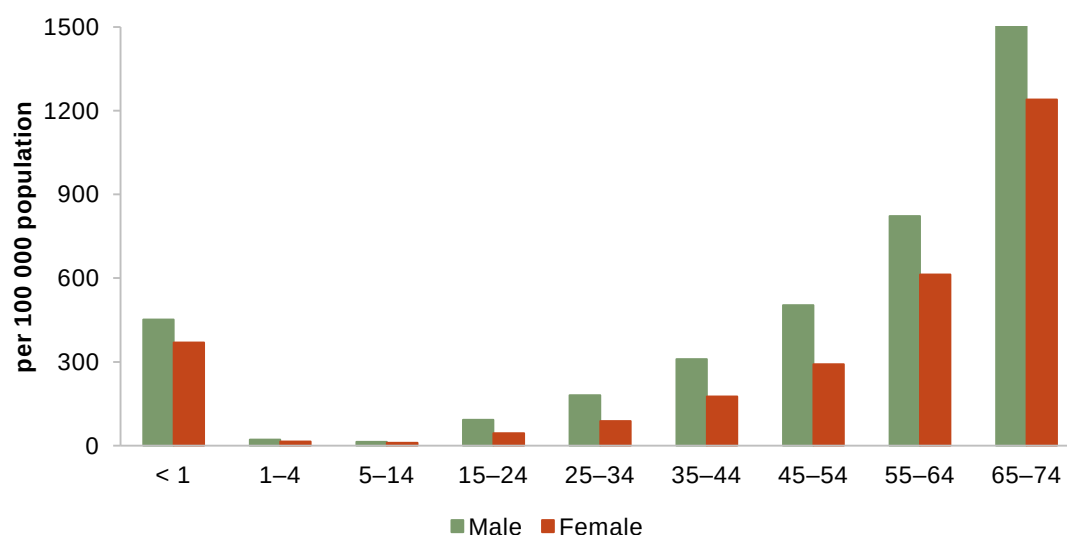
As with overall mortality, potentially avoidable mortality for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is relatively high for children aged under one year of age, falling to the lowest rate for children aged 1–4 years and 5–14 years, but from 15 years of age increases rapidly — with rates higher for males compared to females (figure 8.3.2). This pattern is consistent with that for non-Indigenous people, but the rates of avoidable mortality are significantly lower across all age groups and the increase from 15 years of age is much slower, particularly for women (table 8A.3.2).

In 2014–2018, the top three causes of potentially avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were ischaemic heart disease (21 per cent), diabetes (12 per cent), and intentional self-harm (11 per cent). These three causes combined were responsible for 44 per cent of all potentially avoidable deaths — similar to a decade earlier (table 8A.3.3). However, there were differences across disease categories over this period, with age-standardised mortality rates from ischaemic heart disease decreasing, mortality

associated with diabetes remaining unchanged, and mortality from intentional self-harm increasing (see section 8.8 *Suicide and self-harm*).

For non-Indigenous people, ischaemic heart disease and intentional self-harm were also major causes of potentially avoidable deaths — these, along with cancer which is the top cause, led to over one in two potentially avoidable deaths for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.3.3).¹⁵ However, the age-standardised mortality rates associated with all causes of potentially avoidable deaths (other than cancer) were significantly higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people than non-Indigenous people.

Figure 8.3.2 **Avoidable mortality for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, by age group, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, 2014–2018^a**



^a See table 8A.3.2 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, Cat. no 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006–2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 8A.3.2.

Strategies to further reduce potentially avoidable deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people need to consider the many social, economic and cultural factors contributing to health outcomes

Strategies to reduce potentially avoidable deaths need to take into account the social, economic and cultural reasons for health-related behaviours and outcomes (Cockburn, Gartner and Ford 2018; Lovett, Thurber and Raglan 2017). Colonisation impacted on connection to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s culture and led to

¹⁵ Not all types of cancers are included in potentially avoidable deaths. See table 8A.3.6 for details.

sociocultural-dislocation, economic dispossession and intergenerational trauma (Reading and Wien 2009). The ongoing effects of colonisation, the continual removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, and the persistent personal and institutional racism, continue to affect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Canuto et al. 2018; Department of Health 2016; Paradies 2016). As a result, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people often have high rates of the personal risk factors that lead to poorer health and the greater need for health care (AIHW 2016).

Increased levels of health care access and use can make a substantial contribution to reducing avoidable deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (AIHW 2019; Korda et al. 2007). This includes primary health care (section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*), mental health service (section 8.7 *Mental health*) and hospital care (section 8.2 *Potentially preventable hospitalisations*). For example, increased levels of primary care utilisation by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote communities in the NT led to a 60–75 per cent reduction in deaths from common chronic diseases such as renal disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes and ischaemic heart disease (Zhao et al. 2014).

However, there are a significant number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are not able to access or do not use health care services when needed. For example, in 2018-19, 19 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years or over reported that they did not see a GP/doctor at a clinic when needed on at least one occasion in the last 12 months (21 per cent in non-remote areas and 11 per cent in remote areas) with the main reason being personal which includes being too busy, discrimination, and services that are not culturally safe or adequate (section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*, tables 8A.1.9-10).

Further improvements are required to eliminate barriers to accessing health care services and to the experience of patients once in the service. Research suggests that the uptake of, and continued engagement with, health care services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may be improved with increased access to ACCHSs (Campbell et al. 2018), more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers and building the cultural competence of the overall health workforce as a step to ensure cultural safety in health services (see sections 8.1 *Access to primary health care* and 8.7 *Mental health*).

Reductions in personal risk factors are also important to reduce potentially avoidable deaths and can be achieved with holistic approaches that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These approaches may include, but are not limited to:

- improving socioeconomic conditions (AHMAC 2015; AIHW 2015; Cairney et al. 2017)
- health promotion strategies (AHMAC 2017), including empowering individuals with knowledge and skills to improve their health
- other instruments such as taxes and subsidies that provide monetary incentives to support healthy lifestyles (Greenhalgh, Scollo and Winstanley 2020).

These approaches are more likely to deliver better outcomes if they are culturally safe and are designed and implemented by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. For more information on this and other approaches to reduce personal risk factors, such as obesity, and tobacco, alcohol and drug consumption see sections 8.4 *Tobacco consumption and harm*, 8.5 *Obesity and nutrition* and 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm*.

Future directions in data

Currently, data about potentially avoidable mortality are only able to be reported at the jurisdictional level for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT. Further work is required to enable reporting separately for all states and territories (subject to limitations imposed by the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in some jurisdictions). Reporting of potentially avoidable mortality by remoteness and Indigenous status would support analysis of potential barriers to health services and associated outcomes.

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8.4 Tobacco consumption and harm¹⁶

Box 8.4.1 Key messages

- Despite considerable progress in reducing smoking rates, tobacco consumption remains the biggest contributor to the burden of preventable ill health and death for Australian adults.
- Over the past 20 years, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults who do not smoke has increased. Between 2001 and 2018-19, the daily smoking rate declined so about 60 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults did not smoke in 2018-19. This means 50 000 fewer smokers in 2018-19 than would have been the case if smoking had remained at the 2001 level.
- Smoking rates have also decreased for non-Indigenous adults. However, as they have decreased from a lower base, the 'gap' ratio has increased. In 2001, the smoking rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults was just over twice that for non-Indigenous adults, but by 2017–19 the rate was three times that for non-Indigenous adults.
- Most of the decline in smoking rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults has occurred in non-remote areas, where health regulations to reduce tobacco consumption are likely to have had the largest impact.
- The biggest reduction has been for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in non-remote areas. For adults aged 25–34 years in non-remote areas, smoking rates fell by 23 percentage points between 1995 and 2018-19. This is likely to lead to reductions in tobacco-related deaths over time, although it may take decades.
- In remote areas, where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults' smoking rates are highest, research indicates that local solutions to reduce smoking rates could be beneficial. However, more evidence is needed on the impacts of smoking cessation programs for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in different contexts.

Box 8.4.2 Measures of tobacco consumption and harm

There is one main measure for this indicator (aligned with the associated National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) indicator) — rates of current daily smokers¹⁷, measured by the proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are current daily smokers (all jurisdictions; remoteness; age; sex).

Smoking rate data are available from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) or National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent data available from the 2018-19 NATSIHS. Data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the ABS National Health Survey (NHS), with the most recent data available from the 2017-18 NHS.

Public health measures to decrease tobacco consumption have played a role in reducing smoking prevalence among Australian adults (Wakefield et al. 2014). These measures

¹⁶ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Sanchia Shibasaki, Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

¹⁷ Current daily smokers are people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of their survey interview.

include smoke-free laws, tobacco taxes, plain packaging of products, graphic health warnings on packets, support for smokers to quit and greater exposure to mass media campaigns (Wakefield et al. 2014). The Tackling Indigenous Smoking Program has also contributed to reduced smoking rates among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people through a regional grants program driving growth in partnerships and community engagement, multi-level and locally relevant health promotion, and increased access to culturally appropriate quitting support (Mitchell, Bandara and Smith 2018).

Despite these efforts, smoking is still the single biggest contributor to the burden of preventable ill health and death in Australia (section 4.1 *Life Expectancy* has further information on cancer-related deaths), leading to over 20 000 premature deaths in 2015 (AIHW 2019). Smoking affects health in many ways — including by increasing the risk of many cancers, most notably lung cancer, and other chronic diseases such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes and oral health problems (Greenhalgh 2015; Wilson et al. 2017). Smoking in pregnancy (section 6.2 *Health behaviours during pregnancy* has further information on health behaviours during pregnancy) can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth or premature birth — and second-hand smoke can cause disease in non-smoking adults and children, including sudden infant death syndrome (Colonna et al. 2020; Graham et al. 2007; Greenhalgh 2015).

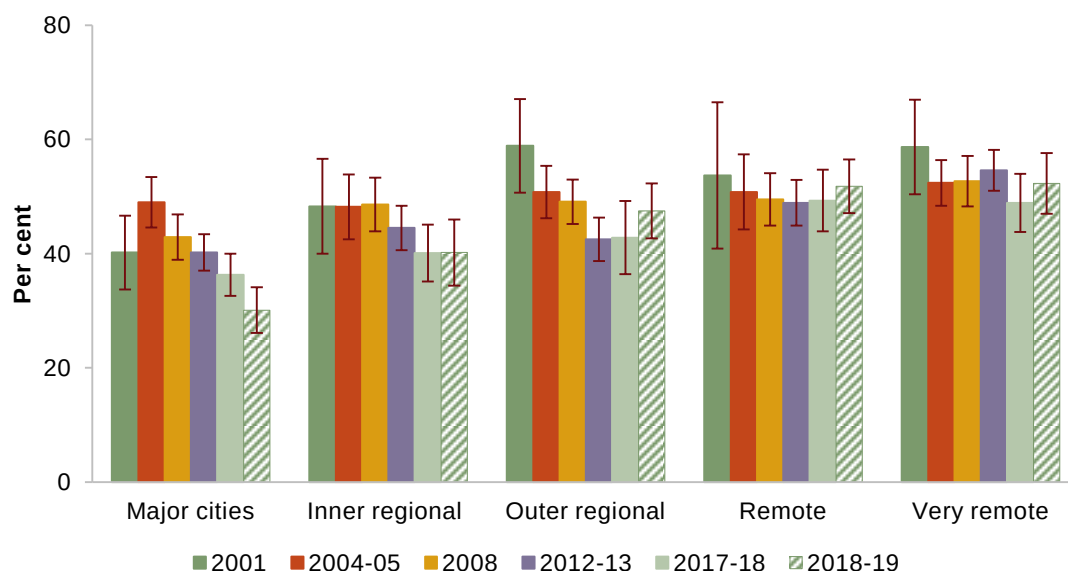
Over time, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults who do not smoke has increased, and particularly for younger adults...

Over time, the rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults who are not smoking have increased. Between 2001 and 2018-19, the crude daily smoking rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults declined from 51 to 40 per cent (table 8A.4.1). About 60 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults now do not smoke, which means 50 000 fewer smokers than would have been the case if the proportion had remained at the 2001 level.

The majority of the increase in those who do not smoke was in non-remote areas, where people are likely to have benefited more from the smoking regulations that banned smoking from office workplaces and hospitality venues (Williams and Allan 2019). Crude daily smoking rates in remote and very remote areas remained relatively stable, and higher than in major cities and inner regional areas (figure 8.4.1).

In particular, the rates of younger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in non-remote areas who are not smoking have increased. Between 1995 and 2018-19, the greatest reduction in smoking rates was in non-remote areas for adults aged 25–34 years (dropping 23 percentage points) (table 8A.4.14). In future, this is likely to lead to reductions in tobacco-related deaths, but it may take decades (see section 4.1 *Life Expectancy*).

Figure 8.4.1 **Current daily smoking, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults, by remoteness area, 2001 to 2018-19 (crude rates)^{a,b}**



^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^b See tables 8A.4.2–7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (various years); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (various years); tables 8A.4.2–7.

...but smoking rates remain higher than for non-Indigenous adults...

Smoking rates for non-Indigenous adults have decreased by a similar percentage point amount. However, as they have decreased from a lower base, the ratio for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and non-Indigenous adults has increased. In 2001, the smoking rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults was just over twice the rate for non-Indigenous adults, but by 2017–19 the rate was three times that for non-Indigenous adults (table 8A.4.8).

... with the higher rates influenced by a range of factors

Smoking rates are influenced by ease of access to tobacco, economic and socio-cultural factors. People from lower socio-economic groups are more likely to start smoking earlier, and to continue smoking (Greenhalgh 2015). Areas with a high concentration of people experiencing disadvantage are also more likely to have higher tobacco outlet densities, which is positively associated with smoking (Barnes et al. 2016; Marashi-Pour 2015). Smoking rates are also likely to be related to social stress and economic hardship that arise from the experiences of disadvantage. Not being able to find employment, could constitute a substantial social stressor that promotes smoking as a coping strategy (Carroll et al. 2019).

Social networks can expose people to smoking and sharing cigarettes which can make it difficult to quit, although these networks can also provide support when quitting (Thomas et al. 2019a; Wright 2018). In some communities, smoking is a socio-cultural norm, and women in a small number of communities still chew pituri and other native tobacco as a cultural practice (Cockburn, Gartner and Ford 2018; Greenhalgh 2015; Lovett, Thurber and Raglan 2017). There are little data on the use of electronic cigarettes, but preliminary research indicates that fewer Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, compared to all Australians, have tried e-cigarettes (Thomas et al. 2019b).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who smoke are aware of the health impacts. However, in addition to the above factors Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people face, other structural barriers to reducing tobacco consumption include not being able to access or, in some cases, not being aware of quit programs (Nicholson et al. 2015; Robertson et al. 2013; Wright 2018).

Evidence on approaches that reduce Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's smoking rates is scant, but programs that use local solutions are promising

The evidence on how to design effective services for reducing smoking by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is scant (Williams and Allan 2019). More evaluation of smoking cessation initiatives and their impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in different contexts is needed.

However, the results in this section and identified research suggest that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in remote communities could benefit from more localised solutions to prevent the uptake of smoking and support people to quit (Carroll et al. 2019). Available research indicates that community-based programs that use local approaches to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to quit smoking should involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, their leaders and communities in developing, implementing and evaluating multi-faceted interventions and support services that take account of cultural practices, traditions and language (Carroll et al. 2019; Williams and Allan 2019; World Health Organization 2005). As an example, the Tackling Indigenous Smoking (TIS) program, through its flexible design, facilitates local solutions. Under the program there has been a growth in partnerships and community engagement, the delivery of local health promotion for tobacco control, increased access to culturally relevant quitting support, and an increase in the use of evidence to inform program design and improvement (Mitchell, Bandara and Smith 2018)¹⁸. While not an evaluation of the outcomes of the TIS, research conducted by the ABS has found that, although there has been some decline in smoking rates since the commencement of targeted measures, it takes about 10 years for smoking reduction programs to have an effect (ABS 2017).

¹⁸ An outcomes evaluation of the Tackling Indigenous Smoking program is in progress, but results are not yet available (Department of Health unpublished).

Future directions in data

There is little information comparing the direct effects of community-controlled and non-community controlled responses on smoking cessation. While some research suggests that community-controlled smoking cessation programs are more effective in reducing smoking rates — as Williams and Allan (2019) concluded from their history of anti-smoking initiatives in Australia — there is no available quantitative assessment of the effectiveness of community-controlled approaches relative to other approaches. One way to facilitate outcome evaluations, as suggested in the evaluation of the TIS program, is for Quitline to collaborate and share data with recipients of TIS regional grants and for the Department to create a baseline for further evaluation (Mitchell, Bandara and Smith 2018).

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8.5 Obesity and nutrition¹⁹

Box 8.5.1 Key messages

- A healthy weight reduces the risk of heart disease, some cancers and other health conditions, whereas obesity leads to poor health and reduces average life expectancy.
- Obesity and overweight rates are increasing for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and non-Indigenous adults. The rates increased at a similar pace from 2011–13 to 2017–19, but remain higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults (74 per cent, and around 1.2 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults after adjustments for differences in population age structures).
- The higher overweight and obesity rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults are due to higher rates for females at all ages, and for younger males. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults under the age of 45 are overweight and obese, than non-Indigenous adults in this age range. But, by the age of 45, the proportion of non-Indigenous males who are overweight and obese is similar to the proportions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and females in this age range.
- Rates of obesity and overweight may be influenced through structural measures to improve nutrition or increase physical activity or by reducing vulnerability to personal risk factors:
 - Structural measures to improve nutrition or increase physical activity include improving the supply of affordable healthy food options relative to unhealthy ones, and increasing options for fresh food preparation and storage, particularly in remote areas. However, evidence on the effectiveness of structural measures to reduce obesity rates is limited.
 - Reducing personal risk factors related to poor nutritional choices and sedentary lifestyles, can reduce obesity in adults. Programs that address these risk factors, such as providing education and advice, are most successful if there has been Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community involvement in the design and delivery.
- A small proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children (around 6 per cent for both) have an adequate daily intake of vegetables. The average adequate daily intake of fruit is much higher than vegetables for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (69 per cent) and non-Indigenous children (76 per cent).
- As with obesity and overweight in adults, nutrition issues for children can be addressed through multifaceted approaches to improve individual knowledge and skills, as well as strategies to improve access to healthy food options.

¹⁹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Sanchia Shibasaki from The Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 8.5.2 **Measures of obesity and nutrition**

There is one main measure for this indicator (aligned with the associated NIRA indicator). Overweight and obese is defined as the number of people aged 18 years or over with a Body Mass Index (BMI) in the range 25.0–29.9 (overweight) or 30 or higher (obese) as a proportion of the total population (table 8A.5.1)²⁰. Additional data are also reported for people with a BMI of 18.5–24.9 (normal weight) and with a BMI of less than 18.5 (underweight) (all jurisdictions; remoteness; sex; age).

Data are also provided for two supplementary measures:

- the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) at increased risk of developing chronic disease because their waist measurement is greater than 94 cm for men and 80 cm for women
- the proportion of children aged 2–14 years meeting the recommended average daily fruit and vegetable consumption guidelines (national; remoteness; age).

The data source for these measures is the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) with the most recent data for 2018-19. Data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the National Health Survey (NHS) with the most recent data for 2017-18. BMI data for 2018-19 and 2012-13 are not directly comparable with earlier data for 2004-05.

Maintaining a healthy body weight can protect against infection, and reduce the risk of chronic disease and premature deaths. Whereas obesity leads to poor health, increasing the risk of an individual developing, among other things, cardiovascular disease, Type 2 diabetes, some musculoskeletal conditions and some cancers (including oesophageal, stomach, colon and rectum cancers) (AIHW 2019; Wilson et al. 2018), which reduce average life expectancy (Zhao et al. 2013).

Good nutrition and physical activity assist in maintaining a healthy body weight, whereas poor nutrition and a sedentary lifestyle can lead to obesity. However, the underlying causes of obesity are complex and not necessarily lifestyle related; for example, obesity is linked to other factors such as low income, low education levels, disability and complex health needs — although the evidence on the link with low income is mixed, with low income and related food insecurity also associated with lower BMI (NHMRC 2013; OECD 2017; Ride and Burns 2020; Thurber and Bell 2019). Racial discrimination in childhood is associated with increased BMI and waist circumference (Priest et al. 2020), and obesity in childhood is associated with an increased risk of obesity in adulthood (Salmon et al. 2019).

Population data on overweight/obesity are commonly based on measurements of BMI, as is the case with the national survey data used in this section. However, it is important to note that abdominal obesity or elevated waist circumference has been identified as having a potentially stronger association with cardiovascular disease, diabetes and all-cause mortality, than BMI, particularly for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have a different

²⁰ Body Mass Index is the calculation of a person's weight (kilograms) divided by the square of their height (metres).

body fat distribution and fat mass for their given body weight (Adegbija et al. 2017; Avery, Taylor and Dal Grande 2015; Bambrick 2005; Piers et al. 2003; Wang et al. 2007). In 2018-19, about 9 percent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with an elevated waist circumference were not overweight or obese (table 8A.5.17).

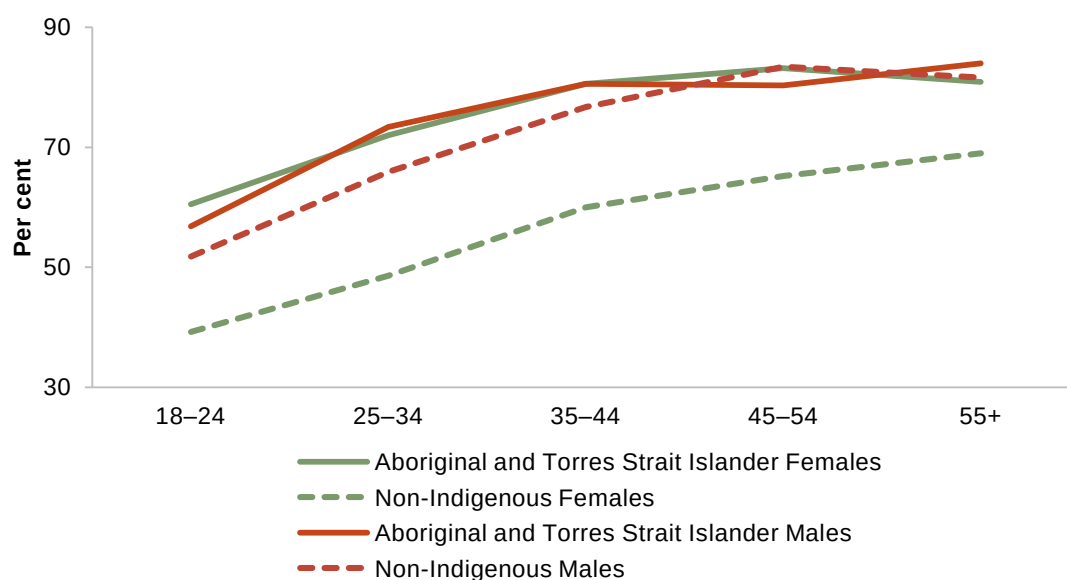
Obesity is increasing across the Australian population, for both non-Indigenous adults and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults

Obesity is increasing across the Australian population. The crude rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults who were overweight or obese increased from 69 per cent in 2012-13 to 74 per cent in 2018-19 (table 8A.5.15). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the rate of overweight/obesity increased at a similar pace for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults and non-Indigenous adults from 2011-13 to 2017-19, with the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults around 1.2 times the rate for non-Indigenous adults (tables 8A.5.2-3).

Higher overweight and obesity rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults compared to non-Indigenous adults are due to higher rates for females at all ages, and for younger males. A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults under the age of 45 years are overweight and obese than non-Indigenous adults in this age range (for both males and females). But, by the age of 45, the proportion of non-Indigenous males who are overweight and obese is similar to the proportions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and females in this age range (figure 8.5.1).

In 2018-19, a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were overweight and obese in major cities (80 per cent) and inner regional areas (83 per cent) than in very remote areas (67 per cent) (table 8A.5.5). Data for rates of overweight and obesity by State and Territory and by remoteness area are available in tables 8A.5.2-10 (age-standardised) and 8A.5.14-16 (crude rates).

Figure 8.5.1 **Overweight and obese adults, by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19^a**



^a See table 8A.5.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19, ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; table 8A.5.11.

Rates of obesity and overweight may be influenced through structural measures to improve nutrition or increase physical activity or reducing personal risk factors

Overweight and obesity rates may be influenced through structural measures to facilitate changes to nutrition and/or physical activity.

- Measures to facilitate improvement in nutrition might include improving or maintaining the supply of affordable healthy food options relative to unhealthy ones, and increasing options for fresh food preparation and storage, particularly in remote areas.
 - Increasing the supply of affordable healthy options in remote communities could be facilitated by subsidising the cost of healthy foods (Crowle and Turner 2010) through community stores (which in some communities provide the only food source) (Lee et al. 2016) or, encouraging the development of community gardens (Fawcett 2013; Ride and Burns 2020). Furthermore, in remote areas where healthy food options include those sourced from local resources, such as fishing in the Torres Strait Islands (section 12.1 *Outcomes for Torres Strait Islander people*), the sustainability or maintenance of these resources through environmental protection may be required.
 - Improving the standard of housing could in turn improve the facilities to store and prepare nutritious food (Ride and Burns 2020, section 10.2 *Rates of disease*

associated with poor environmental health and section 10.3 Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services).

- Measures to increase physical activity might include improving access to exercise programs and facilities (Crowle and Turner 2010) that are culturally safe (Macniven and Esgin 2020).

However, evidence on whether these structural measures facilitate improved nutrition and increased physical activity is limited (Crowle and Turner 2010). One study in the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) lands found that while healthy food options have become more available and affordable over time, there continues to be high intake of unhealthy food items as they are still cheaper than healthy food and some houses have inadequate cooking facilities to make healthier alternatives (Lee et al. 2016).

Reducing personal risk factors related to poor nutritional choices and sedentary lifestyles, for example through education programs to improve knowledge and skills, can also play a role in reducing overweight and obesity. Programs designed with strong community involvement have been shown to be the most successful in reducing BMI (Browne et al. 2017; Schembri et al. 2016). Culturally safe programs led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander facilitators and health workers may have more success than mainstream programs in effectively addressing the personal risk factors that can lead to obesity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, as they recognise:

- the importance of relationships, connection to lands, environment, family and community, a sense of identity, self-determination and culture (Salmon et al. 2019).
- obesity as multi-factorial, influenced by physiological, behavioural, psychological and environmental drivers and the impact of colonisation (Bell et al. 2017).

For all children, adequate daily consumption of fruit and vegetables by children remains below the recommended guidelines

Consumption of unhealthy foods, such as sugar-sweetened beverages and high fat foods (including takeaway and convenience foods) contribute to childhood obesity. The NHMRC Australian dietary guidelines are designed for the general population and recommend eating a wide variety of nutritious food (vegetables, legumes, fruits, cereals, lean meat, fish, poultry, and reduced fat dairy products), drinking plenty of water and limiting consumption of saturated fat, salt, alcohol and sugars. Data reported for 2018-19 are based on the 2013 NHMRC daily food consumption guidelines (NHMRC 2013). However, they do not necessarily reflect the particular dietary needs of people with illnesses such as diabetes or regional dietary preferences (Ward and Best 2020).

In 2018-19, 69 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 2–14 years across all areas met the guidelines for adequate daily fruit consumption; lower than the rate for non-Indigenous children (76 per cent) (table 8A.5.18). The proportions meeting the guidelines for adequate daily vegetable intake were much lower for all children — around

6 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children (table 8A.5.18). Between 2011–13 and 2017–19, the only significant change in usual fruit and vegetable intake was an increase in usual fruit intake for non-Indigenous children (tables 8A.5.18–20).

As with obesity and overweight in adults, nutrition issues for children can be addressed through multifaceted approaches addressing improving individual knowledge and skills, as well as strategies that improve access to healthy food options. Programs to improve nutritional choices, are most successful among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people where they have strong community involvement in their design and delivery (Browne et al. 2017; Schembri et al. 2016). The consistent inclusion of culturally safe nutrition education and advice into maternal and child healthcare services may also improve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children’s nutrition (Browne et al. 2017).

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8.6 Oral health²¹

Box 8.6.1 Key messages

- Good oral health has many benefits including the ability to chew, swallow smile and speak with confidence, which are important for people's overall health and wellbeing. Good oral health also prevents the most common chronic oral diseases that cause discomfort, including tooth decay and tooth loss.
- Data available for 2012–14 show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children had twice as many decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces, on average, as non-Indigenous children. But non-Indigenous adults had more decayed, missing or filled teeth than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults (in 2017-18), due in part to their older age profile.
- Poor oral health outcomes are associated with lower incomes. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children's overrepresentation in lower income families may therefore be a key factor in why the oral health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is poorer than that of non-Indigenous children. There may also be other structural factors, such as the lack of fluoridated water in some rural and remote areas.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' higher rates of preventable oral health disease are likely to lead to higher rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions.
- Oral disease may negatively affect productivity through time lost that would otherwise be spent working or studying. Many dental conditions could be prevented through regular care and early intervention — but, because of delays to treatment, end up imposing greater costs.

Box 8.6.2 Measures of oral health

There are two main measures for this indicator:

- *Child dental health* is defined as the proportion of children with no decayed, missing or filled teeth surfaces (dmfs/DMFS)²² for children aged 5–10 years (infant teeth) and 6–15 years (permanent teeth). The most recent data for children aged 5–10 years (infant teeth) and 6–14 years (permanent teeth) are sourced from *Oral Health of Australian Children: the National Child Oral Health Study 2012-14* (Do and Spencer 2016). Until 2010, data were sourced from the AIHW Child Dental Health Survey and were for decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT/dmft).
- *Adult dental health* is defined as the number of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) for people aged 15 years or over. The most recent data are sourced from the *National Survey of Adult Oral Health, 2017–2018*.

(continued next page)

²¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Sanchia Shibasaki, Lowitja Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

²² DMFS/dmfs: uppercase denotes permanent (adult) teeth, and lowercase deciduous (infant) teeth. 'DMFS'/'dmfs' is the sum of decayed, missing and filled teeth surfaces.

Box 8.6.2 (continued)

Supplementary data for the main measures are reported from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent data for 2018-19 for people aged 15 years or over (data are based on self-report). Non-Indigenous comparator data are not available.

A supplementary measure is reported on the hospitalisation rate for dental health conditions per 100 000 population (by age and by remoteness)²³.

Good oral health has many benefits including the ability to smile, speak, chew and swallow with confidence, which are important for people's overall health and wellbeing (Glick et al. 2016). Oral health refers to the condition of a person's teeth and gums, as well as the health the muscles and bones in the mouth (AHMAC 2017).

Dental hygiene (or regular tooth brushing and flossing), good nutrition and regular dental visits (every six months) all support oral health. Tooth brushing and flossing are important, and can be encouraged through education and modelling by adults in the home environment and/or education outside the home (Jamieson, Armfield and Roberts-Thomson 2007). Reducing how often sugar is consumed (more so than the quantity) is also a factor, as sugar consumption increases the risk of dental caries; children who fall asleep with bottles of milk or juice in their mouth are at a greater risk of permanent tooth decay (Yacoub and Karmally 2017). Regular dental visits to manage issues and for routine check-ups are vital for good oral health, and can result in lower prevalence of dental decay (Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet 2020).

The public health policy of fluoridation also supports good oral health. Fluoride in the water supply is one of the most effective ways to prevent dental caries for children and adults (Spencer, Do and Ha 2018; Yacoub and Karmally 2017), and has been shown to reduce tooth decay by 26–44 per cent (NHMRC 2017). However, the proportion of the population with access to fluoridated water varies across states and territories (table 8.6.1).

Good oral health also prevents the most common chronic oral diseases that cause discomfort (Yacoub and Karmally 2017). These diseases include dental caries (tooth decay), periodontal disease, tooth loss, and cancers of the lips and oral cavity (AHMRC 2016; Peres et al. 2019). If left untreated, they can have significant consequences, including:

- pain and sepsis leading to poorer quality of life, lost school days, disruption to family life, and decreased work productivity (Peres et al. 2019)
- reduced nutritional intake arising from tooth loss, especially in older populations (Yacoub and Karmally 2017)

²³ Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have an acceptable quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in hospitalisation data. The attachment tables for this report include hospitalisation data for all jurisdictions from 2010-11 to 2018-19, as well as data for those six jurisdictions from 2004-05 to 2018-19.

- when occurring during pregnancy, low and very low birth weight babies, preeclampsia, and gestational diabetes. Bacteria associated with dental caries can also be transmitted to the child, increasing the risk of childhood caries (Cobb et al. 2017; Hartnett et al. 2016).

Table 8.6.1 Population with access to fluoridated water (February 2017)^a

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Proportion of population with access to fluoridated water</i>
NSW	93 per cent
Victoria	90 per cent
Queensland	76 per cent
WA	92 per cent
SA	92 per cent
ACT	100 per cent
Tasmania	90 per cent
NT	78 per cent

^a In some jurisdictions, the proportion of the population with access to fluoridated water is higher than the number given. This is because some Australian drinking water supplies, particularly those relying on bore water, contain naturally occurring fluoride at a concentration of around 0.5 mg/L.

Source: NHMRC (2017) *Water Fluoridation and Human Health in Australia*, Canberra.

Good oral health may also contribute to preventing other chronic diseases, although the relationship is complex. There is evidence of the link between poor oral health and chronic diseases, such as cardiovascular disease and diabetes; people with diabetes are three times more likely to get periodontitis (Seitz et al. 2019; Yacoub and Karmally 2017). However, periodontal disease is also associated with smoking, alcohol intake, and obesity (Yacoub and Karmally 2017), all of which are in turn related to chronic diseases.

Data from 2012–14 show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children had more oral health issues than non-Indigenous children, but this pattern changes in adulthood

Data from 2012–14 show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children had twice as many decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (dmfs/DMFS), on average, as non-Indigenous children. The average number of dmfs/DMFS:

- in the infant teeth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5–10 years was 6, compared with 3 surfaces for non-Indigenous children (table 8A.6.1)
- in the permanent teeth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 6–14 years was 1.3, compared with 0.7 surfaces for non-Indigenous children (table 8A.6.2).

But the pattern of oral health issues changes in adulthood, with the average number of DMFT for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults (aged 15 years or over) lower than for non-Indigenous adults. In 2017–18, the average number of DMFT in the teeth of Aboriginal

and Torres Strait Islander dentate²⁴ adults was 7.5 compared with 11.3 for non-Indigenous dentate people (table 8A.6.8). However, because these data have not been adjusted for differences in population age structures, the difference may be because a greater proportion of non-Indigenous people were in the older age bracket of 75 years or over (predisposing them to have a larger average number of DMFT).

Lower incomes may be a key reason why the oral health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is poorer than that of non-Indigenous people, but other structural factors may also have a role

The association between good oral health and higher income levels is well known. Oral diseases, like many non-communicable diseases, are more likely in children living in poverty and socially marginalised groups. This pattern points to the role of social factors as determinants of dental caries and the population's use of dental services (Do and Spencer 2016; Peres et al. 2019). For example, the average number of dmfs/DMFS in 2012–14 was lowest both among children aged 5–10 years (with infant teeth) and children aged 6–14 years (with permanent teeth) for those in families on high incomes, and highest for those in families on low incomes (tables 8A.6.1-2).

This association also exists within Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, with the extent of dental issues for children and adults varying according to household income level. In 2012–14, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5–8 years who had dmfs>0 was 29 per cent in high income households, increasing to 64 per cent in low income households (tables 8A.6.3); for children aged 9–14 years, the DMFS proportions were 41 per cent for high income households and 51 per cent for low income households (table 8A.6.4). Similarly, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in 2018-19 who experienced complete tooth loss came from the most disadvantaged quintile — and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were employed, had completed year 12 or equivalent, were non-smokers, or had no heart disease or diabetes were more likely to have no tooth loss (table 8A.6.12).

People at all income levels are more likely to skip the dentist than other types of health care, but the cost of care mostly affects people on low incomes (Duckett, Cowgill and Swerrison 2019). The cost of dental health combined with lower average income levels may mean that preventative dental care is not accessed as regularly as needed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, but instead is delayed until a problem develops. In 2014-15, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–14 years with teeth or gum problems, only 71 per cent had had a dental check-up within the previous year (table 8A.6.6), — and cost was the major reason why many members of this age group had not seen the dentist (28 per cent) (table 8A.6.7).

²⁴ Dentate means people who have one or more teeth.

Although the cost of dental care may be a key factor, the association between low average incomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and poor oral health is complex. Preventative oral health behaviours such as tooth brushing and flossing are developed mainly through education and modelling by adults in the home environment, and dental hygiene practices such as brushing teeth twice a day (as recommended) are more common among children in households where parents have higher levels of education or income (Do and Spencer 2016). In 2018-19, 40 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 2–14 years brushed their teeth twice a day or more, and another 43 per cent brushed their teeth at least once a day (table 8A.6.13). Comparable data for non-Indigenous children are not available. However, in 2012–14, just over two-thirds of children reported brushing their teeth twice or more per day; for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, the figure was then 54 per cent (Do and Spencer 2016).

There are also other structural factors that prevent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (children and adults) obtaining good oral health, such as:

- A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people live in areas where the water remains non-fluoridated, or they are more likely to drink non-fluoridated bottled water (AHMRC 2016; AMA 2019; Do and Spencer 2016). However, the number of dental caries in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people compared with non-Indigenous people is not necessarily always explained by lower access to water fluoridation (Lalloo et al. 2015).
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may have limited or no access to culturally safe dental services (Durey et al. 2016). Health outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients have been found to be better when they are treated by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals, but Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are under-represented in the oral health workforce (AMA 2019).
- A specific lack of culturally safe dental services in rural and remote areas (AMA 2019). In 2017-18, people in capital cities were more likely (61 per cent) to usually visit a dental professional than those in other places (51 per cent) (table 8A.6.9), and this disparity disproportionately affects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (AHMRC 2016; AMA 2019).
- Access to transport, the level of priority that oral health is given by the community (relative to other priorities), and competing family responsibilities may all prevent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from accessing dental services (Tynan et al. 2020).

Addressing these structural issues may go some way towards improving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's oral health. Associated data on dental health issues are available in section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*, tables 8A.1–12.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's higher rates of preventable oral health disease are likely to lead to higher rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions

Many dental conditions could be prevented through regular care and early intervention. However, because of the cost of private dental care and the way in which public dental waiting lists are managed, oral health can deteriorate through delay — resulting in potentially avoidable conditions and in greater hospital and GP costs (Duckett, Cowgill and Swerrison 2019; PC 2017).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' hospitalisation rates for potentially preventable oral health diseases have increased over time, while the rates for non-Indigenous people have remained similar. In 2018-19, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, hospitalisations for dental conditions were around 382 per 100 000 population for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people — up from 308 per 100 000 population in 2010-11, and 1.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (compared with 1.1 times the rate in 2010-11) (table 8A.6.14).

However, the results differ for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children across age groups and remoteness areas. Children aged less than 10 years had higher rates of hospitalisation for dental health conditions than non-Indigenous children in the same age group, but for older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 10–14 years the reverse is reported (table 8A.6.17). For those aged less than 10 years, the gap in rates widened as remoteness increased (table 8A.6.19).

Future directions in data

For data on child oral health, the AIHW last conducted its Child Dental Health Survey in 2010 and the University of Adelaide conducted its National Child Oral Health Study between 2012 and 2014. Neither the AIHW nor the University of Adelaide have current plans to conduct further national surveys. Ongoing and more regular data collection nationally on dental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is needed. Amongst other things, data collections (and linkage) should explore the complex association between levels of income and oral health.

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8.7 Mental health²⁵

Box 8.7.1 Key messages

- For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, social and emotional wellbeing is the foundation for both physical and mental health. It is a holistic concept reflecting the interconnectedness of individuals, family, kin and community, and it recognises an individual's connection to land (central to wellbeing), culture, spirituality and ancestors. When the harmony of these interrelations is disrupted, ill health persists.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are resilient. Despite experiencing significant challenges, in 2018-19 over two-thirds of adults reported low or medium levels of psychological distress.
- Factors that protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and enable them to feel strong and resilient include being socially connected and having a sense of belonging, connection to land and culture, living on their traditional lands, self-determination, and strong community governance.
- However, one in three Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported high/very high levels of psychological distress, and this is more than double the rate for non-Indigenous adults. There are likely to be many reasons why, but having to deal with racism can be a key source of stress and affects the mental health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and families.
- The rates at which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receive clinical mental health services are not commensurate with their rates of high/very high distress. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented in hospitalisations and deaths from mental health and behavioural conditions.
- Few programs to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's mental health have been evaluated, and those that have rarely provide insight into the participants' perspectives. Some of the existing findings suggest that cultural safety, respect and trust, and sharing experiences (including yarning and story-telling) are valued elements for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Increasing the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary mental health workers (including Aboriginal Health Workers dedicated to children and young people) and building the cultural competence of the overall mental health workforce are also considered important in supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's mental health.

²⁵ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Dr Graham Gee, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 8.7.2 Measures of mental health

There is one main measure for this indicator:

- *Psychological distress*²⁶ is defined as the proportion of people aged 18 years or over reported as experiencing high/very high levels of psychological distress (all jurisdictions; national data by remoteness, age and stressors). 'Psychological distress' refers to a combination of symptoms that are grouped in a way that is intended to reflect 'non-specific' psychological distress rather than a specific mental health disorder. Data for the main measure are available from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent available data for 2018-19. Data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the ABS National Health Survey (NHS), with the most recent data for 2017-18.

Three supplementary measures are also reported:

- *Treatment rate* is defined as the rate of patients treated for mental health by emergency departments (national), community and residential mental health care (all jurisdictions), and general practitioners (national).
- *Hospitalisation rate* is defined as the rate of hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders per 100 000 population (all jurisdictions: sex and remoteness).
- *Deaths from potentially avoidable mental and behavioural disorders* is defined as the rate of deaths from mental and behavioural disorders per 100 000 population (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT: age and sex). Data are available only for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, as these jurisdictions have sufficient levels of Indigenous identification and numbers of deaths to support analysis.

Mental health is important to everyone. Although the term can mean different things to different people at different points in their lives — but the capacities to enjoy life, cope with stress and be resilient in response to adversity, set and fulfil goals, and build and maintain relationships are key aspects of being mentally healthy and participating in the community (PC 2019).

- Mental health is a state of *wellbeing* in which an individual realises their own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to their community. Mental health can be affected by a broad range of factors, including domestic violence (see section 4.12 *Family and community violence*), alcohol and substance misuse (see sections 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm* and 11.2 *Drug and other substance use and harm*), physical health problems, incarceration (see section 4.13 *Imprisonment and youth detention*), family breakdown and social disadvantage.
- Mental *illness* describes a range of behavioural and psychological conditions that can affect an individual's mental health functioning and quality of life, including educational attainment (see section 4.6 *Year 12 attainment*) and income (see section 4.10 *Household and individual income*). The most common mental illnesses are anxiety, affective

²⁶ Based on Kessler Psychological Distress Scale 10 (K10) modified to five questions (K5) which measure an individual's level of psychological distress in the past four weeks.

disorders (including depression) and substance use disorders (AIHW 2019). Mental illness also includes low prevalence conditions such as schizophrenia, other types of psychoses, and severe personality disorder.

- People experiencing a mental illness are more likely to have high or very high levels of psychological distress. Research shows an association between higher levels of psychological distress and lower levels of education, employment, income or home ownership (Cunningham and Paradies 2012). High psychological distress also has a strong association with morbidity and physical disability (McNamara et al. 2018).

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, social and emotional wellbeing is the foundation for both physical and mental health (Commonwealth of Australia 2017; Dudgeon et al. 2016, 2020; Dudgeon, Milroy and Walker 2014; Marmor and Harley 2018). It is a holistic concept that includes mental health, but also reflects the interconnectedness of individuals, family, kin, and community, and it recognises an individual's connection to land (central to wellbeing), culture, spirituality and ancestors — as illustrated in figure 8.7.1. When the harmony of these interrelations is disrupted, ill health persists (Dudgeon, Milroy and Walker 2014).

Figure 8.7.1 **A model of social and emotional wellbeing from the perspective of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person**



Source: Gee, Dudgeon, Schultz, Hart and Kelly (2013) in Dudgeon P, Milroy M, and Walker R (eds.) (2014) *Working together: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Mental Health and Wellbeing Principles and Practice*, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are resilient — despite the many challenges they face, two-thirds of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported low or medium levels of distress...

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are resilient. Despite the many challenges Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people face (as outlined in other sections of this Report), two-thirds of adults reported low or medium levels of psychological distress in 2018-19 (table 8A.7.1). Furthermore, on a range of selected indicators of positive wellbeing, almost 80 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people described themselves as calm and peaceful and full of life, with 87 per cent describing themselves as happy (table 8A.7.6).

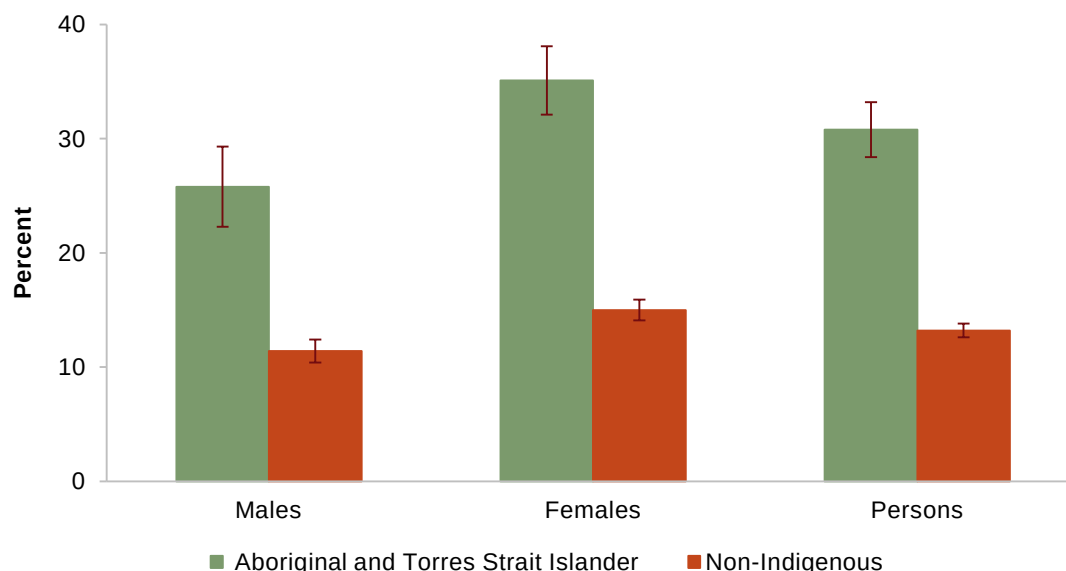
Many factors protect Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from feeling distressed and unhappy, and enable them to be strong and resilient in challenging circumstances. These factors include being socially connected and having a sense of belonging, connection to land and culture, living on their traditional lands, self-determination, and strong community governance (Beyond Blue Australia 2020). For example, in one study, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were found to have an inner strength or fortitude despite challenging circumstances. A strong sense of cultural identity and safe, stable and supportive family environments promoted these resilient behaviours (Young et al. 2017). In a study involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners, cultural engagement was associated with lower levels of psychological distress (Shepherd et al. 2018).

... but one in three reported high/very high levels of psychological distress, more than double the rate for non-Indigenous adults

In 2018-19, about one-third (31 per cent) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported high/very high levels of psychological distress, an increase from 27 per cent in 2004-05 (table 8A.7.1). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults experiencing high/very high levels of psychological distress was more than twice the proportion for non-Indigenous adults (figure 8.7.2). Analysis of 2014-15 data show that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were removed from their families as part of the stolen generation are 1.5 times, and their descendants 1.3 times, as likely to have poor mental health as those who were not removed (AIHW 2018).

A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women experience high/very high levels of psychological distress than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men; this pattern is also observed for non-Indigenous people, though from a lower base of distress (figure 8.7.2). There were no significant differences by age and no clear patterns in the data in relation to remoteness (tables 8A.7.1 and 8A.7.3). However, research suggests that living in areas where Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people are in the majority (as is the case in some remote communities) may mitigate the risk of psychological distress (Cunningham and Paradies 2012).

Figure 8.7.2 **Adults with high/very high psychological distress, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2017–19 (age-standardised)^a**



^a See table 8A.7.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, cat. no. 4715.0; table 8A.7.5.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to report high/very high levels of psychological distress and mental ill health, due to:

- unique risk factors, which are also intergenerational — including the grief, loss and trauma relating to the removal of children over many generations, separation from culture and identity, and discrimination based on race (Beyond Blue Australia 2020; Calma, Dudgeon and Bray 2017).
 - Racism can be a key source of stress and can affect the mental health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and families (Calma, Dudgeon and Bray 2017; Temple, Kelaher and Paradies 2020). A Victorian study suggests that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who experience racism are more likely than those who do not experience racism to be above the threshold for high or very high psychological distress (Ferdinand, Paradies and Kelaher 2013; Kelaher, Ferdinand and Paradies 2014). Racism can be internalised as negative concepts of self at an early age, leading to lower self-esteem, higher anxiety, stress and depression (Macedo et al. 2020; Priest et al. 2019).
- greater exposure to commonly documented risk factors associated with high levels of psychological distress — including poverty, unemployment and homelessness (AIHW 2019).

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- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and youth who live in out-of-home care and/or have carers who are chronically ill or unemployed, are more likely to present at hospital for mental health conditions (Williamson et al. 2018).

The cumulative nature of these factors can wear down resilience and have a detrimental impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's mental health (Calma, Dudgeon and Bray 2017).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receiving clinical mental health services is not commensurate with the proportions of those reporting high/very high levels of psychological distress...

With higher rates of psychological distress, higher rates of people receiving clinical mental health services could be expected. However, whilst a higher proportion for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (compared with non-Indigenous people) accessed specialised public mental health services in 2017-18, there was no difference in the proportion who accessed services from the Medicare Benefits Schedule (which make up the majority of services used) (table 13A.17 in section 13 of SCRGSP 2020).

Even assuming that individuals counted as accessing public mental health services do not access Medicare-funded services the proportion counted as accessing services is about 16 per cent — compared with the one-third of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people experiencing high/very high levels of distress (table 13A.17 in section 13 of SCRGSP 2020). For non-Indigenous people the proportion of people using mental health services is around 12 per cent, a similar proportion to the 13 per cent with high/very high levels of distress (table 8A.7.1, and table 13A.17 in SCRGSP 2020).

... and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continue to be overrepresented in hospitalisations and deaths from mental health and behavioural conditions

In line with the higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults with high/very high levels of psychological distress, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented in hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, there were around 2650 hospitalisations for every 100 000 people in the community in 2016–2018 (table 8A.7.27). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate for mental and behavioural disorders was almost twice the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.7.23). For both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people, the hospitalisation rate was higher in major cities than in regional and remote areas (table 8A.7.26).

The main component of the higher hospitalisation rates from mental and behavioural disorders for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was substance use disorder. In 2016–2018, substance use disorders accounted for 40 per cent of hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and after adjusting for differences in population age structures the hospitalisation rate for this subset was almost four times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.7.27).

The rate of deaths from mental and behavioural disorders for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was around 13 per 100 000 people in the community (table 8A.7.30). After adjusting for differences in population age structures, this rate was 1.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.7.30). The majority of deaths for both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people were among people aged 45 years or over — 94 per cent and 99 per cent respectively (table 8A.7.31).

What is known about programs and services that facilitate improved mental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?

Healing practices for physical, mental, emotional and spiritual wellbeing have been integral to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures for many thousands of years. In the last few decades, there has been a resurgence in traditional therapeutic practice as the mental health movement has aligned with efforts to strengthen policy and service delivery toward greater self-determination (Dudgeon and Bray 2018). There is anecdotal evidence that traditional healing practices support mental health and wellbeing, but a stronger evidence base would provide further support. By supporting access to person-centred mental health services, cultural healers and culturally informed and evaluated healing methods, in addition to clinical practice, a better standard of mental health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can be achieved (Dudgeon et al. 2016; Dudgeon and Bray 2018).

Few programs to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's mental health have been evaluated and those that have rarely provide insight into the participants' perspectives (Murrup-Stewart et al. 2019). Findings from two studies asking about participants' perspectives in mental health programs both identified sharing experiences (including yarning and story-telling) as valued elements, with one also identifying cultural safety, respect and trust (Carlin, Atkinson and Marley 2019; Murrup-Stewart et al. 2019). Likewise, there is little research into treatment pathways that meet the particular needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people (Kilian and Williamson 2018).

A systematic review by Perdacher, Kavanagh and Sheffield (2019) focused on colonised countries under a Western model of health and justice, found only five evaluations globally of mental health and wellbeing interventions for Indigenous people in custody. While none quantitatively assessed mental health and wellbeing outcomes, the authors found that culturally-based interventions showed some promise. This is an important finding given the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in prison (see section 4.13 *Imprisonment and youth detention*), and the evidence that, at least some

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Controlled Health Organisations, face barriers to providing health services (including mental health services) to prisoners (Pettit et al. 2019).

The research available indicates that having Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers working alongside doctors and building the cultural competence of the overall mental health workforce are both considered important in supporting the mental wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Kalucy et al. 2019).

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8.8 Suicide and self-harm²⁷

Box 8.8.1 Key messages

- Suicide is one of the most serious public health challenges and causes substantial grief, pain and loss within and across communities.
- At least 2390 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have died from suicide in the 20 years to 2018, with three-quarters of them male.
- The suicide rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people remains about twice the rate for non-Indigenous people, a ratio unchanged for the past six years.
- Suicide rates vary across age groups; they are higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across all age groups except the oldest age group (aged 45 years or over), in which rates are higher for non-Indigenous people.
- Hospitalisation rates for intentional self-harm have increased over time for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and are higher than for non-Indigenous people.
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are more likely to be hospitalised for self-harm than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men, but are less likely to die from that self-harm — mirroring the pattern seen for non-Indigenous people.
- A range of interrelated factors contribute to the higher rate of intentional self-harm in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. They include the intergenerational trauma attributable to colonisation and dispossession, exposure to multiple and cumulative life stressors, higher levels of psychological distress, exposure to suicide of other family members, poorer access to mental health services for people who are at risk of suicide, higher rates of alcohol use, and the use of illicit substances.
- The common factor in successful approaches to preventing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander suicide is their development and implementation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership and in partnership with local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

²⁷ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to the Dr Graham Gee, Murdoch Children's Research Institute, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 8.8.2 **Measures of suicide and self-harm**

There is one main measure for this indicator. *Suicide deaths* is defined as the number of deaths from intentional self-harm per 100 000 population (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT; age; sex). Data for this measure are sourced from the ABS Causes of Death collection, with the most recent available data for 2018.

Data are only 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.

Data are also provided for one supplementary measure, the *number of non-fatal hospitalisations from intentional self-harm per 100 000 population* (all jurisdictions; sex; remoteness). Prior to 2010-11, six jurisdictions (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) were considered to have adequate identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in hospitalisation data. Hospitalisation data for all jurisdictions are reported from 2010-11 to 2018-19; data for the six jurisdictions are reported for 2004-05 to 2018-19.

Suicide is one of the most serious public health challenges and the leading cause of death for young people (including young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) (AIHW 2019). However, preventing suicide is possible with the right approaches (Mendoza and Rosenberg 2010; WHO 2014).

Suicide causes substantial grief, pain and loss within and across communities. For every suicide death, many other people are affected — particularly close friends and family, who can suffer from intense grief for many years (Cerel et al. 2019; Comans, Visser and Scuffham 2013; Silburn et al. 2014). Suicides can occur in clusters within a community over a limited period; these clusters have particularly negative effects on communities due to the risk of further suicides, significant grief reactions and the ongoing trauma and ‘bereavement overload’, which in turn can contribute to future suicidal behaviours (AHA 2014; Hanssens 2016; Robinson et al. 2016; Too et al. 2017).

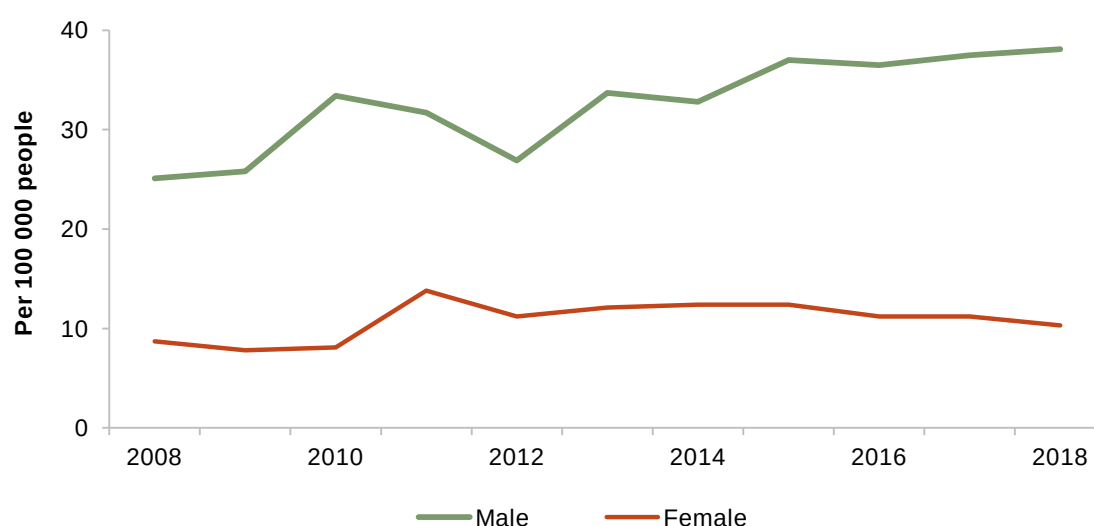
Suicide often occurs among people suffering from mental health challenges or illnesses; however, it can also happen impulsively in moments of crisis, such as when people have health or financial problems or after exposure to other suicides (Hanssens 2010; Robinson et al. 2016; WHO 2014). Self-harm and suicidal ideation are signals of considerable emotional distress and are associated with a higher risk of eventual death by suicide (Bergen et al. 2012; Hawton et al. 2015; Ribeiro et al. 2016). Section 8.7 *Mental health* reports on mental health in more detail.

At least 2390 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have died from suicide in the past 20 years, with three-quarters of them male

Over the two decades to 2018, at least 2390²⁸ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people died from intentionally harming themselves (table 8A.8.1).

As with non-Indigenous people, suicide is more common among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men than women. Between 2008 and 2018, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the suicide rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males was about three-and-a-half times that of females (and this ratio is rising); this ratio was also similar to that between non-Indigenous males and females (figure 8.8.1 and table 8A.8.1).

Figure 8.8.1 **Suicide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, by sex (age-standardised rates)^a**



^a See table 8A.8.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

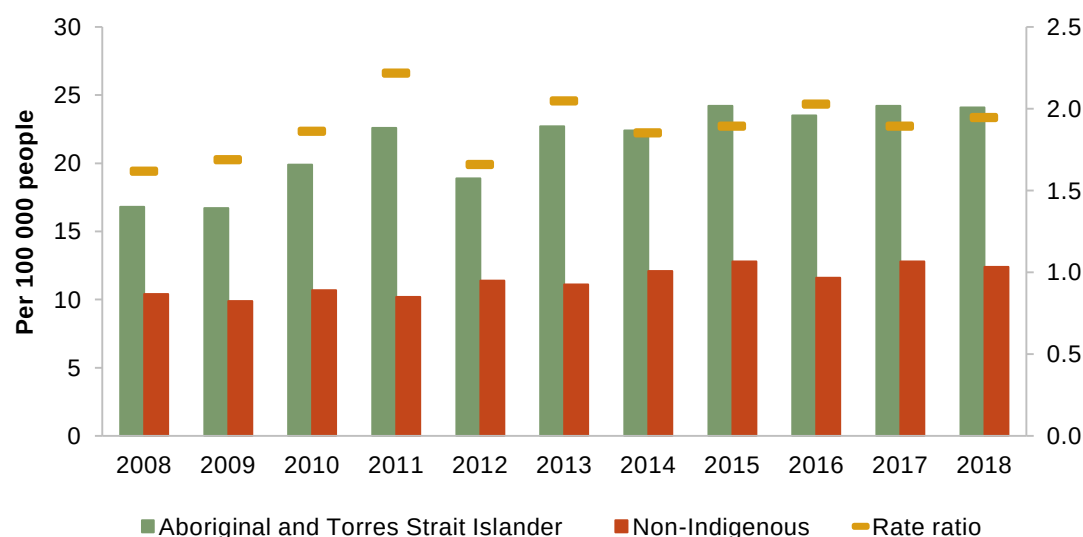
Source: AIHW and ABS analysis of National Mortality Database; table 8A.8.1.

The suicide rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people remains at about twice the rate for non-Indigenous people

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have higher death rates from suicide than non-Indigenous people (figure 8.8.2). For the period 2013 to 2018, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the rate of deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people due to suicide remained about twice the rate for non-Indigenous people (table 8A.8.1).

²⁸ This number does not include suicides recorded in Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT.

Figure 8.8.2 Rates of suicide, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, by Indigenous status, by year (age-standardised rates)^a



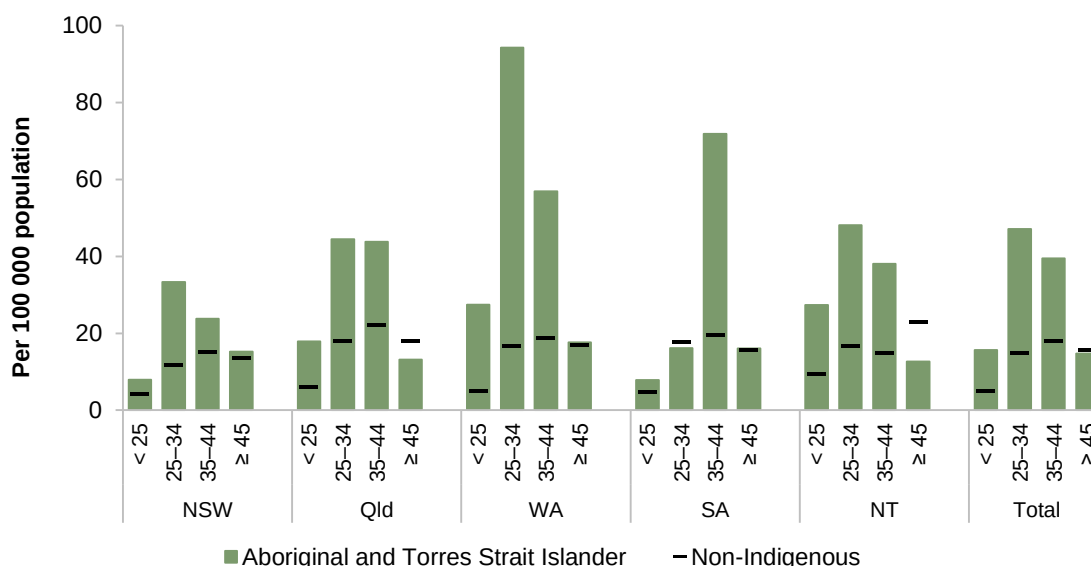
^a See table 8A.8.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW and ABS analysis of the National Mortality Database; table 8A.8.1.

Suicide rates vary across age groups, with rates higher for younger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults

Suicide rates vary considerably by age group. For the period 2014–2018 for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined (and individually with the exception of SA), the suicide rate was highest for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25–34 years (at 47 per 100 000 population overall), and was over three times the rate for non-Indigenous people of the same age (figure 8.8.3). Interestingly, for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults in the oldest age group (age 45 years or over), the suicide rate is significantly lower and rates are less than, or on par with, the rates for non-Indigenous people (figure 8.8.3).

Figure 8.8.3 Rates of suicide, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, by Indigenous status and age group, 2014–2018^a



^a See table 8A.8.3 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death collection; table 8A.8.3.

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the difference in the rates outside of and within capital cities is less than 1 death per 100 000 people (with both at around 23–24 deaths per 100 000 people). For non-Indigenous people, the difference across these areas is greater, with around 11 deaths per 100 000 people in capital cities compared with 15 deaths per 100 000 people in other areas (table 8A.8.4).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have a higher incidence of hospitalisation for self-harm than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men, but are less likely to die from that self-harm; the same is seen for non-Indigenous people

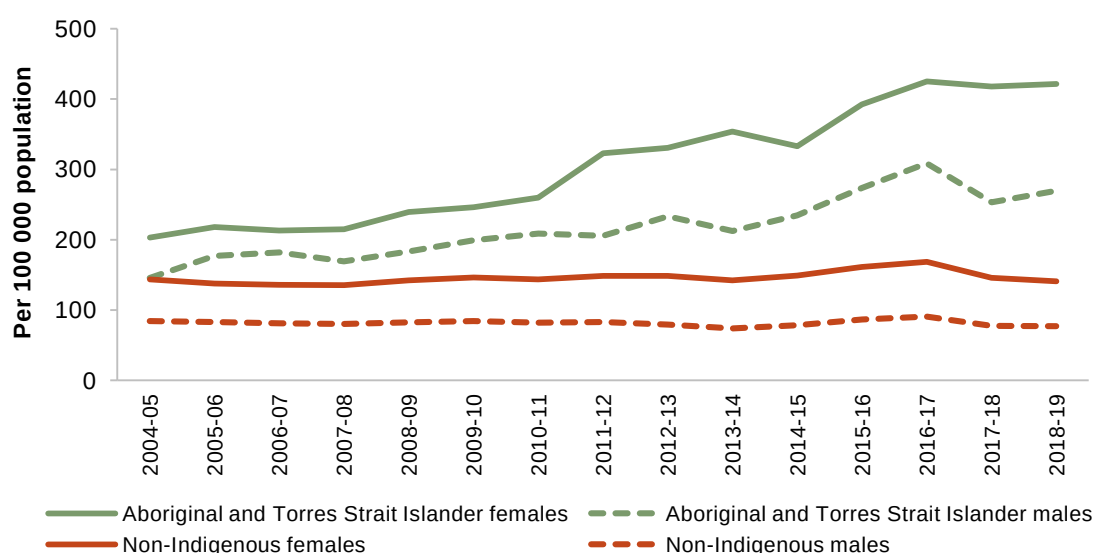
Nationally, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have the highest rates of hospitalisations for intentional self-harm, higher than for Aboriginal men and for non-Indigenous men and women (table 8A.8.5).

If hospitalisations for intentional self-harm are considered alongside rates of suicide, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have the highest incidence of self-harming behaviour but are less likely to die from self-harm than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men. The same can be seen for non-Indigenous people (tables 8A.8.1 and 8A.8.6).

Hospitalisation rates for intentional self-harm have increased over time for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Hospitalisations for intentional self-harm are increasing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Since 2004-05, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the rate has more than doubled for females and has increased by 85 per cent for males (table 8A.8.6). By contrast, hospitalisations for intentional self-harm for non-Indigenous people have remained relatively stable (albeit higher for females than males) — and so the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has increased from 1.5 to 3.2 times the rate for non-Indigenous people (with the ratio 3.5:1 for males and 3.0:1 for females in 2018-19) (figure 8.8.4).

Figure 8.8.4 Rates of hospitalisations for self-harm, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, by Indigenous status and sex (age-standardised rates)^a



^a See table 8A.8.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats..

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death collection; table 8A.8.6.

Over time, the rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have increased by more in major cities and regional areas, whereas for non-Indigenous people there have been greater increases in rates in regional and remote areas (table 8A.8.7).

What factors lead to higher rates of suicide for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and how can these rates be reduced?

Understanding the reasons why Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may end their lives is key to developing effective suicide and self-harm prevention approaches.

Contributing factors to suicide that are particularly relevant to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people include:

- the intergenerational trauma attributable to colonisation, dispossession and assimilation policies that forcibly removed children from their families and traditional lands, all of which contributed to a breakdown in community functioning (Dudgeon, Calma and Holland 2017; Fogliani 2019; Silburn et al. 2014)
- exposure to multiple and cumulative life stressors such as childhood abuse, the death of family members, ill health, being incarcerated and unemployment (Coroners Court of Victoria 2020; Dudgeon, Calma and Holland 2017; Fogliani 2019).
- higher rates of use of alcohol and illicit substances that are risk factors for suicides (Coroners Court of Victoria 2020; Dickson et al. 2019) (see sections 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm* and 11.2 *Drug and other substance use and harm*)
- higher levels of psychological distress (Calma, Dudgeon and Bray 2017; Temple, Kelaher and Paradies 2020), with racism a key source of stress affecting the mental health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Dickson et al. 2019; Dudgeon, Calma and Holland 2017)
- inadequate access to mental health services for those at risk of suicide, given their needs. Research shows that of 400 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who took their own life by suicide in Queensland between 1994 and 2006, three-quarters had never received treatment from a mental health professional in their lifetime (De Leo et al. 2011). While this research is more than a decade old, recent data from a coronial inquiry into 13 suicides of young people in the Kimberley region of WA shows similar results (Fogliani 2019). Other data (see section 8.7 *Mental health*) also indicate that clinical mental health services are not meeting needs, with the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receiving these services not commensurate with the rates of those with high/very high levels of psychological distress
 - Adequate access does not just mean enough services for the numbers of people at risk, but also the right services to meet their needs. The cultural safety of those services is key for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- exposure to suicide, including suicide attempts and suicide within families or by people who are close associates (Fogliani 2019) — common factors in suicide clusters (Dudgeon, Calma and Holland 2017; Hanssens 2016).

As the factors that contribute to suicide in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are numerous and interrelated, suicide rates need to be addressed at multiple levels.

While the evidence-base for the effectiveness of suicide prevention programs and activities remains limited (WHO 2014), approaches to reduce suicide in the context of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Dudgeon et al. 2016) have been suggested at three levels:

- Community-wide — aimed at increasing community-wide protective factors, such as increasing employment and improving mental health and reducing risk factors, such as

incarceration. These include approaches to strengthen social and emotional wellbeing and culture (see section 8.7 *Mental health*), to promote healing and increasing resilience in individuals, families and communities and to prevent or reduce alcohol and drug use (see sections 11.1 *Alcohol consumption and harm* and 11.2 *Drug and other substance use and harm*), and reducing child abuse and family violence (see section 4.12 *Family and community violence*) (Coroners Court of WA 2019). They could also include community forums providing education to support help-seeking behaviour for those who need it, or to help other community members to identify those who need support and how they might support them (Dudgeon et al. 2016; Westerman and Sheridan 2020, Coroners Court of WA 2019).

- For at-risk groups — aimed at groups who are most at risk of suicide. As noted above, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young adults are at higher risk of suicide than other age groups. Some of the successful approaches include teaching Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures in schools (see section 5.6 *Indigenous cultural studies*), promoting engagement with programs such as sport (see section 5.7 *Participation in community activities*) and connecting to cultures/Country/Elders (see section 5.8 *Access to traditional lands and waters*) (Dudgeon et al. 2016; Hanssens 2016).
- For at-risk individuals — aimed at individuals identified as being at risk of suicide, or who have attempted suicide, but not died. This might mean increasing the accessibility of mental health and other support services that provide timely therapeutic treatment in a culturally safe environment with access to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander staff or culturally competent staff (see section 8.7 *Mental health*), including through Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services (ACCHSs) (Dudgeon et al. 2016; Dudgeon, Calma and Holland 2017). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people report that ACCHSs influence their health more positively than other health services as they are more welcoming, holistic in responding to needs and culturally safe (see section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*).

The common factor in successful approaches to preventing suicide among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, across these three levels, is their development and implementation with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander leadership and in partnership with the local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (Dudgeon et al. 2016).

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Chapter 8 Healthy lives — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2020, prepared by the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The report is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

Attachment contents

Section 8.1 Access to primary health care

Table 8A.1.1	Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate)
Table 8A.1.2	Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.3	Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate)
Table 8A.1.4	Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.1.5	Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19
Table 8A.1.6	Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.1.7	Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.1.8	Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) last consulted a health care professional (medical/support related), by remote/non-remote, 2001, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.9	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the GP/clinic doctor when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13
Table 8A.1.10	Reasons for not going to a GP/clinic doctor in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.11	Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 2 years or over) last consulted a dentist, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2011-13, and 2017-19
Table 8A.1.12	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the dentist when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13
Table 8A.1.13	Reasons for not going to a dentist in the past 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) had a dental problem, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.14	Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.15	Reasons for not going to other health professionals in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.16	Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0-14 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19
Table 8A.1.17	Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0-14 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19

Attachment contents

Table 8A.1.18	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19
Table 8A.1.19	Vaccination coverage for children fully immunised at age 1, 2, 5 and 6 years of age, by Indigenous status, 2001 to 2018
Table 8A.1.20	Vaccination coverage estimates for children as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018, by Indigenous status
Table 8A.1.21	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.22	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.23	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.24	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.25	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.26	Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018
Table 8A.1.27	Immunisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 50 years or over), 2012-13 and 2018-2019
Table 8A.1.28	Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), 2006, 2011 and 2016
Table 8A.1.29	Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016
Table 8A.1.30	Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016
Table 8A.1.31	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016
Table 8A.1.32	Direct real per capita health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sub-components, by type of health good or service, by state and territory, 2015-16
Section 8.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations	
Table 8A.2.1	Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by condition type, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010-12 and 2016-2018
Table 8A.2.2	Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by selected conditions, by Indigenous status, 2018-19
Table 8A.2.3	List of ICD-10-AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations
Table 8A.2.4	Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 to 2018-19

Attachment contents

Table 8A.2.5	Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.2.6	Hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.2.7	Hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis, by complication, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.2.8	Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.2.9	Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.2.10	Hospitalisation rates for vaccine preventable conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.2.11	Hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable conditions, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.2.12	Hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.2.13	Hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.2.14	Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.2.15	Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Section 8.3 Potentially avoidable deaths	
Table 8A.3.1	Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory of usual residence, 2014–2018
Table 8A.3.2	Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2014–2018
Table 8A.3.3	Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by cause of death, 2004–2008 and 2014–2018
Table 8A.3.4	Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.3.5	Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2014–18
Table 8A.3.6	ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group, 2019
Section 8.4 Tobacco consumption and harm	
Table 8A.4.1	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2012–13, 2014–15 and 2018–19
Table 8A.4.2	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2018–19
Table 8A.4.3	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014–15

Attachment contents

Table 8A.4.4	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2012-13
Table 8A.4.5	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008
Table 8A.4.6	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2004-05
Table 8A.4.7	Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001
Table 8A.4.8	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.9	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.10	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.11	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011-13 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.12	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.13	Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.4.14	Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19
Section 8.5 Obesity and nutrition	
Table 8A.5.1	Body mass index categories for adults in Australia
Table 8A.5.2	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017-19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.3	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.4	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI)
Table 8A.5.5	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2017-19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.6	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.7	Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI)
Table 8A.5.8	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017-19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.9	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.10	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI)

Attachment contents

Table 8A.5.11	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.12	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2011–13 (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.13	BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2004-05 (self-reported BMI)
Table 8A.5.14	BMI categories for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness areas, 2004-05 (crude rates) (self-reported BMI)
Table 8A.5.15	Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI)
Table 8A.5.16	Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (crude rate)
Table 8A.5.17	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) at increased risk of developing chronic diseases, by age, by sex, by waist circumference and BMI, 2018–19
Table 8A.5.18	Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2017–19
Table 8A.5.19	Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2014-15
Table 8A.5.20	Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011–13
Table 8A.5.21	Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2018-19
Table 8A.5.22	Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2014-15
Table 8A.5.23	Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 2–14 years), by remoteness, 2018-19, 2014-15 and 2012-13
Section 8.6 Oral health	
Table 8A.6.1	Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (dmfs) in the primary dentition in children (aged 5–10 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14
Table 8A.6.2	Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFS) due to caries in the permanent teeth of children (aged 6–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14
Table 8A.6.3	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 5–8 years) with decayed, missing and filled primary tooth surfaces (dmfs), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14
Table 8A.6.4	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 9–14 years) with decayed, missing and filled permanent tooth surfaces (DMFS), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14
Table 8A.6.5	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with reported teeth or gum problems, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2014-15

Attachment contents

Table 8A.6.6	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with reported teeth or gum problems, by time since last dental check, 2008 and 2014–15
Table 8A.6.7	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by reason parent did not take child to see a dentist when needed in last 12 months, 2008 and 2014–15
Table 8A.6.8	Mean number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFT) per person (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2004–06 and 2017–18
Table 8A.6.9	People who usually visit a dental professional at least once a year (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2017–18
Table 8A.6.10	Status of tooth loss, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over), by age, 2012–13 and 2018–19
Table 8A.6.11	Selected population characteristics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over) reporting complete tooth loss, 2012–13 and 2018–19
Table 8A.6.12	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons' (15 years or over) tooth loss, by selected socioeconomic and health characteristics, 2018–19
Table 8A.6.13	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 2–14 years) by remoteness, by time since last dental consultation, by frequency child brushes teeth, 2018–19
Table 8A.6.14	Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.6.15	Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004–05 to 2018–19
Table 8A.6.16	Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.6.17	Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 8A.6.18	Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004–05 to 2018–19
Table 8A.6.19	Hospital dental procedure rates for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.6.20	List of Australian Classification of Health Interventions (National Centre for Classification in Health) codes for 2014–15 used to define categories of dental procedures
Section 8.7 Mental health	
Table 8A.7.1	K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15 and 2017–19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.7.2	K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2004–05, 2008, 2012–13, 2014–15 and 2018–19

Attachment contents

Table 8A.7.3	K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2017-19
Table 8A.7.4	K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, by sex, 2018-19 (crude rates)
Table 8A.7.5	K5 level of psychological distress of persons (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017-19 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.7.6	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2018-19
Table 8A.7.7	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2014-15
Table 8A.7.8	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2012-13
Table 8A.7.9	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2008
Table 8A.7.10	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2004-05
Table 8A.7.11	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19
Table 8A.7.12	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2004-05
Table 8A.7.13	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, 2018-19
Table 8A.7.14	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2018-19
Table 8A.7.15	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2014-15
Table 8A.7.16	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2008
Table 8A.7.17	Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05
Table 8A.7.18	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by number of stressors experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2018-19
Table 8A.7.19	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by remoteness, by stressor experienced in the last 12 months, 2014-15
Table 8A.7.20	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15
Table 8A.7.21	Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2017-19
Table 8A.7.22	Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014-15
Table 8A.7.23	Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by state and territory of residence, by sex, 2010-2012 and 2016-2018

Attachment contents

Table 8A.7.24	Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19
Table 8A.7.25	Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by sex, 2004-05 to 2018-19
Table 8A.7.26	Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.7.27	Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 8A.7.28	People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised)
Table 8A.7.29	Mental health related emergency departments occasions of service in public hospitals, by Indigenous status of the patient, 2005-06 to 2017-18
Table 8A.7.30	Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by state and territory, 2014–2018 (per 100 000 population)
Table 8A.7.31	Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018
Table 8A.7.32	Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018
Section 8.8 Suicide and self harm	
Table 8A.8.1	Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018
Table 8A.8.2	Deaths from intentional self-harm, by state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2014–2018
Table 8A.8.3	Deaths from intentional self-harm, by state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018
Table 8A.8.4	Deaths from intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by area, 2014–2018
Table 8A.8.5	Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19
Table 8A.8.6	Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Vic, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19
Table 8A.8.7	Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by remoteness of residence, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018

Section 8.1

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
2018-19										
		Proportion								
Excellent	%	16.4	18.7	17.4	13.7	6.7	11.5	9.6	19.1	16.1
Very good	%	29.9	26.3	25.3	30.8	33.3	29.5	28.8	29.7	28.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	46.5	44.5	43	44.5	39.4	40	40.4	48.4	44.5
Good	%	29.8	30.2	33.5	32.9	30.1	31.5	32.7	32.8	31.5
Fair	%	14.3	17.6	16.5	13.1	16.7	17.5	15.4	13.7	15.3
Poor	%	9.1	8.4	7.4	9	13.1	11.5	11.5	5.5	8.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	23.8	25.8	24.1	21.8	30.1	29.5	26.9	18.7	23.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	180 500	39 100	146 800	65 600	28 200	20 000	5 200	51 200	536 300
		Relative standard error								
Excellent	%	11.1	17.2	10.7	14.8	23.4	15.7	28.2	8.5	5.3
Very good	%	7.8	12.3	9.0	9.9	14.3	9.8	15.2	7.0	4.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	5.1	6.8	5.1	7.8	10.4	7.5	10.9	4.6	2.6
Good	%	7.7	8.9	6.7	9.0	12.1	8.9	9.6	6.1	3.7
Fair	%	10.5	10.8	9.6	12.3	15.9	11.7	22.8	10.6	4.9
Poor	%	16.4	18.4	16.7	19.7	19.2	16.2	30.5	13.7	7.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	8.0	9.0	8.1	8.9	12.5	9.9	17.6	8.6	3.8
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		95 per cent confidence interval								
Excellent	±	3.6	6.3	3.6	4.0	3.1	3.5	5.3	3.2	1.7
Very good	±	4.6	6.3	4.5	6.0	9.3	5.7	8.6	4.1	2.3
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.6	5.9	4.3	6.8	8.0	5.9	8.6	4.4	2.3

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Good	±	4.5	5.3	4.4	5.8	7.1	5.5	6.2	3.9	2.3
Fair	±	2.9	3.7	3.1	3.2	5.2	4.0	6.9	2.8	1.5
Poor	±	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.5	4.9	3.7	6.9	1.5	1.3
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.7	4.6	3.8	3.8	7.4	5.7	9.3	3.2	1.8
Total	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2014-15										
		Proportion								
Excellent	%	13.1	12.9	14.6	11.1	12.3	8.6	9.3	15.7	13.3
Very good	%	26.2	26.7	24.0	30.2	26.7	29.8	31.4	26.8	26.4
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	38.8	40.2	38.7	40.9	40.3	37.3	40.3	42.5	39.7
Good	%	34.2	31.1	34.9	33.7	34.4	30.8	33.0	39.9	34.6
Fair	%	18.0	20.1	18.7	17.1	18.1	21.6	20.8	12.6	18.0
Poor	%	8.3	8.8	7.5	7.9	9.0	9.1	5.7	5.1	7.8
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.4	28.9	26.6	25.1	26.8	30.8	25.7	18.1	25.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	138 545	32 263	123 063	56 793	24 789	16 728	4 484	46 365	443 419
		Relative standard error								
Excellent	%	11.4	12.0	14.6	14.7	16.9	14.9	29.4	9.9	5.8
Very good	%	7.4	7.4	7.1	8.3	10.9	7.6	11.9	6.5	3.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	7.6	7.1	10.6	4.7	2.6
Good	%	5.8	7.1	5.8	6.6	8.3	7.5	10.1	5.9	2.8
Fair	%	8.6	7.9	9.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	14.9	17.2	4.3
Poor	%	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.0	25.3	18.0	6.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	7.5	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.1	7.3	12.4	12.8	3.5

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence interval										
Excellent	±	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.2	4.1	2.5	5.3	3.0	1.5
Very good	±	3.8	3.9	3.4	4.9	5.7	4.4	7.3	3.4	1.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.2	8.3	3.9	2.0
Good	±	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.4	5.6	4.5	6.5	4.6	1.9
Fair	±	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.0	6.1	4.3	1.5
Poor	±	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.0
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.4	6.3	4.5	1.8
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2012-13										
Proportion										
Excellent	%	13.1	11.8	12.2	13.4	11.8	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.6
Very good	%	27.1	30.0	24.3	26.8	25.9	29.2	31.9	28.5	26.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	40.2	41.8	36.5	40.1	37.7	40.9	43.8	40.9	39.3
Good	%	33.1	31.7	39.5	38.1	37.9	32.4	35.2	40.9	36.5
Fair	%	18.8	17.5	18.3	15.3	17.4	16.3	14.9	13.7	17.4
Poor	%	7.8	9.0	5.7	6.5	7.0	10.3	6.2	4.6	6.9
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.7	26.5	24.0	21.8	24.5	26.7	21.0	18.3	24.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	127 984	29 376	112 890	53 011	23 085	15 200	3 973	43 422	408 941
Relative standard error										
Excellent	%	9.6	14.8	7.5	9.4	12.8	12.6	21.0	9.5	4.2

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Very good	%	5.9	8.0	5.5	5.7	8.1	8.5	12.8	5.9	2.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.9	6.3	3.9	4.2	6.4	6.0	9.5	4.7	2.0
Good	%	5.0	7.4	3.5	4.5	5.6	6.8	12.5	4.1	2.1
Fair	%	6.6	9.9	5.8	8.4	9.1	11.0	23.2	9.1	3.1
Poor	%	11.3	14.5	13.1	13.7	19.0	13.7	31.0	15.0	5.9
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.3	7.4	5.1	6.1	8.7	8.8	21.3	7.4	2.6
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95 per cent confidence interval										
Excellent	±	2.5	3.4	1.8	2.5	3.0	2.9	4.9	2.3	1.0
Very good	±	3.1	4.7	2.6	3.0	4.1	4.9	8.0	3.3	1.4
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.1	5.1	2.8	3.3	4.7	4.8	8.2	3.8	1.5
Good	±	3.2	4.6	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	8.6	3.3	1.5
Fair	±	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.5	6.7	2.4	1.1
Poor	±	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.7	1.4	0.8
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.8	3.8	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.6	8.8	2.6	1.2
Total	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2008	Proportion									
Excellent	%	18.3	17.2	15.7	13.0	14.0	20.9	19.3	14.7	16.2
Very good	%	24.7	30.6	27.8	26.7	23.8	32.5	26.8	32.6	27.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	43.1	47.8	43.5	39.7	37.8	53.4	46.2	47.3	43.7
Good	%	31.2	27.4	37.0	39.0	35.2	23.1	33.9	35.2	34.0
Fair	%	16.4	16.6	14.2	15.1	19.1	16.0	12.3	10.1	14.9

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Poor	%	9.4	8.2	5.2	6.2	8.0	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	25.7	24.8	19.5	21.3	27.1	23.5	20.0	17.5	22.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	96 367	21 938	90 587	43 826	17 948	12 351	2 810	41 274	327 101
Relative standard error										
Excellent	%	8.3	8.6	8.7	11.1	12.8	9.7	20.7	10.5	4.0
Very good	%	6.7	5.6	7.5	6.1	8.4	7.8	12.5	5.4	3.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.7	5.8	5.2	10.1	4.7	2.2
Good	%	6.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	7.4	8.9	13.3	5.8	2.9
Fair	%	8.9	8.3	9.8	9.1	10.8	11.7	20.7	9.1	4.2
Poor	%	11.6	10.8	19.4	13.8	15.9	16.6	29.1	12.7	6.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.3	6.5	8.5	7.5	8.2	10.6	13.2	7.4	3.4
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95 per cent confidence interval										
Excellent	±	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.5	4.0	7.8	3.0	1.3
Very good	±	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.9	5.0	6.6	3.5	1.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.3	5.4	9.1	4.4	1.9
Good	±	4.0	3.1	4.3	4.5	5.1	4.0	8.8	4.0	1.9
Fair	±	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.0	3.7	5.0	1.8	1.2
Poor	±	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.4	1.8	0.9
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.9	5.2	2.5	1.5
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2004-05										
		Proportion								
Excellent	%	13.0	17.0	13.0	12.0	15.0	19.0	10.0	15.0	14.0
Very good	%	30.0	31.0	30.0	24.0	27.0	31.0	39.0	35.0	30.0
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	43.0	48.0	42.0	36.0	42.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	43.0
Good	%	34.0	30.0	35.0	42.0	35.0	27.0	34.0	34.0	35.0
Fair	%	16.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	17.0	14.0	10.0	13.0	16.0
Poor	%	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	3.0	6.0
Subtotal fair/poor	%	23.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	17.0	16.0	22.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	85 426	18 492	79 351	42 043	16 677	11 256	2 596	37 800	293 641
		Relative standard error								
Excellent	%	12.0	14.4	10.9	15.0	13.6	11.0	21.2	16.6	5.6
Very good	%	8.2	13.2	6.1	9.5	10.0	7.7	10.5	8.4	3.6
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	6.3	8.6	4.8	7.3	7.4	5.5	7.7	4.5	2.7
Good	%	6.2	11.2	5.6	6.3	8.4	9.6	11.8	6.6	2.9
Fair	%	10.7	19.2	7.7	9.0	11.6	12.7	23.2	11.4	4.6
Poor	%	13.6	19.0	17.0	17.2	17.1	21.9	30.4	17.5	7.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	8.2	14.4	6.6	8.0	8.4	12.1	18.4	9.1	3.9
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		95 per cent confidence interval								
Excellent	±	3.1	4.8	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	1.5
Very good	±	4.8	8.0	3.6	4.5	5.3	4.7	8.0	5.8	2.1
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	5.3	8.1	4.0	5.2	6.1	5.4	7.4	4.5	2.3
Good	±	4.1	6.6	3.8	5.2	5.8	5.1	7.9	4.4	2.0

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
Fair	±	3.4	5.6	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.5	4.5	2.9	1.4
Poor	±	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.0	3.9	4.8	1.0	0.9
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.7	6.2	3.0	3.4	3.8	5.5	6.1	2.9	1.7
Total	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2002										
		Proportion								
Excellent	%	19.6	13.9	16.7	9.7	17.0	16.8	16.9	26.5	17.7
Very good	%	23.2	28.0	26.5	25.5	31.2	29.9	29.8	30.3	26.4
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	42.8	41.8	43.2	35.2	48.2	46.8	46.7	56.8	44.1
Good	%	30.3	29.9	32.9	40.7	30.5	29.3	35.4	30.0	32.4
Fair	%	19.5	17.6	18.3	17.2	14.1	16.5	12.0	6.8	16.6
Poor	%	7.4	10.7	5.6	6.7	7.2	7.4	6.0	5.2	6.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.9	28.2	23.9	23.9	21.2	23.9	17.9	11.9	23.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	83 760	17 440	76 045	39 572	15 757	10 897	2 556	36 178	282 205
		Relative standard error								
Excellent	%	9.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.6	12.5	15.7	10.1	4.8
Very good	%	9.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.9	9.4	10.3	3.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.6	4.9	6.7	5.1	2.5
Good	%	6.0	7.0	6.4	5.1	6.8	6.5	9.1	8.7	2.8
Fair	%	8.6	10.2	8.3	9.0	10.2	8.7	17.0	15.0	4.3
Poor	%	13.1	13.8	16.9	14.1	16.1	16.2	24.4	26.4	6.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.9	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.3	7.2	13.9	10.3	3.4
Total	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total number	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.1

Table 8A.1.1 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by state and territory, 2002, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, and 2018-19 (crude rate) (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>
95 per cent confidence interval										
Excellent	±	3.6	3.0	3.4	1.9	3.2	4.1	5.2	5.2	1.7
Very good	±	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.6	4.0	5.5	6.1	1.9
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.1	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.7	2.2
Good	±	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	6.3	5.1	1.8
Fair	±	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.0	2.0	1.4
Poor	±	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	0.9
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.9	2.4	1.6
Total	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number	no.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

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

(c) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

– 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 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs or over</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs or over</i>
2018-19		Proportion			
Excellent	%	18.1	14.2	16.1	13.9
Very good	%	28.5	28.5	28.5	26.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	46.9	42.4	44.5	40.4
Good	%	31.2	31.9	31.5	31.8
Fair	%	14.7	16.0	15.3	17.2
Poor	%	7.6	9.5	8.6	10.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	22.3	25.5	23.9	27.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	258 800	277 300	536 291	..
		Relative standard error			
Excellent	%	7.5	8.0	5.3	5.3
Very good	%	6.3	5.2	4.2	4.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.6
Good	%	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.7
Fair	%	7.5	6.2	4.9	4.9
Poor	%	10.7	9.5	7.6	7.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.1	4.9	3.8	3.8
		95 per cent confidence interval			
Excellent	±	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4
Very good	±	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.2
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.6	3.0	2.3	2.1
Good	±	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.3
Fair	±	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.7
Poor	±	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.6
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.1
2014-15		Proportion			
Excellent	%	14.8	12.1	13.3	10.8
Very good	%	27.9	24.9	26.4	24.3
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	42.5	37.0	39.7	35.1
Good	%	32.8	36.3	34.6	34.5
Fair	%	17.7	18.2	18.0	20.8
Poor	%	6.9	8.6	7.8	9.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	24.6	26.9	25.8	30.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	212 550	231 053	443 419	..

TABLE 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs or over</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs or over</i>
Relative standard error					
Excellent	%	7.7	7.3	5.8	5.6
Very good	%	5.0	4.2	3.5	3.5
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.8
Good	%	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.7
Fair	%	6.6	5.2	4.3	4.2
Poor	%	9.8	8.3	6.7	6.8
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.5	4.0	3.5	3.3
95 per cent confidence interval					
Excellent	±	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.2
Very good	±	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.9
Good	±	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.9
Fair	±	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
Poor	±	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.0
2012-13 Proportion					
Excellent	%	13.3	11.9	12.6	10.4
Very good	%	28.5	24.9	26.7	23.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	41.9	36.7	39.3	34.1
Good	%	34.7	38.2	36.5	36.4
Fair	%	16.6	18.1	17.4	20.7
Poor	%	6.8	6.9	6.9	8.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	23.4	25.0	24.2	29.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	201 027	207 914	408 941	..
Relative standard error					
Excellent	%	5.5	5.9	4.2	4.4
Very good	%	3.6	3.6	2.7	2.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2
Good	%	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.1
Fair	%	4.7	4.0	3.1	3.0
Poor	%	8.9	6.8	5.9	6.0
Subtotal fair/poor	%	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.5
95 per cent confidence interval					
Excellent	±	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9
Very good	±	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3

TABLE 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs or over</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs or over</i>
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
Good	±	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
Fair	±	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
Poor	±	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
2008			Proportion		
Excellent	%	17.9	14.7	16.2	13.2
Very good	%	28.6	26.5	27.5	24.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	46.5	41.2	43.7	37.9
Good	%	32.0	35.9	34.0	33.9
Fair	%	13.8	15.9	14.9	18.0
Poor	%	7.7	7.0	7.3	10.2
Subtotal fair/poor	%	21.5	22.9	22.2	28.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	156 052	171 049	327 101	..
			Relative standard error		
Excellent	%	5.6	5.7	4.0	4.5
Very good	%	4.7	3.9	3.2	3.6
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4
Good	%	4.6	3.2	2.9	3.2
Fair	%	6.5	5.4	4.2	4.7
Poor	%	8.8	8.2	6.5	7.2
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.0	4.3	3.4	3.8
			95 per cent confidence interval		
Excellent	±	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
Very good	±	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8
Good	±	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.1
Fair	±	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.7
Poor	±	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.4
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1
2004-05			Proportion		
Excellent	%	15.0	13.0	14	11
Very good	%	30.0	29.0	30	25
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	45.0	42.0	43	36
Good	%	26.0	34.0	35	35
Fair	%	14.0	17.0	16	20

TABLE 8A.1.2

Table 8A.1.2 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs or over</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs or over</i>
Poor	%	6.0	7.0	6	10
Subtotal fair/poor	%	19.0	24.0	22	29
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	139 595	154 046	293 641	293 641
Relative standard error					
Excellent	%	7.7	7.3	5.6	5.7
Very good	%	4.8	5.2	3.6	3.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.5	3.7	2.7	2.9
Good	%	4.0	3.8	2.9	3.3
Fair	%	6.3	5.6	4.6	4.6
Poor	%	10.9	9.2	7.5	8.8
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.8
95 per cent confidence interval					
Excellent	±	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2
Very good	±	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.8
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.0
Good	±	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.3
Fair	±	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8
Poor	±	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.7
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2

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

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

Source: 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 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018-19									
					Proportion				
Excellent	%	16.8	13.5	15.1	15.6	16.9	18.7	18.2	16.1
Very good	%	31.0	29.5	24.6	29.0	22.7	28.3	26.3	28.5
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	47.9	43.5	39.7	44.6	39.6	47.3	44.7	44.5
Good	%	29.5	30.3	32.6	30.4	36.6	35.5	36.1	31.5
Fair	%	14.2	17.1	17.8	15.8	15.5	11.7	13.2	15.3
Poor	%	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.2	8.6	4.8	6.3	8.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	22.8	26.7	27.6	25.0	24.4	16.9	19.6	23.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (c)	no.	204 000	123 800	106 000	433 600	36 100	66 400	102 300	536 300
					Relative standard error				
Excellent	%	10.0	13.3	13.6	6.6	8.7	8.8	6.4	5.3
Very good	%	7.4	9.5	10.9	5.2	8.4	6.2	5.0	4.2
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	4.5	6.3	6.7	3.2	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.6
Good	%	7.3	7.5	8.8	4.5	6.1	5.5	4.0	3.7
Fair	%	9.5	9.6	10.6	5.8	12.3	8.2	7.0	4.9
Poor	%	12.2	15.9	20.5	8.7	16.6	18.4	12.3	7.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	7.7	8.9	6.9	4.5	7.9	8.6	6.0	3.8
					95 per cent confidence interval				
Excellent	±	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.0	2.9	3.2	2.3	1.7
Very good	±	4.5	5.5	5.3	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.6	2.3
Subtotal excellent/ very good	±	4.2	5.4	5.2	2.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.3
Good	±	4.2	4.5	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.8	2.8	2.3

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Fair	±	2.6	3.2	3.7	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.5
Poor	±	2.1	3.0	3.9	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.4	4.7	3.7	2.2	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.8
2014-15					Proportion				
Excellent	%	10.7	12.1	16.3	12.6	12.8	17.6	15.7	13.3
Very good	%	28.5	27.4	22.0	26.4	27.0	25.7	26.2	26.4
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	39.3	39.2	38.0	38.9	39.6	43.2	42.0	39.7
Good	%	34.9	33.2	32.8	33.7	37.6	37.8	38.0	34.6
Fair	%	17.2	19.6	21.2	19.0	15.3	14.2	14.6	18.0
Poor	%	8.9	7.8	8.0	8.4	7.6	4.8	5.7	7.8
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.2	27.6	29.1	27.3	22.7	19.1	20.2	25.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (c)	no.	155 332	95 464	96 283	346 791	35 078	61 819	96 677	443 419
					Relative standard error				
Excellent	%	10.8	15.7	13.7	7.5	12.3	9.4	7.4	5.8
Very good	%	5.8	7.7	7.7	4.2	7.9	7.3	5.4	3.5
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	4.7	5.7	6.6	3.2	6.1	4.4	3.6	2.6
Good	%	4.8	6.4	6.8	3.4	6.1	5.3	3.9	2.8
Fair	%	6.7	9.1	9.2	4.6	9.8	12.5	8.4	4.3
Poor	%	10.0	13.6	15.2	7.7	21.7	14.4	12.6	6.7
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.8	7.7	7.0	3.8	9.9	9.9	7.1	3.5
					95 per cent confidence interval				
Excellent	±	2.3	3.7	4.4	1.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	1.5

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very good	±	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.2	4.2	3.7	2.8	1.8
Subtotal excellent/ very good	±	3.6	4.4	4.9	2.5	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.0
Good	±	3.3	4.2	4.4	2.2	4.5	3.9	2.9	1.9
Fair	±	2.3	3.5	3.8	1.7	2.9	3.5	2.4	1.5
Poor	±	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.0
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.0	4.2	4.0	2.0	4.4	3.7	2.8	1.8
2012-13					Proportion				
Excellent	%	12.5	11.1	14.3	12.6	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.6
Very good	%	28.4	27.3	24.4	27.0	23.6	26.5	25.5	26.7
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	40.9	38.4	38.7	39.6	35.4	39.3	38.0	39.3
Good	%	33.3	35.3	37.7	35.0	37.0	44.3	41.7	36.5
Fair	%	18.7	17.7	16.8	17.9	20.4	12.9	15.5	17.4
Poor	%	7.1	8.6	6.8	7.4	7.2	3.5	4.8	6.9
Subtotal fair/poor	%	25.8	26.3	23.6	25.3	27.6	16.4	20.3	24.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (c)	no.	144 835	86 892	87 153	318 880	31 580	58 481	90 061	408 941
					Relative standard error				
Excellent	%	8.1	10.8	8.3	5.2	11.1	7.6	6.2	4.2
Very good	%	4.9	6.1	6.2	3.2	7.4	5.0	4.1	2.7
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	3.6	4.7	4.1	2.4	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.0
Good	%	4.1	5.2	4.6	2.7	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.1
Fair	%	5.7	7.3	7.3	3.7	6.9	7.8	5.2	3.1
Poor	%	10.5	11.4	13.7	6.8	14.0	17.0	10.9	5.9

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Subtotal fair/poor	%	4.7	5.2	5.9	3.1	5.4	7.1	4.4	2.6
95 per cent confidence interval									
Excellent	±	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.0
Very good	±	2.7	3.3	3.0	1.7	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.4
Subtotal excellent/ very good	±	2.9	3.6	3.1	1.9	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.5
Good	±	2.7	3.6	3.4	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.5
Fair	±	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.3	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.1
Poor	±	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.9	2.3	1.8	1.2
2008	Proportion								
Excellent	%	17.1	18.5	13.6	16.5	13.9	16.4	15.5	16.2
Very good	%	26.6	30.2	25.4	27.2	24.8	30.4	28.3	27.5
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	43.7	48.7	39.0	43.7	38.8	46.8	43.9	43.7
Good	%	33.3	29.1	36.0	33.0	38.3	36.8	37.3	34.0
Fair	%	14.6	16.5	16.5	15.7	14.6	11.6	12.7	14.9
Poor	%	8.4	5.7	8.6	7.7	8.4	4.8	6.1	7.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	23.0	22.2	25.0	23.4	23.0	16.4	18.8	22.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (c)	no.	105 217	67 416	72 967	245 600	29 839	51 662	81 501	327 101
Relative standard error									
Excellent	%	7.7	9.4	10.3	5.1	15.8	8.5	7.6	4.0
Very good	%	6.0	7.3	6.9	3.9	8.1	5.8	4.6	3.2
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	4.1	5.0	4.6	2.6	7.6	5.0	4.2	2.2

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Good	%	5.8	7.5	6.2	3.6	7.7	4.8	4.2	2.9
Fair	%	9.1	10.6	6.9	5.0	9.6	9.1	6.4	4.2
Poor	%	11.4	16.8	15.7	7.6	12.3	14.8	9.4	6.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.7	8.0	6.9	4.0	7.2	7.9	5.2	3.4
95 per cent confidence interval									
Excellent	±	2.6	3.4	2.7	1.6	4.3	2.7	2.3	1.3
Very good	±	3.1	4.3	3.4	2.1	3.9	3.5	2.6	1.7
Subtotal excellent/ very good	±	3.5	4.8	3.5	2.2	5.8	4.6	3.6	1.9
Good	±	3.8	4.3	4.4	2.3	5.8	3.5	3.1	1.9
Fair	±	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
Poor	±	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.0	3.5	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5
2004-05	Proportion								
Excellent	%	12.0	14.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.0
Very good	%	31.0	29.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	30.0	28.0	30.0
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	44.0	43.0	45.0	44.0	38.0	43.0	41.0	43.0
Good	%	32.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	38.0	41.0	40.0	35.0
Fair	%	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	13.0	14.0	16.0
Poor	%	8.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	6.0
Subtotal fair/poor	%	25.0	23.0	21.0	23.0	24.0	16.0	19.0	22.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number (c)	no.	89 350	58 372	65 700	213 422	24 456	55 763	80 219	293 641

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error									
Excellent	%	9.0	12.8	11.7	6.6	14.9	16.0	11.3	5.6
Very good	%	7.0	6.9	8.2	4.2	7.8	7.1	5.7	3.6
Subtotal excellent/ very good	%	5.4	5.5	6.0	3.3	5.7	5.0	3.8	2.7
Good	%	5.9	7.5	6.2	3.6	7.2	4.9	4.0	2.9
Fair	%	9.6	9.2	9.6	5.7	10.1	8.8	6.6	4.6
Poor	%	11.5	16.3	18.2	8.9	17.0	18.6	12.5	7.5
Subtotal fair/poor	%	7.3	7.9	8.5	4.6	9.9	8.2	6.2	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval									
Excellent	±	2.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	4.1	4.1	2.9	1.5
Very good	±	4.3	3.9	4.8	2.5	3.7	4.2	3.1	2.1
Subtotal excellent/ very good	±	4.7	4.6	5.3	2.8	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.3
Good	±	3.7	5.0	4.0	2.3	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.0
Fair	±	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.4
Poor	±	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.2	0.9
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.1	4.7	2.6	2.3	1.7

- (a) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years or over, data were self-reported.
- (b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (c) Includes self-assessed health status 'not stated'.

TABLE 8A.1.3

Table 8A.1.3 **Self-assessed health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: 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 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
2017-19				Proportion			
Excellent	%	15.4	21.8	0.7	12.5	21.3	0.6
Very good	%	25.9	35.4	0.7	27.0	36.4	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	41.5	57.2	0.7	39.3	57.7	0.7
Good	%	32.0	28.2	1.1	31.9	28.9	1.1
Fair	%	17.4	11.3	1.5	17.3	9.8	1.8
Poor	%	9.4	3.3	2.8	11.4	3.5	3.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	26.8	14.5	1.8	28.7	13.4	2.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	258 753	9 396 259	..	277 277	9 740 629	..
				Relative standard error			
Excellent	%	8.9	2.8	..	9.0	2.9	..
Very good	%	6.9	1.7	..	5.5	1.8	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	4.4	1.2	..	3.9	1.2	..
Good	%	5.9	2.2	..	4.5	2.3	..
Fair	%	6.5	4.1	..	5.6	4.2	..
Poor	%	8.7	7.7	..	8.1	7.3	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.1	3.5	..	4.3	3.4	..
				95 per cent confidence interval			
Excellent	±	2.7	1.2	..	2.2	1.2	..
Very good	±	3.5	1.2	..	2.9	1.3	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.6	1.3	..	3.0	1.4	..

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
Good	±	3.7	1.2	..	2.8	1.3	..
Fair	±	2.2	0.9	..	1.9	0.8	..
Poor	±	1.6	0.5	..	1.8	0.5	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.7	1.0	..	2.4	0.9	..
2014-15				Proportion			
Excellent	%	11.6	18.8	0.6	10.1	21.3	0.5
Very good	%	25.9	36.8	0.7	22.8	37.6	0.6
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	37.4	55.6	0.7	33.0	59.0	0.6
Good	%	33.5	30.3	1.1	35.6	27.1	1.3
Fair	%	20.2	10.4	1.9	21.1	9.7	2.2
Poor	%	8.9	3.8	2.3	10.4	4.3	2.4
Subtotal fair/poor	%	29.1	14.1	2.1	31.7	14.0	2.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	212 550	8 982 475	..	231 053	9 260 165	..
				Relative standard error			
Excellent	%	7.9	3.1	..	7.0	2.7	..
Very good	%	5.0	2.1	..	4.3	2.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.9	1.2	..	3.6	1.3	..
Good	%	4.9	2.0	..	3.3	2.4	..
Fair	%	6.3	5.3	..	5.2	4.8	..
Poor	%	9.6	6.8	..	8.1	7.5	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.2	4.1	..	3.8	3.8	..

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
95 per cent confidence interval							
Excellent	±	1.8	1.1	..	1.4	1.1	..
Very good	±	2.6	1.5	..	1.9	1.6	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.9	1.3	..	2.3	1.5	..
Good	±	3.2	1.2	..	2.3	1.3	..
Fair	±	2.5	1.1	..	2.1	0.9	..
Poor	±	1.7	0.5	..	1.7	0.6	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.0	1.1	..	2.4	1.0	..
2011-13 Proportion							
Excellent	%	10.8	19.8	0.5	10.1	19.3	0.5
Very good	%	24.8	35.2	0.7	22.5	37.3	0.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	35.7	55.0	0.6	32.6	56.6	0.6
Good	%	35.2	30.7	1.1	37.7	29.6	1.3
Fair	%	20.2	10.4	1.9	21.2	10.2	2.1
Poor	%	9.0	3.9	2.3	8.5	3.7	2.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	29.2	14.3	2.0	29.7	13.8	2.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	na	na	..	na	na	..
Relative standard error							
Excellent	%	5.9	2.4	..	5.9	2.5	..
Very good	%	4.0	1.7	..	3.7	1.5	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.1	1.2	..	2.9	0.9	..
Good	%	3.1	2.1	..	2.8	1.9	..

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
Fair	%	4.6	3.3	..	3.9	3.3	..
Poor	%	8.6	6.1	..	7.1	5.6	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	3.7	2.9	..	3.2	3.0	..
95 per cent confidence interval							
Excellent	±	1.3	0.9	..	1.2	0.9	..
Very good	±	1.9	1.1	..	1.6	1.1	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.1	1.3	..	1.9	1.0	..
Good	±	2.1	1.3	..	2.1	1.1	..
Fair	±	1.8	0.7	..	1.6	0.7	..
Poor	±	1.5	0.5	..	1.2	0.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.1	0.8	..	1.9	0.8	..
2008				Proportion			
Excellent	%	14.0	19.9	0.7	12.4	21.6	0.6
Very good	%	25.7	35.6	0.7	23.8	36.2	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	39.7	55.4	0.7	36.3	57.7	0.6
Good	%	32.2	29.4	1.1	35.4	28.3	1.3
Fair	%	16.7	11.2	1.5	19.1	10.1	1.9
Poor	%	11.4	4.0	2.9	9.2	3.9	2.4
Subtotal fair/poor	%	28.2	15.2	1.9	28.3	14.0	2.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	na	na	..	na	na	..
Relative standard error							
Excellent	%	6.3	2.7	..	6.3	3.4	..

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
Very good	%	5.3	2.0	..	4.3	1.6	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.4	1.3	..	3.3	1.3	..
Good	%	5.2	2.5	..	3.5	2.3	..
Fair	%	7.3	4.2	..	5.9	4.2	..
Poor	%	9.9	7.3	..	9.0	6.8	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.7	3.4	..	4.7	3.5	..
95 per cent confidence interval							
Excellent	±	1.7	1.1	..	1.5	1.4	..
Very good	±	2.7	1.4	..	2.0	1.1	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.6	1.4	..	2.3	1.5	..
Good	±	3.3	1.4	..	2.4	1.3	..
Fair	±	2.4	0.9	..	2.2	0.8	..
Poor	±	2.2	0.6	..	1.6	0.5	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.1	1.0	..	2.6	1.0	..
2004-05				Proportion			
Excellent	%	11	21	0.5	11	22	0.5
Very good	%	26	35	0.7	25	37	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	36	55	0.7	36	58	0.6
Good	%	35	29	1.2	34	27	1.3
Fair	%	19	12	1.6	20	11	1.9
Poor	%	9	5	2.1	10	4	2.4
Subtotal fair/poor	%	28	16	1.7	30	15	2.0

TABLE 8A.1.4

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	Males			Females		
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)
Total	%	100.0	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	139 595	7 666 352	..	154 046	7 866 025	..
Relative standard error							
Excellent	%	8.1	2.5	3.2	7.3	2.5	2.9
Very good	%	5.2	1.7	3.1	5.1	1.7	3.0
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	4.1	1.2	3.4	3.7	1.0	3.7
Good	%	4.4	1.9	2.3	4.1	2.0	2.1
Fair	%	6.7	3.8	1.8	5.6	3.1	1.8
Poor	%	12.4	5.8	2.1	11.0	5.4	2.0
Subtotal fair/poor	%	5.2	3.3	1.6	4.4	2.7	1.6
95 per cent confidence interval							
Excellent	±	1.7	1.0	..	1.6	1.1	..
Very good	±	2.6	1.2	..	2.5	1.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.9	1.3	..	2.6	1.1	..
Good	±	3.0	1.1	..	2.7	1.1	..
Fair	±	2.5	0.9	..	2.2	0.7	..
Poor	±	2.2	0.6	..	2.2	0.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.9	1.0	..	2.6	0.8	..

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

(b) Age-standardised proportions have been age-standardised using the 2001 Australian population to account for differences in the age structure of the population.

Table 8A.1.4 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	Males				Females		
	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (d)

(c) Cells in this table from 2011-12 onwards have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>
2017-19									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)									
Excellent	%	25.5	16.9	13.1	10.6	7.6	16.1	13.9	..
Very good	%	34.3	31.9	28.0	25.8	16.6	28.5	26.5	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	59.6	48.8	41.3	36.6	24.4	44.5	40.4	..
Good	%	28.2	33.6	35.1	32.0	30.3	31.5	31.8	..
Fair	%	8.5	13.0	16.5	20.3	24.2	15.3	17.2	..
Poor	%	3.5	4.8	6.9	10.8	21.2	8.6	10.5	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	11.7	17.3	23.5	30.9	45.1	23.9	27.7	..
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	155 480	117 757	83 689	81 771	97 555	536 291	..	..
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)									
Excellent	%	30.0	26.2	21.5	19.3	14.6	21.0	21.5	0.6
Very good	%	37.7	38.2	39.0	34.9	31.5	35.6	35.9	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	67.7	64.8	60.4	54.4	46.1	56.6	57.5	0.7
Good	%	24.4	26.7	28.8	31.0	30.7	28.8	28.6	1.1
Fair	%	6.9	7.5	8.7	10.9	15.7	10.9	10.5	1.6
Poor	%	1.2	1.0	1.9	3.5	7.4	3.7	3.4	3.1
Subtotal fair/poor	%	8.0	8.5	10.6	14.6	23.2	14.6	13.9	2.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Total number	no.	2 978 001	3 530 367	3 180 581	3 091 593	6 358 921	19 131 280	na	na

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age-standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	9.7	11.5	15.2	19.0	16.1	5.3	5.3	..
Very good	%	8.4	7.7	8.7	10.0	9.2	4.2	4.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	4.2	5.4	5.9	8.0	7.4	2.6	2.6	..
Good	%	9.1	6.9	6.8	7.8	7.0	3.7	3.7	..
Fair	%	14.8	12.9	13.0	10.2	9.5	4.9	4.9	..
Poor	%	25.4	26.4	18.5	14.2	10.7	7.6	7.6	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	13.2	13.0	10.0	7.6	5.5	3.8	3.8	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	3.5	2.1	na	..
Very good	%	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.9	2.2	1.2	na	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.9	na	..
Good	%	5.7	4.4	3.8	3.5	2.3	1.3	na	..
Fair	%	10.7	10.6	7.6	6.6	3.9	2.8	na	..
Poor	%	25.0	23.2	12.7	11.8	5.5	4.7	na	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	10.2	9.4	6.6	5.4	2.9	2.4	na	..
95 per cent confidence interval									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	±	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	2.4	1.7	1.4	..
Very good	±	5.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	3.0	2.3	2.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.7	3.5	2.3	2.1	..
Good	±	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.2	2.3	2.3	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Fair	±	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.5	1.5	1.7	..
Poor	±	1.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.4	1.3	1.6	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	1.8	2.1	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	±	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	na	..
Very good	±	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.7	1.4	0.8	na	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.0	na	..
Good	±	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.4	0.7	na	..
Fair	±	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	na	..
Poor	±	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	na	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.7	na	..
2014-15									
Proportion									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander								22.2	
Excellent	%	23.4	12.6	10.3	3.9	6.3	13.3	10.8	..
Very good	%	30.9	30.5	25.3	22.7	16.2	26.4	24.3	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	53.9	42.9	35.3	26.8	22.5	39.7	35.1	..
Good	%	33.1	37.4	35.9	34.0	32.8	34.6	34.5	..
Fair	%	10.7	12.6	20.5	27.1	29.0	18.0	20.8	..
Poor	%	2.3	6.8	8.3	11.9	15.9	7.8	9.7	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	12.8	19.4	28.7	39.2	44.7	25.8	30.5	..
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	137 671	96 095	75 954	65 732	68 110	443 419	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	23.7	25.3	22.0	18.6	14.2	19.7	20.1	0.5
Very good	%	39.2	40.5	40.4	38.5	30.4	36.7	37.2	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	63.2	65.8	62.4	57.0	44.6	56.5	57.3	0.6
Good	%	28.0	25.3	27.3	29.9	31.6	28.9	28.7	1.2
Fair	%	7.2	7.0	8.3	9.5	15.4	10.4	10.0	2.1
Poor	%	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.6	8.5	4.3	4.0	2.4
Subtotal fair/poor	%	9.1	8.8	10.3	13.1	23.9	14.7	14.0	2.2
Subtotal fair/poor	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Total number	no.	2 934 057	3 320 957	3 111 052	3 000 710	5 886 044	18 249 943	na	na
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	7.9	12.0	12.3	17.7	13.9	5.8	5.6	..
Very good	%	6.8	6.5	8.2	8.9	8.8	3.5	3.5	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	4.0	5.0	6.7	7.9	7.3	2.6	2.8	..
Good	%	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.5	5.9	2.8	2.7	..
Fair	%	10.9	11.8	9.5	7.4	7.3	4.3	4.2	..
Poor	%	22.9	15.7	16.1	11.5	9.6	6.7	6.8	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	9.9	9.2	7.9	6.0	4.6	3.5	3.3	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.2	..
Very good	%	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.8	1.5	1.5	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.9	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Good	%	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	..
Fair	%	13.5	10.7	8.9	6.9	3.8	3.3	3.4	..
Poor	%	26.1	18.9	16.6	13.2	6.1	5.0	5.0	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	11.3	9.1	8.0	5.9	3.4	2.7	2.7	..
95 per cent confidence interval									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	±	3.6	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	..
Very good	±	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.8	1.8	1.6	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.0	1.9	..
Good	±	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	..
Fair	±	2.3	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.1	1.5	1.7	..
Poor	±	1.0	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.0	1.3	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.5	3.5	4.4	4.6	4.0	1.8	2.0	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	±	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	..
Very good	±	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	..
Good	±	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.9	..
Fair	±	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	..
Poor	±	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>
2011-13									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)									
Excellent	%	20.3	12.6	9.8	5.9	6.2	12.6	10.4	..
Very good	%	33.6	30.6	26.1	19	14.1	26.7	23.7	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	53.8	43.2	35.9	24.9	20.3	39.3	34.1	..
Good	%	35.3	37.1	39	36.7	34.8	36.5	36.4	..
Fair	%	8.6	14.9	17.6	27	30.3	17.4	20.7	..
Poor	%	2.3	4.8	7.5	11.4	14.6	6.9	8.7	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	10.9	19.7	25.1	38.4	44.9	24.2	29.4	..
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	127 722	86 720	77 855	60 002	56 642	408 941	..	..
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)									
Excellent	%	22.4	22.4	22.3	19.0	14.3	19.3	19.6	0.5
Very good	%	39.8	41.2	37.2	36.2	30.2	36.0	36.3	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	62.2	63.6	59.5	55.2	44.5	55.3	55.8	0.6
Good	%	29.0	28.8	29.4	30.4	32.0	30.2	30.1	1.2
Fair	%	7.4	6.0	8.9	10.0	16.2	10.6	10.3	2.0
Poor	%	1.4	1.6	2.2	4.5	7.3	3.9	3.8	2.3
Subtotal fair/poor	%	8.8	7.6	11.1	14.4	23.5	14.5	14.0	2.1
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	2 956 621	3 154 927	3 086 648	2 979 308	5 444 648	17 622 152	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	6.4	8.3	10.2	16.4	14.3	4.2	4.4	..
Very good	%	4.4	5.2	5.5	7.4	8.4	2.7	2.8	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.9	3.7	4.1	6.7	6.6	2.0	2.2	..
Good	%	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.5	4.7	2.1	2.1	..
Fair	%	11.5	7.5	7.1	6.5	5.4	3.1	3.0	..
Poor	%	22.4	15.9	12.1	11.1	9.4	5.9	6.0	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	9.7	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.0	2.6	2.5	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	4.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	3.3	1.8	1.8	..
Very good	%	3.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	..
Good	%	4.5	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	..
Fair	%	7.8	6.9	6.2	5.2	3.0	2.0	2.0	..
Poor	%	20.7	16.0	13.2	8.7	4.6	4.0	4.1	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.7	6.5	5.6	4.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	..
95 per cent confidence interval									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	±	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	..
Very good	±	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.3	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.6	1.5	1.5	..
Good	±	2.9	3.1	3.2	4.0	3.2	1.5	1.5	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Fair	±	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.2	..
Poor	±	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.7	0.8	1.0	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.1	2.5	2.8	4.0	3.5	1.2	1.5	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	±	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	..
Very good	±	2.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	..
Good	±	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	..
Fair	±	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	..
Poor	±	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	..
2008					Proportion				
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	25.2	16.4	12.7	10.6	5.7	16.2	13.2	..
Very good	%	32.8	33.4	26.1	19.0	16.4	27.5	24.7	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	58.0	49.8	38.7	29.6	22.0	43.7	37.9	..
Good	%	32.2	35.1	37.6	34.2	31.3	34.0	33.9	..
Fair	%	7.6	10.7	18.0	22.6	26.5	14.9	18.0	..
Poor	%	2.1	4.4	5.7	13.6	20.2	7.3	10.2	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	9.8	15.1	23.7	36.2	46.7	22.2	28.2	..
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	103 780	69 931	63 851	46 912	42 627	327 101	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	26.9	24.8	22.7	19.3	13.7	20.5	20.7	0.6
Very good	%	40.8	39.5	38.5	36.3	28.3	35.6	35.9	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	67.7	64.2	61.2	55.6	42.1	56.1	56.6	0.7
Good	%	25.8	28.1	28.3	28.8	31.7	28.9	28.8	1.2
Fair	%	5.3	6.6	7.8	11.5	18.0	10.9	10.6	1.7
Poor	%	1.2	1.1	2.7	4.2	8.2	4.1	3.9	2.6
Subtotal fair/poor	%	6.5	7.7	10.5	15.7	26.2	15.0	14.5	1.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	2 783 949	2 819 126	2 987 518	2 864 016	4 919 592	16 374 202	..	..
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	6.1	8.1	10.8	14.3	17.0	4.0	4.5	..
Very good	%	4.5	5.6	6.8	8.9	10.5	3.2	3.6	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.8	3.9	5.2	6.9	8.7	2.2	2.4	..
Good	%	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.9	6.8	2.9	3.2	..
Fair	%	13.5	10.8	9.3	8.0	7.3	4.2	4.7	..
Poor	%	23.6	18.4	15.1	13.8	9.1	6.5	7.2	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	11.9	9.2	7.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	3.8	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	2.3	2.3	..
Very good	%	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.3	1.2	1.2	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Good	%	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	..
Fair	%	12.8	11.6	7.2	7.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	..
Poor	%	25.0	24.4	13.3	13.2	6.0	5.4	5.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	10.9	10.1	5.8	6.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	..
95 per cent confidence interval									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	±	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	..
Very good	±	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	1.7	1.7	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	1.9	1.8	..
Good	±	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.6	4.2	1.9	2.1	..
Fair	±	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	1.2	1.7	..
Poor	±	1.0	1.6	1.7	3.7	3.6	0.9	1.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.5	1.5	2.1	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	±	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	..
Very good	±	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	..
Good	±	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	..
Fair	±	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	..
Poor	±	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.7	0.7	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
2004-05									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	23	12	10	7	5	14	11	..
Very good	%	36	37	28	18	14	30	25	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	59	49	38	25	19	43	36	..
Good	%	32	36	38	38	32	35	35	..
Fair	%	8	12	18	24	31	16	20	..
Poor	%	1	3	6	12	19	6	10	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	9	15	24	36	50	22	29	..
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	..
Total number	no.	92 067	69 772	59 057	39 578	33 167	293 641	293 641	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	31	24	22	19	13	21	21	0.5
Very good	%	39	40	40	36	28	35	36	0.7
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	70	64	62	55	41	56	57	0.6
Good	%	24	28	27	29	30	28	28	1.3
Fair	%	6	7	9	11	19	11	11	1.8
Poor	%	1	2	2	5	9	4	4	2.2
Subtotal fair/poor	%	7	9	11	16	28	16	15	1.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	2 636 199	2 761 354	2 899 566	2 705 580	4 529 678	15 532 377	15 532 377	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age-standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	%	8.2	10.6	13.8	15.9	20.6	5.6	5.7	..
Very good	%	5.7	6.2	6.9	10.7	12.8	3.6	3.7	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	3.8	4.6	5.4	8.5	10.4	2.7	2.9	..
Good	%	6.3	5.4	5.3	6.0	9.6	2.9	3.3	..
Fair	%	13.7	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.4	4.6	4.6	..
Poor	%	25.2	19.0	14.1	14.1	13.5	7.5	8.8	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	12.3	8.6	8.2	6.4	6.0	3.9	3.8	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	%	3.3	4.3	3.5	4.8	4.0	1.8	1.9	..
Very good	%	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	%	1.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	..
Good	%	4.0	3.9	2.7	3.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	..
Fair	%	9.5	8.0	6.7	6.3	2.9	2.3	2.3	..
Poor	%	23.8	15.9	11.8	8.8	5.1	4.2	4.2	..
Subtotal fair/poor	%	8.7	7.2	5.6	4.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	..
95 per cent confidence interval									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Excellent	±	3.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	..
Very good	±	4.0	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.5	2.1	1.8	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	2.3	2.0	..
Good	±	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.4	6.0	2.0	2.3	..

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 or over	Crude rate 15 yrs +	Age- standardised 15 yrs +	Rate ratio (d)
Fair	±	2.1	2.1	3.2	3.9	5.1	1.4	1.8	..
Poor	±	0.5	1.1	1.7	3.3	5.0	0.9	1.7	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	2.2	2.5	3.9	4.5	5.9	1.7	2.2	..
Non-Indigenous									
Excellent	±	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	..
Very good	±	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8	..
Subtotal excellent/very good	±	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	..
Good	±	1.9	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	..
Fair	±	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	..
Poor	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	..
Subtotal fair/poor	±	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	..

- (a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-14 years, and for some young people aged 15-17 years, were obtained from an adult proxy. For the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people aged 15 years or over, responses were self-reported.
- (c) For NHS data from 2011-12 onwards, cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.
- .. Not applicable. **na** not available. .

TABLE 8A.1.5

Table 8A.1.5 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 or over</i>	<i>Crude rate 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Age- standardised 15 yrs +</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>

Source ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.6

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2017-19		Proportion										
NSW	%	42.0	57.3	0.7	31.0	29.3	1.1	27.2	13.6	2.0	100.0	100.0
Vic	%	41.3	58.2	0.7	30.1	28.0	1.1	29.0	14.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Qld	%	38.7	55.2	0.7	33.4	29.0	1.2	28.5	15.7	1.8	100.0	100.0
WA	%	40.8	61.1	0.7	32.4	27.3	1.2	26.0	11.3	2.3	100.0	100.0
SA	%	35.7	57.5	0.6	30.5	27.0	1.1	33.2	15.7	2.1	100.0	100.0
Tas	%	37.5	53.3	0.7	30.6	30.8	1.0	32.9	15.3	2.2	100.0	100.0
ACT	%	37.8	59.1	0.6	31.6	30.2	1.0	29.4	10.5	2.8	100.0	100.0
NT	%	43.5	58.1	0.7	33.9	30.0	1.1	22.6	11.7	1.9	100.0	100.0
Total	%	40.4	57.5	0.7	31.8	28.6	1.1	27.7	13.9	2.0	100.0	100.0
		Relative standard error										
NSW	%	4.5	1.8	..	6.8	3.0	..	6.9	0.0	..	..	..
Vic	%	6.4	2.0	..	8.1	3.5	..	8.2	0.0	..	..	..
Qld	%	4.4	1.8	..	5.6	2.8	..	7.2	0.0	..	..	..
WA	%	7.4	2.5	..	8.1	5.2	..	7.8	0.0	..	..	..
SA	%	9.9	2.4	..	11.3	4.3	..	11.8	0.0	..	..	..
Tas	%	7.0	2.9	..	8.1	4.2	..	9.2	0.0	..	..	..
ACT	%	10.5	2.8	..	8.3	5.4	..	16.5	0.0	..	..	..
NT	%	3.8	3.4	..	4.8	5.7	..	7.6	0.0	..	..	..
Total	%	0.0	0.9	..	0.0	1.3	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
		95 per cent confidence interval										
NSW	±	3.7	2.0	..	4.1	1.7	..	3.7	0.0	..	..	..
Vic	±	5.2	2.3	..	4.8	1.9	..	4.7	0.0	..	..	..
Qld	±	3.3	1.9	..	3.7	1.6	..	4.0	0.0	..	..	..

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
WA	±	5.9	3.0	..	5.1	2.8	..	4.0	0.0	..	..	..
SA	±	6.9	2.7	..	6.8	2.3	..	7.7	0.0	..	..	..
Tas	±	5.1	3.0	..	4.9	2.5	..	5.9	0.0	..	..	..
ACT	±	7.8	3.2	..	5.1	3.2	..	9.5	0.0	..	..	..
NT	±	3.2	3.9	..	3.2	3.4	..	3.4	0.0	..	..	..
Total	±	0.0	1.0	..	0.0	0.7	..	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
2014-15		Proportion										
NSW	%	34.3	56.6	0.6	33.5	29.7	1.1	31.6	13.6	2.3	100.0	100.0
Vic	%	36.9	57.2	0.6	29.9	28.2	1.1	33.5	14.6	2.3	100.0	100.0
Qld	%	33.9	56.6	0.6	35.2	29.0	1.2	31.1	14.6	2.1	100.0	100.0
WA	%	36.2	61.6	0.6	34.6	26.5	1.3	28.9	11.8	2.4	100.0	100.0
SA	%	35.6	56.5	0.6	33.9	28.4	1.2	31.9	15.3	2.1	100.0	100.0
Tas	%	34.9	56.3	0.6	30.6	26.5	1.2	33.5	17.1	2.0	100.0	100.0
ACT	%	36.2	57.2	0.6	33.1	31.1	1.1	29.7	11.9	2.5	100.0	100.0
NT	%	36.8	60.0	0.6	41.0	26.8	1.5	22.7	13.1	1.7	100.0	100.0
Total	%	35.1	57.3	0.6	34.5	28.7	1.2	30.5	14.0	2.2	100.0	100.0
		Relative standard error										
NSW	%	6.1	1.8	..	5.9	3.3	..	7.3	5.4	..	..	..
Vic	%	5.8	1.7	..	7.2	3.8	..	6.0	5.4	..	..	..
Qld	%	6.4	2.6	..	5.7	4.1	..	6.6	5.0	..	..	..
WA	%	5.6	2.0	..	6.4	4.5	..	6.8	6.3	..	..	..
SA	%	8.4	2.1	..	8.7	3.8	..	7.6	6.3	..	..	..
Tas	%	6.5	3.0	..	7.2	5.5	..	6.7	6.5	..	..	..
ACT	%	11.7	2.6	..	10.5	4.3	..	11.3	9.5	..	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.6

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
NT	%	5.1	3.8	..	5.5	6.9	..	11.5	9.4	..	..	..
Total	%	2.8	0.9	..	2.7	1.6	..	3.3	2.7	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence interval												
NSW	±	4.1	2.0	..	3.9	1.9	..	4.5	1.4	..	..	..
Vic	±	4.2	1.9	..	4.2	2.1	..	3.9	1.5	..	..	..
Qld	±	4.3	2.9	..	3.9	2.3	..	4.0	1.4	..	..	..
WA	±	4.0	2.5	..	4.4	2.3	..	3.8	1.5	..	..	..
SA	±	5.9	2.3	..	5.8	2.1	..	4.8	1.9	..	..	..
Tas	±	4.4	3.3	..	4.3	2.9	..	4.4	2.2	..	..	..
ACT	±	8.3	3.0	..	6.8	2.6	..	6.5	2.2	..	..	..
NT	±	3.7	4.5	..	4.5	3.6	..	5.1	2.4	..	..	..
Total	±	1.9	1.1	..	1.9	0.9	..	2.0	0.7	..	..	..
2011-13 Proportion												
NSW	%	35.0	55.7	0.6	33.3	30.5	1.1	31.7	13.8	2.3	100.0	100.0
Vic	%	36.6	58.3	0.6	30.9	28.1	1.1	32.4	13.6	2.4	100.0	100.0
Qld	%	31.3	53.5	0.6	39.9	31.5	1.3	28.8	15.0	1.9	100.0	100.0
WA	%	35.8	55.8	0.6	37.4	31.2	1.2	26.8	13.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
SA	%	33.8	53.8	0.6	36.0	31.0	1.2	30.2	15.1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Tas	%	38.4	54.5	0.7	30.5	28.6	1.1	31.2	16.9	1.8	100.0	100.0
ACT	%	35.5	58.5	0.6	35.7	29.5	1.2	28.8	12.0	2.4	100.0	100.0
NT	%	34.4	57.2	0.6	41.3	29.9	1.4	24.2	12.9	1.9	100.0	100.0
Total	%	34.1	55.8	0.6	36.4	30.1	1.2	29.4	14.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error												
NSW	%	4.5	1.7	..	4.9	2.8	..	5.2	3.4	..	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.6

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Vic	%	6.5	1.6	..	7.2	2.8	..	7.0	4.5	..	..	..
Qld	%	4.1	1.5	..	3.6	2.6	..	5.1	3.9	..	..	..
WA	%	4.7	1.9	..	4.9	3.1	..	6.1	4.9	..	..	..
SA	%	6.8	2.2	..	6.3	3.7	..	8.8	4.7	..	..	..
Tas	%	5.9	2.0	..	7.1	3.2	..	8.1	5.3	..	..	..
ACT	%	12.3	2.6	..	14.6	5.0	..	21.3	6.4	..	..	..
NT	%	5.3	2.6	..	4.0	5.2	..	7.2	7.7	..	..	..
Total	%	2.2	0.8	..	2.1	1.4	..	2.5	1.8	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence interval												
NSW	±	3.1	1.8	..	3.2	1.7	..	3.2	0.9	..	..	..
Vic	±	4.7	1.8	..	4.4	1.5	..	4.5	1.2	..	..	..
Qld	±	2.5	1.6	..	2.8	1.6	..	2.9	1.1	..	..	..
WA	±	3.3	2.1	..	3.6	1.9	..	3.2	1.3	..	..	..
SA	±	4.5	2.3	..	4.4	2.2	..	5.2	1.4	..	..	..
Tas	±	4.4	2.2	..	4.2	1.8	..	4.9	1.7	..	..	..
ACT	±	8.6	2.9	..	10.2	2.9	..	12.0	1.5	..	..	..
NT	±	3.6	2.9	..	3.2	3.1	..	3.4	2.0	..	..	..
Total	±	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.5	..	..	..
Proportion												
NSW	%	37.1	56.4	0.7	30.7	29.1	1.1	32.3	14.6	2.2	100.0	100.0
Vic	%	43.6	60.6	0.7	26.4	26.0	1.0	30.0	13.4	2.2	100.0	100.0
Qld	%	37.7	52.1	0.7	37.7	32.0	1.2	24.6	15.9	1.5	100.0	100.0
WA	%	35.3	57.9	0.6	38.3	29.7	1.3	26.4	12.4	2.1	100.0	100.0
SA	%	31.3	54.1	0.6	34.5	28.8	1.2	34.2	17.1	2.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Tas	%	48.4	57.5	0.8	23.3	26.4	0.9	28.3	16.1	1.8	100.0	100.0
ACT	%	42.7	56.1	0.8	30.5	31.1	1.0	26.9	12.9	2.1	100.0	100.0
NT	%	39.8	64.3	0.6	36.0	21.7	1.7	24.2	14.0	1.7	100.0	100.0
Total	%	37.9	56.6	0.7	33.9	28.8	1.2	28.2	14.5	1.9	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error												
NSW	%	5.5	1.9	..	7.3	3.4	..	6.1	4.5	..	..	..
Vic	%	4.5	1.5	..	5.9	3.5	..	6.1	5.1	..	..	..
Qld	%	5.4	2.6	..	5.8	3.8	..	7.9	5.6	..	..	..
WA	%	6.2	2.1	..	6.1	4.3	..	7.5	6.9	..	..	..
SA	%	6.5	2.2	..	8.2	3.4	..	7.1	5.3	..	..	..
Tas	%	6.1	2.9	..	9.5	4.7	..	10.1	7.4	..	..	..
ACT	%	10.6	2.6	..	14.7	3.8	..	12.2	7.9	..	..	..
NT	%	6.2	9.7	..	5.7	24.2	..	8.2	34.0	..	..	..
Total	%	2.6	0.9	..	3.0	1.8	..	3.2	2.5	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence interval												
NSW	±	4.0	2.1	..	4.4	1.9	..	3.9	1.3	..	..	..
Vic	±	3.8	1.8	..	3.1	1.8	..	3.6	1.3	..	..	..
Qld	±	4.0	2.7	..	4.3	2.4	..	3.8	1.7	..	..	..
WA	±	4.3	2.4	..	4.6	2.5	..	3.9	1.7	..	..	..
SA	±	4.0	2.3	..	5.5	1.9	..	4.8	1.8	..	..	..
Tas	±	5.8	3.3	..	4.3	2.4	..	5.6	2.3	..	..	..
ACT	±	8.9	2.9	..	8.8	2.3	..	6.4	2.0	..	..	..
NT	±	4.8	12.2	..	4.0	10.3	..	3.9	9.3	..	..	..

TABLE 8A.1.6

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Total	±	1.9	1.0	..	2.0	1.0	..	1.8	0.7	..	..	..
2004-05							Proportion					
NSW	%	36.1	55.9	0.6	35.2	27.7	1.3	28.7	16.3	1.8	100.0	100.0
Vic	%	39.7	59.2	0.7	30.4	26.9	1.1	29.9	13.9	2.1	100.0	100.0
Qld	%	35.1	55.1	0.6	33.6	28.4	1.2	31.3	16.5	1.9	100.0	100.0
WA	%	28.6	57.7	0.5	40.8	27.9	1.5	30.6	14.4	2.1	100.0	100.0
SA	%	35.5	55.8	0.6	32.5	28.8	1.1	32.1	15.5	2.1	100.0	100.0
Tas	%	42.0	57.6	0.7	27.5	24.6	1.1	30.5	17.8	1.7	100.0	100.0
ACT	%	43.8	58.0	0.8	32.1	27.9	1.1	24.2	14.1	1.7	100.0	100.0
NT	%	42.4	50.3	0.8	35.0	32.0	1.1	22.5	17.7	1.3	100.0	100.0
Total	%	36.0	57.0	0.6	35.0	28.0	1.3	29.0	15.0	1.9	100.0	100.0
							Relative standard error					
NSW	%	6.3	1.6	..	6.9	2.5	..	7.9	4.0	..	..	..
Vic	%	9.5	1.6	..	11.9	3.1	..	12.1	4.3	..	..	..
Qld	%	5.7	2.1	..	6.5	3.1	..	6.9	4.6	..	..	..
WA	%	7.3	2.2	..	6.8	3.7	..	7.7	5.5	..	..	..
SA	%	7.4	1.8	..	8.1	3.2	..	8.1	3.8	..	..	..
Tas	%	5.7	2.1	..	10.1	4.5	..	9.0	5.6	..	..	..
ACT	%	11.4	2.6	..	15.7	5.0	..	22.6	4.8	..	..	..
NT	%	4.8	9.6	..	6.9	17.8	..	8.7	28.8	..	..	..
Total	%	2.9	0.8	..	3.3	1.3	..	3.8	2.1	..	..	..
							95 per cent confidence interval					
NSW	±	4.5	1.8	..	4.8	1.4	..	4.4	1.3	..	..	..

Table 8A.1.6 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Vic	±	7.4	1.9	..	7.1	1.6	..	7.1	1.2	..	..	..
Qld	±	3.9	2.3	..	4.3	1.7	..	4.2	1.5	..	..	..
WA	±	4.1	2.5	..	5.4	2.0	..	4.6	1.6	..	..	..
SA	±	5.1	2.0	..	5.2	1.8	..	5.1	1.2	..	..	..
Tas	±	4.7	2.4	..	5.4	2.2	..	5.4	1.9	..	..	..
ACT	±	9.8	3.0	..	9.9	2.7	..	10.7	1.3	..	..	..
NT	±	4.0	9.5	..	4.7	11.2	..	3.8	10.0	..	..	..
Total	±	2.0	0.9	..	2.3	0.7	..	2.2	0.6	..	..	..

- (a) In NATSIHS, information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years or over, data were self-reported.
- (b) For NHS data from 2011-12 onwards, cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (c) Age-standardised proportions have been age-standardised using the 2001 Australian population to account for differences in the age structure of the population.
- (d) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018—19.

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
2017-19	Proportion										
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	38.3	57.6	0.7	32.0	27.8	1.2	29.7	14.6	2.0	100.0	100.0
Other	42.0	49.0	0.9	38.7	35.6	1.1	19.9	15.6	1.3	100.0	100.0
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	46.1	62.3	0.7	30.9	27.3	1.1	23.2	10.5	2.2	100.0	100.0
Year 11	43.6	57.1	0.8	34.2	27.5	1.2	21.5	15.1	1.4	100.0	100.0
Year 10	39.7	50.0	0.8	33.2	32.6	1.0	26.7	17.4	1.5	100.0	100.0
Year 9 or below (h)	32.0	46.5	0.7	33.5	30.6	1.1	34.6	22.8	1.5	100.0	100.0
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	40.8	60.0	0.7	31.6	28.2	1.1	27.6	11.9	2.3	100.0	100.0
Does not have non-school qualification	39.1	51.2	0.8	33.0	30.2	1.1	28.0	18.6	1.5	100.0	100.0
Employment											
Employed	50.7	63.9	0.8	31.8	27.3	1.2	17.6	8.8	2.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	35.4	45.4	0.8	41.0	32.9	1.2	24.0	22.5	1.1	100.0	100.0
Not in the labour force	32.6	45.4	0.7	32.1	29.9	1.1	35.3	24.7	1.4	100.0	100.0
Household income (i)											
1st quintile	34.1	na	na	31.9	na	na	34.2	na	na	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	62.2	na	na	29.6	na	na	7.7	na	na	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Location											
Remote	40.6	60.2	0.7	36.4	26.3	1.4	23.2	13.2	1.8	100.0	100.0
Non-remote	40.5	57.5	0.7	30.7	28.6	1.1	28.8	14.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Total people 18 years or over	38.7	56.6	0.7	32.7	28.9	1.1	28.7	14.4	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total people aged 15 years or over	40.4	57.5	0.7	31.8	28.6	1.1	27.7	13.9	2.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	3.1	1.0	..	4.0	1.3	..	4.1	2.6	..	—	—
Other	5.6	2.5	..	4.6	4.6	..	9.4	7.7	..	—	—
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	4.5	0.9	..	6.9	2.0	..	9.9	4.2	..	—	—
Year 11	5.7	3.7	..	7.8	5.0	..	12.6	8.0	..	—	—
Year 10	5.4	2.1	..	5.6	3.1	..	6.6	4.7	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	6.1	3.9	..	5.7	4.1	..	5.3	3.5	..	—	—
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	4.0	0.8	..	5.1	1.8	..	5.9	3.3	..	—	—
Does not have non-school qualification	3.0	1.7	..	4.8	2.2	..	5.3	3.5	..	—	—
Employment			..			..			..		
Employed	3.9	0.9	..	5.1	1.7	..	8.3	4.0	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Unemployed	10.3	7.4	..	8.1	9.9	..	14.0	12.6	..	—	—
Not in the labour force	4.1	1.8	..	4.6	2.6	..	3.8	2.8	..	—	—
Household income											
1st quintile	5.1	na	..	4.9	na	..	4.9	na	..	—	—
5th quintile	9.3	na	..	16.8	na	..	26.3	na	..	—	—
Location											
Remote	3.3	5.9	..	4.0	15.3	..	6.0	16.0	..	—	—
Non-remote	3.2	0.8	..	4.5	1.4	..	4.5	2.4	..	—	—
Total people 18 years or over	2.8	0.9	..	3.6	1.3	..	3.9	2.4	..	—	—
Total people 15 years or over	2.6	0.9	..	3.7	1.3	..	3.8	2.4	..	—	—
95 per cent confidence interval											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.5	1.1	..	2.5	0.7	..	2.1	0.8	..	—	—
Other	5.0	2.5	..	3.4	3.2	..	3.2	2.1	..	—	—
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	4.7	1.1	..	3.9	1.1	..	3.5	0.8	..	—	—
Year 11	5.6	4.1	..	5.1	2.7	..	3.9	2.4	..	—	—
Year 10	4.5	2.0	..	3.6	2.0	..	3.1	1.8	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	3.9	3.1	..	3.5	2.4	..	3.7	2.0	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	3.4	0.9	..	3.1	1.0	..	2.9	0.8	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	2.7	1.7	..	3.0	1.3	..	2.4	1.3	..	–	–
Employment			..			..			..		
Employed	4.1	1.1	..	3.1	0.9	..	2.5	0.7	..	–	–
Unemployed	8.8	7.5	..	5.4	6.2	..	6.3	4.2	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	2.8	1.5	..	2.8	1.6	..	2.5	1.5	..	–	–
Household income											
1st quintile	3.8	na	..	3.1	na	..	2.9	na	..	–	–
5th quintile	12.3	na	..	7.9	na	..	4.1	na	..	–	–
Location											
Remote	2.9	6.8	..	2.8	8.0	..	2.3	4.6	..	–	–
Non-remote	2.8	0.9	..	2.7	0.8	..	2.2	0.7	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	2.8	1.0	..	3.6	0.7	..	3.9	0.7	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	2.3	1.0	..	2.3	0.7	..	1.8	0.7	..	–	–
2014-15						Proportion					
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	33.4	57.4	0.6	34.2	28.3	1.2	32.5	14.2	2.3	100.0	100.0
Other	34.0	47.4	0.7	41.5	34.6	1.2	24.5	17.7	1.4	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	44.0	62.9	0.7	32.2	26.9	1.2	24.1	10.2	2.3	100.0	100.0
Year 11	36.7	53.7	0.7	39.3	31.9	1.2	24.3	14.5	1.6	100.0	100.0
Year 10	33.8	51.7	0.7	36.9	32.8	1.1	29.4	15.4	1.9	100.0	100.0
Year 9 or below (h)	28.1	41.6	0.7	34.0	31.4	1.1	37.8	27.1	1.4	100.0	100.0
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	36.2	60.1	0.6	35.5	28.5	1.2	28.3	11.6	2.4	100.0	100.0
Does not have non-school qualification	33.8	49.9	0.7	34.0	31.4	1.1	32.4	18.6	1.7	100.0	100.0
Employment											
Employed	42.7	62.7	0.7	37.6	28.5	1.3	19.9	8.8	2.3	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	33.9	52.3	0.6	38.3	25.8	1.5	29.0	22.5	1.3	100.0	100.0
Not in the labour force	27.7	48.0	0.6	32.1	28.6	1.1	40.2	23.4	1.7	100.0	100.0
Household income											
1st quintile	31.5	47.3	0.7	32.0	28.9	1.1	36.4	23.8	1.5	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	60.0	70.6	0.8	22.3	22.8	1.0	18.9	6.4	3.0	100.0	100.0
Location											
Remote	37.3	60.8	0.6	38.5	25.2	1.5	24.4	12.8	1.9	100.0	100.0
Non-remote	34.4	57.2	0.6	33.4	28.7	1.2	32.2	14.0	2.3	100.0	100.0
Total people 18 years or over	33.4	55.6	0.6	35.0	29.3	1.2	31.7	15.1	2.1	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Total people aged 15 years or over	35.1	56.5	0.6	34.5	28.9	1.2	30.5	14.7	2.1	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	3.3	1.1	..	3.0	1.7	..	3.3	2.8	..	—	—
Other	7.1	2.9	..	4.4	5.0	..	13.9	7.5	..	—	—
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	5.4	1.0	..	6.7	2.2	..	9.1	4.3	..	—	—
Year 11	7.8	3.1	..	8.4	4.5	..	11.3	8.3	..	—	—
Year 10	6.0	2.9	..	4.6	4.0	..	6.1	5.4	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	5.8	5.5	..	5.3	7.1	..	5.8	7.9	..	—	—
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	3.8	1.2	..	4.1	1.9	..	4.5	4.3	..	—	—
Does not have non-school qualification	3.4	1.6	..	3.9	3.2	..	4.6	3.7	..	—	—
Employment			..			..					
Employed	4.0	0.9	..	4.5	2.1	..	6.1	4.3	..	—	—
Unemployed	11.6	4.0	..	14.4	9.6	..	16.5	13.3	..	—	—
Not in the labour force	4.3	2.4	..	4.4	4.1	..	4.1	4.4	..	—	—
Household income											
1st quintile	4.4	3.8	..	4.8	5.4	..	4.9	4.7	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
5th quintile	9.0	0.8	..	10.0	5.3	..	21.7	9.9	..	–	–
Location											
Remote	3.7	12.6	..	3.8	11.7	..	6.9	15.0	..	–	–
Non-remote	3.5	1.0	..	3.3	1.6	..	3.6	2.7	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	3.1	1.0	..	2.8	1.6	..	3.3	2.6	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	2.8	0.9	..	2.7	1.6	..	3.3	2.7	..	–	–
95 per cent confidence interval											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.2	1.2	..	2.0	0.9	..	2.1	0.8	..	–	–
Other	4.7	2.7	..	3.6	3.4	..	6.7	2.6	..	–	–
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	4.7	1.2	..	4.2	1.2	..	4.3	0.9	..	–	–
Year 11	5.6	3.3	..	6.5	2.8	..	5.4	2.3	..	–	–
Year 10	4.0	2.9	..	3.3	2.6	..	3.5	1.6	..	–	–
Year 9 or below (h)	3.2	4.5	..	3.5	4.4	..	4.3	4.2	..	–	–
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	2.7	1.4	..	2.8	1.1	..	2.5	1.0	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	2.2	1.6	..	2.6	1.9	..	2.9	1.3	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Employment											
Employed	3.4	1.1	..	3.3	1.2	..	2.4	0.7	..	–	–
Unemployed	7.7	4.1	..	10.8	4.9	..	9.4	5.9	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	2.3	2.2	..	2.7	2.3	..	3.2	2.0	..	–	–
Household income											
1st quintile	2.7	3.5	..	3.0	3.1	..	3.5	2.2	..	–	–
5th quintile	10.5	1.2	..	4.4	2.3	..	8.0	1.2	..	–	–
Location											
Remote	2.7	15.0	..	2.8	5.8	..	3.3	3.8	..	–	–
Non-remote	2.4	1.1	..	2.2	0.9	..	2.3	0.7	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	2.0	1.1	..	1.9	0.9	..	2.1	0.8	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	1.9	1.0	..	1.9	0.9	..	2.0	0.8	..	–	–
2011-13											
						Proportion					
Main language spoken at home (d)											
English	32.1	55.7	0.6	36.2	30.0	1.2	31.7	14.3	2.2	100.0	100.0
Other	35.8	48.3	0.7	42.4	35.1	1.2	21.7	16.7	1.3	100.0	100.0
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	42.2	62.5	0.7	37.5	28.0	1.3	20.4	9.5	2.1	100.0	100.0
Year 11	35.3	52.2	0.7	40.4	34.0	1.2	24.3	13.8	1.8	100.0	100.0
Year 10	34.9	49.9	0.7	36.4	34.4	1.1	28.6	15.7	1.8	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Year 9 or below (h)	26.1	37.6	0.7	37.6	35.2	1.1	36.3	27.2	1.3	100.0	100.0
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	36.2	59.1	0.6	36.4	29.5	1.2	27.4	11.5	2.4	100.0	100.0
Does not have non-school qualification	32.2	49.2	0.7	36.7	32.6	1.1	31.1	18.2	1.7	100.0	100.0
Employment											
Employed	42.1	61.3	0.7	39.7	29.5	1.3	18.1	9.2	2.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	34.0	50.1	0.7	35.7	33.4	1.1	30.2	16.5	1.8	100.0	100.0
Not in the labour force	26.2	45.4	0.6	34.5	30.4	1.1	39.3	24.3	1.6	100.0	100.0
Household income											
1st quintile	27.2	44.7	0.6	36.9	29.5	1.3	36.0	25.8	1.4	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	47.7	67.5	0.7	40.9	25.4	1.6	11.7	7.1	1.6	100.0	100.0
Location											
Remote	33.6	48.9	0.7	41.8	35.6	1.2	24.6	15.5	1.6	100.0	100.0
Non-remote	34.3	55.9	0.6	34.9	30.1	1.2	30.9	14.0	2.2	100.0	100.0
Total people 18 years or over	32.5	55.1	0.6	36.9	30.5	1.2	30.6	14.5	2.1	100.0	100.0
Total people 15 years or over	34.1	55.8	0.6	36.4	30.1	1.2	29.4	14.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.7	0.8	..	2.3	1.6	..	2.7	2.0	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Other	5.4	2.7	..	4.3	3.9	..	8.8	5.1	..	–	–
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	4.8	1.3	..	5.1	2.7	..	7.5	5.5	..	–	–
Year 11	7.5	3.4	..	7.5	5.0	..	12.0	8.3	..	–	–
Year 10	3.9	2.8	..	4.0	4.0	..	4.7	5.6	..	–	–
Year 9 or below (h)	4.9	7.3	..	3.5	7.0	..	3.9	7.2	..	–	–
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	3.2	1.1	..	3.3	2.0	..	4.0	2.9	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	2.7	1.6	..	2.7	2.3	..	3.1	3.2	..	–	–
Employment											
Employed	2.7	1.0	..	3.0	1.8	..	5.5	3.1	..	–	–
Unemployed	13.6	6.7	..	11.0	10.3	..	13.6	12.1	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	3.7	1.8	..	3.2	2.4	..	3.0	3.2	..	–	–
Household income											
1st quintile	4.1	3.3	..	3.5	4.3	..	3.4	4.5	..	–	–
5th quintile	6.7	1.7	..	9.2	3.9	..	15.6	7.4	..	–	–
Location											
Remote	3.3	5.8	..	2.8	10.2	..	4.6	27.9	..	–	–
Non-remote	2.7	0.8	..	2.6	1.4	..	3.0	1.8	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Total people 18 years or over	2.4	0.8	..	2.1	1.4	..	2.5	1.8	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	2.2	0.8	..	2.1	1.4	..	2.5	1.8	..	–	–
95 per cent confidence interval											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	1.7	0.9	..	1.7	0.9	..	1.7	0.6	..	–	–
Other	3.8	2.6	..	3.6	2.7	..	3.8	1.7	..	–	–
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	3.9	1.6	..	3.8	1.5	..	3.0	1.0	..	–	–
Year 11	5.2	3.5	..	6.0	3.3	..	5.7	2.2	..	–	–
Year 10	2.7	2.8	..	2.8	2.7	..	2.6	1.7	..	–	–
Year 9 or below (h)	2.5	5.4	..	2.6	4.8	..	2.8	3.8	..	–	–
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	2.3	1.2	..	2.3	1.2	..	2.2	0.7	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	1.7	1.5	..	1.9	1.5	..	1.9	1.1	..	–	–
Employment											
Employed	2.2	1.1	..	2.3	1.1	..	2.0	0.6	..	–	–
Unemployed	9.1	6.6	..	7.7	6.7	..	8.0	3.9	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	1.9	1.6	..	2.2	1.4	..	2.3	1.5	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Household income											
1st quintile	2.2	2.9	..	2.5	2.5	..	2.4	2.3	..	–	–
5th quintile	6.2	2.2	..	7.3	2.0	..	3.6	1.0	..	–	–
Location											
Remote	2.2	5.6	..	2.3	7.1	..	2.2	8.5	..	–	–
Non-remote	1.8	0.8	..	1.8	0.8	..	1.8	0.5	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.5	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.8	..	1.5	0.5	..	–	–
2008											
						Proportion					
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	35.8	56.3	0.6	33.9	29.0	1.2	30.3	14.6	2.1	100.0	100.0
Other	39.7	49.8	0.8	35.0	31.4	1.1	25.3	18.8	1.3	100.0	100.0
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	44.8	63.0	0.7	35.1	26.9	1.3	20.1	10.1	2.0	100.0	100.0
Year 11	42.2	56.7	0.7	37.2	30.8	1.2	20.6	12.6	1.6	100.0	100.0
Year 10	36.4	50.2	0.7	35.7	32.9	1.1	27.8	16.9	1.6	100.0	100.0
Year 9 or below (h)	33.7	40.5	0.8	33.2	34.6	1.0	33.1	24.9	1.3	100.0	100.0
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	41.7	59.8	0.7	32.9	28.5	1.2	25.4	11.7	2.2	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Does not have non-school qualification	35.3	52.1	0.7	34.7	30.1	1.2	30.1	17.8	1.7	100.0	100.0
Employment											
Employed	46.0	62.7	0.7	35.5	28.5	1.2	18.4	8.8	2.1	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	33.0	45.1	0.7	35.3	31.8	1.1	31.7	23.1	1.4	100.0	100.0
Not in the labour force	28.8	46.7	0.6	32.7	29.0	1.1	38.4	24.3	1.6	100.0	100.0
Household income											
1st quintile	33.0	44.0	0.7	33.1	28.0	1.2	34.0	28.1	1.2	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	46.0	67.0	0.7	35.1	25.1	1.4	19.0	7.9	2.4	100.0	100.0
Location											
Remote (j)	38.4	np	np	37.4	np	np	24.2	np	np	100.0	np
Non-remote	37.7	56.6	0.7	32.7	28.9	1.1	29.7	14.5	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total people 18 years or over	36.4	55.7	0.7	34.0	29.2	1.2	29.5	15.0	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total people 15 years or over	37.9	56.6	0.7	33.9	28.8	1.2	28.2	14.5	1.9	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.9	1.0	..	3.7	1.9	..	4.1	2.7	..	—	—
Other	6.3	3.3	..	6.0	5.5	..	9.3	7.2	..	—	—
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	6.0	1.0	..	9.7	2.4	..	14.2	5.0	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Year 11	9.0	3.0	..	11.5	4.9	..	19.1	7.8	..	—	—
Year 10	4.7	2.5	..	7.6	4.0	..	11.1	4.7	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	5.2	5.3	..	6.7	5.2	..	11.1	6.0	..	—	—
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	4.0	1.1	..	5.2	2.4	..	7.1	4.1	..	—	—
Does not have non-school qualification	3.2	1.3	..	3.8	2.5	..	4.7	2.7	..	—	—
Employment											
Employed	3.2	1.1	..	4.9	2.3	..	8.1	5.1	..	—	—
Unemployed	15.1	9.7	..	21.0	14.3	..	27.4	23.0	..	—	—
Not in the labour force	4.2	2.8	..	4.1	3.7	..	4.2	4.1	..	—	—
Household income											
1st quintile	4.0	4.0	..	4.4	4.2	..	4.8	4.5	..	—	—
5th quintile	12.5	2.0	..	14.9	5.3	..	9.5	8.7	..	—	—
Location											
Remote (j)	4.6	np	..	4.6	np	..	5.7	np	..	—	—
Non-remote	2.9	0.9	..	4.0	1.8	..	4.5	2.4	..	—	—
Total people 18 years or over	2.7	1.0		3.3	1.8		3.7	2.4			
Total people 15 years or over	2.4	0.9	..	3.2	1.8	..	3.8	2.4	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
95 per cent confidence interval											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.0	1.1	..	2.5	1.1	..	2.4	0.8	..	–	–
Other	4.9	3.2	..	4.1	3.4	..	4.6	2.7	..	–	–
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	5.3	1.3	..	6.6	1.3	..	5.6	1.0	..	–	–
Year 11	7.5	3.3	..	8.4	2.9	..	7.7	1.9	..	–	–
Year 10	3.4	2.5	..	5.3	2.6	..	6.1	1.5	..	–	–
Year 9 or below (h)	3.5	4.2	..	4.3	3.5	..	7.2	2.9	..	–	–
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	3.3	1.3	..	3.4	1.3	..	3.5	1.0	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	2.2	1.3	..	2.6	1.5	..	2.8	1.0	..	–	–
Employment											
Employed	2.9	1.3	..	3.4	1.3	..	2.9	0.9	..	–	–
Unemployed	9.8	8.6	..	14.5	8.9	..	17.0	10.4	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	2.4	2.6	..	2.6	2.1	..	3.2	1.9	..	–	–
Household income											
1st quintile	2.6	3.4	..	2.9	2.3	..	3.2	2.5	..	–	–
5th quintile	11.3	2.6	..	10.3	2.6	..	3.5	1.3	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Location											
Remote (j)	3.5	np	..	3.4	np	..	2.7	np	..	–	–
Non-remote	2.2	1.0	..	2.6	1.0	..	2.6	0.7	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	2.0	1.1		2.2	1.0		2.2	0.7		–	–
Total people 15 years or over	1.8	1.0	..	2.1	1.0	..	2.1	0.7	..	–	–
2004-05											
						Proportion					
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	34.0	57.0	0.6	35.0	28.0	1.2	32.0	15.0	2.0	100.0	100.0
Other	23.0	44.0	0.5	45.0	34.0	1.3	32.0	22.0	1.0	100.0	100.0
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	42.0	62.0	0.7	35.0	27.0	1.3	24.0	11.0	2.2	100.0	100.0
Year 11	39.0	57.0	0.7	41.0	30.0	1.4	20.0	13.0	1.5	100.0	100.0
Year 10	36.0	53.0	0.7	38.0	31.0	1.2	26.0	16.0	1.6	100.0	100.0
Year 9 or below (h)	30.0	41.0	0.7	36.0	31.0	1.2	34.0	28.0	1.2	100.0	100.0
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	38.0	59.0	0.6	36.0	28.0	1.3	26.0	13.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Does not have non-school qualification	33.0	52.0	0.6	36.0	29.0	1.2	31.0	19.0	1.6	100.0	100.0
Employment											
Employed	43.0	64.0	0.7	39.0	27.0	1.4	18.0	9.0	2.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Unemployed	38.0	48.0	0.8	25.0	31.0	0.8	37.0	21.0	1.8	100.0	100.0
Not in the labour force	29.0	47.0	0.6	33.0	28.0	1.2	38.0	26.0	1.5	100.0	100.0
Household income											
1st quintile	30.0	42.0	0.7	34.0	29.0	1.2	35.0	29.0	1.2	100.0	100.0
5th quintile	45.0	69.0	0.7	40.0	24.0	1.6	14.0	7.0	2.1	100.0	100.0
Location											
Remote (j)	35.0	np	np	40.0	np	np	25.0	np	np	100.0	100.0
Non-remote	36.0	57.0	0.6	33.0	28.0	1.2	31.0	15.0	2.0	100.0	100.0
Total people 18 years or over	34.0	55.0	0.6	36.0	28.0	1.3	30.0	16.0	1.9	100.0	100.0
Total people 15 years or over	36.0	57.0	0.6	35.0	28.0	1.3	29.0	15.0	1.9	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	3.3	0.9	..	3.7	1.4	..	4.1	2.1	..	—	—
Other	6.4	3.7	..	7.0	4.2	..	8.9	5.7	..	—	—
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	9.9	1.2	..	18.2	2.4	..	24.5	4.5	..	—	—
Year 11	13.0	2.7	..	22.8	4.6	..	27.5	8.0	..	—	—
Year 10	5.6	2.0	..	5.8	2.8	..	7.8	4.6	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	5.1	4.4	..	4.2	5.5	..	4.3	4.7	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	5.0	1.3	..	7.5	2.1	..	9.0	3.3	..	–	–
Does not have non-school qualification	3.2	1.4	..	3.3	2.2	..	4.0	2.7	..	–	–
Employment											
Employed	4.4	1.0	..	5.9	2.0	..	11.0	4.2	..	–	–
Unemployed	24.4	7.6	..	9.8	8.5	..	24.5	15.7	..	–	–
Not in the labour force	4.2	1.9	..	4.1	2.9	..	3.7	3.1	..	–	–
Household income											
1st quintile	5.9	2.8	..	4.9	3.8	..	4.8	3.7	..	–	–
5th quintile	14.7	1.4	..	16.8	4.0	..	30.3	8.3	..	–	–
Location											
Remote (j)	4.1	np	..	4.4	np	..	6.1	np	..	–	–
Non-remote	3.5	0.9	..	4.3	1.4	..	4.6	2.0	..	–	–
Total people 18 years or over	2.9	0.9	..	3.3	1.4	..	3.9	2.0	..	–	–
Total people 15 years or over	2.9	0.8	..	3.3	1.3	..	3.8	2.1	..	–	–
95 per cent confidence interval											
Main language spoken at home (f)											
English	2.2	1.0	..	2.5	0.8	..	2.6	0.6	..	–	–
Other	2.9	3.2	..	6.2	2.8	..	5.6	2.5	..	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)

	Excellent/very good			Good			Fair/poor			Total	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (e)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (e)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous	Rate ratio (e)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non- Indigenous
Highest year of school completed (g)											
Year 12	8.1	1.5	..	12.5	1.3	..	11.5	1.0	..	—	—
Year 11	9.9	3.0	..	18.3	2.7	..	10.8	2.0	..	—	—
Year 10	4.0	2.1	..	4.3	1.7	..	4.0	1.4	..	—	—
Year 9 or below (h)	3.0	3.5	..	3.0	3.3	..	2.9	2.6	..	—	—
Whether has non-school qualification											
Has non-school qualification	3.7	1.5	..	5.3	1.2	..	4.6	0.8	..	—	—
Does not have non-school qualification	2.1	1.4	..	2.3	1.3	..	2.4	1.0	..	—	—
Employment											
Employed	3.7	1.3	..	4.5	1.1	..	3.9	0.7	..	—	—
Unemployed	18.2	7.2	..	4.8	5.2	..	17.8	6.5	..	—	—
Not in the labour force	2.4	1.8	..	2.7	1.6	..	2.8	1.6	..	—	—
Household income											
1st quintile	3.5	2.3	..	3.3	2.2	..	3.3	2.1	..	—	—
5th quintile	13.0	1.9	..	13.2	1.9	..	8.3	1.1	..	—	—
Location											
Remote (j)	2.8	np	..	3.4	np	..	3.0	np	..	—	—
Non-remote	2.5	1.0	..	2.8	0.8	..	2.8	0.6	..	—	—
Total people 18 years or over	1.9	1.0	..	2.3	0.8	..	2.3	0.6	..	—	—

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>
Total people 15 years or over	2.0	0.9	..	2.3	0.7	..	2.2	0.6	..	–	–

- (a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (b) Information for some young people aged 15–17 years was provided by an adult proxy. For the majority of people aged 15 years or over, data were self-reported.
- (c) For NHS data from 2011-12 onwards, cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (d) age-standardised proportions have been age-standardised using the 2001 Australian population to account for differences in the age structure of the population.
- (e) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous people.
- (f) People aged 18 years or over.
- (g) Includes people not at school.
- (h) Includes people who never attended school.
- (i) Household income from NHS 2017-18 is not comparable to NATSIHS 2018-19.
- (i) Very remote areas of Australia were out of the scope of the 2004-05 and 2007-08 National Health Surveys therefore non-Indigenous data for remote areas are unavailable.

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

TABLE 8A.1.7

Table 8A.1.7 **Self-assessed health status of people (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by selected population characteristics, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Excellent/very good</i>			<i>Good</i>			<i>Fair/poor</i>			<i>Total</i>	
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.8

Table 8A.1.8 Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) last consulted a health care professional (medical/support related), by remote/non-remote, 2001, 2004–05, 2012–13 and 2018–19 (a), (b)

		Remote (c)			Non-remote (d)			Total			Age-standardised (e) Total		
		Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)
2018-19 (f)													
Visited in previous 2 weeks (g)	%	25.2	5.7	2.8	31.2	4.3	2.6	29.9	3.7	2.2	32.3	3.7	2.2
2 weeks to less than 3 months	%	27.9	6.3	3.4	30.8	4.5	2.7	30.3	4.0	2.4	30.8	4.0	2.4
3 months to less than 6 months	%	13.3	9.3	2.4	14.2	8.0	2.2	14.0	6.8	1.9	13.2	6.8	1.9
6 months to less than 12 months	%	13.7	8.2	2.2	12.3	7.9	1.9	12.5	6.5	1.6	11.9	6.5	1.6
12 months or more	%	15.4	7.8	2.4	10.3	9.5	1.9	11.4	7.3	1.6	10.3	7.3	1.6
Never	%	1.3	30.9	0.8	0.6	44.3	0.5	0.7	30.0	0.4	0.5	30.0	0.4
Total (h)	%	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
2012-13													
Visited in previous 2 weeks	%	23.4	6.6	3.0	27.5	3.8	2.1	26.6	3.4	1.7	28.9	3.3	1.9
2 weeks to less than 3 months	%	29.2	4.7	2.7	30.5	3.5	2.1	30.2	3.0	1.7	32.0	2.9	1.8
3 months to less than 6 months	%	13.3	7.8	2.0	14.4	5.6	1.6	14.1	4.6	1.3	13.7	4.5	1.2
6 months to less than 12 months	%	12.4	7.7	1.9	13.4	6.9	1.8	13.2	5.8	1.5	12.0	6.1	1.4
12 months or more	%	15.6	7.8	2.4	13.0	6.7	1.7	13.6	5.2	1.4	11.5	5.4	1.2
Never	%	2.1	21.8	0.9	0.6	30.9	0.4	0.9	18.8	0.3	0.7	18.6	0.3
Total (h)	%	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
2004–05													
Visited in previous 2 weeks	%	24.5	6.2	3.0	24.9	4.5	2.2	24.8	3.7	1.8	28.7	4.2	2.4
2 weeks to less than 3 months	%	23.5	6.1	2.8	25.3	4.5	2.2	24.8	3.6	1.7	26.7	4.0	2.1
3 months to less than 6 months	%	12.1	9.5	2.3	15.8	7.1	2.2	14.7	5.9	1.7	13.4	6.7	1.8

TABLE 8A.1.8

Table 8A.1.8 **Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) last consulted a health care professional (medical/support related), by remote/non-remote, 2001, 2004–05, 2012–13 and 2018–19 (a), (b)**

		Remote (c)			Non-remote (d)			Total			Age-standardised (e) Total		
		Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)
6 months to less than 12 months	%	11.8	10.6	2.5	14.2	5.6	1.6	13.5	5.0	1.3	12.1	5.6	1.3
12 months or more	%	24.8	6.5	3.2	18.9	5.6	2.1	20.6	4.2	1.7	17.8	4.7	1.6
Never	%	1.8	22.3	0.8	0.4	36.5	0.3	0.8	19.1	0.3	0.7	21.6	0.3
Total (h)	%	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2001													
Visited in previous 2 weeks	%	19.4	10.0	3.8	22.7	6.8	3.0	21.8	5.3	2.3	26.6	6.6	3.4
2 weeks to less than 3 months	%	15.8	6.6	2.0	29.8	5.1	3.0	25.9	4.2	2.1	26.3	5.2	2.7
3 months to less than 6 months	%	9.7	7.5	1.4	16.5	7.1	2.3	14.6	6.0	1.7	13.3	7.4	1.9
6 months to less than 12 months	%	11.6	9.4	2.1	14.2	7.5	2.1	13.5	6.0	1.6	11.6	7.4	1.7
12 months or more	%	30.2	9.0	5.3	15.4	7.4	2.2	19.4	5.0	1.9	18.8	6.2	2.3
Never	%	8.7	15.6	2.7	0.7	22.7	0.3	2.9	13.0	0.7	2.1	15.9	0.7
Total (h)	%	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—

- (a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).
- (b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (c) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.
- (d) Includes 'major city', 'inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGS.

TABLE 8A.1.8

Table 8A.1.8 **Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) last consulted a health care professional (medical/support related), by remote/non-remote, 2001, 2004–05, 2012–13 and 2018–19 (a), (b)**

<i>Remote (c)</i>			<i>Non-remote (d)</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Age-standardised (e) Total</i>		
<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>

(e) Data in 2018-19 are directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census, starting from 2-4 years, then using 10 year age groups up to 55+.

(f) 2018-19 NATSIHS data is not directly comparable to 2012-13 NATSIHS data due to a change in questions.

(g) For non-remote areas, this includes both those who saw a GP in the last two weeks, and those who saw a specialist but not a GP in the last 2 weeks. In remote areas, this includes those who saw a nurse, sister, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker and/or a GP in the last two weeks.

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

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.9

Table 8A.1.9 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the GP/clinic doctor when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018-19									
Estimate									
Did not go to GP/clinic doctor when needed	'000	43.9	22.8	15	82.7	4.4	5.7	10.4	92.7
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	'000	141.2	88.3	81.0	309.4	28.6	55.3	83.8	393.7
Total population aged 18 years or over	'000	185.1	111.1	96.0	392.1	33.0	61.0	94.2	486.4
Proportion									
Did not go to GP/clinic doctor when needed		23.7	20.5	15.6	21.1	13.3	9.3	11.0	19.1
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	76.3	79.5	84.4	78.9	86.7	90.7	89.0	80.9
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval									
Did not go to GP/clinic doctor when needed	±	3.6	3.7	4.6	2.2	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.8
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	±	3.6	3.7	4.6	2.2	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.8
Total population aged 18 years or over	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relative standard error									
Did not go to GP/clinic doctor when needed	%	7.8	9.2	15.1	5.4	14.9	16.3	11.0	4.9
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.2
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012-13 (d)									
Estimate									
Did not go to doctor when needed	'000	33.1	17.4	16.2	67.9	5.2	5.0	10.4	78.1
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	'000	95.9	59.0	60.9	215.3	24.3	48.4	72.6	287.9
Total population aged 18 years or over	'000	129.0	76.4	77.1	283.2	29.5	53.4	83.0	366.0
Proportion									
Did not go to doctor when needed		25.7	22.8	21.0	24.0	17.6	9.4	12.5	21.3
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	74.3	77.2	79.0	76.0	82.4	90.6	87.5	78.7
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8A.1.9 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the GP/clinic doctor when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
95 per cent confidence interval									
Did not go to doctor when needed	±	2.9	4.0	4.8	2.1	5.6	3.2	2.8	1.7
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	±	2.9	4.0	4.6	2.0	4.6	3.2	2.6	1.7
Total population aged 18 years or over	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Relative standard error									
Did not go to doctor when needed	%	5.8	9.0	11.7	4.4	16.1	17.4	11.4	4.1
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.1
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

(b) 'Did not go to GP when they had a health problem' is a derived data item equal to total persons aged 18 years and older less total persons that did not have need or problem with access. RSE values have been restimated accordingly.

(c) Did not have a problem with access' when they visited the GP/clinic doctor when needed.

(d) The data are not strictly comparable between 2012-13 and 2018-19 due to changes to questions or sequences of questions asked. In 2018-19, the question is about whether during the last 12 months there was ever a time when the respondent needed to go to a GP (or a doctor at a clinic) but did not. In 2012-13 the question is about whether during the last 12 months there was ever a time when the respondent needed to go to a doctor but did not.

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

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.10

Table 8A.1.10 Reasons for not going to a GP/clinic doctor in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

	<i>Remote (c)</i>				<i>Non-remote (d)</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)
2018-19												
Cost	0.6	5.7	43.7	4.9	6.3	7.6	18.4	2.7	7.1	7.7	16.7	2.5
Personal reasons (e)	5.8	55.2	10.7	11.6	43.8	53.0	6.4	6.6	49.4	53.3	5.9	6.2
Logistical reasons (f)	4.5	42.9	15.6	13.1	22.4	27.1	9.1	4.8	27.0	29.1	8.0	4.6
Other reason(s)	1.1	10.5	25.1	5.2	8.3	10.0	19.3	3.8	9.2	9.9	18.0	3.5
Decided not to seek care	1.0	9.5	22.2	4.1	26.2	31.7	11.6	7.2	27.7	29.9	11.1	6.5
Total (g)	10.5	100.0	–	–	82.7	100.0	–	–	92.7	100.0	–	–
2012-13												
Cost	0.4	3.7	38.7	2.8	10.1	14.9	10.9	3.2	10.5	13.4	10.7	2.8
Personal reasons (e)	4.2	40.2	12.2	9.6	34.5	51.1	5.0	5.0	38.6	49.6	4.6	4.4
Logistical reasons (f)	3.8	36.7	13.9	10.0	22.6	33.5	7.7	5.1	26.4	33.9	7.0	4.6
Other reason(s)	1.0	9.8	37.6	7.2	4.5	6.7	20.8	2.7	5.5	7.1	18.2	2.5
Decided not to seek care	3.5	33.5	12.9	8.5	22.8	33.7	7.5	4.9	26.2	33.7	6.7	4.4
Total (g)	10.3	100.0	–	–	67.5	100.0	–	–	77.9	100.0	–	–
2004-05												
Cost	0.3	3.4	66.0	4.4	7.0	14.2	12.7	3.5	7.3	12.4	12.4	3.0
Personal reasons (e)	3.6	36.3	11.9	8.5	19.7	40.1	6.5	5.1	23.2	39.5	5.8	4.5
Logistical reasons (f)	4.4	44.9	10.3	9.1	10.5	21.5	10.7	4.5	15.0	25.4	8.3	4.1
Other reason(s)	2.2	22.5	14.3	6.3	13.7	27.9	7.5	4.1	15.9	27.0	6.8	3.6
Decided not to seek care	0.5	5.2	24.6	2.5	5.6	11.4	12.3	2.7	6.1	10.3	11.5	2.3
Total (g)	9.8	100.0	–	–	49.0	100.0	–	–	58.9	100.0	–	–

Table 8A.1.10 Reasons for not going to a GP/clinic doctor in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

	<i>Remote (c)</i>				<i>Non-remote (d)</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>
(a)	Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.											
(b)	Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).											
(c)	Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.											
(d)	Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGS.											
(e)	Includes: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, does not trust this health service provider, or felt service would be inadequate.											
(f)	Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.											
(g)	Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to a GP.											
	— Nil or rounded to zero.											

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.11

Table 8A.1.11 Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 2 years or over) last consulted a dentist, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2011-13, and 2017-19(a), (b)

		Remote (c)			Non-remote (d)			Total			Age-standardised (e) Total		
		Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)
2018-19													
Less than 6 months	%	27.1	4.7	2.5	26.5	4.6	2.4	26.6	3.8	2.0	24.8	3.8	2.0
6 months to less than two years	%	27.7	4.0	2.2	35.1	4.2	2.9	33.7	3.6	2.4	32.8	3.6	2.4
2 years or over	%	25.5	5.1	2.5	25.0	3.8	1.9	25.1	3.2	1.6	29.9	3.2	1.6
Never	%	16.9	6.7	2.2	11.1	8.4	1.8	12.2	6.4	1.5	10.2	6.4	1.5
Total (f)	%	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2012-13													
Less than 6 months	%	25.7	6.1	3.1	24.4	4.2	2.0	24.6	3.4	1.6	23.8	3.4	1.6
6 months to less than two years	%	25.4	5.7	2.9	34.9	3.0	2.0	32.9	2.6	1.7	32.1	2.8	1.8
2 years or over	%	24.7	5.5	2.7	27.2	3.2	1.7	26.6	2.7	1.4	31.2	2.6	1.6
Never	%	21.0	6.0	2.5	11.9	5.2	1.2	13.9	4.1	1.1	11.1	4.7	1.0
Total (f)	%	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2004-05													
Less than 6 months	%	21.1	6.2	2.6	22.7	4.2	1.9	22.3	3.4	1.5	20.0	4.1	1.6
6 months to less than two years	%	25.1	5.3	2.6	33.9	3.0	2.0	31.6	2.6	1.6	29.4	3.2	1.8
2 years or over	%	25.3	6.3	3.1	29.4	3.3	1.9	28.3	2.9	1.6	35.7	3.5	2.4
Never	%	26.8	5.9	3.1	13.1	5.2	1.3	16.8	4.0	1.3	np	np	np
Total (f)	%	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2001													
Less than 6 months	%	24.4	10.1	4.8	24.2	4.6	2.2	24.2	3.7	1.8	21.5	4.5	1.9
6 months to less than two years	%	24.1	9.3	4.4	30.6	4.9	2.9	28.9	3.5	2.0	26.5	4.3	2.2

TABLE 8A.1.11

Table 8A.1.11 Time since Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 2 years or over) last consulted a dentist, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2011-13, and 2017-19(a), (b)

	Age-standardised (a)												
	Remote (c)			Non-remote (d)			Total			Age-standardised (e) Total			
	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	
2 years or over	%	27.8	9.4	5.1	34.7	4.1	2.8	32.8	3.1	2.0	42.8	3.9	3.3
Never	%	21.5	11.1	4.7	9.6	7.9	1.5	12.8	5.3	1.3	np	np	np
Total (f)	%	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

- (a) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).
- (b) Proportions/estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportion/estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (c) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.
- (d) Includes 'major city', 'inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGS.
- (e) In 2018-19 RSEs and CIs of age-standardised Data are calculated using the crude numbers rather than the standardised ones.
- (f) Includes 'time since last consultation' not known.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results, Australia, 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.12

Table 8A.1.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the dentist when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018-19									
Estimate									
Did not see dentist when needed	'000	57.9	32.9	24.7	115.9	7.6	11.6	19.5	135
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	'000	127.2	78.2	71.3	276.2	25.4	49.4	74.7	351.4
Total population aged 18 years or over	'000	185.1	111.1	96.0	392.1	33.0	61.0	94.2	486.4
Proportion									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem		31.3	29.6	25.7	29.6	23.0	19.0	20.7	27.8
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	68.7	70.4	74.3	70.4	77.0	81.0	79.3	72.2
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem	±	4.4	4.7	6.5	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.3
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	±	4.4	4.6	6.4	2.8	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.3
Total population aged 18 years or over	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relative standard error									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem	%	7.2	8.0	12.8	4.9	8.9	8.3	6.0	4.3
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2012-13									
Estimate									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem	'000	45.6	23.9	21.1	91.5	7.9	9.1	16.8	108.4
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	'000	83.4	52.5	56.0	191.7	21.6	44.3	66.2	257.6
Total population aged 18 years or over	'000	129.0	76.4	77.1	283.2	29.5	53.4	83.0	366.0

TABLE 8A.1.12

Table 8A.1.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) who did not go to the dentist when needed in the past 12 months, by remoteness, 2018-19 and 2012-13 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem		35.3	31.3	27.4	32.3	26.8	17.0	20.2	29.6
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	64.7	68.7	72.6	67.7	73.2	83.0	79.8	70.4
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem	±	3.5	5.1	5.3	2.6	5.9	3.7	3.2	2.1
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	±	3.5	5.1	5.2	2.5	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.1
Total population aged 18 years or over	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Relative standard error									
Did not see dentist when they had a health problem	%	5.0	8.3	9.9	4.0	11.3	11.1	8.2	3.5
Did not have need or problem with access (c)	%	2.7	3.8	3.6	1.9	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.5
Total population aged 18 years or over	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

(b) Did not see dentist when they needed' is a derived data item equal to total persons aged 18 years or over less total persons that did not have need to go or who did not have a problem with access (visited the dentists when needed). RSE values have been restimated accordingly.

(c) Did not have a problem with access' when they attended the dentist when needed.

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

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.13

Table 8A.1.13 Reasons for not going to a dentist in the past 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) had a dental problem, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

	Remote (c)				Non-Remote (d)				Total			
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE (%)	95% CI (±)
2018-19												
Cost	6.0	30.9	10.2	6.2	50.4	43.7	5.5	4.7	56.5	41.9	5.1	4.2
Personal reasons (e)	7.0	36.1	8.3	5.9	56.2	48.7	5.5	5.2	63.3	46.9	5.0	4.6
Logistical reasons (f)	10.1	52.1	6.2	6.3	23.8	20.6	8.7	3.5	33.5	24.8	6.4	3.1
Other reason(s)	1.0	5.2	26.4	2.7	6.1	5.3	24.0	2.5	7.1	5.3	21.0	2.2
Decided not to seek care	1.5	7.7	21.6	3.3	17.0	14.7	12.6	3.6	18.3	13.6	11.9	3.2
Total (g)	19.4	100.0	–	–	115.4	100.0	–	–	135.0	100.0	–	–
2012-13												
Cost	4.4	26.1	15.4	7.9	45.1	49.2	4.5	4.3	49.4	45.6	4.3	3.9
Personal reasons (e)	6.5	38.7	10.4	7.9	40.4	44.1	4.6	3.9	46.9	43.3	4.1	3.5
Logistical reasons (f)	9.3	55.5	9.6	10.4	26.3	28.8	7.9	4.4	35.6	32.9	6.6	4.2
Other reason(s)	0.8	5.0	45.0	4.4	3.3	3.6	21.5	1.5	4.1	3.8	19.2	1.4
Decided not to seek care	1.8	10.9	19.9	4.3	9.8	10.7	12.5	2.6	11.6	10.7	10.8	2.3
Total (g)	16.7	100.0	–	–	91.6	100.0	–	–	108.3	100.0	–	–
2004-05												
Cost	2.7	16.2	19.1	6.1	21.0	33.7	6.6	4.4	23.7	30.0	6.1	3.6
Personal reasons (e)	5.7	34.2	10.4	7.0	24.9	39.9	6.0	4.7	30.6	38.7	5.2	3.9
Logistical reasons (f)	8.8	52.9	6.5	6.7	16.5	26.6	7.2	3.8	25.3	32.1	5.4	3.4
Other reason(s)	1.0	6.2	31.0	3.8	3.5	5.6	17.8	2.0	4.5	5.8	15.6	1.8
Decided not to seek care	1.4	8.6	19.1	3.2	9.0	14.5	14.0	4.0	10.4	13.2	12.3	3.2
Total (g)	16.6	100.0	–	–	62.3	100.0	–	–	78.9	100.0	–	–

Table 8A.1.13 Reasons for not going to a dentist in the past 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) had a dental problem, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

	<i>Remote (c)</i>				<i>Non-Remote (d)</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>Rate (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CI (±)</i>
(a)	Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.											
(b)	Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).											
(c)	Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.											
(d)	Includes 'major cities', 'inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGS.											
(e)	Includes: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, does not trust the dentist, or felt service would be inadequate.											
(f)	Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.											
(g)	Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to a dentist.											
	– Nil or rounded to zero.											

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.14

Table 8A.1.14 **Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

		All ages			18 years or over		
	Unit	Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total	Non-remote (d)	Remote (e)	Total
2018-19							
Hospital							
Estimate	'000	9.8	18.8	28.7	5.4	12.2	18.0
Proportion	%	1.5	12.6	3.5	1.4	13.0	3.7
Relative standard error	%	20.3	15.6	12.3	24.9	17.2	13.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.6	3.9	0.8	0.7	4.4	1.0
Doctor							
Estimate	'000	419.4	19.6	439.5	246.9	11.6	258.4
Proportion	%	63.0	13.2	54.0	63.0	12.3	53.1
Relative standard error	%	3.0	10.2	2.9	3.5	10.8	3.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.7	2.6	3.1	4.3	2.6	3.5
Aboriginal Medical Service/ Community Clinic (f)							
Estimate	'000	177.9	99.2	277.1	101.1	64.2	165.4
Proportion	%	26.7	66.7	34.0	25.8	68.2	34.0
Relative standard error	%	8.0	3.4	5.3	9.3	3.6	5.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.2	4.4	3.5	4.7	4.8	3.9
Traditional healer							
Estimate	'000	0.1	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.2
Proportion	%	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2
Relative standard error	%	0.0	34.2	28.0	0.0	37.7	27.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
Other							
Estimate	'000	3.0	0.7	4.1	2.6	0.6	3.3

TABLE 8A.1.14

Table 8A.1.14 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>All ages</i>				<i>18 years or over</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
Relative standard error	%	32.4	0.0	27.4	35.1	0.0	29.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
No usual place							
Estimate	'000	53.8	9.0	62.6	36.2	4.5	40.6
Proportion	%	8.1	6.1	7.7	9.2	4.8	8.3
Relative standard error	%	8.4	11.5	7.5	9.1	12.4	8.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4
Don't know							
Estimate	'000	1.0	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
Proportion	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Relative standard error	%	36.6	46.1	34.1	0.0	0.0	42.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total							
Estimate	'000	665.2	148.7	814.0	392.0	94.2	486.3
Proportion	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012-13							
Hospital							
Estimate	'000	14.5	20.4	34.9	8.5	12.0	20.5
Proportion	%	2.9	15.0	5.5	3.0	14.5	5.6
Relative standard error	%	13.2	13.5	9.4	17.0	13.3	10.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.7	4.0	1.0	1.0	3.8	1.1

TABLE 8A.1.14

Table 8A.1.14 **Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>All ages</i>				<i>18 years or over</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Doctor							
Estimate	'000	319.8	21.1	340.9	171.4	12.0	183.5
Proportion	%	63.7	15.5	53.4	60.6	14.5	50.2
Relative standard error	%	2.3	10.5	2.2	2.4	10.6	2.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.8	3.2	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.4
Aboriginal Medical Service							
Estimate	'000	83.4	23.9	107.3	48.5	14.4	62.9
Proportion	%	16.6	17.6	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.2
Relative standard error	%	7.7	14.1	6.7	7.4	13.8	6.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	2.5	4.9	2.2	2.5	4.7	2.2
Traditional healer							
Estimate	'000	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
Proportion	%	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2
Relative standard error	%	61.2	49.5	39.7	46.3	53.9	39.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2
Community clinic							
Estimate	'000	10.0	52.3	62.3	5.7	31.7	37.4
Proportion	%	2.0	38.5	9.8	2.0	38.3	10.2
Relative standard error	%	15.2	7.3	6.7	17.6	7.6	7.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.6	5.5	1.3	0.7	5.7	1.4
Other							
Estimate	'000	2.9	0.7	3.6	1.7	0.7	2.3
Proportion	%	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6

TABLE 8A.1.14

Table 8A.1.14 **Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>All ages</i>				<i>18 years or over</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Relative standard error	%	22.4	31.2	19.6	27.5	33.7	22.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
No usual place							
Estimate	'000	69.5	16.4	85.9	46.2	11.0	57.2
Proportion	%	13.8	12.0	13.5	16.3	13.3	15.6
Relative standard error	%	6.2	11.6	5.5	6.4	12.0	5.7
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.7	2.7	1.4	2.1	3.1	1.8
Don't know							
Estimate	'000	1.6	0.6	2.2	0.7	0.4	1.1
Proportion	%	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Relative standard error	%	41.5	37.2	31.3	54.0	46.8	38.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total							
Estimate	'000	502.3	136.0	638.3	283.0	82.8	365.9
Proportion	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- (a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.
- (c) Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the *Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001* (Cat. no. 1244.0) and *Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia* (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).

Table 8A.1.14 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they have a health problem, by remoteness, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>All ages</i>				<i>18 years or over</i>		
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Non-remote (d)</i>	<i>Remote (e)</i>	<i>Total</i>

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

(e) Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.

(f) This item is combined in 2018-19 NATSIHS. In NATSIHS 2012-13 these were separate.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.15

Table 8A.1.15 Reasons for not going to other health professionals in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	Remote (d)				Non-remote (e)				Total			
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)
2018-19												
Cost	0.3	4.2	45.9	3.8	26.2	39.9	8.4	6.6	26.4	36.2	8.8	6.2
Personal reasons (f)	3.8	52.8	14	14.5	29.6	45.1	7.9	7	33.0	45.2	7.2	6.4
Logistical reasons (g)	2.7	37.5	11	8.1	15.3	23.3	10.6	4.8	17.9	24.5	9.3	4.5
Other reason(s)	0.5	6.9	32.2	4.4	4.7	7.2	20.6	2.9	4.6	6.3	21.2	2.6
Decided not to seek care	1.3	18.1	18.2	6.5	12.2	18.6	16.3	5.9	12.9	17.7	15.9	5.5
Total (h)	7.2	100	–	–	65.7	100	–	–	73	100	–	–
2012-13												
Cost	0.2	4.4	53.4	4.6	17.4	40.0	7.3	5.8	17.6	36.3	7.5	5.3
Personal reasons (f)	2.3	44.9	18.1	15.9	21.5	49.4	6.5	6.3	23.8	48.9	6.1	5.9
Logistical reasons (g)	1.8	34.9	18.1	12.4	11.5	26.5	11.4	5.9	13.3	27.4	10.0	5.4
Other reason(s)	0.4	7.4	48.5	7.1	2.0	4.6	23.2	2.1	2.4	4.9	20.9	2.0
Decided not to seek care	1.3	26.1	23.0	11.7	8.7	20.0	13.1	5.2	10.0	20.7	11.4	4.6
Total (h)	5.1	100.0	–	–	43.5	100.0	–	–	48.6	100.0	–	–
2004-05												
Cost	0.3	6.0	48.9	5.8	8.6	34.2	9.5	6.4	8.9	29.5	9.8	5.7
Personal reasons (f)	1.9	38.7	13.3	10.1	10.6	42.1	8.0	6.6	12.5	41.5	7.1	5.8
Logistical reasons (g)	2.3	45.8	12.0	10.8	3.5	13.7	18.0	4.8	5.7	19.0	12.3	4.6
Other reason(s)	0.5	9.3	33.8	6.2	2.6	10.1	19.8	3.9	3.0	10.0	17.5	3.4
Decided not to seek care	0.9	17.7	24.2	8.4	4.5	18.0	14.0	4.9	5.4	17.9	12.3	4.3
Total (h)	5.0	100.0	–	–	25.2	100.0	–	–	30.2	100.0	–	–

TABLE 8A.1.15

Table 8A.1.15 Reasons for not going to other health professionals in the last 12 months when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (18 years or over) needed to go, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Remote (d)</i>				<i>Non-remote (e)</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)	'000	Rate (%)	RSE	95% CI (±)
(a)	Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.											
(b)	Remoteness areas are derived from the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) developed by the ABS. The ASGS remoteness classification identifies a region in Australia as having a particular degree of remoteness. Remoteness areas comprise five categories: major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote. The degree of remoteness of an area is determined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). For more information on how ARIA is defined see the Information Papers ABS Views on Remoteness, 2001 (Cat. no. 1244.0) and Outcomes of ABS Views on Remoteness Consultation, Australia (Cat. no. 1244.0.00.001).											
(c)	Other health professionals include Aboriginal health workers, accredited counsellors, acupuncturists, alcohol and drug workers, audiologists/audiometrists, chemists, chiropodists/podiatrists, chiropractors, dieticians/nutritionists, herbalists, hypnotherapists, naturopaths, nurses, occupational therapists, opticians/optometrists, osteopaths, physiotherapists/hydrotherapists, psychologists, social workers/welfare officers, speech therapists/pathologists, and traditional healers.											
(d)	Includes 'remote' and 'very remote' categories of the ASGS.											
(e)	Includes 'major cities', inner regional' and 'outer regional' categories of the ASGS.											
(f)	Includes: too busy (work, personal or family responsibilities), discrimination, service not culturally appropriate, language problems, dislikes service or health professional, afraid, embarrassed, does not trust this health service provider, or felt service would be inadequate.											
(g)	Includes transport/distance, service not available in area, waiting time too long, or service not available at the time required.											
(h)	Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one reason for not going to other health professionals. Total excludes people who did have need or have problem with access.											

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-12 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.16

Table 8A.1.16 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
2018-19										
Proportion										
Aboriginal Medical Service/ Community Clinic	%	27.9	18.6	39.7	33.5	25.2	11.1	19.2	77.8	34.7
Hospital (e)	%	1.0	0.0	6.8	6.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.5
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	63.0	72.9	46.7	52.2	70.1	82.8	69.2	12.7	55.2
Other (g)	%	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	–	1.9	0.4
No usual place or Don't know	%	6.5	8.1	5.8	7.9	3.4	3.0	8	6.6	6.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	92 525	21 048	82 110	34 327	14 662	9 870	2 580	21 233	278 107
Relative standard error										
Aboriginal Medical Service/ Community Clinic	%	12.8	17.1	12.1	11.2	21.3	31.6	35.7	3.5	5.6
Hospital (e)	%	47.4	0.0	24.1	27.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	5.8	4.7	9.5	6.7	7.7	4.8	9.2	16.2	3.2
Other (g)	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9
No usual place or Don't know	%	26.6	35.8	26.7	22.8	45.3	0.0	49.1	18.6	11.9
2014-15										
Proportion										
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	28.7	13.8	22.7	23.2	22.4	8.8	37.7	34.0	24.6
Other community health clinic	%	2.2	6.2	9.3	12.3	5.8	np	–	48.7	10.4
Hospital (e)	%	np	1.9	8.9	5.6	np	np	np	1.7	4.1
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	63.0	76.4	56.8	56.2	69.0	87.1	60.6	13.7	57.9
Other (g)	%	2.8	2.8	np	1.9	np	1.6	–	np	1.7
Does not usually seek health care	%	2.4	np	1.8	np	np	np	–	np	1.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.16

Table 8A.1.16 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Total number	no.	75 972	17 365	73 238	30 567	13 241	8 952	2 000	22 002	243 381
Relative standard error										
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	12.2	19.4	18.3	18.4	17.7	23.8	18.7	18.0	7.6
Other community health clinic	%	49.9	39.5	25.0	24.4	34.6	np	–	12.5	9.9
Hospital (e)	%	np	38.7	33.0	28.6	np	np	np	39.4	22.6
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	5.4	4.9	7.4	7.7	4.6	2.4	11.8	14.3	3.1
Other (g)	%	33.9	34.1	np	43.9	np	41.8	–	np	21.8
Does not usually seek health care	%	42.9	np	48.4	np	np	np	–	np	26.2
2008										
Proportion										
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	16.8	19.5	16.7	23.2	27.4	5.6	20.6	45.5	21.3
Other community health clinic	%	3.6	4.3	9.7	11.0	8.6	1.5	3.7	31.0	9.7
Hospital (e)	%	2.9	2.0	14.4	8.9	4.7	0.4	0.9	5.0	7.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	74.6	70.0	58.0	55.4	58.2	92.2	73.3	17.0	60.1
Other (g)	%	1.0	3.7	np	1.1	0.6	np	np	0.9	1.1
Does not usually seek health care	%	1.2	0.6	np	0.4	np	np	np	0.5	0.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	57 941	12 430	56 785	25 405	10 281	6 736	1 567	22 104	193 249
Relative standard error										
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	18.4	12.9	21.8	18.7	14.0	33.2	29.4	13.6	7.9
Other community health clinic	%	44.7	25.9	14.6	28.4	27.6	57.0	61.4	20.5	11.3
Hospital (e)	%	51.3	33.9	24.5	22.3	32.2	62.4	58.0	26.9	16.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	5.0	4.1	6.4	8.2	6.5	2.4	8.2	11.0	2.9
Other (g)	%	42.1	23.8	np	83.4	58.3	np	np	38.2	21.6

Table 8A.1.16 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Does not usually seek health care	%	42.8	48.3	np	40.3	np	np	np	45.6	28.0

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

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

(d) These data are not directly comparable with previously supplied NATSISS data (2014-15 and 2008) due to changes in output items. Eg Aboriginal Medical Service and Community Clinic is combined 2018-19.

(e) Including casualty, outpatients or emergency area.

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

(g) Includes a maternal and child health centre, traditional healer, chemist, a relative or other community person and other health professional (e.g. naturopath, dietitian).

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.17

Table 8A.1.17 Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018-19 (d)									
Proportion									
Aboriginal Medical Service/ Community Clinic	%	16.2	29.7	49.0	28.6	47.6	74.1	64.2	34.7
Hospital (e)	%	1.6	1.8	3.3	1.8	14.7	10.2	11.6	3.5
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	76.1	63.4	40.4	63.3	29.4	7.2	15.3	55.2
Other (g)	%	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
No usual place or Don't know	%	6.1	4.4	7.2	5.9	7.6	9.2	9.1	6.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	103 603	70 673	57 238	231 619	17 019	29 289	46 353	278 107
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal Medical Service/ Community Clinic	%	15.5	13.5	13.7	7.9	10.7	4.6	4.2	5.6
Hospital (e)	%	46.6	39.9	np	32.1	28.8	22.1	17.3	16.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	3.7	6.6	12.9	3.3	16.9	30.0	14.4	3.2
Other (g)	%	49.4	0.0	0.0	np	np	np	np	33.9
No usual place or Don't know	%	24.6	29.1	28.9	15.2	34.5	20.1	16.8	11.9
2014-15									
Proportion									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	19.9	23.1	28.0	23.2	43.4	22.3	30.0	24.6
Other community health clinic	%	2.5	2.9	6.4	3.6	17.6	51.0	39.5	10.4
Hospital (e)	%	1.3	np	np	2.0	11.6	12.5	12.1	4.1
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	72.3	68.2	59.6	67.6	24.8	11.5	16.7	57.9
Other (g)	%	2.7	np	np	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7
Does not usually seek health care	%	np	np	np	1.5	np	np	np	1.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.17

Table 8A.1.17 **Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total number	no.	83 739	57 611	54 564	196 354	16 888	30 313	47 167	243 381
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	13.2	15.4	17.9	9.0	14.5	23.6	13.8	7.6
Other community health clinic	%	34.4	43.0	41.5	24.3	29.0	10.2	9.8	9.9
Hospital (e)	%	35.0	np	np	39.9	31.5	39.1	27.5	22.6
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	3.8	5.4	8.1	3.2	20.7	29.8	16.4	3.1
Other (g)	%	28.4	np	np	26.6	46.7	45.0	34.8	21.8
Does not usually seek health care	%	np	np	np	30.7	np	np	np	26.2
2008									
Proportion									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	10.2	18.2	23.4	16.3	42.8	34.1	37.5	21.3
Other community health clinic	%	2.2	1.5	7.3	3.4	10.6	43.5	30.4	9.7
Hospital (e)	%	2.6	3.1	11.2	5.2	13.4	14.3	14.0	7.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	82.5	76.0	56.7	73.3	32.1	6.7	16.9	60.1
Other (g)	%	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	np	np	0.9	1.1
Does not usually seek health care	%	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	np	np	0.3	0.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number	no.	61 654	44 765	41 527	147 946	18 073	27 230	45 303	193 249
Relative standard error									
Aboriginal Medical Service	%	18.0	18.3	20.3	10.9	16.4	14.6	11.3	7.9
Other community health clinic	%	27.4	31.3	33.1	22.1	42.8	13.3	12.6	11.3
Hospital (e)	%	36.5	39.3	37.5	25.0	32.2	24.1	18.4	16.2
A doctor/ general practitioner (GP) (f)	%	2.5	4.7	9.4	2.7	20.2	34.1	17.7	2.9
Other (g)	%	32.3	34.2	56.9	23.7	np	np	53.1	21.6

TABLE 8A.1.17

Table 8A.1.17 **Health care services usually used by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Does not usually seek health care	%	41.3	66.3	73.3	31.8	np	np	35.0	28.0

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with a RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

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

(d) The 2018-19 data are not directly comparable with previously supplied NATSISS data (2014-15 and 2008) due to changes in output items. Eg Aboriginal Medical Service and Community Clinic is combined 2018-19.

(e) Including casualty, outpatients or emergency area.

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

(g) Includes a maternal and child health centre, traditional healer, chemist, a relative or other community person and other health professional (e.g. naturopath, dietitian).

np Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
2018-19										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	22 994	3 108	29 608	7 795	2 697	810	383	8 293	75 688
Target population	no.	94 633	20 442	81 243	34 192	14 911	9 771	2 463	21 792	279 508
Proportion assessed	%	24.3	15.2	36.4	22.8	18.1	8.3	15.6	38.1	27.1
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	35 959	4 870	41 744	15 135	4 833	1 981	892	14 416	119 830
Target population	no.	148 665	33 603	126 217	59 691	24 521	15 718	4 752	46 495	459 816
Proportion assessed	%	24.2	14.5	33.1	25.4	19.7	12.6	18.8	31.0	26.1
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	12 729	1 524	11 921	4 301	1 436	1 091	168	3 780	36 950
Target population	no.	35 161	7 285	25 998	11 972	5 088	4 321	850	8 816	99 543
Proportion assessed	%	36.2	20.9	45.9	35.9	28.2	25.2	19.8	42.9	37.1
2017-18										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	21 466	3 175	30 507	8 034	2 751	730	525	9 313	76 501
Target population	no.	93 696	20 191	80 458	33 885	14 740	9 736	2 429	21 887	277 080
Proportion assessed	%	22.9	15.7	37.9	23.7	18.7	7.5	21.6	42.6	27.6
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	34 091	4 994	41 535	15 226	4 809	1 945	1 012	15 370	118 982
Target population	no.	145 991	32 725	123 487	58 554	24 050	15 457	4 628	45 902	450 947
Proportion assessed	%	23.4	15.3	33.6	26.0	20.0	12.6	21.9	33.5	26.4
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	11 325	1 514	11 228	4 003	1 327	994	195	3 936	34 522

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Target population	no.	33 552	6 951	24 560	11 260	4 814	4 101	782	8 300	94 373
Proportion assessed	%	33.8	21.8	45.7	35.6	27.6	24.2	24.9	47.4	36.6
2016-17										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	20 010	2 969	28 779	7 386	2 411	529	428	8 017	70 529
Target population	no.	92 930	19 996	79 761	33 671	14 579	9 716	2 402	22 041	275 154
Proportion assessed	%	21.5	14.8	36.1	21.9	16.5	5.4	17.8	36.4	25.6
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	30 689	4 788	38 647	14 762	4 445	1 572	982	14 476	110 361
Target population	no.	143 352	31 825	120 736	57 332	23 566	15 171	4 507	45 219	441 857
Proportion assessed	%	21.4	15.0	32.0	25.7	18.9	10.4	21.8	32.0	25.0
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	9 991	1 287	9 924	3 833	1 183	779	188	3 471	30 656
Target population	no.	31 894	6 638	23 169	10 566	4 564	3 115	604	7 803	89 300
Proportion assessed	%	31.3	19.4	42.8	36.3	25.9	25.0	31.1	44.5	34.3
2015-16										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	18 473	2 821	25 500	7 058	2 175	354	397	7 210	63 988
Target population	no.	92 192	19 756	79 382	33 494	14 477	9 696	2 356	22 131	273 545
Proportion assessed	%	20.0	14.3	32.1	21.1	15.0	3.7	16.9	32.6	23.4
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	27 798	4 436	34 988	13 358	4 103	1 414	964	13 159	100 220
Target population	no.	131 064	28 918	110 070	51 969	21 472	13 870	4 098	41 104	402 711
Proportion assessed	%	21.2	15.3	31.8	25.7	19.1	10.2	23.5	32.0	24.9

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	8 709	1 184	8 688	3 539	1 033	683	171	3 332	27 339
Target population	no.	30 165	6 345	21 860	9 937	4 323	2 185	454	7 321	84 359
Proportion assessed	%	28.9	18.7	39.7	35.6	23.9	31.3	37.7	45.5	32.4
2014-15										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	15 270	2 397	22 146	6 042	2 022	337	396	6 826	55 436
Target population	no.	91 282	19 486	79 133	33 320	14 472	9 662	2 306	22 057	271 779
Proportion assessed	%	16.7	12.3	28.0	18.1	14.0	3.5	17.2	30.9	20.4
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	24 304	4 074	31 274	11 854	3 921	1 127	869	11 397	88 820
Target population	no.	127 782	28 482	107 125	51 041	21 007	13 526	4 069	40 365	393 544
Proportion assessed	%	19.0	14.3	29.2	23.2	18.7	8.3	21.4	28.2	22.6
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	7 575	1 015	7 632	3 163	959	544	128	2 804	23 820
Target population	no.	23 687	5 035	17 016	7 628	3 347	1 528	303	5 597	65 767
Proportion assessed	%	32.0	20.2	44.9	41.5	28.7	35.6	42.2	50.1	36.2
2013-14										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	13 112	1 912	18 287	5 201	1 536	236	211	6 747	47 242
Target population	no.	90 452	19 250	78 592	33 082	14 503	9 637	2 282	21 860	269 720
Proportion assessed	%	14.5	9.9	23.3	15.7	10.6	2.4	9.2	30.9	17.5
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	21 414	3 539	26 688	11 038	3 368	847	493	11 151	78 538

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Target population	no.	121 013	27 341	101 539	49 757	20 034	12 871	3 886	39 697	376 275
Proportion assessed	%	17.7	12.9	26.3	22.2	16.8	6.6	12.7	28.1	20.9
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	6 539	847	6 772	2 793	801	365	101	2 747	20 965
Target population	no.	21 850	4 658	15 658	7 026	3 071	1 430	262	5 191	60 612
Proportion assessed	%	29.9	18.2	43.3	39.8	26.1	25.5	38.6	52.9	34.6
2012-13										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	10 733	1 570	15 197	3 959	1 003	234	214	5 598	38 508
Target population	no.	89 571	18 982	77 817	32 717	14 450	9 599	2 263	21 596	267 060
Proportion assessed	%	12.0	8.3	19.5	12.1	6.9	2.4	9.5	25.9	14.4
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	17 762	2 717	22 585	8 597	2 342	664	448	9 202	64 317
Target population	no.	111 196	25 512	93 803	46 333	18 465	11 842	3 617	37 056	347 955
Proportion assessed	%	16.0	10.6	24.1	18.6	12.7	5.6	12.4	24.8	18.5
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	5 166	718	5 447	2 190	604	262	73	2 266	16 726
Target population	no.	25 101	5 400	18 101	8 272	3 583	1 905	340	6 140	70 222
Proportion assessed	%	20.6	13.3	30.1	26.5	16.9	13.8	21.5	36.9	23.8
2011-12										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	8 520	1 150	12 133	2 436	800	137	197	5 270	30 643
Target population	no.	73 814	15 794	64 256	26 876	12 064	7 939	1 901	17 678	220 377
Proportion assessed	%	11.5	7.3	18.9	9.1	6.6	1.7	10.4	29.8	13.9

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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 (e)</i>
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	14 933	2 148	18 475	5 355	1 767	449	286	7 229	50 642
Target population	no.	120 708	27 988	101 898	50 231	20 107	12 840	4 026	39 777	377 715
Proportion assessed	%	12.4	7.7	18.1	10.7	8.8	3.5	7.1	18.2	13.4
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	4 156	558	4 588	1 632	509	185	48	1 764	13 440
Target population	no.	23 112	5 041	16 709	7 619	3 318	1 846	306	5 640	64 816
Proportion assessed	%	18.0	11.1	27.5	21.4	15.3	10.0	15.7	31.3	20.7
2010-11										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	6 046	801	8 349	2 371	476	112	68	3 933	22 156
Target population	no.	72 531	15 642	63 187	26 456	11 955	7 810	1 917	17 364	216 917
Proportion assessed	%	8.3	5.1	13.2	9.0	4.0	1.4	3.5	22.7	10.2
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	11 073	1 614	11 844	5 020	1 325	315	150	6 599	37 940
Target population	no.	124 039	28 881	104 522	52 063	20 756	13 272	4 152	41 120	388 948
Proportion assessed	%	8.9	5.6	11.3	9.6	6.4	2.4	3.6	16.0	9.8
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	3 216	422	3 149	1 509	450	109	36	1 574	10 465
Target population	no.	21 771	4 756	15 708	7 088	3 103	1 783	279	5 279	60 904
Proportion assessed	%	14.8	8.9	20.0	21.3	14.5	6.1	12.9	29.8	17.2
2009-10										
Children 0–14 years										
Children assessed	no.	4 159	841	5 913	2 403	392	73	62	2 808	16 651

TABLE 8A.1.18

Table 8A.1.18 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who received a health check or assessment, by age, 2009-10 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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 (e)</i>
Target population	no.	70 602	15 282	61 086	25 721	11 626	7 543	1 916	17 067	210 899
Proportion assessed	%	5.9	5.5	9.7	9.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	16.5	7.9
Adults 15–54 years										
People assessed	no.	9 633	1 981	12 639	6 095	1 101	193	202	8 035	39 879
Target population	no.	120 813	28 326	101 998	51 212	20 312	12 974	4 045	40 368	380 189
Proportion assessed	%	8.0	7.0	12.4	11.9	5.4	1.5	5.0	19.9	10.5
Adults 55 years or over (f)										
People assessed	no.	1 652	337	2 053	1 021	153	36	46	1 186	6 484
Target population	no.	20 233	4 416	14 524	6 527	2 832	1 694	254	4 895	56 397
Proportion assessed	%	8.2	7.6	14.1	15.6	5.4	2.1	18.1	24.2	11.5

- (a) Excludes services that qualify under the DVA National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.
- (b) Allocation of patients to state/territory based on the final claim processed for each patient in the reference period. Data are for number of patients receiving a health assessment/check rather than number of health assessments/checks provided. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.
- (c) Data exclude health assessments provided outside DHS Medicare under service models used to increase access for people in remote areas and for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Data are therefore likely to understate the proportion who access health assessments.
- (d) Target population is the derived population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the age group at 31 December, computed by averaging the estimates/projections at 30 June at each end of the reference year.
- (e) Includes other territories.
- (f) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 75 years or over may have received a health assessment available to 'all older people'. This is considered unlikely to affect overall proportions significantly, due to the relatively low average life expectancy of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Source : Department of Health unpublished, MBS data collection; ABS various years, *Australian Demographic Statistics*, Cat. no. 3201.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. No. 3238.0.

Table 8A.1.19 Vaccination coverage for children fully immunised at age 1, 2, 5 and 6 years of age, by Indigenous status, 2001 to 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	1 year old (f) (h)		2 years old (g) (h)		5 years old		6 years old	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018	92.4	94.3	88.6	91.3	96.7	94.7	na	na
2017	92.5	94.1	88.4	90.7	96.5	94.1	na	na
2016	91.8	93.7	89.0	91.2	95.3	93.2	na	na
2015	89.3	92.9	86.9	90.3	94.3	92.6	na	na
2014	87.2	91.2	88.7	90.2	93.4	92.1	na	na
2013	85.7	90.5	91.7	92.3	93.0	91.9	na	na
2012	85.6	92.0	92.1	92.5	91.0	91.2	na	na
2011	85.0	91.7	92.6	92.7	86.7	89.7	na	na
2010	85.0	91.9	92.1	92.7	85.1	89.5	na	na
2009	84.5	92.0	90.3	92.2	78.5	82.9	na	na
2008	84.6	91.7	91.1	92.7	77.1	79.9	na	na
2007	84.2	91.6	90.6	92.8	na	na	87.1	88.5
2006	83.7	91.2	91.2	92.3	na	na	86.4	86.6
2005	85.1	91.1	90.8	92.1	na	na	84.5	83.7
2004	85.2	91.3	90.2	91.9	na	na	83.6	83.5
2003	84.0	91.4	88.4	90.5	na	na	81.1	83.2
2002	85.1	91.3	82.6	88.9	na	na	80.8	81.6
2001	82.2	90.0	87.3	86.6	na	na	na	na

(a) Age calculated as at 31 December 2018.

(b) The population is children enrolled in Medicare, which is different from the population estimated by ABS.

(c) From 2008, fully vaccinated status for children aged 5 years is reported in place of that for children aged 6 years, due to changes in reporting practices.

(d) National data for all years uses annualised four quarters of data. National vaccination data up to 2015 in all other tables are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year.

(e) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Other rates are double rounded in this table. When they are compared with those in other tables, there can be a minor discrepancy due to different rounding practices.

(f) From December 2013 the definition of the term 'fully immunised' includes pneumococcal for Australian Immunisation Register coverage reporting purposes, for children aged 1 year.

(g) Changes to the immunisation schedule affect the reported coverage rates. The inclusion of immunisations to the coverage calculation in March 2017 (dose 4 DTP) and December 2014 (Men C, dose 2 MMR and dose 1 varicella) caused a drop in the coverage rates for children aged 2 years.

(h) From July 2018, fully vaccinated status for children aged 1 year no longer includes dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine and it was included in fully vaccinated status for 2 year olds. This may cause an increase for 1 year olds and a decrease for 2 year olds in 2018.

Table 8A.1.19 **Vaccination coverage for children fully immunised at age 1, 2, 5 and 6 years of age, by Indigenous status, 2001 to 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

1 year old (f) (h)		2 years old (g) (h)		5 years old		6 years old	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

TABLE 8A.1.20

Table 8A.1.20 **Vaccination coverage estimates for children as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	1 year		2 years		5 years	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018						
Hepatitis B (d)	93.1	94.7	97.4	96.4	na	na
DTP	92.5	94.8	91.0	93.3	96.7	94.8
Polio	92.5	94.8	97.2	96.5	96.7	94.9
HIB (d)	92.5	94.6	96.5	95.5	na	na
Pneumococcal (d), (e)	95.7	95.8	np	np	na	na
MMR (f)	na	na	92.0	93.6	na	na
Varicella (d), (f)	na	na	91.0	93.2	na	na
Men C (c), (e)	na	na	96.5	95.5	na	na
All vaccines	92.4	94.3	88.6	91.3	96.7	94.7
2015						
Hepatitis B (d)	90.2	93.8	96.4	95.2	na	na
DTP	89.7	94.0	96.2	95.5	95.4	93.6
Polio	89.7	94.0	96.2	95.4	95.4	93.7
HIB (d)	89.7	93.8	95.4	94.5	na	na
Pneumococcal (d), (e)	89.7	93.6	na	na	na	na
MMR (f)	na	na	89.4	92.1	96.0	93.6
Varicella (d), (f)	na	na	88.7	92.1	na	na
All vaccines	89.5	93.2	87.2	90.4	95.1	93.1
2013						
Hepatitis B (d)	86.4	90.8	94.3	94.3	na	na
DTP	86.6	91.3	94.3	94.7	93.2	92.2
Polio	86.5	91.2	94.3	94.7	93.1	92.2
HIB (d)	86.4	91.1	95.0	95.0	na	na
Pneumococcal (d), (e)	86.7	91.0	na	na	na	na
MMR (f)	na	na	94	94	93.4	92.1
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	86.1	90.3	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.7
2011						
Hepatitis B (d)	85.2	92.3	94.2	94.3	na	na
DTP	85.2	92.7	94.2	94.7	86.9	90.6
Polio	85.2	92.6	94.2	94.7	86.9	90.6
HIB (d)	85.2	92.5	94.9	95.0	na	na
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (f)	na	na	94.4	93.9	87.2	90.4

Table 8A.1.20 **Vaccination coverage estimates for children as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018, by Indigenous status (a), (b), (c)**

	1 year		2 years		5 years	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	85.2	92.1	92.3	92.6	86.5	90.1
2009						
Hepatitis B (d)	84.9	92.1	92.8	93.7	na	na
DTP	85.0	92.6	93.7	94.8	79.0	83.5
Polio	84.9	92.6	93.6	94.7	79.0	83.4
HIB (d)	85.9	92.3	90.0	93.6	na	na
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (f)	na	na	93.1	93.7	79.5	83.3
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	84.1	92.0	87.1	91.1	78.2	82.8

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

- (a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare.
- (b) 1 year includes children aged 12-<15 month; 2 year includes children aged 24-<27 months and 5 year include children aged 60-<63 months. Age calculated as at 31 December 2018.
- (c) National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.
- (d) Assessment for children aged 5 years does not include hepatitis B, Hib, pneumococcal, MMR, varicella or Men C vaccine.
- (e) From July 2018, dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine was no longer measured at 1 year old and instead measured at 2 years old. This may have caused an increase in pneumococcal coverage for 1 year olds. Data for pneumococcal coverage for 2 year olds is not published due to the changes to the schedule occurring mid-period. Prior to July 2018, data were not collected for children aged 2 years who receive a pneumococcal vaccine.
- (f) Assessment for children aged 1 year does not include MMR, varicella or Men C vaccine.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

Table 8A.1.21 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018									
Hepatitis B	94.5	92.2	93.1	89.5	90.5	96.2	97.5	94.3	93.1
DTP	94.3	92.1	92.0	89.1	89.7	96.2	97.5	93.1	92.5
Polio	94.3	92.1	92.0	89.1	89.7	96.2	97.5	93.1	92.5
HIB	94.3	92.1	91.9	89.1	89.5	96.2	96.8	93.3	92.5
Pneumococcal (d)	96.6	95.3	95.3	94.7	94.0	97.2	99.4	96.4	95.7
MMR (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men C (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	94.1	92.0	91.9	89.0	89.5	96.2	96.8	92.9	92.4
2015									
Hepatitis B	92.6	91.3	88.9	83.0	86.3	96.5	97.9	95.8	90.2
DTP	92.6	91.0	87.7	82.6	86.8	96.5	97.9	94.9	89.7
Polio	92.6	91.0	87.7	82.6	86.8	95.6	97.9	94.9	89.7
HIB	92.7	91.0	87.6	82.6	86.3	95.6	97.9	94.9	89.7
Pneumococcal	92.6	91.0	87.6	82.4	86.8	95.6	97.9	95.5	89.7
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	92.6	91.0	87.4	82.2	86.3	94.7	97.9	94.6	89.5
2013									
Hepatitis B	87.5	83.2	88.2	82.4	80.0	85.3	82.9	88.7	86.4
DTP	88.0	83.2	88.3	82.4	80.0	86.3	82.9	88.7	86.6
Polio	87.7	83.2	88.3	82.4	80.0	86.3	82.9	88.7	86.5
HIB	87.7	82.8	88.2	82.4	80.0	85.3	82.9	88.7	86.4
Pneumococcal	87.9	83.6	88.1	82.4	81.0	87.3	82.9	89.2	86.7
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	87.0	82.8	87.9	82.2	80.0	85.3	82.9	88.7	86.1
2011									
Hepatitis B	87.2	84.2	85.8	81.6	77.0	93.2	85.2	84.0	85.2
DTP	87.2	84.2	85.8	81.6	77.0	93.2	88.9	83.8	85.2
Polio	87.2	84.2	85.8	81.6	77.0	93.2	88.9	83.8	85.2
HIB	87.2	84.7	85.8	81.6	77.0	93.2	85.2	83.8	85.2
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.1.21 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All vaccines	87.2	84.2	85.8	81.6	77.0	93.2	85.2	83.8	85.2
2009									
Hepatitis B	87.2	84.3	85.8	78.0	77.7	91.5	80.0	86.7	84.9
DTP	87.3	84.3	85.8	78.0	77.7	92.5	80.0	87.0	85.0
Polio	87.1	84.3	85.8	78.0	77.7	91.5	80.0	87.0	84.9
HIB	87.2	84.3	85.9	80.3	77.1	91.5	80.0	93.2	85.9
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	87.0	84.3	85.8	73.7	77.1	91.5	80.0	85.4	84.1

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

(a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare.

(b) 1 year includes children aged 12-15 month.

(c) National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.

(d) From July 2018, dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine was no longer measured at 1 year old and instead measured at 2 years old. This may have caused an increase in pneumococcal coverage for 1 year olds.

(e) Data are not collected for children aged 1 year who receive a MMR, Varicella or Men C vaccine.

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

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

Table 8A.1.22 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018									
Hepatitis B	94.6	95.0	94.6	94.2	95.0	94.4	96.4	94.7	94.7
DTP	94.6	95.1	94.7	94.3	95.1	94.4	96.2	94.6	94.8
Polio	94.6	95.1	94.7	94.3	95.1	94.3	96.2	94.5	94.8
HIB	94.4	94.9	94.6	94.2	94.9	94.2	96.0	94.4	94.6
Pneumococcal (d)	95.7	96.1	95.6	95.6	96.1	95.5	96.9	95.5	95.8
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men C (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	94.0	94.5	94.3	93.8	94.6	93.9	95.7	94.0	94.3
2015									
Hepatitis B	93.6	93.8	93.9	93.9	94.2	93.4	95.6	93.4	93.8
DTP	93.9	94.0	94.1	94.1	94.3	93.5	95.8	92.4	94.0
Polio	93.9	94.0	94.1	94.1	94.3	93.4	95.7	92.4	94.0
HIB	93.6	93.6	93.9	93.9	94.1	93.3	95.2	92.2	93.8
Pneumococcal	93.4	93.5	93.9	93.7	94.0	93.4	95.4	92.0	93.6
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	93.0	93.0	93.5	93.3	93.8	93.0	94.9	91.7	93.2
2013									
Hepatitis B	89.9	91.2	91.7	90.7	90.6	89.9	94.1	91.2	90.8
DTP	90.5	91.7	92.1	91.3	91.1	90.5	94.4	91.7	91.3
Polio	90.3	91.6	92.0	91.3	90.9	90.2	94.4	91.6	91.2
HIB	90.2	91.4	91.9	91.0	90.8	89.8	94.4	91.7	91.1
Pneumococcal	90.3	91.3	91.7	90.7	90.8	90.5	94.1	91.1	91
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	89.6	90.6	91.3	90	90.1	89.5	93.6	90.8	90.3
2011									
Hepatitis B	91.9	93.2	92.1	91.2	92.4	92.8	93.6	90	92.3
DTP	92.3	93.6	92.5	91.9	92.7	92.9	94.3	90.4	92.7
Polio	92.2	93.6	92.4	91.9	92.6	92.9	94.2	90.4	92.6
HIB	92.1	93.4	92.4	91.7	92.5	92.9	93.9	90.4	92.5
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.1.22 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 1 year of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All vaccines	91.8	93	92	91.1	92.3	92.8	93.5	90	92.1
2009									
Hepatitis B	92.5	92.1	92.4	90.4	92.0	92.6	93.6	91.7	92.1
DTP	92.9	92.9	92.7	90.8	92.6	92.8	94.3	91.7	92.6
Polio	92.8	92.9	92.7	90.8	92.6	92.8	94.2	91.5	92.6
HIB	92.6	92.4	92.5	90.6	92.1	92.8	94.0	92.5	92.3
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	92.3	92.0	92.3	90.2	91.9	92.6	93.5	89.7	92.0
2007 (f)									
Hepatitis B	94.9	94.8	na	93.2	94.7	na	na	96.1	94.6
DTP	92.3	93.2	na	90.1	92.6	na	na	94.2	92.3
Polio	92.3	93.1	na	90.0	92.6	na	na	94.2	92.3
HIB	94.9	94.8	na	93.1	94.9	na	na	96.1	94.6
Pneumococcal	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (e)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	92.0	92.3	na	89.5	92.0	na	na	93.8	91.8

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

(a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare.

(b) 1 year includes children aged 12-<15 month.

(c) National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.

(d) From July 2018, dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine was no longer measured at 1 year old and instead measured at 2 years old. This may have caused an increase in pneumococcal coverage for 1 year olds.

(e) Data are not collected for children aged 1 year who receive a MMR, Varicella or Men C vaccine.

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

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

TABLE 8A.1.23

Table 8A.1.23 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018									
Hepatitis B	97.6	97.7	97.5	95.9	97.4	96.4	98.3	98.3	97.4
DTP	92.5	92.4	91.4	85.3	88.8	93.2	92.0	91.3	91.0
Polio	97.5	97.8	97.2	95.7	97.3	96.6	98.3	97.9	97.2
HIB	96.8	97.1	96.9	94.7	96.0	95.4	97.1	96.5	96.5
Pneumococcal (c)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
MMR	93.0	92.9	92.7	87.5	90.5	93.4	92.0	92.8	92.0
Varicella	92.4	91.7	91.9	85.9	90.1	93.0	90.8	89.2	91.0
Men C	96.8	96.6	96.7	95.2	96.4	95.6	96.0	97.3	96.5
All vaccines	90.8	90.0	89.3	82.2	87.2	91.3	89.7	85.4	88.6
2015									
Hepatitis B	96.4	96.7	96.9	96.7	94.8	95.3	94.3	95.9	96.4
DTP	96.4	97.0	96.4	96.3	95.7	93.4	94.3	95.3	96.2
Polio	96.4	97.0	96.4	96.3	95.7	93.4	94.3	95.3	96.2
HIB	96.3	95.6	95.5	94.6	93.8	92.5	94.3	94.7	95.4
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	91.4	89.3	90.1	84.6	85.8	89.6	88.6	90.3	89.4
Varicella	90.2	88.6	89.6	84.4	85.8	89.6	85.7	89.3	88.7
All vaccines	88.7	86.3	88.3	82.7	83.4	87.7	82.9	88.4	87.2
2013									
Hepatitis B	95.4	93.3	94.4	91.1	90.1	95.8	94.1	97.4	94.3
DTP	95.4	93.3	94.5	91.1	90.6	95.8	94.1	97.7	94.3
Polio	95.4	93.3	94.5	91.1	90.6	95.8	94.1	97.4	94.3
HIB	96.1	94.2	95.2	92.1	91.0	95.8	94.1	98.0	95.0
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	92.4	92.9	95.0	93.6	92.5	93.2	91.2	96.2	93.8
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	90.7	90.0	92.3	89.6	87.3	93.2	91.2	95.7	91.4
2011									
Hepatitis B	94.4	97.3	94.4	91.7	89.1	94.1	85.7	97.3	94.2
DTP	94.4	97.3	94.4	91.7	89.1	94.1	85.7	97.3	94.2
Polio	94.4	97.3	94.4	91.7	89.7	94.1	85.7	97.3	94.2
HIB	95.4	97.3	94.9	93.4	89.7	95.1	85.7	97.6	94.9
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	94.5	94.2	95.2	92.3	89.7	95.1	85.7	97.1	94.4
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.1.23 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All vaccines	92.9	94.2	93.0	88.0	86.2	93.1	85.7	96.3	92.3
2009									
Hepatitis B	91.9	93.7	93.4	93.0	87.0	94.5	95.8	95.0	92.8
DTP	92.5	95.3	94.9	93.0	88.6	95.3	95.8	95.3	93.7
Polio	92.5	95.3	94.8	93.0	88.1	95.3	95.8	95.3	93.6
HIB	93.3	94.2	92.8	74.9	84.3	95.3	95.8	91.9	90.0
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	92.1	94.8	93.5	93.6	89.2	92.2	95.8	95.3	93.1
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	88.4	92.7	89.8	73.3	83.2	90.6	95.8	91.3	87.1
2007 (d)									
Hepatitis B	96.4	96.9	na	95.9	96.6	na	na	97.9	96.7
DTP	93.0	93.8	na	93.5	95.0	na	na	96.1	94.0
Polio	92.9	93.8	na	93.5	95.0	na	na	96.1	93.9
HIB	92.9	91.9	na	89.5	89.1	na	na	94.8	92.2
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	92.7	95.7	na	91.9	89.9	na	na	96.1	93.3
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	90.9	91.3	na	87.3	87.4	na	na	94.1	90.6

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

- (a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare. National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.
- (b) 2 year includes children aged 24-<27 months.
- (c) From July 2018, dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine began being measured at 2 years old. Data for 2 year olds for pneumococcal coverage is not published due to the changes to the schedule occurring mid period. Prior to July 2018, data were not collected for children aged 2 years who receive a pneumococcal vaccine.
- (d) Data from Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers were not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register in this year.

na Not available. np not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

Table 8A.1.24 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	Tas %	ACT %	NT %	Australia %
2018									
Hepatitis B	96.2	96.8	96.1	96.2	96.6	96.2	97.3	96.2	96.4
DTP	92.9	93.9	93.4	92.5	93.6	93.7	95.2	92.9	93.3
Polio	96.3	97.0	96.2	96.4	96.6	96.4	97.3	96.4	96.5
HIB	95.1	96.1	95.4	95.1	95.6	95.3	96.8	95.5	95.5
Pneumococcal (c)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
MMR	93.1	94.2	93.7	92.8	93.9	94.1	95.1	93.0	93.6
Varicella	92.8	93.8	93.4	92.6	93.6	93.6	95.0	92.6	93.2
Men C	95.2	96.0	95.3	95.1	95.9	95.9	96.7	95.1	95.5
All vaccines	90.6	91.7	91.9	90.7	91.7	91.8	93.5	91.1	91.3
2015									
Hepatitis B	94.9	95.5	95.3	94.9	95.2	95.8	97.1	95.2	95.2
DTP	95.1	95.7	95.6	95.3	95.6	96.2	97.2	95.2	95.5
Polio	95.1	95.7	95.5	95.3	95.5	96.2	97.2	95.0	95.4
HIB	94.2	94.8	94.7	94.3	94.6	94.3	95.8	93.4	94.5
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	91.8	92.1	92.5	91.5	92.6	92.3	93.4	91.8	92.1
Varicella	91.9	92.3	92.4	91.5	92.6	92.1	93.6	91.6	92.1
All vaccines	89.9	90.6	91.3	90.0	90.5	89.4	91.9	89.6	90.4
2013									
Hepatitis B	94.0	95.0	94.5	92.5	94.8	95.5	95.2	92.0	94.3
DTP	94.4	95.5	94.8	93.3	95.1	95.9	95.5	92.5	94.7
Polio	94.4	95.5	94.8	93.2	95.1	95.9	95.4	92.5	94.7
HIB	95.0	95.6	94.9	93.5	95.4	96.2	95.9	93.5	95.0
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	93.2	94.3	93.9	92.1	93.9	95.0	94.7	92.3	93.6
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	91.8	92.9	92.5	90.2	92.5	93.7	93.7	90.7	92.2
2011									
Hepatitis B	94.4	94.7	94.0	92.9	94.5	94.9	95.4	94.2	94.3
DTP	94.7	95.2	94.5	93.6	94.9	95.3	96.4	94.2	94.7
Polio	94.7	95.2	94.4	93.5	94.9	95.3	96.3	94.4	94.7
HIB	95.2	95.4	94.5	93.7	95.0	95.5	96.7	94.9	95.0
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	93.9	94.5	93.6	92.4	94.0	94.4	95.4	94.6	93.9
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	92.6	93.1	92.5	91.0	92.9	93.4	93.8	93.4	92.6

Table 8A.1.24 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 2 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	Tas %	ACT %	NT %	Australia %
2009									
Hepatitis B	94.0	93.9	92.8	93.9	94.0	94.3	95.1	92.8	93.7
DTP	94.5	95.5	94.2	94.4	95.6	94.8	95.3	93.7	94.8
Polio	94.4	95.4	94.2	94.3	95.6	94.8	95.3	93.7	94.7
HIB	94.6	93.9	91.7	94.0	91.7	95.1	95.6	92.4	93.6
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	93.3	94.4	93.3	93.6	94.5	94.6	94.4	93.5	93.7
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	91.8	91.7	89.5	91.2	89.7	92.9	93.1	90.2	91.1
2007 (d)									
Hepatitis B	96.0	96.6	na	95.2	95.6	na	na	96.6	96.1
DTP	95.3	96.0	na	94.6	95.2	na	na	95.5	95.4
Polio	95.3	95.9	na	94.6	95.1	na	na	95.5	95.4
HIB	95.5	95.1	na	94.7	94.4	na	na	94.8	95.2
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	94.1	95.3	na	93.3	94.3	na	na	95.2	94.4
Varicella	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	93.0	94.1	na	91.7	93.0	na	na	94.1	93.2

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

- (a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare. National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.
- (b) 2 year includes children aged 24-<27 months.
- (c) From July 2018, dose 3 of the pneumococcal vaccine began being measured at 2 years old. Data for 2 year olds for pneumococcal coverage is not published due to the changes to the schedule occurring mid period. Prior to July 2018, data were not collected for children aged 2 years who receive a pneumococcal vaccine.
- (d) Data from Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers were not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register in this year.

na Not available. np not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

TABLE 8A.1.25

Table 8A.1.25 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2018									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	97.7	96.8	97.0	95.4	95.8	96.0	98.0	94.5	96.7
Polio	97.7	96.8	97.0	95.2	95.5	96.0	98.0	94.4	96.7
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men C (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	97.7	96.7	97.0	95.1	95.5	96.0	98.0	94.3	96.7
2015									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	95.6	95.8	95.3	94.3	95.6	95.0	94.1	96.4	95.4
Polio	95.6	95.8	95.5	94.3	95.6	95.0	94.1	96.4	95.4
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	96.1	96.7	95.5	95.9	97.0	95.8	94.1	96.7	96.0
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	95.2	95.8	94.8	94.3	95.1	95.0	94.1	96.4	95.1
2013									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	93.7	94.4	94.0	91.0	83.6	93.2	90.5	96.7	93.2
Polio	93.5	93.9	94.0	91.0	83.6	93.2	90.5	96.7	93.1
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	93.8	93.9	94.3	91.7	83.6	93.2	90.5	97.3	93.4
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	93.2	93.4	93.8	90.8	83.1	93.2	90.5	96.7	92.8
2011									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	85.6	90.1	89.9	80.3	80.3	90.2	88.9	91.3	86.9
Polio	85.5	90.1	89.9	80.3	80.3	90.2	88.9	91.3	86.9
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	85.6	90.1	89.9	81.6	82.2	90.2	88.9	91.0	87.2
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	84.9	89.5	89.6	80.1	79.6	90.2	88.9	90.7	86.5

Table 8A.1.25 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
2009									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	78.2	79.5	79.0	75.5	71.9	86.2	73.7	86.9	79.0
Polio	78.1	79.5	79.1	75.5	71.9	86.2	68.4	86.9	79.0
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	78.4	81.4	79.7	75.9	73.3	85.1	68.4	86.9	79.5
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	78.0	79.1	77.8	74.3	71.9	85.1	68.4	86.2	78.2
2007 (e)									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	88.1	88.5	na	80.5	69.9	na	na	93.6	86.1
Polio	87.7	88.5	na	81.2	69.2	na	na	93.6	86.1
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	88.9	89.2	na	81.2	69.9	na	na	93.6	86.6
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	86.7	88.5	na	79.5	69.2	na	na	93.3	85.2

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

- (a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare. National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.
- (b) 5 year include children aged 60-<63 months.
- (c) Data are not collected for children aged 5 years who receive a hepatitis B, HIB, pneumococcal, varicella or meningococcal C vaccine.
- (d) From December 2017, MMR was removed from the definition of 'fully immunised' for children aged 5 years.
- (e) Data from Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers were not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register in this year.

na Not available.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

Table 8A.1.26 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW %	Vic %	Qld %	WA %	SA %	Tas %	ACT %	NT %	Australia %
2018									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	94.5	95.7	94.5	93.4	94.8	95.7	94.8	93.7	94.8
Polio	94.7	95.9	94.5	93.4	94.8	95.7	94.9	93.8	94.9
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Men C (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	94.5	95.7	94.4	93.3	94.7	95.6	94.6	93.6	94.7
2015									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	93.9	94.2	93.4	92.6	92.4	94.4	94.0	91.8	93.6
Polio	93.9	94.2	93.5	92.6	92.4	94.4	94.1	91.9	93.7
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	93.9	94.2	93.4	92.6	92.4	94.5	94.0	91.8	93.6
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	93.3	93.6	92.9	92.0	91.8	93.7	93.4	90.8	93.1
2013									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	92.5	92.9	92.1	90.2	91.5	93.6	91.6	90.6	92.2
Polio	92.4	92.9	92.1	90.2	91.4	93.3	91.4	90.6	92.2
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	92.4	92.8	92.2	90.0	91.6	93.6	91.1	90.0	92.1
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	92.0	92.4	91.8	89.4	91.1	92.7	90.9	89.5	91.7
2011									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	90.3	92.1	91.0	87.9	88.9	91.8	93.4	85.8	90.6
Polio	90.3	92.1	91.0	87.8	88.9	91.7	93.4	85.8	90.6
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	90.2	91.9	90.7	87.7	88.6	91.5	92.8	85.4	90.4
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.1.26 **Vaccination coverage estimates for selected diseases for children (other than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children) 'fully vaccinated' at 5 years of age, as at 31 December 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015 and 2018 (a), (b)**

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
All vaccines	89.8	91.6	90.4	87.2	88.4	91.2	92.6	85.4	90.1
2009									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	81.5	86.9	83.4	82.5	81.4	87.5	86.4	79.2	83.5
Polio	81.4	86.8	83.3	82.4	81.5	87.4	86.2	79.0	83.4
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	81.3	86.6	83.2	81.9	81.1	87.2	86.2	78.8	83.3
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	80.9	86.3	82.6	81.4	80.8	86.3	85.8	77.8	82.8
2007 (e)									
Hepatitis B (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
DTP	89.8	91.8	na	86.3	88.5	na	na	85.3	89.9
Polio	89.8	92.0	na	86.7	88.7	na	na	85.5	90.0
HIB (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
MMR	89.8	91.9	na	86.5	88.7	na	na	85.1	89.9
Varicella (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
All vaccines	89.1	91.4	na	85.5	88.1	na	na	84.7	89.3

DTP = diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis. HIB = Haemophilus influenzae type b. MMR = measles, mumps, rubella. Men C = Meningococcal C.

- (a) The population is children enrolled in Medicare. National data for all years up to 2015 in this table are based on one-quarter of data as at 31 December of the year. The data in table 8A.1.19 uses annualised four quarters of data.
- (b) 5 year include children aged 60-<63 months.
- (c) Data are not collected for children aged 5 years who receive a hepatitis B, HIB, pneumococcal, varicella or meningococcal C vaccine.
- (d) From December 2017, MMR was removed from the definition of 'fully immunised' for children aged 5 years.
- (e) Data from Queensland, Tasmania and the ACT have not been included in this measure because Indigenous status data from these jurisdictions' service providers were not routinely reported or transferred to the Australian Childhood Immunisation Register in this year.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) analysis of data from the Australian Immunisation Register (AIR).

Table 8A.1.27 **Immunisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 50 years or over), 2012-13 and 2018-2019 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		
		50–64 years	65+ years	50+ years
2018-19			Proportion	
Had vaccination for influenza in last 12 months	%	61.5	83.5	67.7
Had vaccination for influenza but not in last 12 months	%	17.6	7.6	14.6
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months (b)	%	1.1	0.8	0.9
Never had vaccination for influenza	%	20.1	8.5	16.6
Total number	no.	95 496	39 632	135 545
Had vaccination for pneumococcus in last 5 years	%	26.8	45.5	32.0
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not in last 5 years	%	1.5	1.6	1.6
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not known if in last 5 years (c)	%	4.5	9.5	6.0
Never had vaccination for pneumococcus	%	67.3	43.7	60.5
Total number	no.	95 496	39 632	135 545
			Relative standard error	
Had vaccination for influenza in last 12 months	%	4.0	2.9	2.8
Had vaccination for influenza but not in last 12 months	%	10.8	22.1	9.8
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months (b)	%	43.7	47.8	40.6
Never had vaccination for influenza	%	10.5	23.0	9.5
Total number	no.	0.1	0.3	–
Had vaccination for pneumococcus in last 5 years	%	7.9	6.7	5.3
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not in last 5 years	%	28.5	46.0	22.4
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not known if in last 5 years (c)	%	18.1	16.8	12.8
Never had vaccination for pneumococcus	%	3.2	7.3	3.0
Total number	no.	0.1	0.3	–
2012-13			Proportion	
Had vaccination for influenza in last 12 months	%	50.9	73.7	56.8
Had vaccination for influenza but not in last 12 months	%	20.8	13.7	18.9

Table 8A.1.27 **Immunisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 50 years or over), 2012-13 and 2018-2019 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		
		50–64 years	65+ years	50+ years
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months (b)	%	1.4	1.4	1.4
Never had vaccination for influenza	%	27.0	11.2	22.9
Total number	no.	62 338	21 741	84 079
Had vaccination for pneumococcus in last 5 years	%	23.2	43.6	28.5
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not in last 5 years	%	1.9	3.5	2.3
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not known if in last 5 years (c)	%	5.9	7.3	6.3
Never had vaccination for pneumococcus	%	69.1	45.5	63.0
Total number	no.	62 338	21 741	84 079
Relative standard error				
Had vaccination for influenza in last 12 months	%	4.5	4.1	3.1
Had vaccination for influenza but not in last 12 months	%	10.4	17.4	8.7
Had influenza vaccination but not known if in last 12 months (b)	%	32.6	44.7	27.0
Never had vaccination for influenza	%	7.2	19.3	6.8
Total number	no.	0.2	0.7	–
Had vaccination for pneumococcus in last 5 years	%	8.4	8.7	6.0
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not in last 5 years	%	25.0	29.8	19.1
Had vaccination for pneumococcus but not known if in last 5 years (c)	%	13.8	21.7	12.0
Never had vaccination for pneumococcus	%	2.9	8.2	2.8
Total number	no.	0.2	0.7	–

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

(c) Includes not known if ever had pneumococcus vaccination.

– Nil or rounded to

Source : ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.1.28

Table 8A.1.28 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals (251)									
Medical imaging professional (2512)	0.2	20	10 146	0.2	21	13 245	0.4	66	15 887
Occupation and environment health professionals (2513)	1.3	145	10 840	1.6	298	18 924	1.9	377	19 899
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals (2519)	9.9	440	4 465	10.2	571	5 597	7.6	424	5 589
Other — dieticians, optometrists, pharmacists (2511, 2514-2515)	0.1	30	21 627	0.2	63	28 100	0.3	100	33 472
Total	1.3	631	47 078	1.4	954	65 864	1.3	966	74 838
Health therapy professionals (252)									
Dental practitioner (2523)	0.2	18	9 071	0.2	23	10 989	0.3	40	13 130
Physiotherapist (2525)	0.4	54	12 285	0.5	73	15 929	0.6	115	20 746
Other — chiropractors, podiatrists (2520-2522, 2524, 2526-2539)	0.3	62	22 697	0.3	74	29 311	0.4	141	36 997
Total	0.3	132	44 052	0.3	167	56 234	0.4	295	70 871
Medical practitioners (253)									
General medical practitioner (2531)	0.2	81	35 452	0.3	129	43 430	0.4	238	54 105
Other — specialist, psychiatrist, surgeon (2530, 2532-2539)	0.1	19	19 613	0.2	48	26 798	0.3	102	33 516
Total	0.2	100	55 063	0.2	172	70 231	0.4	338	87 620
Midwifery and nursing professionals (254)									

TABLE 8A.1.28

Table 8A.1.28 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Midwife (2541)	0.4	48	12 236	0.5	76	14 105	1.0	188	18 315
Nurse educator or researcher (2542)	0.5	18	3 761	0.4	22	5 287	0.6	34	5 397
Nurse manager (2543)	0.4	46	10 899	0.6	79	12 632	0.8	129	16 059
Registered nurse (2544)	0.6	1 103	172 565	0.8	1 712	206 916	1.1	2 348	220 981
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals nfd (2540)	0.5	5	928	0.8	3	353	1.0	3	292
Total	0.6	1 217	200 393	0.8	1 890	239 294	1.0	2 703	261 044
Health professionals nfd (2500)	1.8	18	1 010	2.6	55	2 114	8.4	174	2 062
Psychologist (2723)	0.3	45	13 440	0.4	81	18 603	0.7	148	22 730
Health and welfare support workers (411)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health worker (4115)	95.7	966	1 009	91.5	1 256	1 373	92.9	1 252	1 347
Ambulance officer or paramedic (4111)	1.7	153	9 099	1.8	214	11 940	2.1	294	13 725
Dental hygienist, technician or therapist (4112)	0.3	16	5 173	0.5	32	6 332	0.6	44	6 786
Diversional therapist (4113)	1.0	40	4 079	1.0	42	4 257	2.0	90	4 512
Enrolled or mothercraft nurse (4114)	1.1	215	19 396	1.6	284	17 892	2.0	680	34 231
Massage therapist (4116)	0.7	54	8 199	0.7	73	10 603	0.7	106	14 853
Welfare support worker (4117)	6.2	2 490	40 298	7.1	3 572	50 205	7.2	3 786	52 345
Health and support worker nfd (4110)	6.6	45	684	8.4	65	776	7.6	79	1 044
Total	4.5	3 979	87 931	5.4	5 548	103 384	4.9	6 327	128 842
Personal carers and assistants (423)									
Aged and disabled carers (4231)	2.2	1 735	77 413	2.5	2 674	108 215	2.6	3 452	132 324
Dental assistant (4232)	1.1	170	15 379	1.4	267	18 824	1.7	364	21 888

TABLE 8A.1.28

Table 8A.1.28 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Nursing support and personal care workers (4233)	1.7	985	58 171	2.0	1 435	70 503	2.1	1 729	83 616
Special care workers (4234)	7.9	187	2 356	8.7	243	2 795	6.9	179	2 604
Personal Carers and Assistants nfd (4230)	2.0	42	2 096	4.4	63	1 423	4.2	184	4 337
Total	2.0	3 117	155 420	2.3	4 686	201 754	2.4	5 910	244 767
Health and welfare service managers (1342)	1.6	195	12 161	2.0	351	17 386	2.3	562	24 250
Total	1.5	9 442	616 542	1.8	13 911	774 861	1.9	17 426	917 019
All other employed persons (b)	1.3	113 309	8 487 645	1.4	133 797	9 283 464	1.7	164 721	9 766 825
Total employed persons	1.3	122 751	9 104 187	1.5	147 708	10 058 325	1.7	182 147	10 683 844

(a) Includes 'Aboriginal', Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'. Also includes non-Indigenous persons who did not state their Indigenous Status. Excludes Overseas Visitors.

(b) Includes employed persons who did not state their occupation.

Note: 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
2016							
Health professionals							
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals							
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd	no.	8	186	-	3	7	189
Nutrition Professionals	no.	15	4 774	12	79	26	4 857
Medical Imaging Professionals	no.	66	15 734	-	80	66	15 812
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	no.	314	19 184	57	596	368	19 775
Optometrists and Orthoptists	no.	13	5 001	-	17	13	5 013
Pharmacists	no.	51	23 047	-	212	55	23 266
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals	no.	329	5 370	88	190	419	5 560
Health therapy professionals							
Health Therapy Professionals, nfd	no.	5	184	-	-	3	181
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	no.	15	5 218	-	33	15	5 251
Complementary Health Therapists	no.	28	6 280	4	30	33	6 305
Dental Practitioners	no.	40	12 999	-	87	40	13 086
Occupational Therapists	no.	41	12 201	-	97	42	12 297
Physiotherapists	no.	115	20 506	-	165	115	20 674
Podiatrists	no.	24	3 656	-	29	24	3 683
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists	no.	25	9 023	-	78	29	9 108
Medical practitioners							
Medical Practitioners, nfd	no.	5	1 789	4	20	9	1 808

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	no.	222	53 230	14	603	238	53 837
Anaesthetists	no.	9	4 275	-	8	9	4 286
Specialist Physicians	no.	6	7 376	-	31	6	7 403
Psychiatrists	no.	9	3 066	-	8	9	3 070
Surgeons	no.	21	5 873	-	17	21	5 891
Other Medical Practitioners	no.	45	10 895	3	53	48	10 946
Midwifery and nursing professionals							
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd	no.	3	285	-	9	3	290
Midwives	no.	182	17 920	10	323	188	18 242
Nurse Educators and Researchers	no.	34	5 325	-	53	34	5 374
Nurse Managers	no.	115	15 719	11	281	129	16 004
Registered Nurses	no.	2 169	216 203	176	3 405	2 346	219 606
Health Professionals, nfd	no.	119	1 967	54	75	174	2 050
Psychologists	no.	147	22 489	-	136	148	22 629
Health and welfare support workers							
Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd	no.	68	1 010	12	26	79	1 039
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	no.	261	13 345	35	317	294	13 658
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	no.	37	6 713	-	37	44	6 755
Diversional Therapists	no.	72	4 419	18	65	90	4 481
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	no.	644	33 513	34	532	680	34 041
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	no.	844	903	401	429	1 248	1 335

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Massage Therapists	no.	108	14 621	-	124	106	14 744
Welfare Support Workers	no.	2 834	49 806	949	2 220	3 776	52 014
Personal carers and assistants							
Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd	no.	142	4 199	41	97	184	4 300
Aged and Disabled Carers	no.	3 040	129 615	402	1 660	3 443	131 280
Dental Assistants	no.	346	21 584	16	173	361	21 756
Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers	no.	1 557	81 980	176	1 018	1 725	82 990
Special Care Workers	no.	112	2 386	70	203	179	2 588
Health and Welfare Services Managers	no.	488	23 627	69	495	562	24 129
Total	no.	14 735	897 495	2 661	14 108	17 393	911 595
Proportion of health professionals who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)							
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals							
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd	%	4.3	100.0	-	100.0	3.7	100.0
Nutrition Professionals	%	0.3	100.0	15.2	100.0	0.5	100.0
Medical Imaging Professionals	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	%	1.6	100.0	9.6	100.0	1.9	100.0
Optometrists and Orthoptists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Pharmacists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals	%	6.1	100.0	46.3	100.0	7.5	100.0
Health therapy professionals	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Therapy Professionals, nfd	%	2.7	100.0	-	-	1.7	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Complementary Health Therapists	%	0.4	100.0	13.3	100.0	0.5	100.0
Dental Practitioners	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Occupational Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Physiotherapists	%	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	0.6	100.0
Podiatrists	%	0.7	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Medical practitioners	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Practitioners, nfd	%	0.3	100.0	20.0	100.0	0.5	100.0
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	%	0.4	100.0	2.3	100.0	0.4	100.0
Anaesthetists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Specialist Physicians	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Psychiatrists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Surgeons	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Other Medical Practitioners	%	0.4	100.0	5.7	100.0	0.4	100.0
Midwifery and nursing professionals	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd	%	1.1	100.0	-	100.0	1.0	100.0
Midwives	%	1.0	100.0	3.1	100.0	1.0	100.0
Nurse Educators and Researchers	%	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	0.6	100.0
Nurse Managers	%	0.7	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.8	100.0
Registered Nurses	%	1.0	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.1	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Health Professionals, nfd	%	6.0	100.0	72.0	100.0	8.5	100.0
Psychologists	%	0.7	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Health and welfare support workers	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd	%	6.7	100.0	46.2	100.0	7.6	100.0
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	%	2.0	100.0	11.0	100.0	2.2	100.0
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	%	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Diversional Therapists	%	1.6	100.0	27.7	100.0	2.0	100.0
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	%	1.9	100.0	6.4	100.0	2.0	100.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	93.5	100.0	93.5	100.0	93.5	100.0
Massage Therapists	%	0.7	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Welfare Support Workers	%	5.7	100.0	42.7	100.0	7.3	100.0
Personal carers and assistants	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd	%	3.4	100.0	42.3	100.0	4.3	100.0
Aged and Disabled Carers	%	2.3	100.0	24.2	100.0	2.6	100.0
Dental Assistants	%	1.6	100.0	9.2	100.0	1.7	100.0
Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers	%	1.9	100.0	17.3	100.0	2.1	100.0
Special Care Workers	%	4.7	100.0	34.5	100.0	6.9	100.0
Health and Welfare Services Managers	%	2.1	100.0	13.9	100.0	2.3	100.0
Total	%	1.6	100.0	18.9	100.0	1.9	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
2011							
Health professionals							
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals							
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd	no.	-	149	-	-	7	157
Nutrition Professionals	no.	9	3 609	9	66	23	3 684
Medical Imaging Professionals	no.	19	13 081	-	83	20	13 160
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	no.	231	17 922	66	871	298	18 799
Optometrists and Orthoptists	no.	5	4 254	-	20	5	4 274
Pharmacists	no.	21	19 651	8	206	30	19 852
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals	no.	416	5 287	156	281	570	5 567
Health therapy professionals							
Health Therapy Professionals, nfd	no.	-	165	-	-	-	168
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	no.	6	4 279	-	27	6	4 311
Complementary Health Therapists	no.	18	5 877	-	28	19	5 908
Dental Practitioners	no.	16	10 856	3	77	23	10 932
Occupational Therapists	no.	20	9 114	-	83	23	9 205
Physiotherapists	no.	73	15 691	-	160	73	15 848
Podiatrists	no.	5	2 767	-	22	5	2 791
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists	no.	17	6 717	-	58	17	6 775
Medical practitioners							
Medical Practitioners, nfd	no.	3	1 414	-	11	3	1 423

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	no.	112	42 645	12	550	126	43 199
Anaesthetists	no.	6	3 744	-	14	6	3 758
Specialist Physicians	no.	-	5 424	-	15	-	5 446
Psychiatrists	no.	7	2 573	-	6	7	2 575
Surgeons	no.	11	4 896	-	9	11	4 898
Other Medical Practitioners	no.	18	8 545	-	28	18	8 573
Midwifery and nursing professionals							
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd	no.	3	344	-	6	3	355
Midwives	no.	68	13 745	6	278	76	14 028
Nurse Educators and Researchers	no.	23	5 215	3	56	22	5 267
Nurse Managers	no.	77	12 332	4	239	80	12 575
Registered Nurses	no.	1 560	201 905	147	3 445	1 708	205 354
Health Professionals, nfd	no.	48	2 065	4	28	55	2 097
Psychologists	no.	77	18 390	-	125	83	18 515
Health and welfare support workers							
Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd	no.	43	724	29	47	68	772
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	no.	184	11 572	33	290	214	11 861
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	no.	32	6 268	-	26	32	6 294
Diversional Therapists	no.	40	4 146	-	57	42	4 200
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	no.	262	17 355	25	411	284	17 768
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	no.	802	888	452	476	1 257	1 368

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Massage Therapists	no.	71	10 402	-	113	73	10 513
Welfare Support Workers	no.	2 559	47 562	1 010	2 298	3 568	49 854
Personal carers and assistants							
Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd	no.	43	1 367	21	44	63	1 405
Aged and Disabled Carers	no.	2 149	105 479	520	1 665	2 671	107 146
Dental Assistants	no.	255	18 514	11	164	267	18 678
Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers	no.	1 245	68 703	186	1 040	1 431	69 742
Special Care Workers	no.	129	2 543	120	225	243	2 765
Health and Welfare Services Managers	no.	296	16 879	51	417	351	17 296
Total	no.	11 003	755 077	2 878	14 086	13 882	769 157
Proportion of health professionals who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)							
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals							
Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals, nfd	%	-	100.0	-	-	4.5	100.0
Nutrition Professionals	%	0.2	100.0	13.6	100.0	0.6	100.0
Medical Imaging Professionals	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational and Environmental Health Professionals	%	1.3	100.0	7.6	100.0	1.6	100.0
Optometrists and Orthoptists	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Pharmacists	%	0.1	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.2	100.0
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion Professionals	%	7.9	100.0	55.5	100.0	10.2	100.0
Health therapy professionals	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health Therapy Professionals, nfd	%	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Complementary Health Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Dental Practitioners	%	0.1	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational Therapists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Physiotherapists	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Podiatrists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists \ Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Medical practitioners	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Practitioners, nfd	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	%	0.3	100.0	2.2	100.0	0.3	100.0
Anaesthetists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Specialist Physicians	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Psychiatrists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Surgeons	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Other Medical Practitioners	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Midwifery and nursing professionals	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwifery and Nursing Professionals, nfd	%	0.9	100.0	-	100.0	0.8	100.0
Midwives	%	0.5	100.0	2.2	100.0	0.5	100.0
Nurse Educators and Researchers	%	0.4	100.0	5.4	100.0	0.4	100.0
Nurse Managers	%	0.6	100.0	1.7	100.0	0.6	100.0
Registered Nurses	%	0.8	100.0	4.3	100.0	0.8	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.29

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

	Unit	Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Health Professionals, nfd	%	2.3	100.0	14.3	100.0	2.6	100.0
Psychologists	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Health and welfare support workers	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health and Welfare Support Workers, nfd	%	5.9	100.0	61.7	100.0	8.8	100.0
Ambulance Officers and Paramedics	%	1.6	100.0	11.4	100.0	1.8	100.0
Dental Hygienists, Technicians and Therapists	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Diversional Therapists	%	1.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.0	100.0
Enrolled and Mothercraft Nurses	%	1.5	100.0	6.1	100.0	1.6	100.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Workers	%	90.3	100.0	95.0	100.0	91.9	100.0
Massage Therapists	%	0.7	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Welfare Support Workers	%	5.4	100.0	44.0	100.0	7.2	100.0
Personal carers and assistants	%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal Carers and Assistants, nfd	%	3.1	100.0	47.7	100.0	4.5	100.0
Aged and Disabled Carers	%	2.0	100.0	31.2	100.0	2.5	100.0
Dental Assistants	%	1.4	100.0	6.7	100.0	1.4	100.0
Nursing Support and Personal Care Workers	%	1.8	100.0	17.9	100.0	2.1	100.0
Special Care Workers	%	5.1	100.0	53.3	100.0	8.8	100.0
Health and Welfare Services Managers	%	1.8	100.0	12.2	100.0	2.0	100.0
Total	%	1.5	100.0	20.4	100.0	1.8	100.0

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. No reliance should be placed on small cells.

(b) "Non-remote" is an aggregation of the following ABS remoteness areas: Major cities, Inner regional and Outer regional.

Table 8A.1.29 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>

(c) "Remote" is an aggregation of the following ABS remoteness areas: Remote and Very remote.

(d) The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare professionals as a share of the total healthcare professional population is calculated by dividing the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare professionals by the total number of healthcare professionals and multiplying by 100.

nfd Not further defined.

Note: 2011 and 2016 Census data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 8A.1.30

Table 8A.1.30 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Health diagnostic and promotion professionals (251)									
Major cities of Australia	0.6	199	35 235	0.7	339	49 001	0.7	393	57 276
Inner regional Australia	1.8	140	7 762	1.8	183	10 427	1.9	219	11 408
Outer regional Australia	4.6	151	3 261	3.9	188	4 780	3.8	187	4 880
Remote Australia	13.1	64	490	9.9	91	919	6.6	47	714
Very remote Australia	29.3	71	242	24.2	149	615	23.1	112	484
Total	1.3	631	47 078	1.4	954	65 864	1.3	966	74 838
Health therapy professionals (252)									
Major cities of Australia	0.2	71	34 163	0.3	113	43 988	0.3	179	55 501
Inner regional Australia	0.6	39	6 902	0.3	28	8 470	0.7	75	10 751
Outer regional Australia	0.6	15	2 548	0.8	25	3 246	0.9	37	4 033
Remote Australia	1.0	3	314	0.8	3	383	2.2	9	410
Very remote Australia	–	–	47	–	–	86	–	–	121
Total	0.3	132	44 052	0.3	167	56 234	0.4	295	70 871
Medical practitioners (253)									
Major cities of Australia	0.1	60	44 500	0.2	98	57 016	0.3	199	71 050
Inner regional Australia	0.3	18	7 187	0.4	32	8 849	0.6	72	11 172
Outer regional Australia	0.8	23	2 790	0.6	23	3 639	1.0	47	4 544
Remote Australia	–	–	410	2.0	10	512	2.6	15	584
Very remote Australia	2.8	3	106	4.7	6	128	5.7	10	174
Total	0.2	100	55 063	0.2	172	70 231	0.4	338	87 620

TABLE 8A.1.30

Table 8A.1.30 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Midwifery and nursing professionals (254)									
Major cities of Australia	0.4	596	137 016	0.5	900	165 765	0.7	1 278	183 949
Inner regional Australia	0.8	331	42 614	1.1	513	48 615	1.5	755	51 466
Outer regional Australia	1.0	180	17 149	1.5	316	20 501	2.2	473	21 266
Remote Australia	2.7	62	2 331	2.3	65	2 788	3.9	109	2 770
Very remote Australia	5.2	50	969	7.2	93	1 285	6.9	92	1 339
Total	0.6	1 217	200 393	0.8	1 890	239 294	1.0	2 703	261 044
Health professionals nfd (2500)									
Major cities of Australia	1.1	9	800	1.5	25	1 667	2.6	40	1 537
Inner regional Australia	4.0	5	125	4.1	12	293	9.2	28	303
Outer regional Australia	6.2	4	65	12.4	15	121	31.7	45	142
Remote Australia	–	–	16	16.7	3	18	52.6	20	38
Very remote Australia	60.0	3	5	33.3	3	9	86.8	33	38
Total	1.8	18	1 010	2.6	55	2 114	8.4	174	2 062
Psychologist (2723)									
Major cities of Australia	0.2	24	10 656	0.3	45	14 859	0.5	87	18 199
Inner regional Australia	0.4	8	1 975	1.1	28	2 658	1.1	37	3 243
Outer regional Australia	0.7	5	699	1.4	13	937	2.0	23	1 137
Remote Australia	–	–	77	–	–	109	–	–	104
Very remote Australia	–	–	20	–	–	19	–	–	35
Total	0.3	45	13 440	0.4	81	18 603	0.7	148	22 730

TABLE 8A.1.30

Table 8A.1.30 **Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006			2011			2016		
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)		All people
	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.	%	no.	no.
Health and welfare support workers (411)									
Major cities of Australia	2.0	1 099	55 269	2.5	1 673	66 021	2.6	2 182	84 348
Inner regional Australia	3.7	742	20 175	5.0	1 124	22 396	5.1	1 418	27 709
Outer regional Australia	8.4	785	9 333	10.8	1 201	11 092	9.9	1 279	12 881
Remote Australia	26.2	426	1 628	25.6	518	2 026	24.8	516	2 078
Very remote Australia	66.5	925	1 390	59.7	1 031	1 726	54.2	926	1 708
Total	4.5	3 979	87 931	5.4	5 548	103 384	4.9	6 327	128 842
Personal carers and assistants (423)									
Major cities of Australia	1.0	1 066	102 326	1.2	1 621	133 734	1.3	2 216	166 707
Inner regional Australia	2.1	728	34 838	2.8	1 243	44 845	3.4	1 818	52 945
Outer regional Australia	4.2	650	15 318	4.8	948	19 792	5.4	1 163	21 715
Remote Australia	13.1	250	1 911	12.9	263	2 039	11.6	250	2 160
Very remote Australia	51.0	417	817	52.4	595	1 135	42.7	445	1 043
Total	2.0	3 117	155 420	2.3	4 686	201 754	2.4	5 910	244 767
Health and welfare service managers (1342)									
Major cities of Australia	1.0	88	8 412	1.3	153	12 112	1.5	265	17 137
Inner regional Australia	1.4	35	2 445	1.8	62	3 389	2.6	119	4 666
Outer regional Australia	4.8	49	1 013	5.4	79	1 452	5.4	104	1 925
Remote Australia	10.7	20	187	9.4	24	256	8.4	26	308
Very remote Australia	14.3	13	91	20.1	33	164	22.7	45	198
Total	1.6	195	12 161	2.0	351	17 386	2.3	562	24 250

Table 8A.1.30 Employment in selected health-related occupations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 15 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016

2006			2011			2016		
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)</i>		<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)</i>		<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (a)</i>		<i>All people</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>

(a) Includes 'Aboriginal', Torres Strait Islander' and 'Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander'. Also includes non-Indigenous persons who did not state their Indigenous Status. Excludes Overseas Visitors.

Note: 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>
2016							
Health professionals							
Health Professionals, nfd	no.	119	1 965	54	76	174	2 046
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	no.	8	186	-	-	7	187
Nutrition	no.	15	4 778	12	79	26	4 853
Medical Imaging	no.	72	15 732	-	80	72	15 814
Occupational and Environmental Health	no.	314	19 168	57	595	368	19 767
Optometrists and Orthoptists	no.	13	4 997	-	17	13	5 011
Pharmacists	no.	49	22 987	-	218	51	23 203
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	no.	334	5 369	84	188	420	5 563
Health Therapy, nfd	no.	5	181	-	4	3	184
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	no.	15	5 212	-	33	15	5 248
Complementary Health Therapists	no.	28	6 281	4	28	33	6 304
Dental Practitioners	no.	42	12 995	-	87	42	13 085
Occupational Therapists	no.	41	12 200	-	103	42	12 295
Physiotherapists	no.	115	20 505	-	165	115	20 671
Podiatrists	no.	24	3 657	-	29	24	3 684
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	no.	25	9 029	-	84	29	9 109
Medical Practitioners, nfd	no.	5	1 788	4	16	9	1 801
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	no.	222	53 219	14	607	238	53 826
Anaesthetists	no.	9	4 274	-	9	9	4 286

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>
Specialist Physicians	no.	6	7 377	-	31	6	7 405
Psychiatrists	no.	9	3 064	-	8	9	3 072
Surgeons	no.	19	5 871	-	17	19	5 887
Other Medical Practitioners	no.	47	10 892	3	57	48	10 948
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	no.	3	286	-	9	3	294
Midwives	no.	182	17 916	10	324	188	18 241
Nurse Educators and Researchers	no.	34	5 325	-	53	34	5 374
Nurse Managers	no.	115	15 719	11	282	129	15 998
Registered Nurses	no.	2 163	216 093	176	3 406	2 340	219 501
Total	'000	4.0	487.1	0.4	6.6	4.5	493.7
Proportion of health professionals who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)							
Health Professionals, nfd	%	6.1	100.0	71.1	100.0	8.5	100.0
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	%	4.3	100.0	-	-	3.7	100.0
Nutrition	%	0.3	100.0	15.2	100.0	0.5	100.0
Medical Imaging	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Occupational and Environmental Health	%	1.6	100.0	9.6	100.0	1.9	100.0
Optometrists and Orthoptists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Pharmacists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	%	6.2	100.0	44.7	100.0	7.5	100.0
Health Therapy, nfd	%	2.8	100.0	-	100.0	1.6	100.0
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>
Complementary Health Therapists	%	0.4	100.0	14.3	100.0	0.5	100.0
Dental Practitioners	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Occupational Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Physiotherapists	%	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	0.6	100.0
Podiatrists	%	0.7	100.0	-	100.0	0.7	100.0
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Medical Practitioners, nfd	%	0.3	100.0	25.0	100.0	0.5	100.0
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	%	0.4	100.0	2.3	100.0	0.4	100.0
Anaesthetists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Specialist Physicians	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Psychiatrists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Surgeons	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Other Medical Practitioners	%	0.4	100.0	5.3	100.0	0.4	100.0
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	%	1.0	100.0	-	100.0	1.0	100.0
Midwives	%	1.0	100.0	3.1	100.0	1.0	100.0
Nurse Educators and Researchers	%	0.6	100.0	-	100.0	0.6	100.0
Nurse Managers	%	0.7	100.0	3.9	100.0	0.8	100.0
Registered Nurses	%	1.0	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.1	100.0
Total	%	0.8	100.0	6.5	100.0	0.9	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

			<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
			<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>
2011								
Health professionals								
Health Professionals, nfd	no.	49	2 052	3	41	55	2 095	
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	no.	3	153	3	3	7	156	
Nutrition	no.	15	3 612	9	72	23	3 686	
Medical Imaging	no.	21	13 063	-	132	21	13 195	
Occupational and Environmental Health	no.	229	17 444	70	1 334	297	18 780	
Optometrists and Orthoptists	no.	5	4 252	-	28	5	4 283	
Pharmacists	no.	20	19 566	3	233	25	19 796	
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	no.	410	5 266	162	300	571	5 567	
Health Therapy, nfd	no.	-	166	-	-	-	170	
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	no.	11	4 274	-	39	11	4 315	
Complementary Health Therapists	no.	18	5 870	-	37	19	5 905	
Dental Practitioners	no.	16	10 809	3	120	23	10 925	
Occupational Therapists	no.	20	9 103	-	111	23	9 218	
Physiotherapists	no.	73	15 644	-	213	73	15 858	
Podiatrists	no.	5	2 759	-	28	5	2 792	
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	no.	17	6 693	-	90	17	6 782	
Medical Practitioners, nfd	no.	3	1 404	-	20	3	1 426	
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	no.	115	42 439	13	784	123	43 226	
Anaesthetists	no.	6	3 729	-	27	6	3 756	

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Specialist Physicians	no.	-	5 405	-	43	-	5 444
Psychiatrists	no.	7	2 558	-	17	7	2 572
Surgeons	no.	11	4 880	-	28	11	4 904
Other Medical Practitioners	no.	18	8 508	-	69	18	8 578
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	no.	3	337	-	16	3	350
Midwives	no.	68	13 710	6	337	76	14 039
Nurse Educators and Researchers	no.	24	5 196	-	76	22	5 270
Nurse Managers	no.	77	12 309	4	262	79	12 576
Registered Nurses	no.	1 562	201 319	143	4 174	1 707	205 492
Total	'000	2.8	422.5	0.4	8.6	3.2	431.2
Proportion of health professionals who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)							
Health Professionals, nfd	%	2.4	100.0	7.3	100.0	2.6	100.0
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	%	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4.5	100.0
Nutrition	%	0.4	100.0	12.5	100.0	0.6	100.0
Medical Imaging	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational and Environmental Health	%	1.3	100.0	5.2	100.0	1.6	100.0
Optometrists and Orthoptists	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Pharmacists	%	0.1	100.0	1.3	100.0	0.1	100.0
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	%	7.8	100.0	54.0	100.0	10.3	100.0
Health Therapy, nfd	%	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Complementary Health Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Dental Practitioners	%	0.1	100.0	2.5	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational Therapists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Physiotherapists	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Podiatrists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Medical Practitioners, nfd	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	%	0.3	100.0	1.7	100.0	0.3	100.0
Anaesthetists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Specialist Physicians	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Psychiatrists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Surgeons	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Other Medical Practitioners	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	%	0.9	100.0	-	100.0	0.9	100.0
Midwives	%	0.5	100.0	1.8	100.0	0.5	100.0
Nurse Educators and Researchers	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Nurse Managers	%	0.6	100.0	1.5	100.0	0.6	100.0
Registered Nurses	%	0.8	100.0	3.4	100.0	0.8	100.0
Total	%	0.7	100.0	4.9	100.0	0.7	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
2006							
Health professionals							
Health Professionals, nfd	no.	18	981	3	20	18	995
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	no.	-	107	-	3	3	116
Nutrition	no.	9	2 535	-	37	9	2 571
Medical Imaging	no.	20	10 034	-	56	20	10 090
Occupational and Environmental Health	no.	109	10 456	38	289	145	10 736
Optometrists and Orthoptists	no.	8	3 554	-	10	8	3 562
Pharmacists	no.	9	15 069	-	132	11	15 204
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	no.	340	4 240	96	191	433	4 432
Health Therapy, nfd	no.	-	204	-	-	-	206
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	no.	6	3 243	-	18	6	3 265
Complementary Health Therapists	no.	17	5 218	3	33	19	5 249
Dental Practitioners	no.	13	8 933	-	54	18	8 997
Occupational Therapists	no.	9	6 720	-	72	9	6 792
Physiotherapists	no.	48	12 090	-	116	47	12 199
Podiatrists	no.	7	2 074	-	18	7	2 088
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	no.	17	4 885	-	50	15	4 927
Medical Practitioners, nfd	no.	3	1 328	-	8	3	1 337
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	no.	81	34 805	3	433	81	35 242
Anaesthetists	no.	-	2 708	-	5	-	2 714

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		Non-remote (b)		Remote (c)		Total	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	All people
Specialist Physicians	no.	-	3 543	-	20	-	3 566
Psychiatrists	no.	-	2 161	-	4	-	2 168
Surgeons	no.	4	3 864	-	18	4	3 878
Other Medical Practitioners	no.	3	5 799	3	19	4	5 816
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	no.	5	915	-	4	5	925
Midwives	no.	49	11 925	3	243	48	12 157
Nurse Educators and Researchers	no.	18	3 713	-	29	18	3 743
Nurse Managers	no.	44	10 655	-	191	46	10 846
Registered Nurses	no.	999	168 253	108	2 808	1 101	171 061
Total	'000	2	340	0	5	2	345
Proportion of health professionals who are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (d)							
Health Professionals, nfd	%	1.8	100.0	15.0	100.0	1.8	100.0
Health Diagnostic and Promotion, nfd	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	2.6	100.0
Nutrition	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Medical Imaging	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational and Environmental Health	%	1.0	100.0	13.1	100.0	1.4	100.0
Optometrists and Orthoptists	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Pharmacists	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Other Health Diagnostic and Promotion	%	8.0	100.0	50.3	100.0	9.8	100.0
Health Therapy, nfd	%	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Chiropractors and Osteopaths	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0

TABLE 8A.1.31

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

		<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>
Complementary Health Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	9.1	100.0	0.4	100.0
Dental Practitioners	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
Occupational Therapists	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Physiotherapists	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Podiatrists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Audiologists and Speech Pathologists\Therapists	%	0.3	100.0	-	100.0	0.3	100.0
Medical Practitioners, nfd	%	0.2	100.0	-	100.0	0.2	100.0
General Practitioners and Resident Medical Officers	%	0.2	100.0	0.7	100.0	0.2	100.0
Anaesthetists	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Specialist Physicians	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Psychiatrists	%	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
Surgeons	%	0.1	100.0	-	100.0	0.1	100.0
Other Medical Practitioners	%	0.1	100.0	15.8	100.0	0.1	100.0
Midwifery and Nursing, nfd	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Midwives	%	0.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	0.4	100.0
Nurse Educators and Researchers	%	0.5	100.0	-	100.0	0.5	100.0
Nurse Managers	%	0.4	100.0	-	100.0	0.4	100.0
Registered Nurses	%	0.6	100.0	3.8	100.0	0.6	100.0
Total	%	0.5	100.0	5.3	100.0	0.6	100.0

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data. No reliance should be placed on small cells.

Table 8A.1.31 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health professionals (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (a)**

<i>Non-remote (b)</i>		<i>Remote (c)</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>All people</i>

(b) "Non-remote" is an aggregation of the following ABS remoteness areas: Major cities, Inner regional and Outer regional.

(c) "Remote" is an aggregation of the following ABS remoteness areas: Remote and Very remote.

(d) The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare professionals as a share of the total healthcare professional population is calculated by dividing the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander healthcare professionals by the total number of healthcare professionals and multiplying by 100.

nfd Not further defined.

Note: 2006, 2011 and 2016 Census data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing 2006, 2011 and 2016.

TABLE 8A.1.32

Table 8A.1.32 **Direct real per capita health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sub-components, by type of health good or service, by state and territory, 2015-16 (a)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Public hospital (b)	7 373	8 981	9 078	9 429	14 408	5 906	19 973	13 153	4 682
Admitted patient services	6 340	8 103	7 783	7 858	13 480	4 814	16 376	12 007	4 082
Non-admitted patient services	937	802	895	1 270	929	731	3 429	998	490
Mental health institutions	95	77	400	301	0	361	168	148	109
Public and community health services (c)	1 997	3 520	2 728	4 028	2 746	2 283	6 996	8 032	2 323
Patient transport	353	451	595	474	518	191	354	1 604	295
Dental services	101	160	46	78	32	168	80	139	52
Community health services	449	1 058	545	606	362	762	378	1 094	363
Community mental health services	199	327	272	376	177	295	425	498	170
Other professional services	90	18	82	10	155	61	99	58	42
Public health	805	1 506	1 189	2 484	1 501	806	5 660	4 639	1 401
Health Care Subsidies And Support	1 721	1 760	1 426	1 624	1 594	1 223	2 693	1 194	1 457
Medical services (d)	1 154	1 059	902	721	1 024	855	1 379	736	947
Private health insurance	55	62	43	29	103	74	150	21	49
Other medications	5	160	0	217	23	0	0	21	23
Medications (PBS)	234	217	176	155	220	152	488	142	183
Aids and appliances	52	24	18	235	24	21	130	21	40
Research	132	137	120	96	85	58	435	120	102
Health administration	89	101	167	173	116	63	112	132	113
Total	11 091	14 261	13 232	15 081	18 748	9 412	29 662	22 379	8 462

(a) Refers to total direct real per capita expenditure by detailed expenditure category by State and Commonwealth governments, by place of expenditure. Expenditure data are adjusted for inflation and expressed in real terms (2015-16 dollars).

(b) Public hospital patient services only, and excludes dental services, community health services, patient transport services, public health and health research undertaken by the hospital.

Table 8A.1.32 Direct real per capita health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sub-components, by type of health good or service, by state and territory, 2015-16 (a)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(c) Public and community health services expenditure excludes subsidies.

(d) Subsidies for medical services includes Medicare subsidy expenses.

Source : 2017 Indigenous Expenditure Report, the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision.

Section 8.2

TABLE 8A.2.1

Table 8A.2.1 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by condition type, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–12 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
2016–18	Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)							
Condition type								
Chronic conditions	2 603	3 327	5 016	3 415	1 147	1 247	1 300	1 181
<i>Diabetes</i>	366	448	834	499	105	107	129	106
Acute conditions	2 048	2 583	5 156	2 905	1 165	1 342	1 564	1 221
Vaccine-preventable conditions	334	372	777	436	170	150	152	164
Sexually transmitted conditions	62	88	369	132	19	20	22	20
Conditions caused by injury and poisoning	4 147	4 444	8 213	5 141	2 801	3 133	3 579	2 906
	Rate ratios (h)							
Condition type								
Chronic conditions	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.7	3.9	2.9
<i>Diabetes</i>	..	..	..	..	3.5	4.2	6.5	4.7
Acute conditions	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.9	3.3	2.4
Vaccine-preventable conditions	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.5	5.1	2.7
Sexually transmitted conditions	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.4	16.9	6.7
Conditions caused by injury and poisoning	..	..	..	..	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.8
2010–12	Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)							
Condition type								
Chronic conditions	1 865	2 939	5 445	3 068	1 015	1 242	1 326	1 090
<i>Diabetes</i>	228	454	1 007	488	81	92	123	85

TABLE 8A.2.1

Table 8A.2.1 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by condition type, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–12 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Acute conditions	1 442	2 155	5 149	2 472	1 060	1 312	1 467	1 138
Vaccine-preventable conditions	100	140	591	213	51	57	68	53
Sexually transmitted conditions	42	69	398	125	20	21	23	20
Conditions caused by injury and poisoning	2 722	3 420	7 826	4 058	2 297	2 895	3 324	2 489
Rate ratios (h)								
Condition type								
Chronic conditions	..	..	..	..	1.8	2.4	4.1	2.8
<i>Diabetes</i>	..	..	..	..	2.8	4.9	8.2	5.7
Acute conditions	..	..	..	..	1.4	1.6	3.5	2.2
Vaccine-preventable conditions	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.5	8.6	4.0
Sexually transmitted conditions	..	..	..	..	2.2	3.3	17.3	6.2
Conditions caused by injury and poisoning	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.6

- (a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.
- (b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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 from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (d) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

TABLE 8A.2.1

Table 8A.2.1 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by condition type, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–12 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

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

.. Not applicable

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.2.2

Table 8A.2.2 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations, by selected conditions, by Indigenous status, 2018–19 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (c)
Number of hospitalisations			
Chronic	no.	18 983	325 136
Type 2 diabetes mellitus (d)	no.	2 883	34 079
Acute	no.	22 613	310 002
Vaccine preventable conditions	no.	3 325	38 855
Sexually transmitted conditions	no.	1 153	5 170
Conditions caused by injury, poisoning and other external causes	no.	37 460	748 688
Total	no.	83 534	1 427 851
Share of selected preventable hospitalisations			
Chronic	%	22.7	22.8
Type 2 diabetes mellitus (d)	%	3.5	2.4
Acute	%	27.1	21.7
Vaccine preventable conditions	%	4.0	2.7
Sexually transmitted conditions	%	1.4	0.4
Conditions caused by injury, poisoning and other external causes	%	44.8	52.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

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

(c) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(d) As principal diagnosis.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.2.3 **List of ICD-10–AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a)**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>ICD-10–AM codes</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Chronic			
	Asthma	J45, J46	As principal diagnosis. Exclude children aged less than 4 years
	Congestive cardiac failure (b)	I50, I11.0, J81	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with cardiac procedure codes as footnoted below.
	Diabetes complications	E10.0–E10.9, E11.0–E11.9, E13.0–E13.9, E14.0–E14.9	As principal diagnosis
	COPD	J20, J41–J44	As principal diagnosis. Include J20 only if with additional diagnoses of J41–J44.
	Bronchiectasis	J47, J20	As principal diagnosis. Include J20 only if with additional diagnosis of J47.
	Angina (b)	I20, I24.0, I24.8, I24.9	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with cardiac procedure codes as footnoted below.
	Iron deficiency anaemia	D50.1, D50.8, D50.9	As principal diagnosis
	Hypertension (b)	I10, I11.9	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with cardiac procedure codes as footnoted below.
	Nutritional deficiencies	E40–E43, E55.0	As principal diagnosis
	Rheumatic heart diseases	I00–I02, I05–I09	As principal diagnosis
Acute			
	Pneumonia (not vaccine-preventable)	J15.3, J15.4, J15.7, J16.0	In any diagnosis. Exclude people under 2 months.
	Urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis	N10–N12, N13.6, N15.1, N15.9, N28.9, N39.0, N39.9	As principal diagnosis
	Perforated/bleeding ulcer	K25.0–K25.2, K25.4–K25.6, K26.0–K26.2, K26.4–K26.6, K27.0–K27.2, K27.4–K27.6, K28.0–K28.2, K28.4–K28.6	As principal diagnosis

Table 8A.2.3 **List of ICD-10–AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a)**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>ICD-10–AM codes</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	Cellulitis (c)	L02–L04, L08, L88, L98.0, L98.3	As principal diagnosis. Exclude cases with procedure codes as footnoted below and this is the only listed procedure.
	Pelvic inflammatory disease	N70, N73, N74	As principal diagnosis
	Ear, nose and throat infections	H66, J02, J03, J06, J31.2	As principal diagnosis
	Dental conditions	K02–K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12, K13, K14.0	As principal diagnosis
	Convulsions and epilepsy	G40, G41, R56	As principal diagnosis
	Eclampsia	O15	As principal diagnosis
	Gangrene	R02, I70.24, E09.52	R02 in any diagnosis, I70.24 and E09.52 as principal diagnosis only
Vaccine preventable			
	Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	J10, J11	In any diagnosis. Exclude people under 2 months.
	Pneumonia (vaccine-preventable)	J13, J14	In any diagnosis. Exclude people under 2 months.
	Other vaccine-preventable conditions (d)	A08.0, A35, A36, A37, A80, B01, B05, B06, B16.1, B16.9, B26, G00.0	In any diagnosis
Sexual mode of transmission			
	Syphilis	A50–A53	In any diagnosis
	Gonococcal infection	A54	In any diagnosis
	Chlamydial infection	A55, A56	In any diagnosis
	Other sexually transmitted diseases	A57–A64	In any diagnosis
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes			
	Assault	X85–Y09	As principal diagnosis
	Falls	W00–W19	As principal diagnosis
	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	W20–W49	As principal diagnosis

Table 8A.2.3 **List of ICD-10–AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a)**

Category	Condition	ICD-10–AM codes	Notes
	Complications of medical and surgical care	Y40–Y84	As principal diagnosis
	Transport accidents	V00–V99	As principal diagnosis
	Other accidental exposures	W65–W74, W75–W84, X50–X57, X58–X59	As principal diagnosis
	Intentional self-harm	X60–X84	As principal diagnosis
	Exposure to animate mechanical forces	W50–W64	As principal diagnosis
	Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure	W85–W99	As principal diagnosis
	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	X00–X09	As principal diagnosis
	Contact with heat and hot substances	X10–X19	As principal diagnosis
	Contact with venomous animals and plants	X20–X29	As principal diagnosis
	Exposure to forces of nature	X30–X39	As principal diagnosis
	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	X40–X49	As principal diagnosis
	Other external causes	Y10–Y34, Y35–Y36, Y85–Y89, Y90–Y98	As principal diagnosis

(a) This list of disease codes is the same list used to classify preventable diseases in the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework.

(b) Exclude cases with the following cardiac procedure codes: Blocks 600–606, 608–650, 653–657, 660–664, 666, 669–682, 684–691, 693, 705–707, 717 and codes 33172–00[715], 33827–01[733], 34800–00[726], 35412–00[11], 38721–01[733], 90217–02[734], 90215–02[732].

(c) Exclude cases with any procedure except those in blocks 1820 to 2016, or if procedure is 30216–00[1604], 30216–01[1604], 30216–02[1604], 30676–00[1659], 30223–01[1606], 30223–02[1606], 30064–00[1605], 90660–00[1602], 90661–00[1608], and this is the only listed procedure.

Table 8A.2.3 **List of ICD-10–AM codes used to define categories of potentially preventable hospitalisations (a)**

<i>Category</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>ICD-10–AM codes</i>	<i>Notes</i>
(d)	Cases of chronic viral hepatitis B (ICD codes B18.0 and B18.1) have been excluded from the list of vaccine-preventable diagnoses, since these codes are generally recorded whenever a patient has a history of viral hepatitis B. This differs from the standard list of codes used for identifying vaccine-preventable potentially preventable hospitalisations.		

Source: Modified from AIHW (2018) National Healthcare Agreement: PI 18–Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations, 2018. Viewed 2 July 2020, <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/658499>>; AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 8A.2.4 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	2 263	1 336	na
2017–18	2 131	1 342	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	18 983	325 136	na
2017–18	17 526	321 607	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>			
2018–19	3 604	1 163	3.1
2017–18	3 449	1 172	2.9
2016–17	3 380	1 190	2.8
2015–16	3 258	1 156	2.8
2014–15	3 170	1 096	2.9
2013–14	3 137	1 074	2.9
2012–13	3 066	1 078	2.8
2011–12	3 148	1 092	2.9
2010–11	2 984	1 089	2.7

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

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

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.2.5

Table 8A.2.5 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>								
2016–2018								
Asthma	227	234	335	254	133	135	144	134
Congestive cardiac failure	374	478	750	499	213	201	217	211
Diabetes complications	490	592	923	626	162	188	206	169
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	879	1 176	1 664	1 166	230	291	345	251
Bronchiectasis	34	51	242	82	26	25	14	26
Angina	261	294	379	303	102	122	145	109
Iron deficiency anaemia	261	369	288	314	227	231	158	227
Hypertension	49	80	143	81	39	39	53	39
Nutritional deficiencies	7	7	15	8	3	3	3	3
Rheumatic heart disease	21	46	275	81	13	12	16	13
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions	2 603	3 327	5 016	3 415	1 147	1 247	1 300	1 181
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	63 548	81 275	155 610	90 192	39 642	39 508	34 245	39 521
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions (2 years)	8 982	14 587	10 254	34 022	428 429	199 087	9 398	640 073
Hospitalisations for all conditions (2 years)	268 501	409 136	347 418	1 032 100	14 557 530	5 672 368	246 470	20 585 751
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions (%)	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.1

TABLE 8A.2.5

Table 8A.2.5 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
2010–2012								
Asthma	148	236	447	248	114	135	149	121
Congestive cardiac failure	268	396	915	455	192	209	227	198
Diabetes complications	303	553	1 096	576	138	177	192	150
Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	632	1 008	1 570	991	211	291	355	238
Bronchiectasis	25	22	346	87	19	19	9	19
Angina	327	427	468	403	168	224	221	186
Iron deficiency anaemia	119	182	282	180	137	136	100	136
Hypertension	28	71	126	67	27	41	62	32
Nutritional deficiencies	np	np	9	5	1	1	np	1
Rheumatic heart disease	13	38	187	56	9	10	10	9
Total for potentially preventable chronic conditions	1 865	2 939	5 445	3 068	1 015	1 242	1 326	1 090
Total hospitalisations for all conditions	52 893	67 322	120 363	72 791	36 541	38 147	32 053	36 919
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions (2 years)	5 003	10 299	8 986	24 359	328 733	174 636	9 177	514 617
Hospitalisations for all conditions (2 years)	172 913	291 615	231 991	699 131	11 743 149	4 907 462	237 160	16 958 923
Hospitalisations for potentially preventable chronic conditions as a proportion of hospitalisations for all conditions (%)	2.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	2.8	3.6	3.9	3.0

TABLE 8A.2.5

Table 8A.2.5 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for chronic conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</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). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.
- (b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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 from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (d) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid–year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.
- (f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).
- (g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

np not published.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.2.6

Table 8A.2.6 **Hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	344	140	na
2017–18	305	130	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	2 883	34 079	na
2017–18	2 504	31 087	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>			
2018–19	554	110	5.0
2017–18	512	109	4.7
2016–17	486	102	4.7
2015–16	488	107	4.5
2014–15	489	101	4.8
2013–14	534	94	5.7
2012–13	491	94	5.2
2011–12	512	83	6.2
2010–11	462	87	5.3

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

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

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.7

Table 8A.2.7 **Hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis, by complication, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>								
2016–2018								
Circulatory	51	45	49	49	17	16	19	17
Renal	9	20	21	17	3	2	4	3
Ophthalmic	17	17	30	19	8	4	7	7
Other specified	157	193	331	209	40	43	53	41
Multiple	114	161	387	190	32	37	42	34
No complications	19	12	18	16	5	4	4	5
Total	366	448	834	499	105	107	129	106
2010–2012								
Circulatory	np	7	np	8	2	3	4	2
Renal	9	29	57	27	2	3	3	3
Ophthalmic	np	8	43	15	7	3	4	6
Other specified	122	243	462	246	36	46	53	39
Multiple	71	155	414	179	29	33	54	31
No complications	12	12	18	13	4	4	5	4
Total	228	454	1 007	488	81	92	123	85

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

TABLE 8A.2.7

Table 8A.2.7 **Hospitalisations for type 2 diabetes mellitus as principal diagnosis, by complication, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>

(b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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 from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(d) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid-year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

np not published.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.8

Table 8A.2.8 Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	2 696	1 274	na
2017–18	2 658	1 268	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	22 613	310 002	na
2017–18	21 857	303 898	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>			
2018–19	2 945	1 221	2.4
2017–18	2 931	1 217	2.4
2016–17	2 878	1 226	2.3
2015–16	2 786	1 193	2.3
2014–15	2 607	1 155	2.3
2013–14	2 635	1 135	2.3
2012–13	2 528	1 122	2.3
2011–12	2 522	1 147	2.2
2010–11	2 420	1 128	2.1

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

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

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.9

Table 8A.2.9 **Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>								
2016–2018								
Pneumonia	12	15	41	19	9	8	9	9
Urinary tract infection	461	568	935	603	271	275	278	273
Perforated bleeding ulcer	30	34	32	33	21	20	18	21
Cellulitis	485	609	1 506	741	223	287	429	245
Pelvic inflammatory disease	38	55	170	71	17	21	30	18
Ear nose and throat infection	256	337	684	371	175	201	267	184
Dental conditions	303	351	518	363	266	316	321	278
Convulsions and epilepsy	362	495	874	534	141	162	136	147
Eclampsia	np	np	np	np	–	1	np	–
Gangrene	104	124	413	176	44	53	78	47
Total (h)	2 048	2 583	5 156	2 905	1 165	1 342	1 564	1 221
2010–2012								
Pneumonia	9	15	29	15	8	9	10	9
Urinary tract infection	376	446	1 028	533	266	272	269	269
Perforated bleeding ulcer	21	25	37	26	20	22	19	21
Cellulitis	280	482	1 457	596	181	247	377	204
Pelvic inflammatory disease	25	45	133	55	20	25	28	21
Ear nose and throat infection	134	267	610	277	150	210	273	169
Dental conditions	206	313	578	319	249	327	289	269

TABLE 8A.2.9

Table 8A.2.9 **Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Convulsions and epilepsy	339	485	1 067	555	135	165	159	144
Eclampsia	np	np	np	np	–	1	np	–
Gangrene	51	78	217	97	30	35	46	32
Total (h)	1 442	2 155	5 149	2 472	1 060	1 312	1 467	1 138

- (a) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.
- (b) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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 from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (d) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid-year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.
- (f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).
- (g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.
- (h) Totals may not equal the sum of the individual conditions as one separation might have multiple conditions.

TABLE 8A.2.9

Table 8A.2.9 **Hospitalisations for potentially preventable acute conditions, by condition, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>

np not published. - Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.2.10 Hospitalisation rates for vaccine preventable conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	396	160	na
2017–18	369	238	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	3 325	38 855	na
2017–18	3 034	56 953	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>			
2018–19	516	146	3.5
2017–18	514	212	2.4
2016–17	355	115	3.1
2015–16	267	101	2.6
2014–15	265	86	3.1
2013–14	184	57	3.2
2012–13	240	73	3.3
2011–12	214	56	3.8
2010–11	211	50	4.3

- (a) Cases of chronic viral hepatitis B (ICD codes B18.0 and B18.1) have been excluded from the list of vaccine-preventable diagnoses, since these codes are generally recorded whenever a patient has a history of viral hepatitis B. This differs from the standard list of codes used for identifying vaccine-preventable potentially preventable hospitalisations.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10–AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10–AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.
- (c) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (d) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.
- (f) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people, and for WA only, also those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (g) Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the age-standardised non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.
- (h) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.11

Table 8A.2.11 **Hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable conditions, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>								
2016–2018								
Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	224	244	403	267	136	116	113	130
Pneumonia (vaccine-preventable)	88	106	299	138	23	23	24	23
Other vaccine-preventable conditions (a)	25	29	89	38	12	12	17	12
Total (a)	334	372	777	436	170	150	152	164
2010–2012								
Influenza (vaccine-preventable)	27	39	197	65	18	19	28	19
Pneumonia (vaccine-preventable)	53	80	314	117	16	18	21	17
Other vaccine-preventable conditions (a)	20	22	87	33	17	20	19	18
Total (a)	100	140	591	213	51	57	68	53

(a) Cases of chronic viral hepatitis B (ICD codes B18.0 and B18.1) have been excluded from the list of vaccine-preventable diagnoses, since these codes are generally recorded whenever a patient has a history of viral hepatitis B. This differs from the standard list of codes used for identifying vaccine-preventable potentially preventable hospitalisations.

(b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). See table 8A.2.3 for the ICD-10-AM codes used to classify potentially preventable conditions.

(c) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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.

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

TABLE 8A.2.11

Table 8A.2.11 **Hospitalisations for selected vaccine preventable conditions, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>

- (e) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.
- (f) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid-year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.
- (g) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations of non-Indigenous people, and for WA only, also those for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
- (h) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 8A.2.12 Hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	137	21	na
2017–18	125	20	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	1 153	5 170	na
2017–18	1 027	4 755	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>			
2018–19	138	21	6.6
2017–18	132	20	6.7
2016–17	132	20	6.7
2015–16	127	19	6.8
2014–15	131	19	7.0
2013–14	124	19	6.4
2012–13	134	21	6.6
2011–12	133	20	6.6
2010–11	116	20	5.8

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Data include hospitalisations with a diagnosis (principal or additional) ranged from A50 to A64.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

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

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.13

Table 8A.2.13 **Hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>								
2016–2018								
Syphilis (A50–A53)	16	23	98	35	2	2	np	2
Gonococcal infection (A54)	12	10	116	31	2	2	np	2
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	11	13	49	19	3	3	4	3
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	27	46	165	62	13	14	14	13
Total (h)	62	88	369	132	19	20	22	20
2010–2012								
Syphilis (A50–A53)	11	13	88	27	3	1	3	2
Gonococcal infection (A54)	6	22	142	39	1	1	4	1
Chlamydial infection (A55–A56)	9	11	64	20	3	3	4	3
Other sexually transmitted diseases (A57–A64)	17	29	164	52	14	16	13	14
Total (h)	42	69	398	125	20	21	23	20

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Data include hospitalisations with a diagnosis (principal or additional) ranged from A50 to A64.

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

Table 8A.2.13 **Hospitalisations for infections with a predominantly sexual mode of transmission, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid-year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(e) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

(h) The total is not equal to the sum of components, as one person may have more than one type of disease.

np not published.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Table 8A.2.14 Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018–19	4 466	3 077	na
2017–18	4 399	3 059	na
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018–19	37 460	748 688	na
2017–18	36 181	733 137	na
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>			
2018–19	5 210	2 883	1.8
2017–18	5 133	2 875	1.8
2016–17	5 148	2 938	1.8
2015–16	4 860	2 873	1.7
2014–15	4 362	2 560	1.7
2013–14	4 277	2 499	1.7
2012–13	4 230	2 453	1.7
2011–12	4 127	2 518	1.6
2010–11	3 988	2 461	1.6

(a) External causes (ICD-10-AM codes V00–Y98) are based on the first external cause reported where the principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98). Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Episodes of care for non-admitted patients treated in hospital in emergency department or outpatient clinics are not included in the hospitalisations count.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed.

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

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

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

Table 8A.2.14 Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, 2010–11 to 2018–19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>

(h) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

na not applicable.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 8A.2.15

Table 8A.2.15 **Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
2016–2018								
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>								
Assault (X85–Y09)	2 255	3 888	7 487	13 901	22 000	8 167	832	32 169
Falls (W00–W19)	4 708	5 997	3 867	14 683	383 213	144 215	6 410	538 236
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	2 762	3 376	2 175	8 398	100 308	45 155	2 953	150 475
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	3 112	3 972	2 652	9 821	171 379	76 101	3 651	252 670
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1 909	2 671	1 594	6 234	85 970	44 754	3 697	137 155
Other accidental exposures (h)	1 527	1 795	1 257	4 622	98 403	36 373	2 301	138 255
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	2 330	2 399	1 019	5 857	39 620	17 718	854	59 319
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	967	1 357	1 164	3 513	28 230	16 104	1 373	46 219
Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure (W85–W99) /Exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)/ Contact with heat and hot substances (X10–X19)/Contact with venomous animals and plants (X20–X29)/Exposure to forces of nature (X30–X39)	356	716	645	1 738	12 509	8 668	806	22 460
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	744	671	242	1 703	14 807	5 475	386	21 081
Other external causes (i)	380	369	214	995	6 896	2 661	168	10 006
Total (j)	21 259	27 360	22 322	71 829	1 010 057	416 213	23 515	1 465 789

TABLE 8A.2.15

Table 8A.2.15 **Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (f)</i>								
Assault (X85–Y09)	403	634	2 610	967	63	77	126	69
Falls (W00–W19)	1 130	1 110	1 724	1 240	1 036	944	956	1 011
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	423	463	683	496	289	381	451	317
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	735	766	1 121	835	469	526	498	486
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	314	375	519	384	245	386	609	288
Other accidental exposures (h)	281	283	463	321	279	301	356	286
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	390	346	346	371	116	164	144	130
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	148	186	378	210	83	139	218	99
Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure (W85–W99) /Exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)/ Contact with heat and hot substances (X10–X19)/Contact with venomous animals and plants (X20–X29)/Exposure to forces of nature (X30–X39)	56	95	200	101	36	74	124	47
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	136	97	90	113	42	45	57	44
Other external causes (i)	68	58	77	67	20	23	26	21
Total (j)	4 147	4 444	8 213	5 141	2 801	3 133	3 579	2 906
2010–2012								
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>								
Assault (X85–Y09)	1 844	3 299	6 603	11 883	22 485	9 688	1 077	34 264

TABLE 8A.2.15

Table 8A.2.15 **Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
Falls (W00–W19)	2 578	4 018	3 191	9 850	250 351	109 655	5 829	368 673
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	1 671	2 642	2 048	6 383	86 270	43 181	3 058	134 211
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	1 523	2 555	2 114	6 209	135 299	66 921	3 567	206 544
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1 159	1 707	1 343	4 235	64 618	40 420	4 146	110 968
Other accidental exposures (h)	731	1 170	1 298	3 216	81 663	32 123	2 662	117 283
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	1 221	1 360	957	3 572	34 376	15 263	780	51 121
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	535	883	811	2 244	19 493	12 769	1 218	33 892
Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure (W85–W99) /Exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)/ Contact with heat and hot substances (X10–X19)/Contact with venomous animals and plants (X20–X29)/Exposure to forces of nature (X30–X39)	258	603	731	1 602	11 552	8 988	997	21 928
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	411	462	191	1 079	11 563	5 419	375	17 589
Other external causes (i)	243	344	361	962	8 067	3 102	236	11 628
Total (j)	12 180	19 047	19 697	51 294	725 915	347 677	23 991	1 108 477
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (f)</i>								
Assault (X85–Y09)	370	580	2 458	895	71	95	146	80
Falls (W00–W19)	722	799	1 491	906	786	837	863	805
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (W20–W49)	286	400	706	416	278	386	407	311

TABLE 8A.2.15

Table 8A.2.15 **Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	477	598	1 051	647	422	510	477	448
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	205	266	471	284	207	368	575	258
Other accidental exposures (h)	151	202	524	248	260	281	362	268
Intentional self-harm (X60–X84)	245	234	347	262	110	144	107	120
Exposure to animate mechanical forces (W50–W64)	89	130	292	147	64	115	165	80
Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure (W85–W99) /Exposure to smoke, fire and flames (X00–X09)/ Contact with heat and hot substances (X10–X19)/Contact with venomous animals and plants (X20–X29)/Exposure to forces of nature (X30–X39)	43	85	246	100	37	81	133	51
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	84	67	80	76	37	48	50	40
Other external causes (i)	50	59	138	73	26	28	33	27
Total (j)	2 722	3 420	7 826	4 058	2 297	2 895	3 324	2 489

(a) External causes (ICD-10-AM codes V00–Y98) are based on the first external cause reported where the principal diagnosis was 'injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes' (ICD-10-AM codes S00–T98). Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Episodes of care for non-admitted patients treated in hospital in emergency department or outpatient clinics are not included in the hospitalisations count.

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

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

Table 8A.2.15 Hospitalisations for external causes where the principal diagnosis was injury, poisoning and other consequences of external causes, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous (g)			
	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia	Major cities	Inner and outer regional combined	Remote and very remote combined	Total Australia
(d)	Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the ABS' 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) from 2012–13 onward and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) prior to 2012–13, 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.							
(e)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of mid-year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018. Numbers of hospitalisation used to calculate rates are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.							
(f)	Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.							
(g)	'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).							
(h)	This category includes: Accidental drowning and submersion (W65–W74); Other accidental threats to breathing (W75–W84); Overexertion, travel and privation (X50–X57); Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors (X58–X59).							
(i)	This category includes: Healthcare associated Staphylococcus aureus bacteraemia (U90.0); Event of undetermined intent (Y10–Y34); Legal intervention and operations of war (Y35–Y36); Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality (Y85–Y89); Supplementary factors related to causes of morbidity and mortality classified elsewhere (Y90–Y98).							
(j)	Includes separations where no external cause was reported.							

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Section 8.3

Table 8A.3.1 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory of usual residence, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

State/Territory	Number of deaths			Rate per 100 000 (i)		Variability bands (+)		Rate ratio (k)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (j)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (j)	
NSW	1 855	40 761	444	215.8	101.0	23.4	2.2	2.1
Qld (l)	2 000	26 749	229	286.8	108.2	30.5	2.9	2.7
WA	1 436	12 401	369	443.4	98.7	56.5	3.9	4.5
SA	433	9 891	29	348.1	104.5	79.8	4.7	3.3
NT	1 348	1 021	5	548.2	129.1	72.4	18.3	4.2
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (m)	7 072	90 823	1 076	312.3	103.3	17.6	1.6	3.0

(a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. These five states and territories are currently considered to have adequate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in mortality data for these periods. Data for these five jurisdictions over-represent Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations in less urbanised and more remote locations. Mortality data for the five jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.

(b) This table presents data for Potentially Avoidable Deaths as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement PI 16 for 2019 <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>>. It includes deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. Due to changes in the specification of the indicator, data presented here are not comparable with that in previous reports. Deaths for ICD10 code C26.0 Intestinal tract, parts unspecified, have been included in the table. Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 8A.3.6.

(c) Data are grouped for 2014–2018 because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.

(d) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.

(e) These data exclude 1,076 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated for these causes of death, over the period 2014–2018.

(f) 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: 2014–2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59–62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0).

Table 8A.3.1 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory of usual residence, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

State/Territory	Number of deaths			Rate per 100 000 (i)		Variability bands (+)		Rate ratio (k)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (j)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (j)	

(g) Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication.

(h) From the 2016 reference year, deaths with no age stated have not been pro-rated in the calculation of rates. Data grouped over several reference years which includes data for 2016 (i.e. the 2014–2018 data presented in this table), has also not been pro-rated.

(i) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 74 years.

(j) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2016 Census-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from the 2016 Census-based total persons estimated resident population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

(k) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(l) From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.

(m) Totals exclude those aged 75 years or over.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. No. 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2006–2031, Series B, cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 8A.3.2

Table 8A.3.2 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Age group (years)	Males				Females				Persons			
	Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000			
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)
Less than 1	451.6	64.4	202.7	2.2	369.2	59.9	164.0	2.3	411.6	44.1	183.9	2.2
1–4	21.2	7.0	7.6	2.8	14.9	6.0	5.9	2.5	18.1	4.6	6.8	2.7
5–14	14.0	3.6	4.4	3.2	10.2	3.2	3.0	3.5	12.2	2.5	3.7	3.3
15–24	92.2	10.1	39.4	2.3	44.4	7.2	13.8	3.2	68.9	6.2	26.9	2.6
25–34	180.9	16.6	56.4	3.2	87.9	11.7	21.4	4.1	134.8	10.2	38.9	3.5
35–44	309.7	25.0	90.1	3.4	176.3	18.4	42.5	4.1	241.4	15.5	66.3	3.6
45–54	503.8	34.0	145.3	3.5	292.1	24.5	85.1	3.4	391.9	20.6	114.8	3.4
55–64	822.8	53.8	286.9	2.9	612.8	44.0	160.4	3.8	712.1	34.4	222.5	3.2
65–74	1 521.7	108.8	696.5	2.2	1 239.6	91.8	392.8	3.2	1 371.2	70.6	543.2	2.5
Total (crude) (m)	238.3	7.3	152.5	1.6	168.2	6.1	85.1	2.0	203.2	4.8	118.9	1.7
Total (age-standardised) (m), (n)	374.6	27.8	134.4	2.8	254.9	22.1	72.8	3.5	312.3	17.6	103.3	3.0

(a) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions. Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.

TABLE 8A.3.2

Table 8A.3.2 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Age group (years)	Males				Females				Persons			
	Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000			
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)

- (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: 2014-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0).
- (c) Data are presented in 5-year groupings because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.
- (d) This table presents data for Potentially Avoidable Deaths as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement PI 16 for 2019 <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>>. It includes deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. Due to changes in the specification of the indicator, data presented here are not comparable with that in previous HPF reports. Deaths for ICD10 code C26.0 Intestinal tract, parts unspecified, have been included in the table. Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 8A.3.6.
- (e) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.
- (f) These data exclude 1,076 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 2014–2018.
- (g) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2016 Census-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from the 2016 Census based total persons estimated resident population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.

TABLE 8A.3.2

Table 8A.3.2 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Age group (years)	Males				Females				Persons			
	Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000				Deaths per 100 000			
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Variability bands	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)

(h) Age-specific death rates for those aged under 1 are calculated per 100,000 live births for the mid-point year. Age-specific rates for those aged 1–4 are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population, using the average estimated resident population for 2014–2018, for those age groups. Age-specific rates for all other age groups are calculated per 100,000 estimated resident population for the mid-point year, for selected age group.

(i) The avoidable mortality classification includes Acute lymphoid leukaemia/Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia for those aged 0–44 years only. This cause has been included in only the relevant age groups and the subset included in the total.

(j) Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication.

(k) From the 2016 reference year, deaths with no age stated have not been pro-rated in the calculation of rates. Data grouped over several reference years which includes data for 2016 (i.e. the 2014–2018 data presented in this table), has also not been pro-rated.

(l) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(m) Totals exclude those aged 75 years or over.

(n) Total rate is directly age-standardised death rates per 100,000, using the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident population, by 5-year age group up to 74 years.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2006–2031, Series B, cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 8A.3.3

Table 8A.3.3 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by cause of death, 2004–2008 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Per cent			Deaths per 100 000 (l)		Variability band		Ratio (m)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	
2014-2018											
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	1 507	16 359	190	21.3	18.0	17.7	72.8	17.7	8.6	0.6	4.1
Cancer (n)	572	23 105	117	8.1	25.4	10.9	28.9	25.3	5.6	0.8	1.1
Cervical cancer (C53)	56	588	5	0.8	0.6	0.5	4.8	1.4	2.9	0.3	3.5
Colorectal cancer (C18–C21, C26.0)	198	8 284	32	2.8	9.1	3.0	10.3	9.0	3.4	0.4	1.1
Breast cancer (C50) (o)	156	5 850	28	2.2	6.4	2.6	14.5	13.0	5.3	0.8	1.1
Diabetes (E10–E14)	841	4 799	52	11.9	5.3	4.8	44.0	5.2	7.0	0.4	8.5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (X60–X84, Y87.0)	792	9 500	181	11.2	10.5	16.8	24.6	12.2	4.0	0.6	2.0
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	412	4 059	75	5.8	4.5	7.0	13.5	5.2	3.1	0.4	2.6
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	286	6 047	49	4.0	6.7	4.6	15.0	6.6	4.1	0.4	2.3
Selected invasive infections (p)	288	2 703	25	4.1	3.0	2.3	13.3	3.0	3.7	0.3	4.4
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (J40–J44)	584	7 352	75	8.3	8.1	7.0	32.9	7.7	6.3	0.4	4.3
Renal failure (N17–N19)	167	982	5	2.4	1.1	0.5	8.7	1.1	3.1	0.2	8.3
Complications of the perinatal period (P00–P96)	300	1 711	37	4.2	1.9	3.4	5.1	2.3	1.3	0.3	2.2
Assault (X85–Y09)	179	682	16	2.5	0.8	1.5	6.1	0.9	2.1	0.2	6.8
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease (I00–I09, I33–I37)	144	1 161	13	2.0	1.3	1.2	6.2	1.3	2.4	0.2	4.8
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	369	4 166	123	5.2	4.6	11.4	14.0	5.5	3.3	0.4	2.5
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I10–I13)	89	1 229	12	1.3	1.4	1.1	4.5	1.3	2.2	0.2	3.4
Heart failure (I50, I51.1, I51.2, I51.4, I51.5)	72	871	5	1.0	1.0	0.5	3.7	0.9	2.0	0.2	3.9
Other (q)	470	6 097	101	6.6	6.7	9.4	19.4	7.2	4.3	0.4	2.7
Total (r) (s)	7 072	90 823	1 076	100.0	100.0	100.0	312.3	103.3	17.6	1.6	3.0

TABLE 8A.3.3

Table 8A.3.3 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by cause of death, 2004–2008 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Per cent			Deaths per 100 000 (l)		Variability band		Ratio (m)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	
2004-2008											
Ischaemic heart disease (I20–I25)	1 247	20 868	406	22.9	23.7	26.3	97.0	30.1	13.2	0.9	3.2
Cancer (n)	366	22 813	193	6.7	25.9	12.5	30.2	32.7	7.6	1.0	0.9
Cervical cancer (C53)	48	506	4	0.9	0.6	np	5.8	1.5	4.0	0.3	4.0
Colorectal cancer (C18–C21, C26.0)	131	8 387	73	2.4	9.5	4.7	11.0	12.0	4.6	0.6	0.9
Breast cancer (C50) (o)	107	5 853	42	2.0	6.6	2.7	15.5	16.5	7.0	1.0	0.9
Diabetes (E10–E14)	611	3 496	58	11.2	4.0	3.8	53.9	5.1	10.3	0.4	10.6
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries (X60–X84, Y87.0)	462	6 607	181	8.5	7.5	11.7	17.2	9.9	3.6	0.5	1.7
Transport accidents (V01–V99)	441	5 027	143	8.1	5.7	9.3	17.6	7.6	4.0	0.5	2.3
Cerebrovascular diseases (I60–I69)	329	6 593	66	6.0	7.5	4.3	28.0	9.7	7.5	0.5	2.9
Selected invasive infections (p)	264	2 565	48	4.8	2.9	3.1	16.8	3.8	5.2	0.3	4.5
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (J40–J44)	275	5 133	78	5.0	5.8	5.1	27.7	7.5	7.8	0.5	3.7
Renal failure (N17–N19)	155	1 050	13	2.8	1.2	0.8	12.5	1.5	4.8	0.2	8.1
Complications of the perinatal period (P00–P96)	263	1 912	44	4.8	2.2	2.9	4.8	3.1	1.3	0.3	1.5
Assault (X85–Y09)	161	618	27	3.0	0.7	1.8	6.8	0.9	2.5	0.2	7.3
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease (I00–I09, I33–I37)	134	889	12	2.5	1.0	0.8	7.9	1.3	3.4	0.2	6.1
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances (X40–X49)	150	2 232	114	2.8	2.5	7.4	6.4	3.4	2.4	0.3	1.9
Hypertensive heart and renal disease (I10–I13)	67	735	6	1.2	0.8	0.4	6.0	1.1	3.5	0.2	5.6
Heart failure (I50, I51.1, I51.2, I51.4, I51.5)	74	893	12	1.4	1.0	0.8	5.7	1.3	3.2	0.2	4.3
Other(q)	448	6 685	141	8.2	7.6	9.1	22.4	9.9	5.4	0.5	2.3
Total (r) (s)	5 447	88 116	1 542	100.0	100.0	100.0	360.8	128.9	24.7	1.9	2.8

TABLE 8A.3.3

Table 8A.3.3 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by cause of death, 2004–2008 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Per cent			Deaths per 100 000 (l)			Variability band	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Ratio (m)
(a)	This table presents data for Potentially Avoidable Deaths as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement PI 16 for 2019 < https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908 >. It includes deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. Due to changes in specifications, data presented in this table are not comparable with the data in previous reports. Deaths for ICD10 code C26.0 Intestinal tract, parts unspecified, have been included in the table. Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 8A.3.6.										
(b)	Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only. These five states and territories are currently considered to have adequate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in mortality data for these periods. Data for these five jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations. Mortality data for the five jurisdictions should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.										
(c)	Data are reported for 2014-2018 because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.										
(d)	Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.										
(e)	These data exclude 1,076 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated for these causes of death, over the period 2014–2018.										
(f)	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: 2009-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0).										
(g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2016 Census-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from the 2016 Census based total persons estimated resident population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases.										
(h)	From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.										

TABLE 8A.3.3

Table 8A.3.3 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by cause of death, 2004–2008 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k)**

Cause of death	Number of deaths			Per cent			Deaths per 100 000 (l)			Variability band	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indig.	Ratio (m)

(i) From the 2016 reference year, deaths with no age stated have not been pro-rated in the calculation of rates. Data grouped over several reference years which includes data for 2016 (i.e. the 2014–2018 data presented in this table), has also not been pro-rated.

(j) Categories are based on the ICD-10 10th Revision (World Health Organization).

(k) Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication.

(l) Directly age-standardised death rates per 100,000, using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 74. Rates for cervical cancer (C53) and breast cancer (C50) have been calculated using the female population as the denominator.

(m) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(n) Total of cancers included in the National Healthcare Agreement PI16 for 2019: C18–C21, C26.0, C43, C44, C50 (females only), C53, C61, C64, C73, C81 and C91.0 (age 0–44 only).

(o) Breast cancer in females only.

(p) Selected invasive infections consists of ICD-10 codes A38–A41, A46, A48.1, G00, G03, J02.0, J13–J16, J18, L03.

(q) Other includes all avoidable mortality not specifically detailed in the table.

(r) Total includes all avoidable mortality, as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement PI 16 for 2019 <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>>

(s) The avoidable mortality classification includes Acute lymphoid leukaemia/Acut lymphoblastic leukaemia (C91.0) for those aged 0–44 only. This cause has been included in only the relevant age groups and the subset included in the total.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2006–2031, Series B, cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 8A.3.4

Table 8A.3.4 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate (per 100 000) (m)</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (m)</i>				<i>Rate ratio (n)</i>			<i>Rate difference (o)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Person variability band</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Person variability band</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
2018	367.8	242.3	302.8	16.3	128.0	68.4	97.9	1.5	2.9	3.5	3.1	239.8	173.8	205.0
2017	352.5	239.4	293.9	16.7	131.8	70.2	100.7	1.5	2.7	3.4	2.9	220.7	169.2	193.2
2016	369.5	259.3	312.2	17.6	135.1	72.4	103.5	1.5	2.7	3.6	3.0	234.4	186.9	208.7
2015	395.6	266.7	328.8	18.5	140.0	77.0	108.3	1.6	2.8	3.5	3.0	255.6	189.7	220.5
2014	381.0	269.4	323.1	18.6	135.9	75.5	105.5	1.6	2.8	3.6	3.1	245.2	194.0	217.6
2013	390.8	267.3	325.8	20.0	137.5	75.5	106.3	1.6	2.8	3.5	3.1	253.2	191.8	219.5
2012	374.5	279.9	325.4	20.3	139.1	76.2	107.6	1.6	2.7	3.7	3.0	235.4	203.7	217.8
2011	370.5	264.9	316.2	20.5	144.7	81.3	112.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.8	225.8	183.6	203.3
2010	415.0	250.7	328.4	21.5	146.0	81.1	113.5	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	269.0	169.6	214.9
2009	375.2	304.6	339.0	22.4	152.5	84.4	118.3	1.8	2.5	3.6	2.9	222.6	220.2	220.7
2008	398.6	279.5	335.8	22.7	159.2	87.3	123.1	1.8	2.5	3.2	2.7	239.4	192.3	212.8
2007	436.5	307.3	368.2	24.6	160.9	88.1	124.2	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.0	275.6	219.2	243.9
2006	458.9	297.8	373.7	25.3	164.6	89.3	126.7	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	294.3	208.5	247.0
2005	433.1	259.3	341.5	24.3	170.0	89.5	129.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.6	263.1	169.8	212.1
2004	445.8	330.7	386.1	27.0	179.5	96.3	137.6	2.0	2.5	3.4	2.8	266.3	234.4	248.5
2003	506.1	300.8	397.7	28.1	186.4	99.9	142.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.8	319.7	200.8	254.9
2002	508.8	366.9	435.1	29.7	193.8	103.6	148.3	2.1	2.6	3.5	2.9	315.0	263.3	286.8
2001	579.1	325.9	443.5	30.8	203.5	107.7	155.2	2.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	375.7	218.2	288.3
2000	548.6	436.0	489.7	33.7	213.0	112.8	162.3	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.0	335.7	323.2	327.4
1999	544.6	355.8	445.3	33.1	221.1	112.4	166.0	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.7	323.5	243.4	279.3

TABLE 8A.3.4

Table 8A.3.4 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate (per 100 000) (m)				Non-Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (m)				Rate ratio (n)			Rate difference (o)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Person variability band	Males	Females	Persons	Person variability band	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1998	605.4	414.8	506.1	34.9	235.7	122.6	178.3	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.8	369.6	292.1	327.8
Annual change (p), (q)	-11.4	-7.3	-9.2	..	-5.0	-2.4	-3.7	..	..	..	..	-6.4	-4.9	-5.5
% change (q), (r)	-41.1	-39.1	-40.1	..	-46.1	-42.9	-44.9	..	..	..	..	-38.0	-37.5	-37.4

(a) This table presents data for Potentially Avoidable Deaths as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement PI 16 for 2019 <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>>. It includes deaths from conditions that are potentially preventable through individualised care and/or treatable through existing primary or hospital care. Due to changes in the specification of the indicator, data presented here are not comparable with that in previous reports. Deaths for ICD10 code C26.0 Intestinal tract, parts unspecified, have been included in the table. Avoidable mortality causes are listed in table 8A.3.6.

(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: 2006-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0).

(c) Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and other mortality rates because of these data quality issues.

(d) These data exclude 7,750 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 1998–2018.

(e) Data are reported for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five jurisdictions are considered to have adequate levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions. They do not represent an Australian total.

TABLE 8A.3.4

Table 8A.3.4 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate (per 100 000) (m)				Non-Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (m)				Rate ratio (n)			Rate difference (o)				
Males	Females	Persons	Person variability band	Males	Females	Persons	Person variability band	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons		
(f) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous population estimates are available for census years only. In the intervening years, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population figures are derived from assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration. In the absence of non-Indigenous population figures for these years, it is possible to derive denominators for calculating non-Indigenous rates by subtracting the projected Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population. In the present table, non-Indigenous population estimates have been derived by subtracting the 2016 Census-based Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections from the 2016 Census based total persons estimated resident population (ERP). Such figures have a degree of uncertainty and should be used with caution, particularly as the time from the base year of the projection series increases. (g) Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to recent changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators. (h) From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland. (i) WA Indigenous deaths for 2007, 2008 and 2009 corrected for over-reporting. (j) Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication. (k) From the 2013 reference year, the ABS implemented a new automated coding system called Iris. The 2013–2018 data coded in the Iris system applied an updated version of the ICD-10 (2013 version for 2013 data, 2015 version for 2014–2017 data and 2016 version for 2018 data) when coding multiple causes of death, and when selecting the underlying cause of death. For details of further impacts of this change from 2013 data onwards, please see the ABS Implementation of the Iris Software: Understanding Coding and Process Improvements Technical Note, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2013 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication. Prior to the 2013 reference year, the 2006 version of the ICD-10 was the most recent version used for coding deaths. See Explanatory Notes 29–33 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (Cat. no. 3303.0). (l) From the 2016 reference year, deaths with no age stated have not been pro-rated in the calculation of death rates. Prior to 2016, deaths with no age stated have been pro-rated in the calculation of death rates. (m) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 74 years.															

TABLE 8A.3.4

Table 8A.3.4 **Avoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, and the NT, 1998 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l)**

<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate (per 100 000) (m)</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous rate (per 100 000) (m)</i>				<i>Rate ratio (n)</i>			<i>Rate difference (o)</i>		
<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Person variability band</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Person variability band</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>

(n) Rate ratio is the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people divided by the rate for non-Indigenous people.

(o) Rate difference is the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people minus the rate for non-Indigenous people.

(p) Average annual change in rates, rate ratios, and rate differences determined using linear regression analysis.

(q) Represents results with statistically significant increases or declines at the $p < 0.05$ level over the selected periods.

(r) Per cent change between 1998 and 2014 based on the average annual change over the period.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. no. 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006–2031*, Series B, cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 8A.3.5

Table 8A.3.5 **Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2014–18 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

	Number			Per cent			Rate per 100 000 (j), (k)			
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
Avoidable mortality	7 072	90 823	1 076	60.5	49.9	61.3	312.3	103.3	3.0	209.0
Unavoidable mortality (n)	4 622	91 040	680	39.5	50.1	38.7	218.8	99.4	2.2	119.3
Total mortality (o)	11 694	181 863	1 756	100.0	100.0	100.0	531.1	202.8	2.6	328.3

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2014-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (cat. no. 3303.0).
- (b) Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.
- (c) This table presents data for Avoidable mortality as defined in the National Healthcare Agreement 2019 PI-16 <<https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>>. Deaths for ICD10 code C26.0 Intestinal tract, parts unspecified, have been included in the table.
- (d) Data are presented for 2014-2018 because of small numbers each year. For rate calculations, the numerator is the average of the total number of deaths and the denominator is the mid-point of the population for the time period.
- (e) Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous mortality rates because of these data quality issues.
- (f) These data exclude 1,076 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated for these causes of death, over the period 2014–2018.
- (g) From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.

TABLE 8A.3.5

Table 8A.3.5 **Avoidable and unavoidable mortality (aged 0–74 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2014–18 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i)**

<i>Number</i>			<i>Per cent</i>			<i>Rate per 100 000 (j), (k)</i>			
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non- Indigenous</i>	<i>Rate ratio (l)</i>	<i>Rate difference (m)</i>

(h) Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (cat. no. 3303.0) publication.

(i) From the 2016 reference year, deaths with no age stated have not been pro-rated in the calculation of rates. Data grouped over several reference years which includes data for 2016 (i.e. the 2014–2018 data presented in this table), has also not been pro-rated.

(j) Population data between Census years are based on assumptions about past and future levels of fertility, mortality and migration, and have a degree of uncertainty.

(k) Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 74.

(l) Rate ratio is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(m) Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.

(n) Unavoidable mortality is all causes other than those specified as Avoidable Mortality.

(o) Totals exclude those aged 75 years or over.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Resident Population, cat. no 3101.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians*, 2006–2031, Series B, cat. no. 3238.0.

Table 8A.3.6 **ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group, 2019 (a)**

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>
Infections		
Selected invasive infections	A38–A41, A46, A48.1, G00, G03, J02.0, J13–J16, J18, L03	
Viral pneumonia and influenza	J10–J12	
HIV/AIDS	B20–B24	
Cancer		
Colorectal	C18–C21	
Skin	C43, C44	
Breast	C50	
Cervix	C53	Female
Prostate	C61	
Kidney	C64	
Thyroid	C73	
Hodgkin's disease	C81	
Acute lymphoid leukaemia/Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	C91.0	0-44 years
Diabetes	E10–E14	
Diseases of the circulatory system		
Rheumatic and other valvular heart disease	I00–I09, I33–I37	
Hypertensive heart and renal disease	I10–I13	
Ischaemic heart disease	I20–I25	
Cerebrovascular diseases	I60–I69	
Heart failure	I50, I51.1, I51.2, I51.4, I51.5	
Pulmonary embolism	I26	
Diseases of the genitourinary system		
Renal failure	N17–N19	
Diseases of the respiratory system		
COPD	J40–J44	
Asthma	J45, J46	
Diseases of the digestive system		
Peptic ulcer disease	K25–K27	
Maternal & infant causes		
Complications of the perinatal period	P00–P96	
Other conditions		
Complications of pregnancy, labour or the puerperium	O00–O99	
Selected external causes of morbidity and mortality		
Falls	W00–W19	
Fires, burns	X00–X09	

Table 8A.3.6 **ICD-10 codes for potentially avoidable deaths, by major cause of death group, 2019 (a)**

<i>Cause of death group</i>	<i>ICD-10 codes</i>	<i>Limits (age, sex)</i>
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	X60–X84, Y87.0	
Misadventures to patients during surgical and medical care	Y60–Y69	
Medical devices associated with adverse incidents in diagnostic and therapeutic use	Y70–Y82	
Surgical and other medical procedures as the cause of abnormal reaction of the patient, or of later complication, without mention of misadventure at the time of the procedure	Y83, Y84	
Other external causes of morbidity and mortality		
Transport accidents	V01–V99	
Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	W20–W49	
Exposure to animate mechanical forces	W50–W64	
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65–W74	
Other accidental threats to breathing	W75–W84	
Exposure to electric current, radiation and extreme ambient air temperature and pressure	W85–W99	
Contact with heat and hot substances	X10–X19	
Contact with venomous animals and plants	X20–X29	
Exposure to forces of nature	X30–X39	
Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	X40–X49	
Overexertion, travel and privation	X50–X57	
Accidental exposure to other and unspecified factors	X58, X59	
Assault	X85–Y09	
Event of undetermined intent	Y10–Y34	
Legal interventions and operations of war	Y35, Y36	
Drugs, medicaments and biological substances causing adverse effects in therapeutic use	Y40–Y59	
Sequelae of external causes of morbidity and mortality	Y85, Y86, Y87.1–Y89	

ICD-10 = International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision. **HIV/AIDS** = Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. **COPD** = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

(a) Avoidable causes of death are categorised into either a treatable or preventable category. Potentially preventable deaths are those amenable to screening and primary prevention such as immunisation. Potentially treatable deaths are those amenable to therapeutic interventions.

Source: COAG (2019) *National Healthcare Agreement*; Indicator PI-16, 'Potentially avoidable deaths'; <https://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/698908>.

Section 8.4

Table 8A.4.1 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
2018-19 (e)										
Daily smokers	no.	63 200	12 800	55 600	22 800	9 700	7 000	1 200	23 300	195 700
Proportion (crude rates)	%	38.7	36.0	41.8	38.3	37.7	38.7	24.5	49.5	40.2
Relative standard error	%	6.3	8.9	6.5	7.1	9.6	9.4	22.5	6.0	2.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.8	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.1	10.8	5.8	2.3
2014-15 (e)										
Daily smokers	no.	50 100	12 000	44 900	22 900	8 700	6 000	1 600	19 700	165 600
Proportion (crude rates)	%	40.1	40.9	40.4	44.5	38.8	40.0	39.0	46.2	41.4
Relative standard error	%	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	8.4	5.8	9.6	5.9	2.8
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.9	4.8	4.6	5.1	6.4	4.6	7.3	5.3	2.2
2012-13										
Daily smokers	no.	49 286	11 414	45 115	20 040	8 931	5 509	1 065	21 014	162 373
Proportion (crude rates)	%	43.3	43.3	44.8	42.0	43.0	40.6	29.7	53.3	44.4
Relative standard error	%	4.4	6.7	3.7	4.1	5.7	6.2	13.7	4.2	2.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.8	5.7	3.2	3.4	4.8	5.0	8.0	4.4	1.8
2008										
Daily smokers	no.	42 476	9 328	36 588	17 178	7 872	5 086	933	19 238	138 699
Proportion (crude rates)	%	49.8	48.3	45.6	44.1	48.9	47.2	36.4	50.9	47.7
Relative standard error	%	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.5	6.1	11.0	4.9	2.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	7.8	4.9	2.0
2004-05										
Daily smokers	no.	38 049	8 251	35 501	16 171	7 667	4 747	946	17 906	129 237
Proportion (crude rates)	%	50.7	50.0	50.3	44.3	52.9	50.1	41.1	53.7	50.0
Relative standard error	%	5.1	9.1	4.2	5.7	5.8	6.2	12.3	4.9	2.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	7.8	4.9	2
2001										
Daily smokers	no.	33 814	11 063	30 448	16 913	8 004	2 722	1 118	17 665	121 747

Table 8A.4.1 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<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>
Proportion (crude rates)	%	46.0	60.1	50.1	52.5	55.5	28.1	57.4	60.3	50.7
Relative standard error	%	9.1	17.5	7.3	7.1	21.6	36.5	11.6	6.8	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	7.8	4.9	2

(a) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

(c) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

(d) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or over are available in the following publication: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19, ABS Cat. no. 4715.0.

(e) Data from 2014-15 are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001; 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 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 8A.4.2

Table 8A.4.2 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Daily smokers										
Major cities	no.	24 200	5 200	12 800	6 800	4 700	..	1 200	..	55 800
Inner regional	no.	20 300	5 000	12 100	2 000	1 000	4 000	na	..	44 800
Outer regional	no.	14 300	2 400	17 100	2 800	2 400	2 500	..	3 600	45 600
Remote	no.	2 300	na	4 500	4 300	400	500	..	5 000	17 100
Very remote	no.	1 100	..	8 100	7 300	1 200	na	..	14 300	31 900
Persons (aged 18 years or over)										
Major cities	no.	78 400	18 900	43 500	23 700	14 600	..	4 900	..	185 400
Inner regional	no.	52 100	11 700	30 400	4 300	2 300	10 300	na	..	111 500
Outer regional	no.	26 100	4 900	35 000	7 800	5 100	7 200	..	10 000	96 000
Remote	no.	3 900	na	8 600	8 500	900	600	..	10 300	33 000
Very remote	no.	1 600	..	15 100	15 100	2 800	na	..	26 500	61 000
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	30.9	27.5	29.4	28.7	32.2	..	24.5	..	30.1
Inner regional	%	39.0	42.7	39.8	46.5	43.5	38.8	na	..	40.2
Outer regional	%	54.8	49.0	48.9	35.9	47.1	34.7	..	36.0	47.5
Remote	%	59.0	na	52.3	50.6	44.4	83.3	..	48.5	51.8
Very remote	%	68.8	..	53.6	48.3	42.9	na	..	54.0	52.3
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	10.7	15.2	17.4	15.5	14.3	..	22.5	..	6.8
Inner regional	%	12.6	12.5	15.6	18.2	31.7	10.7	na	..	7.4
Outer regional	%	13.3	10.4	8.8	18.9	25.9	17.6	..	14.5	5.2
Remote	%	14.8	na	10.2	15.3	16.9	13.0	..	8.1	4.6
Very remote	%	12.6	..	9.4	10.7	13.6	na	..	8.9	5.2
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	6.5	8.2	10.0	8.7	9.0	..	10.8	..	4.0
Inner regional	±	9.6	10.5	12.2	16.6	27.0	8.1	na	..	5.8

Table 8A.4.2 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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>
Outer regional	±	14.3	10.0	8.4	13.3	23.9	12.0	..	10.2	4.8
Remote	±	17.1	na	10.5	15.2	14.7	21.2	..	7.7	4.7
Very remote	±	17.0	..	9.9	10.1	11.4	na	..	9.4	5.3

(a) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

(c) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

(d) The 2018-19 NATSIHS sample frame excluded households from Remote areas in Victoria, Very remote areas in Tasmania, and Inner regional areas in the ACT.

(e) Data are rounded to the nearest hundred.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.4.3 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (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>
Daily smokers										
Major cities	no.	21 200	5 400	10 500	8 000	4 100	..	1 600	..	50 500
Inner regional	no.	16 700	4 300	8 400	1 200	400	3 100	..	..	34 000
Outer regional	no.	9 300	2 400	14 200	4 100	2 100	2 800	..	3 400	36 900
Remote	no.	2 100	..	3 800	5 100	300	300	..	4 400	15 800
Very remote	no.	1 300	..	8 600	4 900	1 400	..	..	11 700	27 900
Persons (aged 18 years or over)										
Major cities	no.	57 700	15 300	32 000	19 900	11 200	..	4 000	..	139 200
Inner regional	no.	40 700	9 300	21 000	4 100	1 900	8 000	..	..	84 700
Outer regional	no.	20 600	4 400	35 600	7 200	4 900	6 200	..	8 200	86 300
Remote	no.	4 100	..	7 900	9 600	1 100	600	..	9 000	32 100
Very remote	no.	2 700	..	14 900	10 900	3 200	..	..	25 300	57 100
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	36.7	35.4	32.7	40.3	36.3	..	39.0	..	36.3
Inner regional	%	41.1	46.2	39.9	29.7	22.3	38.0	..	..	40.1
Outer regional	%	44.9	54.7	39.8	56.5	43.4	44.7	..	41.9	42.8
Remote	%	51.8	..	47.9	52.9	27.5	40.5	..	49.2	49.3
Very remote	%	47.0	..	57.5	45.1	44.1	..	..	46.3	48.9
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	10.3	8.9	9.7	10.9	7.8	..	9.6	..	5.2
Inner regional	%	9.5	10.9	13.8	22.7	44.7	7.6	..	..	6.3
Outer regional	%	17.6	13.0	15.2	18.1	17.8	10.2	..	9.1	7.6
Remote	%	24.3	..	10.3	5.8	42.5	27.6	..	14.2	5.6
Very remote	%	10.8	..	9.4	13.1	35.6	..	..	8.2	5.4
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	7.4	6.2	6.2	8.6	5.5	..	7.3	..	3.7
Inner regional	±	7.7	9.9	10.8	13.2	19.6	5.6	..	..	5.0

Table 8A.4.3 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (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>
Outer regional	±	15.5	13.9	11.8	20.0	15.1	9.0	..	7.4	6.4
Remote	±	24.7	..	9.7	6.0	22.9	21.9	..	13.7	5.4
Very remote	±	10.0	..	10.6	11.6	30.8	..	..	7.4	5.1

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) Data are rounded to the nearest hundred.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 8A.4.4

Table 8A.4.4 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 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>
Daily smokers										
Major cities	no.	21 268	5 157	13 466	6 724	4 291	..	1 065	..	51 970
Inner regional	no.	16 526	4 062	8 412	1 219	661	3 259	..	..	34 139
Outer regional	no.	8 411	2 195	12 696	2 536	2 211	1 986	..	2 976	33 010
Remote	no.	1 829	..	3 977	3 393	363	264	..	4 212	14 037
Very remote	no.	1 252	..	6 565	6 168	1 405	..	..	13 827	29 216
Persons (aged 18 years or over)										
Major cities	no.	50 967	13 608	32 308	18 430	10 319	..	3 580	..	129 212
Inner regional	no.	37 471	8 494	18 579	2 950	1 820	7 393	..	..	76 707
Outer regional	no.	19 781	4 274	29 108	6 586	5 139	5 612	..	7 196	77 697
Remote	no.	3 448	..	7 616	8 104	721	549	..	8 286	28 724
Very remote	no.	2 073	..	13 061	11 658	2 775	..	..	23 961	53 528
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	41.7	37.9	41.7	36.5	41.6	..	29.7	..	40.2
Inner regional	%	44.1	47.8	45.3	41.3	36.3	44.1	..	..	44.5
Outer regional	%	42.5	51.4	43.6	38.5	43.0	35.4	..	41.4	42.5
Remote	%	53.0	..	52.2	41.9	50.3	48.1	..	50.8	48.9
Very remote	%	60.4	..	50.3	52.9	50.6	..	..	57.7	54.6
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	7.9	11.0	6.4	7.9	8.9	..	13.7	..	4.0
Inner regional	%	7.1	10.3	8.6	16.5	34.4	8.8	..	..	4.5
Outer regional	%	8.4	14.0	8.8	10.9	7.9	9.1	..	11.9	4.6
Remote	%	14.4	..	6.7	9.4	13.8	52.1	..	7.7	4.2
Very remote	%	9.1	..	6.7	6.9	12.6	..	..	5.6	3.4
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	6.5	8.2	5.2	5.6	7.2	..	8.0	..	3.2
Inner regional	±	6.1	9.7	7.6	13.3	24.5	7.6	..	..	3.9

Table 8A.4.4 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 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>
Outer regional	±	7.0	14.1	7.5	8.2	6.7	6.3	..	9.7	3.8
Remote	±	15.0	..	6.9	7.7	13.6	49.0	..	7.7	4.0
Very remote	±	10.8	..	6.6	7.2	12.5	..	..	6.4	3.6

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

.. Not applicable.

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

TABLE 8A.4.5

Table 8A.4.5 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Daily smokers										
Major cities	no.	17 461	4 440	8 511	5 147	3 298	..	933	..	39 790
Inner regional	no.	13 119	3 130	7 661	889	758	2 746	..	..	28 303
Outer regional	no.	9 142	1 758	10 992	2 596	1 792	2 082	..	3 530	31 893
Remote	no.	2 298	..	2 948	3 090	492	np	..	4 292	13 378
Very remote	no.	455	..	6 476	5 456	1 531	..	..	11 416	25 335
Persons (aged 18 years or over)										
Major cities	no.	37 242	9 865	21 868	13 686	7 466	..	2 564	..	92 691
Inner regional	no.	26 825	6 630	15 245	2 617	1 386	5 505	..	..	58 208
Outer regional	no.	16 148	2 817	24 264	5 353	4 020	4 832	..	7 456	64 889
Remote	no.	4 016	..	6 459	6 685	672	np	..	8 759	27 031
Very remote	no.	1 026	..	12 382	10 584	2 567	..	..	21 559	48 118
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	46.9	45.0	38.9	37.6	44.2	..	36.4	..	42.9
Inner regional	%	48.9	47.2	50.3	34.0	54.7	49.9	..	..	48.6
Outer regional	%	56.6	62.4	45.3	48.5	44.6	43.1	..	47.3	49.1
Remote	%	57.2	..	45.6	46.2	73.2	np	..	49.0	49.5
Very remote	%	44.4	..	52.3	51.6	59.6	..	..	53.0	52.7
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	8.0	5.2	12.3	9.3	8.3	..	11.0	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	8.5	7.8	9.1	24.8	17.9	9.2	..	..	4.9
Outer regional	%	7.1	8.7	8.4	20.1	11.8	9.0	..	9.1	4.1
Remote	%	10.0	..	12.8	9.4	17.7	np	..	8.1	4.7
Very remote	%	99.9	..	8.0	8.2	10.4	..	..	7.1	4.3
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	7.4	4.6	9.4	6.9	7.2	..	7.8	..	4.0
Inner regional	±	8.1	7.2	9.0	16.5	19.2	9.0	..	..	4.7

Table 8A.4.5 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Outer regional	±	7.9	10.6	7.5	19.1	10.3	7.6	..	8.4	3.9
Remote	±	11.2	..	11.4	8.5	25.4	np	..	7.8	4.6
Very remote	±	86.9	..	8.2	8.3	12.1	..	..	7.4	4.4

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

Table 8A.4.6 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>
Number										
Major cities	no.	16 248	3 621	9 755	4 599	3 375	..	946	..	38 543
Inner regional	no.	11 845	3 308	5 455	801	782	2 584	..	..	24 775
Outer regional	no.	7 702	1 323	10 253	2 103	1 806	1 955	..	2 997	28 139
Remote	no.	1 440	..	3 722	3 060	308	207	..	2 482	11 218
Very remote	no.	814	..	6 317	5 608	1 396	..	..	12 427	26 562
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	50.3	44.1	52.3	43.1	51.2	..	41.1	..	49.0
Inner regional	%	47.3	55.1	48.0	28.6	55.9	53.3	..	..	48.2
Outer regional	%	55.7	57.2	46.6	47.6	58.1	44.6	..	56.4	50.8
Remote	%	55.7	..	56.6	47.9	49.6	86.6	..	43.6	50.8
Very remote	%	63.8	..	52.6	45.7	50.5	..	..	55.6	52.4
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	8.6	14	8.7	9.2	9.5	..	12.3	..	4.6
Inner regional	%	8.5	13.2	13.3	78.5	21.4	7.2	..	..	6.0
Outer regional	%	11.1	17.9	7.8	14.2	15.4	12.1	..	9.3	4.6
Remote	%	23.1	..	13.3	10.4	19.1	15.8	..	10.9	6.6
Very remote	%	99.8	..	7.9	5.5	9.0	..	..	6.7	3.9
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	%	8.5	12.1	8.9	7.8	9.5	..	9.9	..	4.4
Inner regional	%	7.9	14.3	12.5	44.0	23.4	7.5	..	..	5.7
Outer regional	%	12.1	20.1	7.1	13.2	17.5	10.6	..	10.3	4.6
Remote	%	25.2	..	14.8	9.8	18.6	26.8	..	9.3	6.6
Very remote	%	124.8	..	8.1	4.9	8.9	..	..	7.3	4.0

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

Table 8A.4.6 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

.. Not applicable.

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

Table 8A.4.7 Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001 (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>
Number										
Major cities	no.	11 055	3 088	7 188	5 074	2 717	..	1 118	..	30 239
Inner regional	no.	10 524	2 315	5 273	np	np	1 693	..	..	21 262
Outer regional	no.	9 545	5 660	10 388	np	np	1 029	..	2 472	34 560
Remote	no.	1 406	..	1 902	4 417	–	–	..	2 761	10 486
Very remote	no.	1 285	..	5 697	4 647	1 139	..	..	12 432	25 200
Proportion (crude rates)										
Major cities	%	36.6	36.4	40.9	47.1	43.9	..	57.4	..	40.2
Inner regional	%	43.1	67.6	51.6	np	np	41.4	..	..	48.3
Outer regional	%	66.6	87.1	54.3	np	np	18.4	..	56.8	58.9
Remote	%	52.6	..	49.2	53.8	–	–	..	57.9	53.7
Very remote	%	66.4	..	56.9	56.4	43.6	..	..	61.7	58.7
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	16.6	41.0	15.4	14.4	47.6	..	11.6	..	8.2
Inner regional	%	15.7	16.9	19.1	np	np	41.9	..	..	8.8
Outer regional	%	7.6	12.7	11.0	np	np	45.8	..	19.6	7.1
Remote	%	35.0	..	31.0	21.7	–	–	..	21.0	12.2
Very remote	%	22.0	..	11.0	9.2	99.8	..	..	9.1	7.2
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	%	11.9	29.3	12.3	13.3	41.0	..	13.1	..	6.5
Inner regional	%	13.3	22.4	19.3	np	np	34.0	..	..	8.3
Outer regional	%	9.9	21.7	11.7	np	np	16.5	..	21.8	8.2
Remote	%	36.1	..	29.9	22.9	–	–	..	23.8	12.8
Very remote	%	28.6	..	12.3	10.2	85.3	..	..	11.0	8.3

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

Table 8A.4.7 **Current daily smokers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness, 2001 (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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001.

TABLE 8A.4.8

Table 8A.4.8 Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
2017-19										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)										
Proportion	%	39.4	35.5	41.2	37.4	40.4	38.8	23.0	47.4	40.1
Relative standard error	%	6.2	9.1	6.6	7.2	9.0	9.3	24.0	6.2	2.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.8	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.1	7.1	10.8	5.8	2.3
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)										
Proportion	%	13.7	13.6	14.6	11.7	13.0	16.4	10.4	17.1	13.6
Relative standard error	%	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	7.4	6.0	1.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.5
Rate ratio (d)		2.9	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.9
Rate difference (e)		25.7	21.9	26.6	25.7	27.4	22.4	12.6	30.3	26.5
2014-15										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion	%	39.6	39.8	40.5	43.1	38.2	37.6	35.7	43.9	40.6
Relative standard error	%	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.2	10.2	6.0	2.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.7	4.5	7.1	5.2	2.1
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion	%	13.9	14.0	16.0	14.0	13.4	19.0	11.9	18.4	14.5
Relative standard error	%	6.3	6.9	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.4	7.5	10.2	3.0
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	1.7	3.7	0.8
Rate ratio (d)		2.8	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.8
Rate difference (e)		25.7	25.8	24.5	29.1	24.8	18.6	23.8	25.5	26.1
2011-13										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)										
Proportion	%	41.7	42.0	42.1	39.6	41.7	39.1	27.6	49.0	42.1
Relative standard error	%	4.4	6.4	3.9	4.5	5.9	6.6	13.7	4.8	2.2
95 per cent confidence interval	±	3.6	5.3	3.2	3.5	4.8	5.1	7.4	4.6	1.8

Table 8A.4.8 Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)										
Proportion	%	14.0	16.5	17.1	17.4	16.3	21.2	12.6	22.1	16.0
Relative standard error	%	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	7.8	6.3	2.1
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.7	0.7
Rate ratio (d)		3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.6
Rate difference (e)		27.7	25.5	25.0	22.2	25.4	17.9	15.0	26.9	26.1
2008										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion	%	47.6	46.6	42.8	39.6	47.0	44.2	29.8	46.6	44.8
Relative standard error	%	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.7	5.9	6.8	11.2	5.4	2.3
95 per cent confidence interval	±	4.6	3.8	4.2	4.4	5.4	5.9	6.5	4.9	2.0
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion	%	18.8	17.3	21.5	16.9	20	23.5	16	22.2	18.9
Relative standard error	%	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.4	28.2	2.4
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.0	12.3	0.9
Rate ratio (d)		2.5	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.4
Rate difference (e)		28.8	29.3	21.3	22.7	27.0	20.7	13.8	24.4	25.9
2004-05										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion	%	47.6	47.0	46.7	38.7	47.4	49.0	37.1	49.6	46.3
Relative standard error	%	5.6	10.3	4.8	6.4	6.5	6.9	15.7	5.7	2.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	5.3	9.5	4.4	4.9	6.1	6.6	11.5	5.5	2.3
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion	%	20.8	21.1	22.4	19.5	20.6	24.5	14.9	np	21.1
Relative standard error	%	4.0	3.8	3.7	5.0	3.4	5.3	7.6	np	1.9
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.2	np	0.8
Rate ratio (d)		2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	np	2.2

Table 8A.4.8 Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Rate difference (e)		26.8	25.9	24.3	19.2	26.8	24.5	22.3	np	25.2
2001										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion	%	46.4	50.8	47.9	46.3	41.4	30.8	31.7	62.2	48.8
Relative standard error	%	9.5	20.9	9.0	8.3	31.2	40.9	31.3	9.4	4.5
95 per cent confidence interval	±	8.6	20.8	8.5	7.6	25.3	24.7	19.4	11.4	4.3
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion	%	21.9	21.9	23.3	20.9	22.3	21.9	18.4	27.8	22.1
Relative standard error	%	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.0	4.8	7.0	5.7	12.2	1.6
95 per cent confidence interval	±	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.0	6.6	0.7
Rate ratio (d)		2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.2
Rate difference (e)		24.5	28.9	24.5	25.4	19.1	8.9	13.3	34.4	26.8

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

(d) Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(e) Rate difference is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

np Not published.

Table 8A.4.8 Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (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 (c)</i>	<i>Australia</i>

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15; ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.4.9 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	31.8	25.9	32.0	29.7	35.0	..	23.0	..	31.3
Inner regional	%	39.1	43.1	39.1	43.7	49.0	40.4	na	..	39.7
Outer regional	%	56.8	50.6	46.6	38.3	54.5	34.9	..	35.1	47.4
Remote	%	57.3	na	50.8	48.8	49.6	79.9	..	47.4	50.2
Very remote	%	54.7	..	50.3	45.7	42.8	na	..	52.0	49.7
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	10.4	16.2	15.9	14.9	13.1	..	24.0	..	6.5
Inner regional	%	12.5	12.4	15.9	19.4	28.1	10.2	na	..	7.5
Outer regional	%	12.8	10.1	9.2	17.7	22.4	17.5	..	14.8	5.2
Remote	%	15.2	na	10.5	15.9	15.1	13.5	..	8.3	4.8
Very remote	%	15.9	..	10.0	11.3	13.6	na	..	9.2	5.4
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	6.5	8.2	10.0	8.7	9.0	..	10.8	..	4.0
Inner regional	±	9.6	10.5	12.2	16.6	27.0	8.1	na	..	5.8
Outer regional	±	14.3	10.0	8.4	13.3	23.9	12.0	..	10.2	4.8
Remote	±	17.1	na	10.5	15.2	14.7	21.2	..	7.7	4.7
Very remote	±	17.0	..	9.9	10.1	11.4	na	..	9.4	5.3
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	12.5	13.2	13.8	10.5	11.8	..	10.4	..	12.6
Inner regional	%	17.3	14.3	15.9	16.6	15.3	15.0	np	..	15.8
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	18.1
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	15.7
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

Table 8A.4.9 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	4.9	3.9	5.2	5.3	4.8	..	7.4	..	2.4
Inner regional	%	5.6	7.1	7.4	1.5	8.7	5.1	np	..	3.6
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.5
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	21.4
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	..	1.5	..	0.6
Inner regional	±	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.5	2.6	1.5	np	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	1.6
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.6
Very remote	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Rate ratio (h)										
Major cities	%	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.0	..	2.2	..	2.5
Inner regional	%	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	3.2	2.7	np	..	2.5
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.6
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.2
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Rate difference (i)										
Major cities	%	19.3	12.7	18.2	19.2	23.2	..	12.6	..	18.7
Inner regional	%	21.8	28.8	23.2	27.1	33.7	25.4	np	..	23.9
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	29.3
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	34.5
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

Table 8A.4.9 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

(d) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

(e) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the NATSIHS. The 2018-19 NATSIHS sample frame excluded households from Remote areas in Victoria, Very remote areas in Tasmania, and Inner regional areas in the ACT.

(f) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS and SIH pooled data set (NHIH), sourced through published comparator data in the NATSIHS. Non-Indigenous data for Outer regional and Remote areas by state and territory has been combined as data quality is not sufficient to support separate reporting of these remoteness categories. The NHIH scope exclude households from Very remote areas.

(g) For the 2017-18 NHIH and 2018-19 NATSIHS, the 95 per cent confidence intervals and RSEs for the aged standardised rates are those for the associated crude rates.

(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.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.4.10 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (age-standardised) (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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	37.4	34.4	33.7	38.3	36.5	..	35.7	..	36.0
Inner regional	%	41.6	44.6	38.9	37.8	21.6	36.4	—	..	40.3
Outer regional	%	41.7	56.8	40.1	58.4	38.1	41.6	..	40.0	41.1
Remote	%	50.8	—	46.0	52.5	np	42.3	..	48.4	48.3
Very remote	%	48.0	..	55.1	42.9	47.3	..	..	43.7	46.6
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	9.2	8.9	9.2	10.0	7.4	..	10.2	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	9.6	11.6	14.6	30.8	24.8	7.8	—	..	6.3
Outer regional	%	17.2	14.0	15.3	14.0	15.7	9.9	..	8.9	7.4
Remote	%	24.4	—	10.7	7.2	np	25.2	..	13.7	5.9
Very remote	%	23.3	..	10.7	15.3	31.1	..	..	8.5	5.7
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	6.7	6.0	6.1	7.5	5.3	..	7.1	..	3.3
Inner regional	±	7.9	10.2	11.1	22.8	10.5	5.5	—	..	5.0
Outer regional	±	14.0	15.5	12.0	16.1	11.7	8.1	..	7.0	5.9
Remote	±	24.3	—	9.6	7.4	np	20.9	..	13.0	5.5
Very remote	±	21.9	..	11.6	12.8	28.8	..	..	7.3	5.2
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	12.4	12.8	14.2	12.8	11.9	..	11.9	..	13.0
Inner regional	%	15.8	19.3	19.4	13.6	16.3	18.3	—	..	17.9
Outer regional	%	24.4	15.9	19.9	23.9	22.6	20.8	..	18.0	22.0
Remote	%	np	—	—	np	np	np	..	19.6	17.5
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8A.4.10 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (age-standardised) (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>
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	7.7	6.2	7.5	6.4	7.6	..	7.5	..	3.4
Inner regional	%	13.0	17.2	11.1	34.4	30.4	7.4	—	..	5.9
Outer regional	%	31.7	23.2	15.1	20.0	18.3	11.7	..	12.4	9.4
Remote	%	np	—	—	np	np	np	..	14.5	19.4
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	..	1.7	..	0.9
Inner regional	±	4.0	6.5	4.2	9.2	9.7	2.7	—	..	2.1
Outer regional	±	15.1	7.2	5.9	9.3	8.1	4.8	..	4.4	4.1
Remote	±	np	—	—	np	np	np	..	5.6	6.7
Very remote	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate ratio (c)										
Major cities	%	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.1	..	3.0	..	2.8
Inner regional	%	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	—	..	2.3
Outer regional	%	1.7	3.6	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	..	2.2	1.9
Remote	%	0.8	—	—	4.4	7.8	1.6	..	2.5	2.8
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate difference (d)										
Major cities	%	25.0	21.6	19.5	25.5	24.6	..	23.8	..	23.0
Inner regional	%	25.8	25.3	19.5	24.2	5.3	18.1	—	..	22.4
Outer regional	%	17.3	40.9	20.2	34.5	15.5	20.8	..	22.0	19.1
Remote	%	- 13.2	—	46.0	40.5	26.7	15.2	..	28.8	30.8
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Table 8A.4.10 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2014-15 (age-standardised) (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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

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

(d) Rate difference is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

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

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

Table 8A.4.11 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	41.2	36.1	38.7	35.9	39.4	..	27.6	..	39.0
Inner regional	%	41.1	48.6	42.6	31.4	34.9	41.7	..	..	42.1
Outer regional	%	41.4	49.1	40.4	37.6	44.2	34.7	..	39.8	40.6
Remote	%	50.6	..	49.1	41.1	48.7	53.8	..	46.0	46.1
Very remote	%	58.4	..	48.1	46.3	49.1	..	..	52.9	50.0
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	7.8	11.4	7.5	8.4	8.6	..	13.7	..	4.2
Inner regional	%	7.3	9.1	8.9	20.2	37.3	9.0	..	..	4.6
Outer regional	%	7.4	15.0	9.7	12.5	9.7	10.0	..	12.0	4.6
Remote	%	15.9	..	7.2	9.1	16.2	13.0	..	7.7	4.5
Very remote	%	8.6	..	6.8	7.6	12.2	..	..	7.0	3.7
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	6.3	8.0	5.7	5.9	6.7	..	7.4	..	3.2
Inner regional	±	5.9	8.7	7.4	12.4	25.5	7.3	..	..	3.8
Outer regional	±	6.0	14.4	7.6	9.3	8.4	6.8	..	9.4	3.6
Remote	±	15.8	..	7.0	7.3	15.5	13.7	..	6.9	4.1
Very remote	±	9.8	..	6.4	6.9	11.8	..	..	7.3	3.7
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	13.3	14.9	15.6	16.4	15.4	..	12.6	..	14.6
Inner regional	%	15.8	22.2	19.4	21.6	13.9	18.1	..	..	18.7
Outer regional	%	21.3	24.8	19.0	23.5	23.7	27.8	..	21.1	21.6
Remote	%	37.2	..	45.1	17.0	21.7	43.2	..	25.7	25.2
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8A.4.11 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (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>
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.3	..	7.8	..	2.5
Inner regional	%	10.0	8.8	10.6	12.8	18.7	6.0	..	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	17.8	24.0	9.9	14.1	12.7	7.0	..	7.5	5.0
Remote	%	70.2	..	34.0	18.9	25.1	24.8	..	9.6	15.1
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence interval										
Major cities	±	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	..	1.9	..	0.7
Inner regional	±	3.1	3.8	4.0	5.4	5.1	2.1	..	..	1.8
Outer regional	±	7.4	11.7	3.7	6.5	5.9	3.8	..	3.1	2.1
Remote	±	51.1	..	30.1	6.3	10.7	21.0	..	4.8	7.5
Very remote	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate ratio (e)										
Major cities	%	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	..	2.2	..	2.7
Inner regional	%	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.5	2.3	..	..	2.3
Outer regional	%	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	..	1.9	1.9
Remote	%	1.4	..	1.1	2.4	2.2	1.2	..	1.8	1.8
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate difference (f)										
Major cities	%	27.9	21.2	23.1	19.5	24.0	..	15.0	..	24.4
Inner regional	%	25.3	26.4	23.2	9.8	21.0	23.6	..	..	23.4
Outer regional	%	20.1	24.3	21.4	14.1	20.5	6.9	..	18.7	19.0
Remote	%	13.4	..	4.0	24.1	27.0	10.6	..	20.3	20.9
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

Table 8A.4.11 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011-13 (age-standardised) (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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the 2012-13 Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

(d) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the 2011-13 Australian Health Survey (for the period 2011-12). Data was not collected in very remote areas.

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

(f) Rate difference is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

.. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component).

Table 8A.4.12 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (age-standardised) (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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (c)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	43.9	42.7	31.2	34.9	45.6	..	29.8	..	39.8
Inner regional	%	47.6	46.6	47.6	31.5	52.4	47.3	..	..	46.9
Outer regional	%	54.2	60.1	43.7	44.6	43.9	40.9	..	45.2	47.2
Remote	%	57.1	..	43.3	40.8	71.1	49.6	..	45.5	46.4
Very remote	%	45.6	..	50.0	43.8	55.1	..	..	46.9	47.2
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	8.3	5.3	16.1	11.6	8.6	..	11.2	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	9.5	7.5	9.7	23.8	24.5	9.7	..	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	10.8	10.2	9.4	20.9	14.8	11.2	..	9.8	4.8
Remote	%	8.7	..	13.6	10.3	20.6	99.8	..	8.4	5.0
Very remote	%	99.8	..	9.4	7.8	10.0	..	..	8.3	4.9
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	7.1	4.4	9.9	7.9	7.7	..	6.5	..	3.8
Inner regional	±	8.9	6.8	9.0	14.7	25.1	9.0	..	..	4.8
Outer regional	±	11.4	12.1	8.1	18.3	12.8	9.0	..	8.7	4.4
Remote	±	9.8	..	11.5	8.3	28.7	97.1	..	7.5	4.5
Very remote	±	89.2	..	9.2	6.7	10.8	..	..	7.6	4.5
Non-Indigenous (d)										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	17.6	16.6	18.4	16.2	17.9	..	16.1	..	17.3
Inner regional	%	21.8	19.7	24.7	13.4	27.6	21.8	..	..	21.5
Outer regional	%	21.8	21.9	27.9	25	28.7	27.7	..	22.4	25.4
Remote	%	np	..	np	28.2	19.9	np	..	np	26.1
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8A.4.12 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (age-standardised) (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>
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	6.1	5.2	7.2	6.9	6.0	..	6.4	..	3.0
Inner regional	%	11.3	10.3	10.8	22.3	20.8	9.2	..	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	16.1	44.7	10.5	15.3	12.0	10.8	..	39.4	6.6
Remote	%	np	..	np	37.4	24.4	np	..	np	15.6
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	2.1	1.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	..	2.0	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	4.8	4.0	5.2	5.9	11.3	3.9	..	..	2.3
Outer regional	±	6.9	19.1	5.8	7.5	6.7	5.9	..	17.2	3.3
Remote	±	np	..	np	20.6	9.5	np	..	np	8.0
Very remote	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate ratio (e)										
Major cities	%	2.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.5	..	1.9	..	2.3
Inner regional	%	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	..	..	2.2
Outer regional	%	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	..	2.0	1.9
Remote	%	np	..	np	1.4	3.6	np	..	np	1.8
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rate difference (f)										
Major cities	%	26.3	26.1	12.8	18.7	27.7	..	13.7	..	22.5
Inner regional	%	25.8	26.9	22.9	18.1	24.8	25.5	..	..	25.4
Outer regional	%	32.4	38.2	15.8	19.6	15.2	13.2	..	22.8	21.8
Remote	%	np	..	np	12.6	51.2	np	..	np	20.3
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

Table 8A.4.12 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2008 (age-standardised) (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>

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

(c) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey.

(d) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the 2007-08 National Health Survey and data was not collected in very remote areas.

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

(f) Rate difference is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

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

Table 8A.4.13 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2018-19									
Major cities	30.2	32.6	31.5	11.2	8.1	6.8	6.6	5.2	4.2
Inner regional	38.2	40.9	39.6	10.1	9.2	7.4	7.5	7.3	5.8
Outer regional	55.2	41.4	47.8	8.6	6.3	5.1	9.3	5.1	4.8
Total non-remote	38.5	36.9	37.7	6.1	4.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	2.8
Remote	55.6	45.4	50.1	5.4	6.4	4.5	5.9	5.7	4.5
Very remote	55.3	44.7	49.7	6.8	6.3	5.2	7.4	5.5	5.1
Total remote	55.5	45.0	49.9	4.9	4.6	3.7	5.4	4.1	3.7
Australia	41.8	38.5	40.1	4.6	3.7	2.9	3.8	2.8	2.3
2014-15									
Major cities	35.1	36.9	36.0	7.4	6.0	4.7	5.1	4.4	3.3
Inner regional	42.1	38.5	40.3	9.4	9.1	6.3	7.7	6.9	5.0
Outer regional	49.0	34.3	41.1	8.4	10.9	7.4	8.0	7.3	5.9
Total non-remote	40.6	36.6	38.5	5.1	4.6	3.4	4.0	3.3	2.6
Remote	51.0	46.0	48.3	6.5	7.6	5.9	6.4	6.8	5.5
Very remote	52.2	41.2	46.6	7.2	8.7	5.7	7.3	7.0	5.2
Total remote	52.3	43.2	47.5	5.0	5.9	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.0
Australia	43.3	38.2	40.6	3.9	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.1
2011-13									
Major cities	39.6	38.4	39.0	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.2
Inner regional	43.4	40.9	42.1	6.8	6.0	4.6	5.8	4.8	3.8
Outer regional	40.6	40.5	40.6	7.0	5.4	4.6	5.6	4.3	3.6
Total non-remote	40.9	39.6	40.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.1
Remote	48.3	44.0	46.1	5.8	5.6	4.5	5.5	4.8	4.1
Very remote	59.3	41.5	50.0	4.6	5.2	3.7	5.4	4.2	3.7

Table 8A.4.13 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total remote	55.4	42.4	48.7	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.8	3.4	2.8
Australia	44.2	40.2	42.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8
2008									
Major cities	39.2	40.2	39.8	8.4	6.6	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.2
Inner regional	49.1	45.0	46.9	7.6	7.6	5.5	7.3	6.7	5.1
Outer regional	50.9	44.4	47.2	5.9	5.9	4.3	5.9	5.1	4.0
Total non-remote	45.6	42.7	44.0	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.5
Remote	49.6	43.6	46.4	6.5	6.6	5.0	6.4	5.7	4.5
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	46.9	43.0	44.8	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.0
2004-05									
Major cities	42.3	45.9	44.6	9.2	6.6	5.3	7.6	6.0	4.6
Inner regional	46.3	44.5	45.7	9.7	9.4	6.8	8.8	8.2	6.1
Outer regional	50.1	46.6	48.2	7.0	6.6	5.1	6.9	6.1	4.8
Total non-remote	46.1	45.9	46.0	5.0	4.2	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.0
Remote	44.3	46.1	45.2	10.7	7.9	7.3	9.3	7.2	6.4
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	48.2	44.7	46.3	3.7	3.4	2.5	3.5	3.0	2.3
2001									
Major cities	44.6	37.1	39.7	14.0	12.1	9.4	12.2	8.8	7.3
Inner regional	41.1	50.2	45.6	25.7	9.2	10.2	20.7	9.0	9.1
Outer regional	58.2	58.1	58.2	12.8	9.5	7.7	14.7	10.8	8.8
Total Non-remote	47.3	47.6	47.3	9.6	6.7	6.1	8.9	6.2	5.6
Remote	47.1	44.1	46.2	20.3	18.2	14.1	18.8	15.7	12.8

Table 8A.4.13 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	51.0	47.0	48.8	6.1	5.7	4.5	6.1	5.2	4.3
1995 (c), (d)									
Major cities	53.8	40.6	46.3	21.0	19.4	13.6	22.1	15.4	12.4
Inner regional	57.1	33.5	46.2	23.2	32.7	20.0	26.0	21.5	18.1
Outer regional	45.1	49.7	47.2	19.9	18.5	13.6	17.6	18.0	12.6
Total non-remote	50.6	42.1	46.0	12.0	12.4	8.8	11.9	10.2	7.9
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous									
2017-18									
Major cities	15.6	9.7	12.6	3.0	3.4	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.6
Inner regional	17.9	13.9	15.8	4.6	4.3	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.1
Outer regional	22.4	14.1	18.1	5.1	6.3	4.6	2.1	1.7	1.6
Total non-remote	16.5	10.7	13.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Remote	18.4	13.1	15.7	6.8	20.8	20.9	2.4	5.6	6.6
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	16.5	10.8	13.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
2014-15									
Major cities	15.4	10.6	13.0	4.0	5.2	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.9
Inner regional	20.2	15.3	17.9	8.2	7.8	5.9	3.2	2.3	2.1
Outer regional	28.6	16.6	22.0	10.5	13.2	9.4	5.9	4.3	4.1

Table 8A.4.13 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total non-remote	17.0	11.9	14.4	3.6	4.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
Remote	22.8	12.1	17.5	30.7	30.3	19.4	13.8	7.2	6.7
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	17.0	11.9	14.5	3.6	4.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
2011-13									
Major cities	16.7	12.6	14.6	3.1	3.9	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.7
Inner regional	19.8	17.7	18.7	6.3	6.8	5.0	2.4	2.4	1.8
Outer regional	26.6	16.7	21.6	6.6	8.1	5.0	3.5	2.7	2.1
Total non-remote	18.0	13.8	15.9	2.7	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
Remote	25.9	25.2	25.2	17.2	23.5	15.1	8.7	11.6	7.5
Very remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	18.1	13.9	16.0	2.7	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
2008									
Major cities	19.8	14.7	17.3	4.0	4.4	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
Inner regional	21.3	21.7	21.5	7.7	6.7	5.5	3.2	2.8	2.3
Outer regional	27.5	23.9	25.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	5.0	4.1	3.3
Total non-remote	20.8	16.9	18.8	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
Remote	27.1	23.7	26.3	19.3	26.0	16.0	10.3	12.1	8.2
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	20.9	17.0	18.9	3.4	3.2	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.9
2004-05									
Major cities	22.8	16.8	19.7	3.5	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.1	0.9
Inner regional	26.5	21.0	23.7	4.2	5.7	3.4	2.2	2.3	1.6

Table 8A.4.13 **Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Outer regional	27.2	22.8	25.0	5.9	7.9	5.2	3.1	3.5	2.5
Total non-remote	23.9	18.2	21.0	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
Remote	38.5	26.6	32.3	13.3	18.9	9.8	10.1	9.8	6.2
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	24.1	18.3	21.1	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
2001									
Major cities	25.0	18.0	21.4	3.1	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0
Inner regional	23.2	22.0	22.6	4.7	5.7	3.6	2.2	2.4	1.6
Outer regional	28.0	22.0	25.1	6.3	7.6	5.0	3.4	3.3	2.5
Total Non-remote	24.9	19.1	21.9	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7
Remote	35.6	23.2	30.3	12.7	21.0	10.7	8.8	9.6	6.4
Very remote (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	25.1	19.2	22.1	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7
1995 (c), (d)									
Major cities	26.4	19.4	22.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Inner regional	25.2	21.3	23.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.8
Outer regional	28.6	19.7	24.2	2.2	4.0	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.1
Total non-remote	26.4	19.8	23.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total remote	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Australia	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.4.13 Current daily smokers (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by remoteness, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(a)	Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.								
(b)	This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.								
(c)	Age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data for very remote areas are not available as there are no comparable non-Indigenous data from the 2001, 2004-05 and 2007-08 National Health Surveys.								
(d)	Data from the 1995 National Health Survey are for non-remote areas only.								

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF), DataLab.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 1995: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 1995; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (Unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2017-18.

Table 8A.4.14 **Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
2018-19									
15-17 years	10.5	6.1	8.4	38.7	38.5	28.9	8.0	4.6	4.7
18-24 years	30.7	31.9	31.3	14.6	12.6	9.6	8.8	7.9	5.9
25-34 years	44.3	37.3	40.7	10.5	10.6	7.9	9.1	7.7	6.3
35-44 years	44.7	44.1	44.4	11.8	8.5	7.6	10.3	7.3	6.6
45-54 years	39.8	37.9	38.8	14.5	12.5	9.0	11.3	9.3	6.8
55 years or over	33.0	33.1	33.1	10.8	11.1	8.0	7.0	7.2	5.2
Total 18+	38.2	36.5	37.3	6.1	4.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	2.8
Age-standardised total 18+	38.5	36.9	37.7	6.1	4.8	3.8	4.6	3.4	2.8
2014-15									
15-17 years	21.6	8.0	14.8	26.0	37.6	23.0	11.0	5.9	6.7
18-24 years	36.9	30.2	33.6	12.6	12.9	10.1	9.1	7.6	6.6
25-34 years	44.6	43.2	43.9	9.6	6.5	5.8	8.4	5.5	4.9
35-44 years	42.4	44.4	43.5	10.2	8.3	6.6	8.4	7.3	5.6
45-54 years	50.2	40.5	45.0	8.4	8.9	6.3	8.2	7.1	5.5
55 years or over	32.4	27.4	29.7	11.8	11.4	8.2	7.5	6.1	4.8
Total 18+	41.2	37.3	39.1	5.2	4.6	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.7
Age-standardised total 18+	40.7	36.7	38.6	5.2	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.7
2011-13									
15-17 years	19.7	11.5	15.7	15.5	21.4	12.0	6.0	4.8	3.7
18-24 years	39.8	36.6	38.2	7.8	8.0	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.2
25-34 years	50.2	47.8	49.0	6.5	5.0	4.3	6.4	4.7	4.1
35-44 years	45.6	47.0	46.3	7.3	6.0	4.9	6.5	5.5	4.5
45-54 years	44.7	46.2	45.5	8.3	6.4	5.5	7.3	5.8	4.9
55 years or over	29.4	26.2	27.7	9.9	9.3	6.8	5.7	4.8	3.7

Table 8A.4.14 **Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total 18+	42.7	41.3	42.0	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.2
Age-standardised total 18+	40.9	39.6	40.2	3.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.1
2008									
15-17 years	16.9	21.2	19.0	24.0	21.0	16.8	7.9	8.7	6.3
18-24 years	47.9	46.1	47.0	8.6	7.7	5.8	8.1	7.0	5.3
25-34 years	51.7	48.5	50.0	7.5	5.9	4.6	7.6	5.6	4.5
35-44 years	52.8	46.6	49.4	7.7	7.0	5.3	8.0	6.4	5.1
45-54 years	48.9	48.5	48.7	8.6	7.7	6.0	8.2	7.3	5.7
55 years or over	33.3	30.8	31.9	12.3	10.2	8.2	8.0	6.2	5.1
Total 18+	48.0	44.9	46.3	3.7	3.5	2.6	3.5	3.1	2.4
Age-standardised total 18+	45.6	42.7	44.0	4.1	3.8	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.5
2004-05									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-24 years	45.8	49.6	47.8	8.6	9.0	6.1	7.7	8.7	5.7
25-34 years	52.5	53.0	52.8	8.6	6.5	5.5	8.8	6.8	5.7
35-44 years	54.9	55.5	55.2	6.3	6.8	4.7	6.8	7.4	5.1
45-54 years	51.5	55.8	53.7	10.3	7.1	5.9	10.4	7.8	6.2
55 years or over	32.4	26.6	29.3	14.5	16.1	10.8	9.2	8.4	6.2
Total 18+	48.7	49.8	49.3	4.4	3.7	2.9	4.2	3.6	2.8
Age-standardised total 18+	46.1	45.9	46.0	5.0	4.2	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.0
2001									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-24 years	43.9	57.9	50.3	17.8	14.3	10.8	15.3	16.2	10.6
25-34 years	43.1	44.1	43.6	14.4	11.6	10.7	12.2	10.0	9.1
35-44 years	55.8	60.0	58.1	9.9	8.7	6.6	10.8	10.2	7.5
45-54 years	48.9	40.8	44.7	15.4	19.5	12.6	14.8	15.6	11.0

Table 8A.4.14 **Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
55 years or over	44.7	41.0	42.7	27.2	18.6	14.8	23.8	14.9	12.4
Total 18+	47.1	49.6	48.4	8.4	6.0	5.4	7.8	5.8	5.1
Age-standardised total 18+	47.3	47.6	47.3	9.6	6.7	6.1	8.9	6.2	5.6
1995									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-24 years	55.0	44.4	49.4	19.5	20.3	14.9	21.0	17.7	14.4
25-34 years	74.1	53.8	63.4	15.8	17.4	11.2	22.9	18.3	13.9
35-44 years	48.8	43.4	46.0	22.0	22.2	16.8	21.0	18.9	15.1
45-54 years	30.1	33.7	31.9	32.8	31.0	24.0	19.4	20.5	15.0
55 years or over	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 18+	55.5	45.0	50.0	10.0	10.5	7.4	10.9	9.3	7.3
Age-standardised total 18+	50.6	42.1	46.0	12.0	12.4	8.8	11.9	10.2	7.9
Non-Indigenous									
2017-18									
15-17 years	*1.9	*0.9	1.5	34.1	39.2	24.1	1.3	0.7	0.7
18-24 years	17.0	9.9	13.5	6.9	8.1	5.3	2.3	1.6	1.4
25-34 years	18.8	9.6	14.1	5.1	7.5	4.3	1.9	1.4	1.2
35-44 years	19.3	11.7	15.5	4.6	5.1	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.1
45-54 years	18.6	14.1	16.4	5.0	5.4	3.7	1.8	1.5	1.2
55 years or over	11.4	9.0	10.2	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Total 18+	16.1	10.5	13.3	2.3	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
Age-standardised total 18+	16.5	10.7	13.6	2.3	2.6	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
2014-15									
15-17 years	*4.0	*2.3	3.3	32.2	33.3	22.3	2.5	1.5	1.4
18-24 years	12.6	14.6	14.0	13.5	15.0	9.3	3.3	4.3	2.6

Table 8A.4.14 **Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
25-34 years	22.5	11.5	17.2	7.6	10.8	6.7	3.4	2.4	2.3
35-44 years	19.4	13.0	16.1	7.9	6.2	5.3	3.0	1.6	1.7
45-54 years	18.7	15.1	17.1	8.2	8.3	5.6	3.0	2.5	1.9
55 years or over	11.8	8.3	10.1	6.2	7.6	4.0	1.4	1.2	0.8
Total 18+	16.7	11.7	14.1	3.6	4.2	2.9	1.2	1.0	0.8
Age-standardised total 18+	17.0	11.9	14.4	3.6	4.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
2011-13									
15-17 years	4.0	3.6	3.9	26.7	26.6	19.2	2.1	1.9	1.4
18-24 years	17.3	13.9	15.7	10.8	9.2	6.9	3.6	2.5	2.1
25-34 years	21.4	16.1	18.8	5.4	6.0	4.2	2.3	1.9	1.6
35-44 years	20.7	16.0	18.3	4.8	5.5	3.8	1.9	1.7	1.4
45-54 years	22.1	16.9	19.5	5.3	6.1	3.7	2.3	2.0	1.4
55 years or over	11.5	8.7	10.0	5.6	5.8	3.9	1.3	1.0	0.8
Total 18+	17.7	13.5	15.6	2.7	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Age-standardised total 18+	18.0	13.8	15.9	2.7	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
2008									
15-17 years	8.0	4.3	6.1	25.8	24.8	18.5	4.1	2.1	2.2
18-24 years	18.5	18.1	18.3	8.9	9.6	7.5	3.3	3.4	2.7
25-34 years	29.3	18.6	24.0	6.2	6.2	4.6	3.6	2.2	2.1
35-44 years	25.9	19.7	22.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	2.9	2.3	1.8
45-54 years	22.3	20.0	21.1	5.9	7.1	4.9	2.6	2.8	2.0
55 years or over	11.6	11.2	11.4	7.7	7.6	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.2
Total 18+	20.5	16.6	18.5	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
Age-standardised total 18+	20.8	16.9	18.8	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.9
2004-05									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table 8A.4.14 **Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
18-24 years	29.3	22.4	25.9	7.7	7.5	5.7	4.4	3.3	2.9
25-34 years	29.3	22.8	26.0	5.8	5.4	3.6	3.4	2.4	1.9
35-44 years	29.2	22.8	26.0	4.7	5.4	3.6	2.7	2.4	1.8
45-54 years	24.6	19.7	22.1	5.1	5.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	1.7
55 years or over	13.9	9.1	11.4	5.2	7.2	4.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Total 18+	23.8	17.9	20.8	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
Age-standardised total 18+	23.9	18.2	21.0	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.8
2001									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-24 years	30.6	24.3	27.5	6.7	6.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	2.6
25-34 years	32.6	25.5	29.0	3.7	5.4	2.7	2.3	2.7	1.6
35-44 years	30.0	23.3	26.6	4.3	5.4	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.0
45-54 years	22.9	18.4	20.6	5.1	6.1	3.9	2.3	2.2	1.6
55 years or over	15.0	9.9	12.3	5.9	4.7	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.9
Total 18+	25.1	19.0	22.0	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7
Age-standardised total 18+	24.9	19.1	21.9	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.7
1995									
15-17 years	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
18-24 years	31.6	27.7	29.7	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.0
25-34 years	33.7	27.7	30.7	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9
35-44 years	29.7	20.9	25.3	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
45-54 years	25.1	18.0	21.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.8
55 years or over	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 18+	26.9	20.0	23.4	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Age-standardised total 18+	26.4	19.8	23.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4

Table 8A.4.14 Current daily smokers (aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by sex, by age, non-remote areas only, 1995, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

	Proportion (%)			Relative standard error (%)			95 per cent confidence interval (±)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) This refers to smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Current daily smokers refers to people who smoked one or more cigarettes (or pipes or cigars) per day at the time of interview.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF), DataLab.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 1995: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 1995; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Results 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (Unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2017-18.

Section 8.5

Table 8A.5.1 Body mass index categories for adults in Australia

<i>Category</i>	<i>BMI range (kg/m²)</i>
Underweight	Less than 18.5
Normal range	20.0 to less than 25.0
Overweight	25.0 to less than 30.0
Obese	30.0 and greater

Source: NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Canberra; WHO (World Health Organization) 2000, *Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic*, WHO Technical Report Series No. 894, Geneva.

Table 8A.5.2 Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)

	<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>
Number of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 2018-19	'000	124.8	27.4	96.7	45.3	19.1	14.4	3.4	29.5	361.0
Non-Indigenous, 2017-18	'000	3 844.3	3 329.6	2 348.6	1 254.5	909.4	269.8	196.1	79.5	12 242.0
Number of people aged 18 years or over										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 2018-19	'000	163.4	35.6	132.9	59.5	25.7	18.1	4.9	47.1	486.3
Non-Indigenous, 2017-18	'000	5 881.5	4 869.3	3 573.2	1 877.7	1 306.2	382.7	307.0	121.7	18 324.3
Proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 2018-19	%	78.4	79.7	76.7	78.6	76.1	80.6	75.0	64.5	76.8
Non-Indigenous, 2017-18	%	64.8	68.3	65.0	66.3	68.3	68.9	64.1	65.7	66.3
Relative standard error for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 2018-19	%	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.3	4.1	3.9	11.9	3.8	1.5
Non-Indigenous, 2017-18	%	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	0.7
95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 2018-19	±	4.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.1	6.1	17.5	4.8	2.3
Non-Indigenous, 2017-18	±	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.3	3.5	0.9
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
Rate difference (j)	no.	13.6	11.4	11.7	12.3	7.8	11.7	10.9	- 1.2	10.5

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity. It is calculated from height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). For adults, obesity is defined as a BMI of greater than or equal to 30 or overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0–29.9.

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

(d) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the NATSIHS.

(e) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS, sourced through published comparator data in the NATSIHS.

(f) Voluntary measurements of height and weight were collected from respondents. For respondents with missing height and weight values, their record received a donor record response from a similar respondent.

Table 8A.5.2 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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)	Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.									
(h)	For the 2017-18 NHS and 2018-19 NATSIHS, the 95 per cent confidence intervals and RSEs for the aged standardised rates are those for the associated crude rates.									
(i)	Rate ratio is the proportion of rate of Indigenous people overweight or obese divided by the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.									
(j)	Rate difference is the rate of Indigenous people overweight or obese less the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.									

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.5.3 Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2011–13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (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>
Number of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Number of people aged 18 years or over										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	76.4	71.0	72.4	73.7	71.9	69.2	72.8	61.5	72.4
Non-Indigenous	%	61.0	61.1	64.5	65.3	65.5	63.8	62.5	62.1	62.6
Relative standard error for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	2.1	4.0	2.1	2.5	3.3	3.6	5.9	4.6	1.0
Non-Indigenous	%	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.4	2.4	0.8
95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.1	5.5	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.9	8.4	5.6	1.5
Non-Indigenous	±	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	1.0
Rate ratio (d)	no.	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
Rate difference (e)	no.	15.4	9.9	7.9	8.4	6.4	5.4	10.3	- 0.6	9.8

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(c) 2012-13 data are based on measured BMI and are not comparable to 2004-05 data which are based on self-reported BMI.

(d) Rate ratio is the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people overweight or obese divided by the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.

(e) Rate difference is the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people overweight or obese less the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.

na Not available.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component).

TABLE 8A.5.4

Table 8A.5.4 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI) (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>
Number of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	40.0	6.5	38.2	17.0	7.8	4.8	1.3	16.0	131.5
Non-Indigenous	'000	2 453.0	1 838.2	1 378.8	565.6	682.2	168.7	116.5	40.8	7 243.8
Number of people aged 18 years or over										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	'000	63.4	13.1	62.7	27.2	11.9	8.3	2.1	30.1	218.7
Non-Indigenous	'000	4 574.6	3 447.8	2 623.0	1 023.3	1 304.2	304.4	221.2	79.6	13 578.1
Proportion of people aged 18 years or over who are overweight or obese										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	66.9	55.7	66.1	65.4	71.9	60.1	63.7	53.9	64.1
Non-Indigenous	%	53.6	53.3	52.5	52.2	54.5	54.7	53.2	51.2	53.2
Relative standard error for rates										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	4.9	12.0	5.3	5.3	6.0	8.0	8.5	8.6	2.6
Non-Indigenous	%	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.4	3.3	11.5	0.9
95 per cent confidence intervals for rates										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	6.4	13.1	6.8	6.8	8.5	9.5	10.6	9.1	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.4	11.5	0.9
Rate ratio (d)	no.	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Rate difference (e)	no.	13.3	2.4	13.6	13.2	17.4	5.4	10.5	2.7	10.9

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(c) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

(d) Rate ratio is the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people overweight or obese divided by the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.

(e) Rate difference is the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people overweight or obese less the rate of non-Indigenous overweight or obese.

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

TABLE 8A.5.5

Table 8A.5.5 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportions										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	79.3	83.2	77.3	83.1	79.8	..	75.0	..	79.5
Inner regional	%	84.6	77.4	80.9	99.2	77.8	82.3	na	..	82.7
Outer regional	%	70.8	71.4	72.0	78.7	69.9	80.0	..	72.2	72.5
Remote	%	77.1	na	74.3	71.1	83.1	91.0	..	70.0	72.7
Very remote	%	88.9	..	71.2	70.9	69.1	na	..	61.1	67.1
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	62.8	67.0	64.3	64.7	68.0	..	64.1	..	64.9
Inner regional	%	73.0	73.8	66.5	64.4	68.4	66.9	np	..	70.7
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	69.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	72.4
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na
Relative standard error for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.1	..	11.9	..	2.4
Inner regional	%	3.5	5.8	6.2	15.8	12.9	6.0	na	..	2.5
Outer regional	%	16.0	16.4	10.0	15.4	9.1	5.6	..	5.0	5.6
Remote	%	8.7	na	4.7	7.3	14.7	18.6	..	4.7	2.8
Very remote	%	21.0	..	4.6	5.0	11.7	na	..	5.7	3.2
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	1.5	..	2.6	..	0.9
Inner regional	%	3.0	3.2	4.0	7.8	2.6	1.5	np	..	1.4
Outer regional	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	1.8
Very remote	%	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

Table 8A.5.5 Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	7.0	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.0	..	17.5	..	3.7
Inner regional	±	5.8	8.8	9.9	30.8	19.6	9.7	na	..	4.1
Outer regional	±	22.2	23.0	14.1	23.7	12.4	8.8	..	7.1	8.0
Remote	±	13.1	na	6.9	10.2	23.9	33.1	..	6.5	4.0
Very remote	±	36.6	..	6.4	7.0	15.8	na	..	6.8	4.2
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.0	..	3.3	..	1.1
Inner regional	±	4.3	4.6	5.2	9.9	3.5	2.0	np	..	2.0
Outer regional	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.6
Very remote	±	na	..	na	na	na	na	..	na	na

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity. It is calculated from height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). For adults, obesity is defined as a BMI of greater than or equal to 30 or overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0–29.9.

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

(c) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the NATSIHS. The 2018-19 NATSIHS sample frame excluded households from Remote areas in Victoria, Very remote areas in Tasmania, and Inner regional areas in the ACT.

(d) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS, sourced through published comparator data in the NATSIHS. Non-Indigenous data for Outer regional and Remote areas by state and territory has been combined as data quality is not sufficient to support separate reporting of these remoteness categories. The NHS scope exclude households from Very remote areas.

(e) Voluntary measurements of height and weight were collected from respondents. For respondents with missing height and weight values, their record received a donor record response from a similar respondent.

(f) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

Table 8A.5.5 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<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) For the 2017-18 NHS and 2018-19 NATSIHS, the 95 per cent confidence intervals and RSEs for the aged standardised rates are those for the associated crude rates.

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

Source : ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19* , Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

TABLE 8A.5.6

Table 8A.5.6 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2011–13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of overweight or obese people aged 18 years or over										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	77.4	71.8	69.7	76.7	73.9	..	72.8	..	74.4
Inner regional	%	75.5	72.3	79.8	71.5	84.2	65.8	..	..	75.6
Outer regional	%	75.5	62.0	69.3	76.2	67.9	70.8	..	76.0	72.4
Remote	%	79.2	..	73.8	71.2	78.5	69.7	..	65.8	71.6
Very remote	%	82.1	..	71.8	71.0	69.6	..	..	54.1	64.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	59.3	59.2	62.5	63.9	64.1	..	62.5	..	60.8
Inner regional	%	67.9	69.0	67.2	68.9	71.4	62.4	..	..	67.7
Outer regional	%	63.9	61.5	70.2	72.9	68.0	67.2	..	61.9	67.6
Remote	%	np	..	70.4	68.3	76.0	68.8	..	62.4	69.7
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative standard error for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	3.0	5.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	..	5.9	..	1.6
Inner regional	%	3.3	6.7	4.8	11.4	29.3	5.6	..	..	2.2
Outer regional	%	6.6	13.4	5.8	4.1	7.5	4.5	..	6.5	2.8
Remote	%	4.1	..	4.0	5.1	10.2	12.0	..	6.3	2.5
Very remote	%	6.2	..	4.7	5.9	6.7	..	..	8.4	3.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	..	2.4	..	1.0
Inner regional	%	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.7	5.2	2.1	..	..	1.4
Outer regional	%	5.3	5.8	3.7	4.6	6.6	3.3	..	2.7	2.3
Remote	%	np	..	16.5	9.8	11.8	16.9	..	6.3	3.8
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8A.5.6 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory by remoteness, 2011–13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	4.6	7.5	4.7	5.9	5.4	..	8.4	..	2.3
Inner regional	±	4.9	9.5	7.6	16.0	48.4	7.3	..	..	3.3
Outer regional	±	9.7	16.3	7.9	6.1	10.0	6.3	..	9.6	4.0
Remote	±	6.3	..	5.8	7.1	15.6	16.5	..	8.2	3.6
Very remote	±	10.0	..	6.6	8.3	9.1	..	..	8.9	4.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	..	2.9	..	1.2
Inner regional	±	4.0	4.0	3.9	6.3	7.2	2.6	..	..	1.8
Outer regional	±	6.6	6.9	5.1	6.6	8.8	4.3	..	3.3	3.1
Remote	±	np	..	22.8	13.1	17.5	22.8	..	7.7	5.2
Very remote	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

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

(d) 2012-13 data are based on measured BMI and are not comparable to 2004-05 data which are based on self-reported BMI.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component).

TABLE 8A.5.7

Table 8A.5.7 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	Unit	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Proportion of overweight or obese people aged 18 years or over										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	66.0	58.6	61.4	60.1	66.0	..	63.6	..	63.7
Inner regional	%	65.3	50.9	61.9	74.9	79.4	59.9	..	..	63.0
Outer regional	%	71.6	61.6	66.1	80.7	82.1	np	..	63.3	68.5
Remote	%	68.7	..	62.5	67.0	82.3	49.2	..	64.0	65.7
Very remote	%	np	..	77.6	59.5	69.0	..	..	50.0	59.9
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	51.9	51.7	52.7	51.0	53.1	..	53.2	..	52.0
Inner regional	%	55.4	58.0	51.1	53.8	56.0	52.7	..	..	54.7
Outer regional	%	62.8	57.9	55.7	60.5	60.1	58.7	..	53.7	58.7
Remote	%	65.9	..	41.6	47.5	63.5	50.4	..	47.9	53.3
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative standard error for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	5.8	9.2	8.6	7.3	6.3	..	6.1	..	3.6
Inner regional	%	6.7	18.3	12.3	19.7	30.1	6.4	..	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	8.9	44.8	7.7	7.8	6.0	np	..	6.9	3.9
Remote	%	6.8	..	10.8	7.0	12.6	71.8	..	12.1	5.9
Very remote	%	np	..	4.9	10.0	7.4	..	..	9.7	4.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.3	1.8	..	3.3	..	1.1
Inner regional	%	3.8	3.0	3.9	6.9	5.2	3.4	..	..	1.7
Outer regional	%	4.0	12.7	4.3	6.5	4.1	4.0	..	12.4	2.6
Remote	%	10.9	..	24.6	12.2	15.4	40.8	..	40.2	8.9
Very remote	%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table 8A.5.7 **Overweight or obese people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals for proportion										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	7.5	10.5	10.3	8.6	8.2	..	7.6	..	4.5
Inner regional	±	8.5	18.2	14.9	29.0	46.8	7.5	..	..	5.9
Outer regional	±	12.5	51.2	10.0	12.4	9.6	np	..	8.6	5.3
Remote	±	9.1	..	13.3	9.2	20.3	69.2	..	15.2	7.6
Very remote	±	np	..	7.4	11.6	10.1	..	..	9.5	5.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.3	1.9	..	3.4	..	1.1
Inner regional	±	4.2	3.5	3.9	7.3	5.7	3.5	..	..	1.8
Outer regional	±	5.0	14.4	4.7	7.7	4.8	4.6	..	13.1	3.0
Remote	±	14.1	..	20.1	11.4	19.2	40.3	..	37.7	9.3
Very remote	±	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

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

(d) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

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

TABLE 8A.5.8

Table 8A.5.8 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	1.5	2.0	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.0	7.8	2.9
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	19.5	18.5	19.6	19.2	21.9	18.3	21.8	27.3	20.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	30.2	27.9	27.7	33.7	28.9	29.8	24.4	28.2	29.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	48.4	51.8	48.7	44.9	47.8	50.8	52.3	35.9	47.2
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	57.8	43.4	47.7	31.0	31.1	51.0	–	19.6	17.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	11.3	14.9	10.2	13.3	14.0	15.6	43.5	6.9	5.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	7.9	11.0	8.8	8.2	14.7	11.0	21.5	8.0	4.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	5.7	6.2	4.5	6.5	7.7	6.6	11.6	6.3	2.7
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	–	3.0	1.0
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.3	5.4	3.9	5.0	6.0	5.6	18.6	3.7	2.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	4.7	6.0	4.8	5.4	8.3	6.4	10.3	4.4	2.3
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	5.4	6.3	4.3	5.7	7.2	6.6	11.9	4.4	2.5
Non-Indigenous										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	33.5	30.8	33.2	32.9	30.7	29.9	34.4	33.6	32.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	34.9	36.4	33.5	38.0	37.7	35.1	38.1	36.6	35.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	30.0	31.6	31.6	28.5	30.9	34.2	26.0	29.1	30.6
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	20.4	25.5	16.1	32.5	30.6	35.7	29.2	29.2	7.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	2.7	3.1	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	1.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.6	5.0	1.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	3.4	3.2	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.2	6.3	6.0	1.5

Table 8A.5.8 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.3	3.3	0.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.6	1.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	0.9

(a) Rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity. It is calculated from height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m).

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

(d) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the NATSIHS.

(e) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the NHS, sourced through published comparator data in the NATSIHS.

(f) Voluntary measurements of height and weight were collected from respondents. For respondents with missing height and weight values, their record received a donor record response from a similar respondent.

(g) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

(h) For the 2017-18 NHS and 2018-19 NATSIHS, the 95 per cent confidence intervals and RSEs for the aged standardised rates are those for the associated crude rates.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.5.9 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2011–13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (e)										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	2.2	1.2	2.4	2.6	np	0.9	np	6.9	2.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	21.4	27.8	25.2	23.6	np	29.9	np	31.6	24.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	29.9	32	30.7	30.9	30.4	25.4	22.8	28.5	29.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	46.6	39	41.7	42.9	41.4	43.8	50.1	33.1	42.5
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	21.9	38.2	16.2	24.7	np	49.1	np	19.7	9.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	6.8	10.1	6.0	7.3	np	8.3	np	7.9	2.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	5.5	8.2	5.1	6.2	7.9	9.2	18.1	7.0	2.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	4.1	7.2	3.9	4.9	6.7	6.3	10.8	6.8	2.0
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.3	np	0.9	np	2.7	0.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	2.9	5.5	3.0	3.4	np	4.9	np	4.9	1.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.2	5.1	3.1	3.8	4.7	4.6	8.1	3.9	1.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	3.7	5.5	3.2	4.1	5.4	5.4	10.6	4.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous (f)										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	37.0	37.4	33.7	33.3	33.3	35.2	36.8	35.9	35.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	34.8	35.6	34.6	37.3	36.6	36.5	37.3	35.5	35.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	26.2	25.5	29.9	28.0	28.9	27.3	25.2	26.7	27.2
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	13.7	21.0	14.4	19.6	19.9	27.0	33.3	23.9	7.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.9	1.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	4.7	1.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.8	3.2	4.5	4.4	5.0	1.6

Table 8A.5.9 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2011–13 (age-standardised) (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.7	0.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	0.7
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	0.8

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(c) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

(d) 2012-13 data are based on measured BMI and are not comparable to 2004-05 data which are based on self-reported BMI.

(e) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

(f) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the Australian Health Survey and was not collected in very remote areas.

np Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component).

Table 8A.5.10 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (e)										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	1.7	3.9	3.3	4.5	2.4	3.7	3.6	9.5	3.8
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	31.4	40.4	30.6	30.1	25.7	36.2	32.7	36.6	32.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	30.0	26.8	31.3	30.0	36.6	34.0	27.2	29.0	30.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	36.9	28.9	34.8	35.4	35.3	26.2	36.4	25.0	33.6
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	27.8	40.7	18.6	42.8	28.0	27.5	24.3	24.2	11.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	7.2	8.9	7.4	8.6	9.9	12.3	13.2	10.4	3.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	7.7	14.1	9.4	8.2	12.1	10.0	12.7	9.4	4.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	9.0	17.8	7.8	12.3	11.3	14.4	17.1	15.5	4.5
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	0.9	3.1	1.2	3.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	4.5	0.8
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.4	7.0	4.4	5.1	5.0	8.8	8.5	7.4	2.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	4.5	7.4	5.8	4.8	8.7	6.6	6.8	5.3	2.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	6.5	10.1	5.3	8.6	7.8	7.4	12.2	7.6	3.0
Non-Indigenous (f)										
Proportion										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	2.3	2.6	3.4	2.3	2.5	1.3	2.0	5.0	2.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	44.1	44.1	44.1	45.4	43.0	44.0	44.8	43.8	44.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	35.9	36.3	34.3	35.0	35.2	35.4	34.7	36.4	35.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	17.7	17.0	18.3	17.2	19.3	19.3	18.5	14.8	17.7
Relative standard error										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	11.2	10.2	9.6	16.3	12.6	24.5	26.6	84.4	5.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	1.9	2.0	2.4	3.1	2.0	3.0	3.8	12.1	1.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	2.9	3.9	4.4	19.2	1.3
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	3.5	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.4	6.0	5.5	27.0	2.0

Table 8A.5.10 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2004-05 (age-standardised) (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	8.3	0.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.6	3.3	10.4	0.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.7	3.0	13.7	0.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.0	7.8	0.7

(a) Percentage rates are age-standardised to the 2001 population.

(b) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

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

(d) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

(e) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are from the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey.

(f) Data for non-Indigenous people are from the National Health Survey.

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

TABLE 8A.5.11

Table 8A.5.11 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

							Total 18 years or over	
	Unit	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Crude	Age-standardised
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	10.1	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.0	3.4	2.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	33.9	26.5	17.4	18.8	14.5	23.1	20.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	25.7	33.3	35.1	30.2	32.3	31.2	31.8
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	31.1	40.1	45.5	50.1	51.7	42.5	45.0
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	26.8	40.1	np	46.8	35.7	21.0	27.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	11.7	13.9	17.0	16.0	13.4	7.1	7.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	16.5	11.5	11.2	13.2	10.4	5.7	5.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	14.3	10.2	9.8	8.5	6.9	4.7	4.4
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	5.3	1.1	np	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.9	3.8	3.2	3.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	8.3	7.5	7.7	7.8	6.6	3.5	3.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	8.7	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.0	3.9	3.9
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	5.9	4.3	1.4	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	34.3	23.3	17.8	15.3	16.2	21.7	19.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	27.4	22.6	28.5	29.5	29.8	27.1	27.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	33.1	49.4	52.1	53.7	51.1	47.5	49.1
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	28.5	30.8	40.1	38.8	33.4	16.0	17.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	11.5	11.8	14.9	18.3	12.3	5.9	6.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	13.2	10.8	10.7	11.6	10.6	5.3	5.2
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	11.1	6.0	6.4	7.3	6.9	3.2	3.1

Table 8A.5.11 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total 18 years or over	
							Crude	Age-standardised
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	7.7	5.4	5.2	5.5	3.9	2.5	2.5
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	7.1	4.8	6.0	6.7	6.2	2.8	2.8
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	7.2	5.8	6.5	7.7	6.9	3.0	3.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	7.6	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.4	3.5	2.9
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	34.0	25.1	17.9	16.4	15.1	22.3	20.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	26.8	27.5	31.4	29.2	30.7	29.0	29.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	32.1	44.7	48.7	51.3	51.3	45.1	47.2
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	23.5	26.5	43.7	28.8	25.5	14.6	17.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	7.7	8.7	11.1	12.4	8.8	4.6	5.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	10.7	8.3	7.6	8.7	7.5	4.0	4.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	8.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	4.9	2.8	2.7
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	3.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	5.1	4.3	3.9	4.0	2.6	2.0	2.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	5.6	4.5	4.7	5.0	4.5	2.3	2.3
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.5	4.9	2.5	2.5
Non-Indigenous males								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	3.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	44.7	33.5	22.4	16.6	17.9	24.7	25.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	33.1	41.9	45.5	43.3	42.4	41.9	42.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	18.7	24.0	31.2	40.1	39.2	32.4	32.1

Table 8A.5.11 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	Unit	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Total 18 years or over	
							Crude	Age-standardised
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	32.2	np	np	np	31.1	18.0	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	6.4	5.3	5.8	7.7	4.9	2.8	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	8.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	2.2	1.8	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	10.7	6.3	5.9	4.8	2.6	2.3	na
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.3	np	np	np	0.4	0.3	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	5.6	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.4	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	5.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.5	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	3.9	3.0	3.6	3.8	2.0	1.5	na
Non-Indigenous females								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	5.4	2.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	56.5	48.9	39.1	33.6	29.8	38.8	39.5
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	25.9	26.6	30.8	30.5	31.6	29.7	29.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	13.3	22.0	29.2	34.7	37.4	29.9	29.2
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	22.9	23.8	44.2	24.6	19.2	11.3	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	4.8	3.4	3.6	5.4	3.2	1.7	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	9.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	3.3	2.2	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	15.5	5.4	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.0	na
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	5.3	3.3	2.8	3.6	1.9	1.3	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	4.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.3	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	4.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.1	1.2	na

Table 8A.5.11 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

							Total 18 years or over	
	Unit	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55+	Crude	Age-standardised
Non-Indigenous people								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	4.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	50.4	41.2	31.0	25.5	24.1	31.9	32.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	29.5	34.1	38.2	36.6	36.9	35.7	35.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	15.7	23.0	30.3	37.2	38.3	31.1	30.6
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	16.7	17.4	26.8	27.0	16.5	9.2	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	3.8	2.7	3.2	4.3	2.8	1.4	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	6.8	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.9	1.4	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	7.3	4.2	3.8	3.3	1.8	1.5	na
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	na
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	3.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.9	na
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.9	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	na
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.4	0.9	na

(a) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(b) 2012-13 data are based on measured BMI and are not comparable to 2004-05 data which are based on self-reported BMI.

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

na Not available.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

Table 8A.5.12 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2011–13 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	5.1	1.3	0.8	1.8	2.8	2.4	2.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	41.5	31.3	24.1	21.3	20.7	29.1	26.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	27.5	34.6	32.3	38.3	29.7	32.3	32.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	25.9	32.8	42.7	38.7	46.8	36.2	39.1
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	30.7	39.2	33.1	38.4	32.4	18.3	16.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	6.8	8.2	10.3	11.9	11.2	4.0	4.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	10.0	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.3	3.9	3.7
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	9.7	8.4	6.7	7.5	5.8	3.4	3.2
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	3.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	5.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.6	2.3	2.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	5.4	5.1	5.0	6.1	4.9	2.5	2.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.3	2.4	2.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	6.2	5.5	2.3	2.4	1.4	3.8	3.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	36.6	30.1	22.4	21.3	16	26.3	23.6
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	26.2	24.7	26.8	25.1	31.8	26.6	27.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	31.0	39.7	48.6	51.2	50.7	43.3	45.7
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	19.4	19.4	30.6	32.3	35.4	10.9	10.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	6.8	7.2	8.5	9.7	12.2	3.7	4.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	8.5	7.3	7.8	9.2	7.6	3.4	3.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	7.3	5.4	4.9	5.6	5.3	2.4	2.5

Table 8A.5.12 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2011–13 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	4.4	3.5	4.1	4.5	4.7	1.8	1.8
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.6	5.2	2.0	2.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	5.6	3.4	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	39.1	30.7	23.2	21.3	18.3	27.7	24.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	26.9	29.6	29.5	31.5	30.8	29.4	29.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	28.4	36.3	45.7	45.1	48.8	39.8	42.5
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	17.4	18.0	23.9	25.2	23.8	9.6	9.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	5.0	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.9	2.7	2.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.6	2.5	2.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.6	4.0	2.1	2.0
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.4	1.5	1.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.8	1.6	1.7
Non-Indigenous males								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	4.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	54.7	34.1	24.6	20.7	22.1	29.0	28.8
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	28.4	43.8	45.6	45.4	44.0	42.4	42.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	12.4	20.7	29.3	33.2	33.5	27.4	27.4

Table 8A.5.12 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2011–13 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	20.4	33.9	38.4	29.1	30.6	15.2	15.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	3.4	3.9	5.3	5.9	4.3	2.0	2.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	6.5	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.3	1.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	13.4	6.1	5.5	4.1	3.0	1.9	1.9
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.2	1.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.1	1.1
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	3.3	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.0
Non-Indigenous females								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	6.7	2.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	62.1	54.4	44.7	35.6	30.5	42.4	43.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	14.6	22.9	27.3	32.8	34.5	28.2	27.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	16.5	19.9	27.1	30.6	33.7	27.2	26.9
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	18.0	17.6	24.2	31.0	18.0	10.6	10.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	1.6	1.6
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	10.0	5.1	4.7	4.0	3.2	1.8	1.7
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	8.1	5.9	4.7	4.3	2.5	2.1	2.1
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.3	1.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.0	1.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.1

Table 8A.5.12 BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2011–13 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Non-Indigenous people								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	rate	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	rate	58.3	43.7	34.4	28.1	26.3	35.6	35.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	rate	21.7	34.0	36.6	39.1	39.2	35.4	35.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	rate	14.4	20.4	28.2	31.9	33.6	27.3	27.2
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	13.4	16.2	20.3	21.2	14.7	7.7	7.7
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.8	1.3	1.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	5.6	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	8.4	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.6
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.7
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.8

(a) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(b) 2012-13 data are based on measured BMI and are not comparable to 2004-05 data which are based on self-reported BMI.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 core data); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component).

Table 8A.5.13 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2004-05 (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males								
Proportion								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	4.9	2.8	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.8	2.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	47.9	36.7	32.1	26.7	24.2	35.0	31.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	30.0	36.9	30.9	37.9	38.6	34.4	35.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	17.2	23.6	35.7	32.4	35.6	27.8	30.4
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	34.5	41.7	48.8	34.0	45.5	18.2	16.9
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	7.8	10.1	9.4	13.8	13.6	4.9	5.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	10.4	8.8	8.6	10.9	11.9	4.5	4.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	17.1	10.9	8.1	11.6	12.1	5.8	6.1
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	3.3	2.3	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.8
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	7.3	7.3	5.9	7.3	6.4	3.4	3.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	6.1	6.4	5.2	8.1	9.0	3.0	3.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	5.8	5.1	5.7	7.4	8.5	3.2	3.6
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females								
Per cent								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	10.0	5.0	6.8	3.5	3.1	6.0	5.2
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	51.0	38.4	30.0	29.2	24.0	35.9	32.4
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	20.0	22.0	25.3	26.4	30.0	24.0	25.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	18.9	34.7	37.8	40.9	42.9	34.1	36.8
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	21.9	25.5	32.7	38.9	36.5	13.5	13.9
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	8.1	8.4	11.1	12.4	13.9	4.9	5.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	13.8	11.3	12.1	12.2	13.4	5.4	5.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	16.2	7.4	8.1	9.4	9.7	4.6	4.7

Table 8A.5.13 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2004-05 (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	4.3	2.5	4.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	8.1	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.5	3.4	3.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	5.4	4.9	6.0	6.3	7.9	2.6	3.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	6.0	5.0	6.0	7.6	8.1	3.1	3.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people								
Per cent								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	7.4	3.9	4.1	3.2	2.3	4.4	3.8
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	49.4	37.6	31.0	28.0	24.1	35.5	32.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	25.1	29.4	28.1	32.1	34.2	29.2	30.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	18.0	29.1	36.8	36.7	39.4	30.9	33.6
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	19.1	22.3	28.5	26.2	29.2	11.5	11.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	5.6	6.7	7.5	8.8	9.3	3.6	3.7
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	8.2	7.1	7.1	8.3	8.8	3.3	3.6
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	11.8	6.4	6.0	7.3	7.5	3.7	3.8
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	5.5	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.4	2.5	2.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	4.0	4.1	3.9	5.2	5.9	1.9	2.2
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	4.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	5.8	2.2	2.5
Non-Indigenous males								
Per cent								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	61.9	39.8	29.6	29.2	35.0	37.2	37.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	28.3	42.2	47.4	46.0	45.1	43.0	43.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	6.7	17.4	22.4	24.5	18.9	18.8	18.8

Table 8A.5.13 **BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2004-05 (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	23.8	51.3	35.4	56.7	23.6	14.5	14.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.6
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	6.8	4.0	2.7	3.8	2.4	1.4	1.4
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	17.9	7.1	5.9	5.7	4.6	3.1	3.1
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.4	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.8	3.3	2.5	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.2
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.1
Non-Indigenous females								
Per cent								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	10.2	4.9	3.5	2.0	3.3	4.2	4.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	62.4	56.8	54.1	47.6	43.1	51.0	51.3
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	19.4	24.5	26.1	30.2	33.2	27.9	27.8
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	8.0	13.9	16.3	20.2	20.4	16.8	16.7
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	14.4	12.6	13.0	24.4	10.7	6.4	6.4
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	3.6	2.5	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.2	1.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	10.1	5.0	4.6	5.2	2.8	1.9	1.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	16.5	6.9	6.9	6.1	4.6	3.0	3.0
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	2.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	4.5	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.2
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	3.9	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.0
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.0

Table 8A.5.13 BMI categories for people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2004-05 (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>Total age-standardised</i>
Non-Indigenous people								
Per cent								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	6.5	2.7	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	62.1	48.1	41.7	38.2	39.0	44.0	44.1
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	23.9	33.5	36.9	38.2	39.1	35.6	35.5
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	7.4	15.7	19.3	22.4	19.7	17.8	17.7
Relative standard error								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	%	12.4	12.2	12.1	22.7	9.5	5.7	5.6
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	%	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	%	6.1	3.2	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.3
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	%	12.7	5.3	4.4	3.8	3.3	2.0	2.0
95 per cent confidence intervals								
Underweight (BMI less than 18.5)	±	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Normal weight (BMI 18.5–24.9)	±	3.5	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.9
Overweight (BMI 25.0–29.9)	±	2.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9
Obese (BMI over 30.0)	±	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	0.7

(a) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

(b) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

(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.

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

Table 8A.5.14 BMI categories for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness areas, 2004-05 (crude rates) (self-reported BMI) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
Per cent							
Underweight	%	3.1	3.0	3.3	6.9	7.8	4.4
Normal weight	%	39.2	37.3	32.3	28.4	34.0	35.5
Overweight or obese	%	57.7	59.7	64.3	64.6	58.2	60.1
Overweight	%	29.1	27.7	29.9	31.1	29.3	29.2
Obese	%	28.5	32.0	34.4	33.6	28.9	30.9
Relative standard error for rates							
Underweight	%	22.6	23.5	28.2	40.2	19.9	11.5
Normal weight	%	6.2	7.6	8.6	12.2	7.2	3.6
Overweight or obese	%	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.4	4.9	2.2
Overweight	%	6.7	8.0	7.5	9.4	5.3	3.3
Obese	%	6.9	8.6	7.0	9.3	9.6	3.7
95 per cent confidence intervals for rates							
Underweight	±	1.4	1.4	1.8	5.5	3.0	1.0
Normal weight	±	4.8	5.5	5.4	6.8	4.8	2.5
Overweight or obese	±	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.8	5.6	2.5
Overweight	±	3.8	4.3	4.4	5.7	3.1	1.9
Obese	±	3.8	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.4	2.2

(a) Population excludes persons for whom BMI could not be calculated.

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

(c) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

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

Table 8A.5.15 **Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
2018-19 (measured BMI)										
Overweight or obese	no.	124 800	27 400	96 700	45 300	19 100	14 400	3 400	29 500	361 000
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	no.	163 400	35 600	132 900	59 500	25 700	18 100	4 900	47 100	486 300
Per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population overweight or obese	%	76.4	77.0	72.8	76.1	74.3	79.6	69.4	62.6	74.2
Relative standard error for rates	%	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.9	12.9	3.9	1.6
95 per cent confidence intervals for rates	±	4.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.1	6.1	17.5	4.8	2.3
2012-13 (measured BMI)										
Overweight or obese	no.	70 619	13 827	62 156	27 847	11 022	7 574	1 805	20 339	215 190
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	no.	95 593	20 726	88 608	39 810	16 317	11 495	2 905	35 501	310 956
Per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population overweight or obese	%	73.9	66.7	70.1	69.9	67.6	65.9	62.1	57.3	69.2
Relative standard error for rates	%	2.3	4.4	2.3	2.6	3.6	4.2	7.7	5.2	1.2
95 per cent confidence intervals for rates	±	3.3	5.8	3.2	3.6	4.8	5.4	9.4	5.8	1.6
2004-05 (self-reported BMI) (f)										
Overweight or obese	no.	39 963	6 454	38 232	17 019	7 804	4 753	1 302	16 001	131 527
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population	no.	63 353	13 136	62 660	27 193	11 858	8 265	2 142	30 107	218 714
Rate per 100 population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population overweight or obese	%	63.1	49.1	61.0	65.8	62.6	57.5	53.1	60.8	60.1
Relative standard error for rates	%	4.1	9.5	4.2	4.9	4.3	7.0	7.2	6.4	2.2
95 per cent confidence intervals for rates	±	5.1	9.1	5.0	6.3	5.3	7.9	7.5	7.6	2.6

(a) Body Mass Index (BMI) is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity. It is calculated from height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). For adults, obesity is defined as a BMI of greater than or equal to 30 or overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0–29.9.

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

(c) Voluntary measurements of height and weight were collected from respondents. For records with missing height and weight values received a donor record response from a similar respondent. Comparisons with earlier years should only be made for proportions (which are directly comparable) and not numbers of people, as imputation on physical measurement data was not done for earlier surveys.

Table 8A.5.15 Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<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>

(d) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

(e) Data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons aged 15 years or over are available in the following publication: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19, ABS Cat. no. 4715.0.

(f) 2004-05 data are based on self-reported BMI and are not comparable to 2012-13 data which are based on measured BMI.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004-05.

Table 8A.5.16 **Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
2018-19										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	76.5	78.8	75.6	78.5	77.4	..	69.4	..	76.3
Inner regional	%	82.3	75.2	75.3	97.7	78.3	79.6	na	..	79.6
Outer regional	%	69.0	71.4	66.6	79.5	68.6	77.8	..	71.0	70.2
Remote	%	74.4	na	73.3	69.4	88.9	100.0	..	68.9	71.2
Very remote	%	81.2	..	71.5	70.2	67.9	na	..	58.1	65.6
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.3	..	12.9	..	2.5
Inner regional	%	3.6	6.0	6.7	16.1	12.8	6.2	na	..	2.6
Outer regional	%	16.4	16.4	10.8	15.2	9.2	5.8	..	5.1	5.8
Remote	%	9.0	na	4.8	7.5	13.7	16.9	..	4.8	2.9
Very remote	%	23.0	..	4.6	5.1	11.9	na	..	6.0	3.3
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	7.0	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.0	..	17.5	..	3.7
Inner regional	±	5.8	8.8	9.9	30.8	19.6	9.7	na	..	4.1
Outer regional	±	22.2	23.0	14.1	23.7	12.4	8.8	..	7.1	8.0
Remote	±	13.1	na	6.9	10.2	23.9	33.1	..	6.5	4.0
Very remote	±	36.6	..	6.4	7.0	15.8	na	..	6.8	4.2
2012-13										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	73.1	66.2	64.5	71.8	65.1	..	62.1	..	69.0
Inner regional	%	73.9	70.7	77.8	63.1	85.3	62.6	..	..	73.3
Outer regional	%	74.4	60.6	71.3	69.1	65.9	68.5	..	75.0	71.2
Remote	%	77.3	..	71.9	69.8	73.7	76.8	..	63.0	69.5
Very remote	%	82.4	..	70.2	69.3	68.4	..	..	50.2	61.2

Table 8A.5.16 **Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	3.4	6.7	4.4	4.4	5.8	..	7.7	..	1.9
Inner regional	%	3.8	7.3	5.4	17.4	11.0	6.7	..	..	2.6
Outer regional	%	6.5	10.0	4.9	4.9	7.8	5.1	..	6.6	2.9
Remote	%	4.2	..	4.1	5.0	14.5	9.1	..	6.6	2.6
Very remote	%	7.7	..	5.3	5.7	5.4	..	..	8.8	3.8
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	4.8	8.7	5.6	6.2	7.4	..	9.4	..	2.5
Inner regional	±	5.4	10.1	8.2	21.5	18.3	8.2	..	..	3.7
Outer regional	±	9.4	11.9	6.9	6.7	10.1	6.9	..	9.7	4
Remote	±	6.3	..	5.8	6.9	20.9	13.7	..	8.1	3.6
Very remote	±	12.4	..	7.3	7.7	7.2	..	..	8.7	4.6
2004-05										
Proportion										
Major cities	%	61.0	50.3	53.8	60.0	58.5	..	60.8	..	57.7
Inner regional	%	63.0	47.4	55.5	71.3	71.3	57.4	..	..	59.7
Outer regional	%	66.7	48.7	62.6	77.3	79.5	56.0	..	59.5	64.3
Remote	%	72.4	..	60.9	67.5	82.5	83.6	..	61.8	64.6
Very remote	%	np	..	75.0	56.2	64.2	..	..	49.8	58.2
Relative standard error										
Major cities	%	7.0	11.7	8.8	7.8	9.1	..	6.4	..	4.0
Inner regional	%	6.1	19.2	13.2	17.6	20.1	7.0	..	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	11.4	30.9	8.3	9.2	6.6	14.0	..	7.0	4.7
Remote	%	4.4	..	10.0	7.9	13.8	19.9	..	12.9	5.4
Very remote	%	np	..	5.0	8.9	6.0	..	..	10.8	4.9

Table 8A.5.16 **Overweight or obese Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, by remoteness (crude rates), 2004-05 (self-reported BMI), 2012-13 and 2018-19 (measured BMI) (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<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>
95 per cent confidence intervals										
Major cities	±	8.4	11.5	9.3	9.2	10.5	..	7.6	..	4.6
Inner regional	±	7.5	17.9	14.4	24.6	28.1	7.9	..	..	5.5
Outer regional	±	14.9	29.5	10.2	13.9	10.3	15.3	..	8.2	5.9
Remote	±	6.3	..	12.0	10.5	22.3	32.6	..	15.6	6.8
Very remote	±	np	..	7.3	9.8	7.5	..	..	10.5	5.6

- (a) BMI is a simple index of weight-for-height that is commonly used to classify underweight, normal weight, overweight and obesity. It is calculated from height and weight information, using the formula weight (kg) divided by the square of height (m). For adults, obesity is defined as a BMI of greater than or equal to 30 or overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0–29.9.
- (b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (c) The 2018-19 NATSIHS sample frame excluded households from Remote areas in Victoria, Very remote areas in Tasmania, and Inner regional areas in the ACT.
- (d) Voluntary measurements of height and weight were collected from respondents. For respondents with missing height and weight values, their record received a donor record response from a similar respondent.
- (e) Estimates of proportions with a 95 per cent confidence interval that is plus or minus 10 percentage points or above (or whose interval includes 0 per cent or 100 per cent) should be used with caution.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.5.17 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) at increased risk of developing chronic diseases, by age, by sex, by waist circumference and BMI, 2018–19 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total 18 years or over</i>
Males							
Waist circumference of 94cm or more							
Number	'000	21.4	31.0	27.3	26.3	34.7	140.5
Proportion	%	39.9	54.0	68.9	69.8	77.3	60.1
Relative standard error (b)	%	12.2	7.9	4.9	5.4	3.3	3.1
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	9.5	8.4	6.6	7.4	5.0	3.7
Underweight/normal (BMI less than 25) and waist circumference of 94cm or more							
Number	'000	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	4.6
Proportion	%	1.3	3.1	16.9	19.5	20.5	7.5
Relative standard error (b)	%	na	na	46.5	37.6	32.7	21.0
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	na	na	14.5	13.1	12.3	2.9
Overweight/obese (BMI greater than 25) and waist circumference of 94cm or more							
Number	'000	21.3	30.1	26.8	24.8	33.4	136.3
Proportion	%	70.8	72.9	83.2	82.7	88.1	79.2
Relative standard error (b)	%	12.2	8.0	5.3	5.9	3.8	3.3
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	11.9	8.9	6.0	7.0	5.2	3.4
Average waist circumference	cm	93.4	97.5	103.4	104.8	106.2	100.4
Females							
Waist circumference of 80cm or more							
Number	'000	32.7	47.4	38.4	37.5	49.0	204.6
Proportion	%	62.6	78.3	87.7	85.6	93.5	80.8
Relative standard error (b)	%	6.5	3.3	2.8	3.6	1.4	1.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	8.0	5.1	4.8	6.0	2.6	2.5
Underweight/normal (BMI less than 25) and waist circumference of 80cm or more							
Number	'000	5.2	6.3	4.8	2.8	6.9	25.8
Proportion	%	25.0	37.3	57.1	36.8	69.0	40.3
Relative standard error (b)	%	23.6	18.0	18.0	15.7	14.7	8.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	10.4	11.0	13.0	13.1	12.8	5.2

Table 8A.5.17 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) at increased risk of developing chronic diseases, by age, by sex, by waist circumference and BMI, 2018–19 (a)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>18–24</i>	<i>25–34</i>	<i>35–44</i>	<i>45–54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total 18 years or over</i>
Overweight/obese (BMI greater than 25) and waist circumference of 80cm or more							
Number	'000	27.4	41.1	33.3	34.6	41.9	178.7
Proportion	%	88.1	93.6	93.8	95.1	98.6	94.5
Relative standard error (b)	%	7.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	2.7	2.0
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	6.9	1.7	3.5	2.2	1.4	1.1
Average waist circumference	cm	88.9	97.2	100.5	99.4	102.8	97.6
Persons							
Waist circumference of 94cm or more for men and 80cm or more for women							
Number	'000	53.7	78.4	65.8	63.4	84.0	345.5
Proportion	%	50.8	66.6	78.6	77.5	86.1	71.0
Relative standard error (b)	%	6.3	4.0	2.6	3.1	1.7	1.7
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	6.3	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.9	2.4
Underweight/normal (BMI less than 25) and waist circumference of 94cm or more for men and 80cm or more for women							
Number	'000	5.4	7.2	5.6	4.0	8.2	30.6
Proportion	%	12.2	22.0	34.6	26.0	47.4	24.4
Relative standard error (b)	%	23.0	16.0	17.8	17.5	13.5	7.6
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	5.2	6.0	9.7	6.4	10.1	2.9
Overweight/obese (BMI greater than 25) and waist circumference of 94cm or more for men and 80cm or more for women							
Number	'000	48.2	71.7	59.9	59.5	75.4	314.8
Proportion	%	77.6	83.9	89.1	89.3	94.1	87.2
Relative standard error (b)	%	6.8	4.2	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.9
95 per cent confidence intervals	±	6.5	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.7
Average waist circumference	cm	91.1	97.3	101.8	101.9	104.4	99.0

(a) Risk includes increased and substantial risk categories.

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

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey*, Australia, 2018-19; tables 9.1–9.4.

Table 8A.5.18 **Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2017–19 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Proportion							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	17.1	18.4	17.3	11.7	2.9	11.7
1 serve	%	36.7	31.9	35.9	32.2	34.9	32.3
2 serves	%	24.2	27.8	24.9	28.7	30.5	28.7
3 serves	%	11.7	12.2	11.7	16.6	22.6	16.6
4 serves	%	6.8	5.9	6.6	6.4	3.3	6.4
5 or more serves	%	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.2	–	4.2
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	6.6	5.8	6.5	6.4	4.6	6.4
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	8.2	10.0	8.6	5.6	1.0	5.5
1 serve	%	27.2	29.3	27.7	21.8	19.2	21.8
2 serves	%	32.8	33.0	32.9	36.0	48.8	36.2
3 serves	%	19.6	16.8	19.2	23.4	22.5	23.3
4 serves	%	7.9	7.3	7.7	8.4	13.4	8.5
5 or more serves	%	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.0	6.5	4.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	69.1	64.8	68.5	76.2	80.2	76.2
Relative standard error (e)							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	10.0	11.4	8.6	5.4	np	5.3
1 serve	%	5.9	8.0	5.1	3.3	22.9	3.2
2 serves	%	8.5	9.1	7.2	3.7	24.4	3.7
3 serves	%	9.8	12.1	8.4	4.9	21.5	4.7
4 serves	%	18.3	28.2	16.2	9.7	np	9.7
5 or more serves	%	23.4	24.0	19.6	12.3	–	12.0
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	15.3	17.5	13.2	10.0	np	9.7
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	12.0	18.3	10.3	8.2	np	8.2
1 serve	%	6.7	8.2	5.6	3.4	10.5	3.4
2 serves	%	6.3	7.7	5.4	2.9	20.4	2.8
3 serves	%	8.6	13.1	7.6	4.4	48.2	4.2
4 serves	%	17.3	24.7	14.9	7.6	35.0	7.5

Table 8A.5.18 Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2017–19 (a)

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
5 or more serves	%	23.2	20.9	19.9	10.9	np	10.9
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	2.7	4.0	2.4	1.2	12.0	1.2
95 per cent confidence interval							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	3.4	4.1	2.9	1.2	np	1.2
1 serve	%	4.3	5.0	3.6	2.1	15.7	2.0
2 serves	%	4.1	4.9	3.5	2.1	14.6	2.1
3 serves	%	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.6	9.5	1.5
4 serves	%	2.4	3.3	2.1	1.2	np	1.2
5 or more serves	%	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.0	–	1.0
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	np	1.2
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	1.9	3.6	1.7	0.9	np	0.9
1 serve	%	3.6	4.7	3.0	1.5	4.0	1.5
2 serves	%	4.0	4.9	3.5	2.0	19.5	2.0
3 serves	%	3.3	4.3	2.9	2.0	21.3	1.9
4 serves	%	2.7	3.5	2.2	1.3	9.2	1.2
5 or more serves	%	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	np	1.0
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	3.7	5.1	3.2	1.8	18.9	1.8

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

(b) Includes children who reported that they did not eat vegetables.

(c) Based on the 2013 NHMRC Guidelines that recommend a minimum number of serves of fruit and vegetables each day to ensure good nutrition.

(d) Includes children who reported that they did not eat fruit.

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

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2017-18.

Table 8A.5.19 **Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Proportion							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	11.2	12.7	11.5	11.0	np	11.1
1 serve	%	30.1	34.1	31.0	35.6	39.4	35.5
2 serves	%	30.2	27.3	29.6	28.7	43.9	28.6
3 serves	%	17.0	15.5	16.7	15.2	10.6	15.1
4 serves	%	6.2	6.8	6.3	6.4	–	6.4
5 or more serves	%	5.5	3.5	5.2	3.4	np	3.3
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	7.8	5.5	7.4	5.7	np	5.5
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	7.8	8.2	7.8	5.3	np	5.5
1 serve	%	27.1	26.3	27.1	23.7	17.9	23.6
2 serves	%	33.4	34.8	33.8	39.1	31.1	38.9
3 serves	%	18.6	20.7	19.1	21.4	23.3	21.5
4 serves	%	7.4	6.4	7.3	6.8	np	6.8
5 or more serves	%	5.2	3.4	5.0	3.6	np	3.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	69.8	69.7	69.8	74.2	68.9	74.1
Relative standard error							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	9.4	14.1	8.0	6.2	np	6.1
1 serve	%	5.9	9.4	5.0	3.8	27.7	3.8
2 serves	%	5.8	10.1	4.9	3.9	20.5	3.9
3 serves	%	7.7	14.7	6.7	5.7	44.4	5.7
4 serves	%	12.9	21.2	10.6	9.5	–	9.6
5 or more serves	%	15.0	25.5	13.2	13.1	np	14.0
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years (d)							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	12.0	18.2	10.8	10.0	np	10.5
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	12.6	16.0	10.6	8.6	np	8.4
1 serve	%	6.6	8.5	5.5	4.4	30.5	4.4
2 serves	%	5.2	7.2	4.4	3.2	34.3	3.2
3 serves	%	7.4	9.1	6.0	4.9	46.4	4.8
4 serves	%	14.6	13.9	12.3	9.7	np	9.6
5 or more serves	%	15.7	26.3	13.9	12.7	np	12.7

Table 8A.5.19 **Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	2.6	3.5	2.2	1.5	15.8	1.6
95 per cent confidence interval							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	2.1	3.5	1.8	1.3	np	1.3
1 serve	%	3.5	6.3	3.1	2.7	21.4	2.7
2 serves	%	3.4	5.4	2.9	2.2	17.6	2.2
3 serves	%	2.6	4.5	2.2	1.7	9.2	1.7
4 serves	%	1.6	2.8	1.3	1.2	np	1.2
5 or more serves	%	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.9	np	0.9
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	np	1.1
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2-14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	1.9	2.6	1.6	0.9	np	0.9
1 serve	%	3.5	4.4	2.9	2.0	10.7	2.0
2 serves	%	3.4	4.9	2.9	2.5	20.9	2.4
3 serves	%	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.1	21.2	2.0
4 serves	%	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	np	1.3
5 or more serves	%	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	np	0.9
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	3.6	4.8	3.0	2.3	21.3	2.3

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes children who reported that they did not eat vegetables.

(c) Based on the 2013 NHMRC Guidelines.

(d) Includes children who reported that they did not eat fruit.

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

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

Table 8A.5.20 **Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011–13 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Proportion							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	9.6	10.3	9.8	7.6	0.5	7.5
1 serve	%	29.8	30.3	29.9	35.2	22.5	35.1
2 serves	%	28.1	32.4	29.0	30.8	41.9	30.9
3 serves	%	19.4	17.5	19.1	17.1	19.9	17.2
4 serves	%	8.6	5.5	8.0	5.5	8.7	5.5
5 or more serves	%	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.8	6.5	3.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	7.7	6.9	7.5	5.7	11.8	5.8
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	9.2	9.0	9.2	5.8	9.6	5.8
1 serve	%	25.8	27.1	26.1	27.8	18.4	27.7
2 serves	%	34.8	37.0	35.2	37.3	38.8	37.3
3 serves	%	19.7	17.0	19.2	19.3	21.8	19.3
4 serves	%	7.4	5.6	7.0	6.5	8.7	6.6
5 or more serves	%	3.0	4.3	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	68.6	67.8	68.5	70.4	74.2	70.4
Relative standard error							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	10.0	10.3	8.0	5.8	89.4	5.8
1 serve	%	5.3	6.2	4.5	3.1	24.5	3.1
2 serves	%	5.4	6.0	4.4	2.4	15.0	2.4
3 serves	%	6.4	10.4	5.3	4.6	19.4	4.6
4 serves	%	11.2	16.7	9.9	7.4	50.7	7.3
5 or more serves	%	18.3	19.1	15.3	10.0	59.1	9.8
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years (e)							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	12.1	11.9	10.1	7.6	59.0	7.4
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	9.2	12.8	7.9	6.9	31.3	6.8
1 serve	%	5.1	6.8	4.2	3.2	41.1	3.2
2 serves	%	4.3	5.1	3.5	2.3	20.3	2.3
3 serves	%	5.8	8.5	5.0	4.0	32.8	3.9
4 serves	%	10.1	15.2	8.7	7.9	40.7	7.7
5 or more serves	%	17.7	17.8	13.5	9.6	57.6	9.5

Table 8A.5.20 **Daily intake of fruit and vegetables for children (aged 2–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011–13 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.2	9.7	1.2
95 per cent confidence interval							
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (b)	%	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
1 serve	%	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.1	10.8	2.1
2 serves	%	3.0	3.8	2.5	1.5	12.3	1.5
3 serves	%	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.6	7.6	1.6
4 serves	%	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.8	8.6	0.8
5 or more serves	%	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.8	7.5	0.7
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily vegetable intake (c)	%	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	13.7	0.8
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Less than one serve (d)	%	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.8	5.9	0.8
1 serve	%	2.6	3.6	2.1	1.8	14.8	1.7
2 serves	%	2.9	3.7	2.4	1.7	15.5	1.7
3 serves	%	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.5	14.1	1.5
4 serves	%	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	6.9	1.0
5 or more serves	%	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	3.0	0.6
Total	%	–	–	–	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of fruit for children aged 2–14 years							
Adequate daily fruit intake (c)	%	2.6	3.9	2.1	1.6	14.1	1.6

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes children who reported that they did not eat vegetables.

(c) Based on the 2013 NHMRC Guidelines. Comparable with ABS 2014-15 NHS publication (serves have been rounded using 2014-15 method)

(d) Includes children who reported that they did not eat fruit.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 and ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 Core component)

Table 8A.5.21 **Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2018-19**

		Age group		
	Unit	2–4	5–9	10–14
Proportion				
Persons				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (a)	%	6.3	8.4	10.1
1 serve	%	27.0	24.2	31.4
2 serves	%	33.6	33.2	32.0
3 serves	%	19.8	20.8	17.1
4 serves	%	6.8	10.0	6.1
5 or more serves	%	6.7	3.5	3.3
Total (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	%	19.5	17.9	15.3
1 serve	%	37.4	37.5	33.0
2 serves	%	20.1	23.8	29.0
3 serves	%	12.3	10.6	13.0
4 serves	%	6.3	7.2	6.4
5 or more serves	%	3.5	3.0	3.7
Total (d), (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dietary guidelines (f)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	%	85.2	67.7	58.4
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	16.6	3.0	3.4
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	%	16.6	2.7	3.1
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	%	83.3	97.3	97.2
Relative standard error				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (a)	%	19.0	18.7	16.7
1 serve	%	10.4	9.5	9.2
2 serves	%	9.2	6.9	8.9
3 serves	%	13.3	12.1	12.2
4 serves	%	19.6	18.3	27.4
5 or more serves	%	26.1	41.3	29.7
Total (b)	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	%	14.4	12.4	13.6
1 serve	%	8.4	7.2	9.4
2 serves	%	12.5	10.1	10.1
3 serves	%	17.1	13.2	14.2
4 serves	%	29.1	17.9	24.3
5 or more serves	%	31.8	40.6	25.9
Total (d), (e)	%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dietary guidelines (f)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	%	2.3	3.9	4.9

Table 8A.5.21 **Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2018-19**

	Unit	Age group		
		2-4	5-9	10-14
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	14.3	40.6	27.5
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	%	14.4	45.8	30.6
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	%	2.9	1.3	1.0
Confidence interval (95 per cent)				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (a)	±	2.3	3.1	3.3
1 serve	±	5.5	4.5	5.7
2 serves	±	6.1	4.5	5.6
3 serves	±	5.2	4.9	4.1
4 serves	±	2.6	3.6	3.3
5 or more serves	±	3.4	2.8	1.9
Total (b)	±	0.0	0.0	0.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	±	5.5	4.4	4.1
1 serve	±	6.2	5.3	6.1
2 serves	±	4.9	4.7	5.7
3 serves	±	4.1	2.7	3.6
4 serves	±	3.6	2.5	3.0
5 or more serves	±	2.2	2.4	1.9
Total (d), (e)	±	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dietary guidelines (f)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	±	3.8	5.2	5.6
Adequate daily vegetable intake	±	4.7	2.4	1.8
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	±	4.7	2.4	1.9
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	±	4.7	2.5	1.9

(a) Includes people who reported that they did not eat fruit.

(b) Excludes fruit juices.

(c) Includes people who reported that they did not eat vegetables.

(d) Excludes vegetable juices.

(e) Includes potatoes.

(f) Based on the 2013 NHMRC Guidelines. For more information, see Usual daily intake of fruit and Usual daily intake of vegetables in the Glossary.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.

Table 8A.5.22 Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2014-15 (a)

		Age group		
	Unit	2–4	5–9	10–14
Proportion				
Persons				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (b)	%	5.8	6.2	11.1
1 serve	%	25.6	27.8	27.1
2 serves	%	29.9	34.6	35.3
3 serves	%	21.3	19.6	17.2
4 serves	%	9.7	7.7	5.4
5 or more serves	%	7.2	4.5	4.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	%	12.9	11.7	10.1
1 serve	%	39.1	31.6	25.1
2 serves	%	27.8	29.5	30.8
3 serves	%	12.7	16.1	19.9
4 serves	%	4.4	6.0	7.5
5 or more serves	%	2.6	4.8	7.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dietary guidelines (d)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	%	87.2	66.2	62.2
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	13.6	4.8	6.2
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	%	13.3	4.1	5.4
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	%	86.8	95.7	95.0
Relative standard error				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (b)	%	20.3	19.0	12.8
1 serve	%	9.0	8.4	8.2
2 serves	%	8.7	6.0	7.4
3 serves	%	10.5	9.5	10.7
4 serves	%	20.3	17.2	20.9
5 or more serves	%	22.7	20.2	21.4
Total	%	–	–	–
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	%	15.1	11.7	13.1
1 serve	%	6.3	7.5	9.5
2 serves	%	9.5	8.0	6.3
3 serves	%	12.4	10.9	9.6
4 serves	%	23.2	17.5	15.2
5 or more serves	%	32.0	18.3	17.6
Total	%	–	–	–
Dietary guidelines (d)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	%	2.1	3.7	3.9

Table 8A.5.22 **Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by age, 2014-15 (a)**

	Unit	Age group		
		2-4	5-9	10-14
Adequate daily vegetable intake	%	14.0	18.3	18.7
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	%	13.3	20.0	19.7
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	%	2.0	0.9	1.1
Confidence interval (95 per cent)				
Usual daily intake of fruit				
Less than 1 serve (b)	±	2.3	2.3	2.8
1 serve	±	4.5	4.6	4.4
2 serves	±	5.1	4.1	5.1
3 serves	±	4.4	3.6	3.6
4 serves	±	3.9	2.6	2.2
5 or more serves	±	3.2	1.8	1.8
Total	±	—	—	—
Usual daily intake of vegetables				
Less than 1 serve (c)	±	3.8	2.7	2.6
1 serve	±	4.8	4.6	4.7
2 serves	±	5.2	4.6	3.8
3 serves	±	3.1	3.4	3.7
4 serves	±	2.0	2.1	2.2
5 or more serves	±	1.6	1.7	2.4
Total	±	—	—	—
Dietary guidelines (d)				
Adequate daily fruit intake	±	3.6	4.8	4.8
Adequate daily vegetable intake	±	3.7	1.7	2.3
Adequate daily fruit and vegetable intake	±	3.5	1.6	2.1
Inadequate daily fruit and/or vegetable intake	±	3.4	1.7	2.0

(a) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Includes children who reported that they did not eat fruit.

(c) Includes children who reported that they did not eat vegetables.

(d) Based on the 2013 NHMRC Guidelines.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

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

Table 8A.5.23 **Daily fruit and vegetable intake of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 2–14 years), by remoteness, 2018-19, 2014-15 and 2012-13 (a)**

	Unit	2018-19			2014-15			2012-13		
		Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.	Non-remote	Remote	Aust.
Estimate										
Does not usually eat vegetables daily	'000	12.1	0.7	12.8	5.7	0.7	6.5	4.3	0.6	4.9
Does not usually eat fruit daily	'000	4.8	0.4	5.2	3.2	0.4	3.5	4.1	0.5	4.5
Total children aged 2–14 years	'000	19.8	4.0	238.4	167.5	40.4	207.8	159.0	39.0	198.0
Proportion (b)										
Does not usually eat vegetables daily	%	6.1	1.7	5.4	3.4	1.7	3.2	2.7	1.5	2.5
Does not usually eat fruit daily	%	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.2	2.3
Relative standard error of proportion										
Does not usually eat vegetables daily	%	20.6	34.1	19.6	15.0	38.1	13.8	16.5	29.9	14.7
Does not usually eat fruit daily	%	21.7	35.5	20.1	20.9	43.9	19.9	14.3	33.3	13.4
95 per cent confidence intervals of proportion										
Does not usually eat vegetables daily	±	2.5	1.2	2.1		1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Does not usually eat fruit daily	±	1.0	0.7	0.9		0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6

(a) Estimates with relative standard errors (RSEs) between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data.

(b) Proportions have been calculated based on unrounded numbers.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF), DataLab.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

Section 8.6

TABLE 8A.6.1

Table 8A.6.1 **Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (dmfs) in the primary dentition in children (aged 5–10 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>5-6 years</i>	<i>7-8 years</i>	<i>9-10 years</i>
All	no.	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.2
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.9–3.4	2.4–3.0	3.3–3.9	2.9–3.5
Indigenous status					
Non-Indigenous	no.	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.0
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.7–3.1	2.2–2.8	3.0–3.6	2.8–3.3
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	6.3	5.9	7.2	5.9
95% confidence intervals	no.	5.2–7.4	3.7–8.0	5.7–8.6	4.4–7.3
Sex					
Male	no.	3.3	2.6	3.8	3.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	3.0–3.5	2.2–3.1	3.4–4.2	3.0–3.7
Female	no.	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.0
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.8–3.3	2.3–3.2	2.9–3.8	2.6–3.4
Parental education					
School	no.	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.1
95% confidence intervals	no.	4.1–5.0	3.7–5.2	4.5–5.7	3.5–4.7
Vocational education	no.	2.8	2.2	3.3	3
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.5–3.2	1.7–2.7	2.6–3.9	2.5–3.6
Tertiary education	no.	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.7
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.2–2.5	1.4–2.0	2.4–3.0	2.4–3.0
Household income					
Low	no.	4.4	4.3	5	4
95% confidence intervals	no.	4.1–4.8	3.7–4.9	4.4–5.6	3.5–4.6
Medium	no.	2.7	2.2	2.9	3

TABLE 8A.6.1

Table 8A.6.1 **Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (dmfs) in the primary dentition in children (aged 5–10 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>5-6 years</i>	<i>7-8 years</i>	<i>9-10 years</i>
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.5–2.9	1.8–2.6	2.6–3.2	2.6–3.3
High	no.	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	1.8–2.3	1.0–1.7	2.1–3.0	2.0–2.9
Residential location					
Major city	no.	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.8
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.6–3.1	2.1–2.9	2.9–3.7	2.5–3.1
Inner regional	no.	3.6	2.7	4.30	3.9
95% confidence intervals	no.	3.2–4.1	2.1–3.3	3.5–5.0	3.2–4.6
Outer regional	no.	3.8	3.5	4.10	3.7
95% confidence intervals	no.	3.1–4.5	2.4–4.6	3.4–4.8	2.9–4.4
Remote/Very Remote	no.	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.6
95% confidence intervals	no.	3.2–5.7	2.7–6.2	2.9–5.5	2.4–6.8
Reason for last dental visit					
Check-up	no.	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.6
95% confidence intervals	no.	2.2–2.6	1.5–2.2	2.3–2.9	2.3–2.9
Dental problem	no.	6.7	7.5	7.4	5.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	6.2–7.2	6.3–8.7	6.6–8.2	4.8–6.0

(a) Proportions were computed using weighted data.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals for estimates were computed using weighted data.

Source : Do and Spencer (2016) Oral Health of Australian Children: the National Child Oral Health Study 2012–14, table 5-8.

TABLE 8A.6.2

Table 8A.6.2 **Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFS) due to caries in the permanent teeth of children (aged 6–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>6–8 years</i>	<i>9–11 years</i>	<i>12–14 years</i>
All	no.	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.7–0.8	0.2–0.2	0.6–0.7	1.2–1.5
Indigenous status					
Non-Indigenous	no.	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.7	0.2–0.2	0.5–0.6	1.2–1.4
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	1.3	0.3	1.4	2.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	1.0–1.6	0.2–0.5	1.0–1.7	1.6–3.2
Sex					
Male	no.	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.7	0.1–0.2	0.5–0.7	1.1–1.4
Female	no.	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.7–0.9	0.2–0.3	0.6–0.7	1.3–1.6
Parental education					
School	no.	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.7
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.8–1.1	0.2–0.3	0.7–0.9	1.5–2.0
Vocational education	no.	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.2
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.8	0.1–0.3	0.4–0.7	1.0–1.4
Tertiary education	no.	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.5–0.6	0.1–0.2	0.4–0.5	1.0–1.2
Household income					
Low	no.	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.6
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.8–1.0	0.2–0.3	0.7–1.0	1.4–1.8
Medium	no.	0.7	0.2	0.5	1.3

TABLE 8A.6.2

Table 8A.6.2 **Average number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFS) due to caries in the permanent teeth of children (aged 6–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>All ages</i>	<i>6–8 years</i>	<i>9–11 years</i>	<i>12–14 years</i>
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.7	0.1–0.2	0.4–0.6	1.1–1.4
High	no.	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.5–0.6	0.1–0.2	0.3–0.5	0.9–1.3
Residential location					
Major city	no.	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.2
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.7	0.2–0.2	0.5–0.6	1.1–1.3
Inner regional	no.	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.6
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.7–1.0	0.2–0.3	0.6–0.9	1.3–1.8
Outer regional	no.	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.5
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–1.0	0.1–0.3	0.5–0.9	1.1–1.9
Remote/Very Remote	no.	1.0	0.2	0.7	2.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–1.5	0.1–0.4	0.4–1.1	1.5–3.1
Reason for last dental visit					
Check-up	no.	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.1
95% confidence intervals	no.	0.6–0.7	0.1–0.2	0.4–0.6	1.0–1.2
Dental problem	no.	1.2	0.4	1.0	2.3
95% confidence intervals	no.	1.0–1.3	0.3–0.5	0.9–1.2	1.9–2.7

(a) Proportions were computed using weighted data.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals for estimates were computed using weighted data.

Source : Do and Spencer (2016) Oral Health of Australian Children: the National Child Oral Health Study 2012–14, table 5-15.

TABLE 8A.6.3

Table 8A.6.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 5–8 years) with decayed, missing and filled primary tooth surfaces (dmfs), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Decayed</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>dmfs>0</i>
All	%	47.1	10.4	31.7	59.4
95% confidence intervals	%	39.5–54.9	7.4–14.4	26.1–37.8	51.9–63.4
Sex					
Male	%	46.3	10.9	28.2	56.8
95% confidence intervals	%	37.4–54.4	6.7–17.2	22.1–35.1	48.0–65.1
Female	%	48.2	9.7	35.8	62.4
95% confidence intervals	%	37.7–58.7	5.7–15.9	27.6–45.0	51.8–71.8
Parental education					
School	%	58.7	16.2	40.9	69.9
95% confidence intervals	%	48.5–68.2	10.8–23.6	32.1–50.4	60.5–77.8
Vocational education	%	20.6	3.4	23.4	37.9
95% confidence intervals	%	11.5–34.0	1.2–9.0	12.8–38.9	23.7–54.4
Tertiary education	%	38.9	3.3	25.2	51.3
95% confidence intervals	%	26.9–52.3	1.0–10.3	15.9–37.5	38.1–64.2
Household income					
Low	%	50.7	16.4	36.3	63.7
95% confidence intervals	%	41.5–59.8	10.6–24.5	28.1–45.3	54.2–72.1
Medium	%	29	2.1	28.4	44.5
95% confidence intervals	%	19.5–40.8	0.6–7.1	18.2–41.3	31.9–57.8
High	%	16.5	0.4	18.3	28.8
95% confidence intervals	%	5.5–40.0	0.1–2.9	6.0–44.3	12.0–54.5
Residential location					
Major city	%	37.4	7.4	26.8	50.2

TABLE 8A.6.3

Table 8A.6.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 5–8 years) with decayed, missing and filled primary tooth surfaces (dmfs), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Decayed</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>dmfs>0</i>
95% confidence intervals	%	26.4–49.8	3.6–14.8	18.0–37.9	37.3–63.0
Inner regional	%	46.8	18.0	42.50	63.6
95% confidence intervals	%	32.3–61.8	9.7–30.8	31.1–54.8	49.7–75.4
Outer regional	%	55.8	6.4	28.20	67.2
95% confidence intervals	%	38.7–71.6	3.4–11.7	18.7–39.9	52.4–79.2
Remote/Very Remote	%	58.5	10.9	31.2	63.6
95% confidence intervals	%	47.3–68.8	6.9–16.8	19.7–45.4	52.7–73.1
Reason for last dental visit					
Check-up	%	37.1	7.8	32.0	52.0
95% confidence intervals	%	27.4–48.0	4.2–14.1	22.5–43.4	40.0–63.7
Dental problem	%	60.6	28.1	52.4	80.0
95% confidence intervals	%	46.9–72.7	18.6–39.9	41.2–63.4	68.7–87.9

(a) Proportions were computed using weighted data.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals for estimates were computed using weighted data.

Source : Do and Spencer (2016) Oral Health of Australian Children: the National Child Oral Health Study 2012–14, table 10-2.

TABLE 8A.6.4

Table 8A.6.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 9–14 years) with decayed, missing and filled permanent tooth surfaces (DMFS), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Decayed</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>DMFS>0</i>
All	%	28.4	2.0	28.4	46.2
95% confidence intervals	%	22.8–34.6	1.1–3.8	24.1–33.0	40.5–51.9
Sex					
Male	%	28.2	1.4	27.8	47.9
95% confidence intervals	%	21.5–35.8	0.5–3.7	21.9–34.4	39.7–56.2
Female	%	28.6	2.6	28.9	44.6
95% confidence intervals	%	20.8–37.7	1.2–5.5	22.2–36.6	36.4–53.2
Parental education					
School	%	27.3	2.4	29.6	43.2
95% confidence intervals	%	19.6–36.7	0.9–6.3	22.4–37.9	34.8–52.1
Vocational education	%	20.5	1.7	26.3	41.3
95% confidence intervals	%	12.2–32.2	0.2–10.8	16.3–39.5	28.5–55.3
Tertiary education	%	20.7	1.7	31.5	42.2
95% confidence intervals	%	13.5–30.3	0.6–4.5	23.8–40.3	31.9–53.2
Household income					
Low	%	32.5	2.1	32.6	50.6
95% confidence intervals	%	25.2–40.8	1.0–4.7	26.3–39.6	42.8–58.3
Medium	%	16.9	1.7	22.3	32.6
95% confidence intervals	%	10.8–25.4	0.5–5.7	15.4–31.2	23.4–43.4
High	%	16.6	3.4	26.1	40.5
95% confidence intervals	%	5.6–40.0	0.5–20.8	12.6–46.3	22.5–61.4
Residential location					
Major city	%	20.3	0.1	30.4	38.5

TABLE 8A.6.4

Table 8A.6.4 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 9–14 years) with decayed, missing and filled permanent tooth surfaces (DMFS), by sex, by parental education, by household income, by residential location, by residential location, by reason for last dental visit, 2012–14 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Decayed</i>	<i>Missing</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>DMFS>0</i>
95% confidence intervals	%	13.8–28.9	0.0–0.7	22.8–39.3	29.4–48.4
Inner regional	%	25.8	3.3	28.1	47.7
95% confidence intervals	%	18.6–34.7	1.2–8.3	21.2–36.2	37.0–58.6
Outer regional	%	32.1	3.6	29.0	47.7
95% confidence intervals	%	19.0–48.8	1.5–8.3	20.6–39.2	36.4–59.2
Remote/Very Remote	%	47.8	2.4	22.1	58.5
95% confidence intervals	%	34.0–61.9	0.4–13.7	15.0–31.2	43.4–72.2
Reason for last dental visit					
Check-up	%	21.3	1.2	31.6	43.0
95% confidence intervals	%	14.7–29.8	0.3–4.6	25.3–38.5	35.6–50.6
Dental problem	%	31.3	4.0	30.6	48.1
95% confidence intervals	%	23.5–40.3	1.6–10.0	23.8–38.3	38.9–57.4

(a) Proportions were computed using weighted data.

(b) 95 per cent confidence intervals for estimates were computed using weighted data.

Source : Do and Spencer (2016) Oral Health of Australian Children: the National Child Oral Health Study 2012–14, table 10-4.

Table 8A.6.5 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with reported teeth or gum problems, by State and Territory, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)

	<i>Number (no.)</i>	<i>Proportion (%) (b)</i>
2014-15		
NSW	22 356	31.3
Vic	5 079	31.9
Qld	17 538	26.2
WA	7 262	26.2
SA	4 063	32.8
Tas/ACT	3 520	34.9
NT	3 708	19.5
Australia	63 432	28.4
2008		
NSW	17 826	32.8
Vic	4 519	38.3
Qld	17 811	33.8
WA	6 653	28.1
SA	3 190	33.1
Tas/ACT	2 885	36.8
NT	4 171	20.3
Australia	57 055	31.6

(a) Excludes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who do not have teeth and not known responses.

(b) Based on 2014-15 and 2008 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.

Source: AIHW (2013) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012: Detailed Analysis, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15.

TABLE 8A.6.6

Table 8A.6.6 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with reported teeth or gum problems, by time since last dental check, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Number (no.)</i>	<i>Proportion (%) (b)</i>
	2014-15	
Less than 3 months ago	18 464	29.3
3 months to less than 6 months ago	11 408	18.1
6 months to less than a year ago	15 111	24.0
1 year to less than 2 years ago	9 454	15.0
2 years ago or more	3 734	5.9
Never	5 045	8.0
Total	62 987	100.0
Not known	190	..
	2008	
Less than 3 months ago	15 656	27.9
3 months to less than 6 months ago	8 622	15.3
6 months to less than a year ago	12 344	22.0
1 year to less than 2 years ago	12 096	21.5
2 years ago or more	3 237	5.8
Never	4 227	7.5
Total	56 180	100.0
Not known	875	..

(a) Includes children who have teeth only.

(b) Excludes not known responses.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2013) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012: Detailed Analysis, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008.

TABLE 8A.6.7

**Table 8A.6.7 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years),
by reason parent did not take child to see a dentist when needed
in last 12 months, 2008 and 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Number (no.)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>
	2014-15	
Cost	3 624	27.9
Transport/distance	2 123	16.3
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	2 347	18.0
Not available in area	1 304	10.0
Could not find time to take child (including personal/family responsibilities)	2 153	16.6
Dislikes service/professional/afraid/embarrassed	2 060	15.8
Decided not to seek care for child	645	5.0
Other	1 474	11.3
Total needed to go to a dentist but didn't (b)	13 007	100.0
Total saw dentist if needed to in last 12 months (c), (d)	212 442	..
	2008	
Cost	3 048	20.7
Transport/distance	1 712	11.6
Waiting time too long or not available at time required	4 715	32.0
Not available in area	2 311	15.7
Could not find time to take child (including personal/family responsibilities)	2 382	16.1
Dislikes service/professional/afraid/embarrassed	1 330	9.0
Decided not to seek care for child	860	5.8
Other	1 769	12.0
Total needed to go to a dentist but didn't (b)	14 751	100.0
Total saw dentist if needed to in last 12 months (c), (d)	163 804	..

(a) Children aged 0–14 years who had teeth and needed to go to a dentist but did not go.

(b) Total will be less than the sum of the components as more than one reason may be reported

(c) Includes children who did not need to see a dentist.

(d) Excludes not known responses.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (2013) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012: Detailed Analysis, Canberra; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15.

TABLE 8A.6.8

Table 8A.6.8 **Mean number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFT) per person (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2004–06 and 2017-18 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	≥75 years
2017-18						
All	mean	11.2	4.1	10.3	19.4	24.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	10.8–11.6	3.7–4.5	9.8–10.9	18.8–20.1	23.8–25.1
Indigenous status						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	mean	7.5	3.1	12.2	21.2	np
95% confidence intervals	no.	4.2–10.9	0.7–5.4	9.7–14.8	19.1–23.2	np
Non-Indigenous	mean	11.3	4.2	10.3	19.4	24.5
95% confidence intervals	no.	10.8–11.7	3.8–4.6	9.7–10.9	18.8–20.1	23.8–25.1
Sex						
Male	mean	10.4	3.9	9.3	18.5	23.6
95% confidence intervals	no.	9.8–11.0	3.3–4.5	8.5–10.1	17.6–19.3	22.5–24.6
Female	mean	12.0	4.4	11.3	20.4	25.1
95% confidence intervals	no.	11.5–12.6	3.8–5.0	10.6–12.0	19.5–21.3	24.4–25.9
Residential location						
Capital city	mean	10.8	4.1	10.2	19.2	24.8
95% confidence intervals	no.	10.3–11.3	3.7–4.6	9.5–10.9	18.3–20.1	23.9–25.7
Other places	mean	12.1	4.1	10.6	19.8	23.9
95% confidence intervals	no.	11.3–12.9	3.4–4.8	9.6–11.5	19.1–20.6	23.0–24.8
Year level of schooling						
Year 10 or less	mean	15.6	3.7	12.2	19.7	24.5
95% confidence intervals	no.	14.7–16.5	2.5–4.8	10.9–13.6	18.6–20.8	23.6–25.4
Year 11 or more	mean	9.7	4.2	9.9	19.3	24.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	9.2–10.1	3.8–4.6	9.3–10.5	18.6–20.0	23.5–25.4

TABLE 8A.6.8

Table 8A.6.8 **Mean number of decayed, missing or filled tooth surfaces (DMFT) per person (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2004–06 and 2017-18 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	≥75 years
Usually visit dentist						
Check-up	mean	10.1	3.6	9.3	19.3	24.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	9.6–10.6	3.2–4.0	8.6–10.1	18.7–19.9	23.5–25.3
Dental problem	mean	13.2	5.4	12.0	19.7	24.5
95% confidence intervals	no.	12.5–13.9	4.7–6.2	11.1–12.8	18.5–20.9	23.5–25.6
2004–06						
Indigenous status						
Non-Indigenous	mean	12.8	4.5	14.3	22.2	24.4
95% confidence intervals	no.	12.4–13.3	4.1–5.0	13.9–14.8	21.9–22.5	23.7–25.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	mean	14.8	7.0	15.8	23.3	np
95% confidence intervals	no.	12.2–17.3	3.4–10.5	13.4–18.2	21.7–24.9	np

(a) Data in this table was taken from the Dental Examination, as described in the source.

np Not published

Source : Australian Research Centre for Population Oral Health (2019) *Australia's Oral Health: National Study of Adult Oral Health 2017-18*, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, table 4-15; Slade GD, Spencer AJ, Roberts-Thomson KF (2007) *Australia's Dental Generations: The National Study of Adult Oral Health 2004–06*, AIHW Cat. no. DEN 165, AIHW, Canberra, table 5.13.

TABLE 8A.6.9

Table 8A.6.9 **People who usually visit a dental professional at least once a year (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2017-18 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	≥75 years
All	%	57.5	59.5	53.4	59.6	60.6
95% confidence intervals	%	56.1–59.0	57.3–61.6	51.1–55.7	57.5–61.8	56.9–64.1
Indigenous status						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	53.3	62.2	47.1	46.4	24.4
95% confidence intervals	%	44.9–61.6	50.1–73.0	33.0–61.7	30.7–62.7	6.0–62.0
Non-Indigenous	%	57.7	59.4	53.6	59.9	60.9
95% confidence intervals	%	56.2–59.1	57.1–61.6	51.3–55.9	57.7–62.0	57.3–64.5
Sex						
Male	%	54.8	59.3	49.4	54.9	58.2
95% confidence intervals	%	52.9–56.7	56.1–62.4	46.2–52.5	51.8–57.9	52.7–63.5
Female	%	60.2	59.6	57.3	64.4	62.4
95% confidence intervals	%	58.5–61.9	57.0–62.2	54.3–60.3	61.6–67.1	57.3–67.3
Residential location						
Capital city	%	60.8	61.9	58.1	62.5	62.2
95% confidence intervals	%	58.8–62.7	59.1–64.6	55.1–61.1	59.6–65.3	57.7–66.5
Other places	%	50.8	53.4	43.3	55.0	57.7
95% confidence intervals	%	48.8–52.8	50.0–56.7	40.0–46.5	51.7–58.2	51.3–64.0
Year level of schooling						
Year 10 or less	%	49.9	60.5	39.7	48.7	52.3
95% confidence intervals	%	47.2–52.3	54.9–65.9	34.9–44.8	45.5–51.9	47.1–57.4
Year 11 or more	%	60.4	59.3	56.7	67.5	73.4
95% confidence intervals	%	58.9–62.0	57.0–61.7	54.3–59.0	64.9–70.1	68.7–77.6

TABLE 8A.6.9

Table 8A.6.9 **People who usually visit a dental professional at least once a year (dentate people aged 15 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, by residential location, by year level of schooling, by usual reason for dental visit, 2017-18 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Total</i>	15–34 years	35–54 years	55–74 years	≥75 years
Usually visit dentist						
Check-up	%	76.1	73.5	73.9	82.2	82.0
95% confidence intervals	%	74.7–77.4	71.3–75.6	71.4–76.3	80.0–84.2	78.3–85.1
Dental problem	%	23.9	21.7	22.1	27.6	26.6
95% confidence intervals	%	22.1–25.7	18.4–25.4	19.5–24.9	24.7–30.7	21.6–32.3

(a) Data in this table was taken from the Interview, as described in the source.

Source: Australian Research Centre for Population Oral Health (2019) *Australia's Oral Health: National Study of Adult Oral Health 2017–18*, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, table 5-16.

Table 8A.6.10 **Status of tooth loss, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over), by age, 2012-13 and 2018-19**

<i>Age in years</i>	<i>15-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55+</i>	<i>Total</i>
2018-19					
Proportion (%)					
Natural tooth loss (a)					
Complete tooth loss (b)	0.6	2.9	6.5	25.1	5.9
Loss of one or more teeth (c)	29.0	58.1	66.1	62.0	44.6
No tooth loss	70.3	37.9	27.6	12.9	49.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	271 523	80 773	78 785	84 605	515 627
Relative standard error (%) (d)					
Natural tooth loss (a)					
Complete tooth loss (b)	29.8	31.0	16.9	8.3	7.4
Loss of one or more teeth (c)	5.7	4.2	4.4	3.9	2.4
No tooth loss	2.3	6.6	9.9	12.4	2.2
Total	—	—	—	—	—
2012-13					
Proportion (%)					
Natural tooth loss (a)					
Complete tooth loss (b)	0.3	2.4	6.9	23.6	4.7
Loss of one or more teeth (c)	28.8	61.5	72.5	69.3	46.6
No tooth loss	70.9	36.1	20.6	7.1	48.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	212 776	76 134	56 683	52 293	397 886
Relative standard error (%) (d)					
Natural tooth loss (a)					
Complete tooth loss (b)	44.7	26.2	16.6	8.7	7.6
Loss of one or more teeth (c)	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	1.8
No tooth loss	1.5	6.2	11.0	16.4	1.7
Total	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting whether they have lost any of their adult teeth (excluding wisdom teeth) and if so, how many.

(b) Complete tooth loss is comprised of persons who responded they have lost all of their adult teeth.

(c) Doesn't include 'complete tooth loss'

(d) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component).

TABLE 8A.6.11

Table 8A.6.11 **Selected population characteristics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over) reporting complete tooth loss, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Remoteness									Population distribution
	Non-remote			Remote			Australia			
	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	
2018-19										
Age (years)										
15–34	1 033	0.4	42.9	465	1.0	38.4	1 550	0.6	29.8	51
35–44	1 906	3.0	37.6	441	2.3	48.0	2 354	3.0	31.0	15.6
45–54	4 370	6.9	19.1	732	4.5	33.5	5 127	6.5	16.9	15.3
55+	18 003	25.8	9.7	3 287	21.9	12.4	21 212	25.1	8.3	18.2
Sex										
Males	12 985	6.4	10.9	2 033	4.2	19.8	14 992	6.0	9.7	48.3
Females	12 583	5.8	12.5	2 849	5.6	13.1	15 545	5.8	10.4	51.7
State/territory										
NSW	9 035	5.4	16.4	266	5.2	np	8 773	5.1	17.0	33.7
Vic	3 315	8.8	16.4	–	–	–	3 315	8.8	16.4	7.3
Qld	7 662	6.6	16.0	1 379	5.5	21.1	8 871	6.3	13.9	27.4
SA	1 490	6.3	23.4	836	3.4	43.7	1 476	5.5	23.5	5.3
WA	2 296	5.9	40.1	123	2.7	28.3	3 104	4.9	29.7	12.2
Tas.	1 824	9.7	12.9	151	28.6	np	1 887	9.9	12.4	3.7
NT	836	7.5	26.6	2 109	5.5	22.9	3 026	6.1	17.5	9.5
ACT	93	2.0	np	–	–	–	93	2.0	np	1.0
Total per cent reporting complete tooth loss	..	6.2	8.3	..	4.8	12.6	..	5.9	7.4	100.0

TABLE 8A.6.11

Table 8A.6.11 **Selected population characteristics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over) reporting complete tooth loss, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Remoteness									Population distribution
	Non-remote			Remote			Australia			
	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	%
Total number 15+ reporting complete tooth loss	25 876	..	..	4 749	..	..	30 390	..	..	536 291
	2012-13									
Age (years)										
15–34	310	0.2	64.2	257	0.6	61.4	567	0.3	44.7	52.4
35–44	1 590	2.7	29.5	250	1.4	38.5	1 840	2.4	26.2	19.0
45–54	3 434	7.8	18.3	451	3.5	33.5	3 885	6.9	16.6	14.7
55+	10 395	25.5	9.4	1 954	16.8	20.5	12 350	23.6	8.7	13.9
Sex										
Males	7 287	4.8	14.3	1 216	2.8	21.3	8 503	4.3	12.5	49.2
Females	8 443	5.4	10.2	1 695	3.8	20.9	10 138	5	9.8	50.8
State/territory										
NSW	5 940	5.0	16.8	464	7.8	30.7	6 404	5.2	15.8	31.3
Vic	2 279	7.9	14.4	..	..	..	2 279	7.9	14.4	7.2
Qld	3 849	4.4	17.6	605	2.8	40.6	4 453	4	15.9	27.6
SA	1 089	5.8	19.6	205	5.4	49.3	1 294	5.7	17.7	5.6
WA	1 021	3.3	24.2	491	2.3	27.1	1 511	2.9	18.3	13.0
Tas.	1 171	8.2	15.5	163	25.6	58.4	1 333	9	12.5	3.7
NT	332	4.7	35.9	984	2.8	26.9	1 316	3.1	21.4	10.6
ACT	50	1.3	52.8	..	..	..	50	1.3	52.8	1.0

TABLE 8A.6.11

Table 8A.6.11 **Selected population characteristics for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons (15 years or over) reporting complete tooth loss, 2012-13 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Remoteness									Population distribution
	Non-remote			Remote			Australia			
	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	no.	%	RSE (c)	%
Total per cent reporting complete tooth loss	..	5.1	8.4	..	3.3	15.5	..	4.7	7.6	100.0
Total number 15+ reporting complete tooth loss	15 730	..	..	2 912	..	..	18 642	..	..	408 941

(a) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have lost all of their adult teeth.

(b) Distribution of total Indigenous population. Percentages add within columns.

(c) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 Core component).

Table 8A.6.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons' (15 years or over) tooth loss, by selected socioeconomic and health characteristics, 2018-19 (a)**

	Complete tooth loss	Lost some teeth	No missing teeth	Total		Overall population distribution
	Per cent (b)			Per cent	Number	Per cent (c)
SEIFA (Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2016)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	7.2	48.0	44.8	100.0	280 756	54.5
5th quintile (most advantaged)	np	23.7	75.0	100.0	22 759	4.3
Ratio most disadvantaged/ most advantaged	..	2.0	0.6	..	12.3	12.8
Employment						
Employed	2.0	40.0	58.2	100.0	240 768	45.8
Unemployed	2.0	49.5	47.4	100.0	54 775	10.4
Not in the labour force	11.3	48.7	40.4	100.0	220 016	43.7
Ratio unemployed/employed	1.1	1.2	0.8	..	0.2	0.2
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12 or equivalent	1.9	34.7	63.1	100.0	164 794	31.1
Year 9 or below (d)	15.2	53.6	31.0	100.0	119 737	24.2
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	8.0	1.5	0.5	..	0.7	0.8
Smoker status						
Current smoker (e)	6.8	56.3	37.0	100.0	207 004	40.5
Non-smoker (f)	5.3	36.9	57.9	100.0	308 394	59.5
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	1.3	1.5	0.6	..	0.7	0.7
Heart/circulatory disease (g)						
Yes	15.8	58.3	25.8	100.0	108 923	21.9
No	3.2	41.1	55.7	100.0	406 888	78.0
Ratio yes/no	4.9	1.4	0.5	..	0.3	0.3
Diabetes (h) (i)						
Yes	17.7	61.8	20.7	100.0	60 485	12.3
No	4.4	42.4	53.3	100.0	455 122	87.6
Ratio yes/no	4.0	1.5	0.4	..	0.1	0.1

Table 8A.6.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons' (15 years or over) tooth loss, by selected socioeconomic and health characteristics, 2018-19 (a)**

	Complete tooth loss	Lost some teeth	No missing teeth	Total		Overall population distribution
	Per cent (b)			Per cent	Number	Per cent (c)
Total number of persons aged 15 years or	30 390	230 147	255 010	..	515 627	536 291
	Relative Standard Errors (j)				260537.0	
SEIFA (Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage and Disadvantage 2016)						
1st quintile (most disadvantaged)	9.5	3.9	2.1	—	4.0	3.9
5th quintile (most advantaged)	np	29.1	11.3	—	21.4	21.6
Ratio most disadvantaged/ most advantaged	..	..	..	..	..	..
Employment						
Employed	20.3	3.2	3.4	—	2.6	2.6
Unemployed	32.4	9.0	9.8	—	8.4	8.2
Not in the labour force	8.6	3.3	3.3	—	2.4	2.3
Ratio unemployed/employed	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highest year of school completed						
Year 12 or equivalent	25.2	5.9	3.8	—	3.6	3.5
Year 9 or below (d)	7.9	3.8	7.0	—	4.4	4.2
Ratio Year 9 or below/Year 12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smoker status						
Current smoker (e)	10.1	2.6	4.2	—	2.6	2.6
Non-smoker (f)	10.2	3.7	2.4	—	1.9	1.8
Ratio smoker/non-smoker	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart/circulatory disease (g)						
Yes	9.7	4.0	7.8	—	3.9	3.6
No	11.5	3.2	2.0	—	1.1	1.0
Ratio yes/no	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes (h) (i)						
Yes	10.5	4.1	11.8	—	5.4	5.0

Table 8A.6.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons' (15 years or over) tooth loss, by selected socioeconomic and health characteristics, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Complete tooth loss</i>	<i>Lost some teeth</i>	<i>No missing teeth</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Overall population distribution</i>
	<i>Per cent (b)</i>			<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent (c)</i>
No	10.1	2.8	2.3	—	0.8	0.7
Ratio yes/no	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number of persons aged 15 years or	7.4	2.4	2.2	..	0.4	—

(a) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting they have lost all of their adult teeth. This excludes wisdom teeth.

(b) Percentages add within rows

(c) Distribution of total Indigenous population. Percentages add within columns.

(d) Includes never attended school.

(e) Includes persons who smoke daily, persons who smoke at least once a week but not daily, and those who smoke less than weekly.

(f) Includes ex-smokers and those who have never smoked.

(g) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting they have a current heart or circulatory condition which has lasted, or is likely to last, for 6 months or more.

(h) Self-reported data consisting of persons reporting a current medical condition which has lasted, or is expected to last, for six months or more.

(i) Includes Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes, and type unknown. Includes persons who reported they had diabetes but that it was not current at the time of interview.

(j) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

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

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.6.13

Table 8A.6.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 2–14 years) by remoteness, by time since last dental consultation, by frequency child brushes teeth, 2018–19 (a)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Australia</i>		
	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)
Time since last dental consultation									
< 3 months ago	37 924	19.1	8.5	8 918	22.1	10.4	47 054	19.8	6.9
3 to less than 6 months ago	31 179	15.7	9.6	5 495	13.6	11.8	36 968	15.5	8.3
6 to less than 12 months ago	47 310	23.8	8.7	7 138	17.6	10.0	54 642	22.9	7.6
Subtotal <12 months	116 521	58.7	3.9	21 658	53.8	4.5	138 526	58.1	3.3
1 to less than 2 years ago	24 754	12.5	11.0	3 863	9.7	15.8	29 119	12.2	9.5
2+ years ago	7 482	3.8	19.0	2 710	6.7	18.8	10 476	4.4	14.4
Don't know when last attended	4 202	2.1	35.0	1 192	3.0	25.6	5 480	2.3	27.1
Never attended a dental practice	44 482	22.4	7.5	10 944	27.0	6.3	55 385	23.2	6.1
Total	198 648	100.0	–	40 266	100.0	–	238 394	100.0	–
Frequency child brushes teeth									
Twice or more a day	80 652	40.7	5.2	13 652	34.2	7.1	94 261	39.6	4.7
Once a day	86 240	43.5	5.3	14 707	36.7	7.1	101 301	42.5	4.6
Subtotal daily	167 581	84.6	1.8	28 216	70.3	3.1	195 618	82.1	1.6
More than once a week	17 908	9.0	12.6	4 211	10.5	15.0	21 716	9.1	10.8
Less than once a week	3 501	1.8	24.4	977	2.5	25.4	4 134	1.7	21.4
Sometimes	6 192	3.1	23.4	5 066	12.7	13.0	11 519	4.8	13.8
Doesn't clean teeth	4 045	2.0	29.8	1 350	3.2	23.4	5 267	2.2	23.20
Total (d)	198 250	100.0	–	40 059	100.0	–	238 269	100.0	–

(a) Data is not comparable with National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

(b) Distribution of total Indigenous population aged less than 15 years (percentages add within column).

(c) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 8A.6.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 2–14 years) by remoteness, by time since last dental consultation, by frequency child brushes teeth, 2018–19 (a)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Australia</i>		
	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)	no.	% (b)	RSE (c)

(d) Excludes children aged 2–14 years who don't have teeth.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

Table 8A.6.14 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (f)</i>
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018-19	449.8	266.0	..
2017-18	439.8	276.7	..
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018-19	3 773	64 748	..
2017-18	3 617	66 348	..
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (g)</i>			
2018-19	381.9	264.9	1.4
2017-18	374.7	278.6	1.3
2016-17	348.4	274.6	1.3
2015-16	353.0	265.5	1.3
2014-15	313.0	261.9	1.2
2013-14	306.4	261.7	1.2
2012-13	321.4	268.2	1.2
2011-12	326.0	268.7	1.2
2010-11	307.6	267.9	1.1

(a) Principal diagnosis for ICD-10-AM codes K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12 and K13. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases 10th Edition, Australian Modification).

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

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

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.6.15 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (f)	Rate ratio (g)
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>			
2018-19	458.8	271.6	..
2017-18	441.1	275.9	..
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>			
2018-19	3 674	63 723	..
2017-18	3 463	63 632	..
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>			
2018-19	389.3	272.8	1.4
2017-18	375.6	277.5	1.4
2016-17	351.0	274.5	1.3
2015-16	356.7	265.2	1.3
2014-15	315.8	262.5	1.2
2013-14	310.4	262.2	1.2
2012-13	328.7	268.9	1.2
2011-12	330.9	269.6	1.2
2010-11	311.8	269.2	1.2
2009-10	262.8	273.4	1.0
2008-09	273.4	272.4	1.0
2007-08	258.7	274.7	0.9
2006-07	232.9	264.2	0.9
2005-06	227.0	265.4	0.9
2004-05	217.9	252.5	0.9

- (a) This table includes data for six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). From 2004-05 to 2009-10, only these jurisdictions were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (b) Principal diagnosis for ICD-10-AM codes K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12 and K13. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases 10th Edition, Australian Modification).
- (c) Data exclude private hospitals from the NT.
- (d) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.
- (f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).
- (g) Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

Table 8A.6.15 Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	Non-Indigenous (f)	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>

(h) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

.. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.6.16 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population</i>		<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (f)</i>	
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (g)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (g)</i>
2016–2018				
Major cities	341.1	261.1	301.1	264.3
Inner and outer regional	421.4	308.8	349.5	314.5
Remote and very remote	628.0	305.6	516.3	319.8
2010–2012				
Major cities	244.1	241.5	204.7	247.9
Inner and outer regional	411.3	314.5	311.3	326.1
Remote and very remote	728.1	283.0	575.9	287.3

(a) Principal diagnosis for ICD-10-AM codes K02, K03, K04, K05, K06, K08, K09.8, K09.9, K12 and K13. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases 10th Edition, Australian Modification).

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) 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.

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(f) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

(g) Non-Indigenous includes hospitalisations identified as not Indigenous and for WA only also those with a 'not stated' Indigenous status.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.6.17

Table 8A.6.17 **Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Crude rate per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Less than 5 years	732.7	806.5	744.6	723.3	724.6	781.7	694.5	733.1	702.9
5–9 years	933.6	1091.6	1105.0	1015.1	1093.8	1221.9	1156.0	1171.6	1237.2
10–14 years	231.7	276.0	276.5	244.9	299.5	323.8	345.5	299.8	420.4
Total 0–14 years	644.7	735.6	717.8	671.1	716.8	788.2	741.0	742.4	790.3
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Less than 5 years	508.0	497.9	494.0	469.0	502.9	527.9	509.5	515.8	509.0
5–9 years	938.0	978.5	989.4	958.8	983.6	995.5	1022.5	1033.7	982.2
10–14 years	569.3	584.2	592.0	601.9	602.6	591.8	616.6	609.7	591.3
Total 0–14 years	668.2	684.0	689.6	675.3	697.3	707.9	719.0	722.8	697.5
Rate ratio (f)									
Less than 5 years	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
5–9 years	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
10–14 years	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Total 0–14 years	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1

(a) Hospitalisations are for dental procedures (extraction, restoration, pulpal, other) under general anaesthetic based on Australian Classification of Health Interventions classification. For a list of procedure codes used see table 8A.6.16. While it is possible for multiple procedures to occur within a single separation, for this table each separation has been counted only once.

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed (children aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–14 years and 0-14 years).

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

Table 8A.6.17 **Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by rate for non-Indigenous people.									

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.6.18

Table 8A.6.18 **Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Crude rate per 100 000															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Less than 5 years	784.8	782.6	762.2	746.1	879.1	716.4	745.2	817.6	759.1	735.1	729.2	800.0	703.2	735.7	720.0
5–9 years	569.0	645.4	676.7	775.0	1012.7	856.9	958.3	1099.5	1138.7	1040.0	1119.9	1229.5	1167.7	1167.6	1266.0
10–14 years	134.1	149.7	142.2	183.3	228.2	249.5	231.0	286.4	270.6	250.0	302.1	331.4	342.4	291.5	430.1
Total 0–14 years	513.8	542.1	543.5	584.3	725.8	620.6	657.4	745.5	732.2	684.8	727.6	799.1	746.8	739.3	809.1
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Less than 5 years	672.5	683.6	592.4	557.5	506.3	520.8	508.1	499.0	492.4	468.2	502.3	527.1	507.4	510.7	513.1
5–9 years	822.2	867.8	848.3	906.7	858.8	939.0	942.6	977.8	990.3	955.1	984.1	987.6	1021.5	1025.3	1004.4
10–14 years	498.1	500.6	515.9	540.1	555.0	571.5	569.0	584.7	592.8	600.9	600.6	590.8	616.6	604.0	607.3
Total 0–14 years	661.3	680.8	650.2	665.5	636.9	672.9	669.7	684.3	689.7	673.5	696.7	704.6	717.9	716.4	710.6
Rate ratio (f)															
Less than 5 years	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
5–9 years	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3
10–14 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Total 0–14 years	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1

(a) Hospitalisations are for dental procedures (extraction, restoration, pulpal, other) under general anaesthetic based on Australian Classification of Health Interventions classification. For a list of procedure codes used see table 8A.6.16. While it is possible for multiple procedures to occur within a single separation, for this table each separation has been counted only once.

(b) Data exclude private hospitals from the NT.

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed (children aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–14 years and 0–14 years).

Table 8A.6.18 Dental hospitalisations for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by age, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) The rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by rate for Other people.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.6.19 **Hospital dental procedure rates for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
2016–2018			
Major cities			
less than 5 years	509.8	502.3	1.0
5–9 years	905.5	1021.8	0.9
10–14 years	299.2	608.8	0.5
Total 0–14 years	575.2	712.5	0.8
Inner and outer regional			
less than 5 years	720.8	533.2	1.4
5–9 years	1036.8	1016.8	1.0
10–14 years	305.9	616.1	0.5
Total 0–14 years	695.2	728.1	1.0
Remote and very remote			
less than 5 years	1149.6	645.0	1.8
5–9 years	2043.6	1408.7	1.5
10–14 years	410.1	707.9	0.6
Total 0–14 years	1224.2	931.8	1.3
2010–2012			
Major cities			
less than 5 years	428.2	447.4	1.0
5–9 years	632.5	886.5	0.7
10–14 years	151.2	550.6	0.3
Total 0–14 years	401.5	623.9	0.6
Inner and outer regional			
less than 5 years	811.0	640.3	1.3
5–9 years	864.2	1120.9	0.8
10–14 years	235.6	638.6	0.4
Total 0–14 years	657.1	796.8	0.8
Remote and very remote			
less than 5 years	1385.5	738.7	1.9
5–9 years	2320.8	1235.2	1.9
10–14 years	595.5	537.0	1.1
Total 0–14 years	1472.5	847.4	1.7

(a) Hospitalisations are for dental procedures (extraction, restoration, pulpal, other) under general anaesthetic based on Australian Classification of Health Interventions classification. For a list of procedure codes used see table 8A.6.16. While it is possible for multiple procedures to occur within a single hospitalisation, for this table each hospitalisation has been counted only once.

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

(c) From 2012–13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

Table 8A.6.19 Hospital dental procedure rates for children (aged 0–14 years), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
(d)	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.		
(e)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed (children aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–14 years and 0-14 years).		
(f)	'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).		
(g)	The rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by rate for non-Indigenous people.		

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table 8A.6.20 List of Australian Classification of Health Interventions (National Centre for Classification in Health) codes for 2014-15 used to define categories of dental procedures

<i>Procedure</i>	<i>Australian Classification of Health Interventions procedure codes/blocks</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Extraction	Block no.s: 457, 458 & Procedure codes: 97241-00, 97387-00, 97388-00	Count of separations with a procedure recorded with any of these procedure codes/block numbers, along with a code for general anaesthesia
Pulpal treatment	Block no.s: 462, 463 & Procedure codes: 97445-00, 97455-00, 97457-00, 97458-00	
Restoration	Block no.s: 465, 466, 468	
Other	Block no.s: 469, 470, 471, 472 & Procedure codes: 97772-00, 97773-00, 97778-00	
General anaesthesia	Procedure codes: 9251410, 9251419, 9251420, 9251429, 9251430, 9251430, 9251439, 9251440, 9251449, 9251450, 9251459, 9251469, 9251490, 9251499	

Source : AIHW (unpublished).

Section 8.7

TABLE 8A.7.1

Table 8A.7.1 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Major Cities			Regional			Remote (c)			Australia		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
2017-19												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	69.9	2.3	3.2	63.9	3.5	4.4	68.2	2.9	3.9	67.0	1.7	2.2
High/Very high distress level (e)	29.1	5.8	3.3	34.5	7.1	4.8	27.7	6.5	3.5	31.2	4.0	2.4
Total (f)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	82.4	0.6	1.0	82.3	1	1.6	84.2	6.5	10.7	82.5	0.5	0.8
High/Very high distress level (e)	13.1	2.8	0.7	14.3	5	1.4	7.5	20.3	3.0	13.2	2.4	0.6
Total (f)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2014-15												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	65.7	2.7	3.5	67.1	2.5	3.3	67.6	3.1	4.1	66.7	1.6	2.1
High/Very high distress level (e)	34.1	5.0	3.3	32.2	5.0	3.2	31.3	6.7	4.1	32.5	3.1	2.0
Total (f)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Non-Indigenous												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	87.1	0.7	1.2	87.1	1.0	1.7	89.0	16.3	28.4	87.0	0.5	0.9
High/Very high distress level (e)	12.3	3.0	0.7	12.1	6.3	1.5	12.1	24.9	5.9	12.3	2.7	0.7
Total (f)	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
2011-13												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	69.0	3.0	4.0	68.2	2.4	3.3	76.1	2.0	3.0	70.2	1.5	2.0

TABLE 8A.7.1

Table 8A.7.1 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	Major Cities			Regional			Remote (c)			Australia		
	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
High/Very high distress level (e)	30.7	6.7	4.0	31.6	5.3	3.3	22.8	6.8	3.1	29.4	3.6	2.1
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	88.4	0.4	0.8	88.8	0.7	1.3	86.5	3.4	5.8	88.5	0.4	0.7
High/Very high distress level (e)	10.8	3.3	0.7	10.6	6.1	1.3	11.3	23.3	5.1	10.8	3.0	0.6
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
2008												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	65.9	3.0	3.9	67.2	2.7	3.5	68.2	2.8	3.8	67.1	1.6	2.2
High/Very high distress level (e)	33.9	5.9	3.9	31.2	5.1	3.1	28.4	6.3	3.5	31.2	3.4	2.1
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Non-Indigenous												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	87.4	0.5	0.9	88.4	0.7	1.2	86.4	3.1	5.2	87.7	0.4	0.7
High/Very high distress level (e)	12.5	3.6	0.9	11.6	5.9	1.3	13.6	19.0	5.1	12.3	3.0	0.7
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
2004-05												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	73.7	3.2	4.6	70.8	2.5	3.5	70.1	2.8	3.8	71.5	1.6	2.3
High/Very high distress level (e)	25.6	9.1	4.6	28.4	6.0	3.3	25.2	7.4	3.7	26.6	4.3	2.2
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Non-Indigenous												
Low/Moderate distress level (d)	87.1	0.4	0.7	86.3	0.8	1.4	88.6	2.2	3.8	86.8	0.3	0.5

TABLE 8A.7.1

Table 8A.7.1 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2004-05, 2008, 2011-13, 2014-15 and 2017-19 (age-standardised) (a), (b)**

	<i>Major Cities</i>			<i>Regional</i>			<i>Remote (c)</i>			<i>Australia</i>		
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
High/Very high distress level (e)	12.8	2.9	0.7	13.6	4.7	1.3	11.4	17.0	3.8	13.1	2.2	0.6
Total (f)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

(a) Proportions have been age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Comprises remote and very remote areas. National Health Surveys, from which data are reported for the non-Indigenous population exclude very remote areas.

(d) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(e) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(f) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2012-13; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18.

TABLE 8A.7.2

Table 8A.7.2 **K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Low/Moderate distress level (c)</i>				<i>High/Very high distress level (d)</i>			
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>
2018-19 (f)								
NSW	69.2	3.3	4.5	0.8	30.2	7.4	4.4	2.4
Victoria	63.8	4.4	5.5	0.8	36.2	7.6	5.4	2.6
Queensland	67.0	3.9	5.1	0.8	30.7	10.1	6.1	2.3
WA	63.0	5.0	6.2	0.8	32.4	9.0	5.7	2.5
SA	62.5	6.8	8.3	0.7	37.1	11.6	8.4	2.7
Tasmania	66.7	5.0	6.5	0.8	31.1	10.6	6.5	2.1
ACT	68.8	9.9	13.3	0.8	29.2	23.0	13.2	2.3
NT	70.1	4.1	5.6	0.9	26.9	9.8	5.2	2.4
Australia	67.1	1.7	2.2	0.8	31.1	4.0	2.4	2.4
2014-15 (f)								
NSW	67.7	3.1	4.1	0.8	32.0	6.5	4.1	2.9
Victoria	62.0	4.0	4.9	0.7	36.6	6.8	4.9	2.6
Queensland	67.7	3.5	4.6	0.8	32.0	7.3	4.6	2.6
WA	62.1	3.9	4.7	0.7	36.5	6.6	4.7	3.3
SA	64.9	4.0	5.1	0.7	33.5	7.2	4.7	2.5
Tasmania	72.8	3.3	4.7	0.8	27.5	8.7	4.7	2.1
ACT	69.3	5.2	7.1	0.8	31.7	11.5	7.1	2.8
NT	65.8	4.4	5.7	0.7	32.7	8.3	5.3	4.0
Australia	66.5	1.6	2.1	0.8	32.8	3.2	2.1	2.6
2012-13 (f)								
NSW	68.5	3.5	4.7	0.8	31.2	7.7	4.7	3.1

TABLE 8A.7.2

Table 8A.7.2 **K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Low/Moderate distress level (c)</i>				<i>High/Very high distress level (d)</i>			
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>
Victoria	67.4	3.9	5.2	0.8	32.3	8.0	5.1	2.8
Queensland	68.8	3.0	4.0	0.8	31.1	6.6	4.0	2.6
WA	68.8	2.6	3.5	0.8	29.8	6.1	3.6	2.6
SA	68.0	3.9	5.2	0.8	31.8	8.3	5.2	2.7
Tasmania	73.4	3.6	5.2	0.8	26.5	9.9	5.1	2.7
ACT	69.7	6.2	8.5	0.8	30.3	14.3	8.5	3.5
NT	75.7	2.7	4.0	0.9	23.3	8.8	4.0	2.6
Australia	69.5	1.5	2.0	0.8	30.1	3.5	2.1	2.7
2008								
NSW	66.8	3.2	4.2	0.8	33.2	6.4	4.2	2.6
Victoria	64.7	2.8	3.6	0.8	34.6	5.4	3.7	2.7
Queensland	67.6	3.2	4.2	0.8	30.3	6.4	3.8	2.5
WA	65.0	2.8	3.6	0.8	33.3	5.7	3.7	2.9
SA	64.0	4.0	5.0	0.7	34.1	7.3	4.9	2.6
Tasmania	70.6	4.2	5.8	0.8	29.0	10.1	5.7	2.5
ACT	70.5	6.0	8.3	0.8	28.8	14.5	8.2	2.6
NT	67.3	3.7	4.9	0.8	28.1	8.3	4.6	2.5
Australia	66.7	1.5	2.0	0.8	31.7	3.1	1.9	2.5
2004-05								
NSW	72.5	2.9	4.1	0.8	27.1	7.5	4.0	2.1
Victoria	69.6	5.2	7.1	0.8	29.4	12.1	7.0	2.1
Queensland	72.4	2.6	3.7	0.8	26.6	7.3	3.8	1.9

TABLE 8A.7.2

Table 8A.7.2 **K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>Low/Moderate distress level (c)</i>				<i>High/Very high distress level (d)</i>			
	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>AS Rate ratio (e)</i>
WA	70.6	4.0	5.6	0.8	27.9	10.3	5.6	2.6
SA	67.1	4.4	5.7	0.8	30.2	10.1	6.0	2.1
Tasmania	65.0	5.1	6.5	0.7	34.8	9.5	6.5	2.9
ACT	73.8	3.3	4.8	0.8	21.0	9.6	4.0	2.5
NT	66.2	6.0	7.8	0.8	33.8	11.7	7.8	1.5
Australia	71.3	1.5	2.0	0.8	27.2	3.8	2.0	2.0

- (a) Levels of psychological distress are derived from the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K-5).
- (b) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (c) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.
- (d) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.
- (e) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the age-standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by the corresponding age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous people. The rate ratios are not based on the rates included in the table.
- (f) Totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians exclude a small number of people for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished); 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); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.7.3

Table 8A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2017-19 (a)**

	18-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)
2017-19															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	67.6	4.3	5.7	67.7	3.6	4.8	67.7	3.5	4.6	64.8	4.0	5.1	67.5	3.4	4.5
High/Very high distress level (c)	30.1	10.1	6.0	30.9	7.7	4.7	31.3	7.7	4.7	33.6	7.4	4.9	30.2	7.7	4.6
Total (d), (e)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	76.2	2.2	3.3	82.1	1.3	2.1	84.4	1.0	1.7	81.6	1.1	1.8	84.8	0.7	1.2
High/Very high distress level (c)	16.7	7.5	2.5	13.7	6.0	1.6	12.0	5.8	1.4	14.0	5.4	1.5	11.8	4.2	1.0
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
2014-15															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	66.8	4.3	5.6	68.3	3.1	4.1	62.6	3.9	4.8	65.0	3.4	4.3	69.3	2.8	3.8
High/Very high distress level (c)	32.9	8.7	5.6	31.0	6.7	4.1	36.8	6.7	4.8	33.8	6.6	4.4	29.7	6.5	3.8
Total (d), (e)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Non-Indigenous															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	82.3	2.0	3.3	87.2	0.9	1.5	87.6	1.0	1.5	87.2	0.9	1.5	88.6	0.6	1.0

TABLE 8A.7.3

Table 8A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2017-19 (a)**

	18-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)
High/Very high distress level (c)	16.9	8.8	2.9	12.1	6.3	1.5	12.0	6.2	1.5	12.5	5.7	1.4	10.2	5.4	1.1
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
2011-13															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2012-13)															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	69.4	2.8	3.8	69.8	2.8	3.9	68.8	2.7	3.6	64.9	3.7	4.7	75.1	2.6	3.8
High/Very high distress level (c)	30.2	6.5	3.8	29.9	6.6	3.9	30.5	6.0	3.6	34.7	6.9	4.7	24.5	8.0	3.9
Total (d), (e)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Non-Indigenous (2011-12)															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	86.1	1.3	2.2	88.6	0.8	1.3	88.5	0.8	1.4	88.4	0.9	1.6	89.4	0.6	1.1
High/Very high distress level (c)	13.2	8.5	2.2	11.0	6.1	1.3	11.1	6.6	1.4	11.1	7.1	1.5	9.2	5.9	1.1
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
2008															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	64.9	3.2	4.1	68.4	2.7	3.6	66.4	2.7	3.5	65.4	3.8	4.9	68.7	3.3	4.4
High/Very high distress level (c)	32.9	6.4	4.1	30.6	5.8	3.5	32.4	5.4	3.4	33.0	7.0	4.5	29.0	7.5	4.3
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-

TABLE 8A.7.3

Table 8A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2017-19 (a)**

	18-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)
Non-Indigenous															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	86.7	1.2	2.0	86.7	1.0	1.7	88.7	0.9	1.6	86.7	1.0	1.7	88.7	0.7	1.2
High/Very high distress level (c)	13.3	7.6	2.0	13.3	6.4	1.7	11.3	7.2	1.6	13.3	6.3	1.6	11.2	5.7	1.2
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
2004-05															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	72.8	2.7	3.8	71.4	2.5	3.5	69.6	2.9	3.9	69.3	3.7	5.0	73.8	3.4	5.0
High/Very high distress level (c)	26.0	7.3	3.7	27.1	6.6	3.5	29.2	6.5	3.7	29.5	8.7	5.0	23.0	10.5	4.7
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Non-Indigenous															
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	83.8	1.3	2.2	87.7	0.8	1.4	86.4	0.8	1.3	86.2	0.8	1.4	88.2	0.3	0.6
High/Very high distress level (c)	16.1	7.0	2.2	12.3	6.0	1.5	13.4	5.0	1.3	13.6	4.9	1.3	11.7	2.2	0.5
Total (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Represents a K5 score of 5-11.

TABLE 8A.7.3

Table 8A.7.3 **K5 level of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2004-05, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2017-19 (a)**

18-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55+ years		
Prop.	RSE	95%	Prop.	RSE	95%	Prop.	RSE	95%	Prop.	RSE	95%	Prop.	RSE	95%
(%)	(%)	CI _s (±)	(%)	(%)	CI _s (±)	(%)	(%)	CI _s (±)	(%)	(%)	CI _s (±)	(%)	(%)	CI _s (±)

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12-25.

(d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(e) Total excludes a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

— Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2012-13; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey, 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18.

TABLE 8A.7.4

Table 8A.7.4 **K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, by sex, 2018-19 (crude rates) (a)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years			Total 18+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)
Males																		
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	70.8	8.3	11.5	69.9	6.7	9.2	70.7	6.9	9.6	64.7	7.6	9.6	71.7	7.0	9.8	69.8	3.4	4.7
High/Very high distress level (c)	23.8	7.9	3.7	27.2	6.6	3.5	25.0	6.4	3.1	31.8	7.4	4.6	22.7	6.7	3.0	25.9	3.5	1.8
Total males (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Females																		
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	61.5	8.2	9.9	64.8	6.5	8.3	63.0	6.4	7.9	64.6	6.5	8.2	61.6	6.2	7.5	62.8	3.1	3.8
High/Very high distress level (c)	35.6	7.7	5.4	34.0	6.3	4.2	36.1	6.4	4.5	34.9	6.3	4.3	35.5	6.0	4.2	35.0	3.0	2.1
Total females (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Persons																		
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	66.5	5.6	7.3	67.1	4.7	6.2	66.5	4.7	6.1	64.1	5.0	6.3	66.2	4.5	5.8	66.3	2.2	2.9
High/Very high distress level (c)	29.7	5.9	3.4	30.6	4.6	2.8	30.8	4.7	2.8	33.3	4.8	3.1	29.6	4.5	2.6	30.7	2.4	1.4
Total persons (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

TABLE 8A.7.4

Table 8A.7.4 **K5 level of psychological distress of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, by sex, 2018-19 (crude rates) (a)**

18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years			Total 18+ years		
Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95% CIs (±)

(b) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(e) Total excludes a small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19*, cat. no. 4715.0, tables 8.3-4.

TABLE 8A.7.5

Table 8A.7.5 **K5 level of psychological distress of persons (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, by sex, 2017–19 (age-standardised) (a)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CIs (±)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CIs (±)</i>
Males						
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	69.7	2.5	3.4	83.3	0.8	1.3
High/Very high distress level (c)	25.8	6.9	3.5	11.4	4.5	1.0
Total males (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Females						
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	62.8	2.5	3.1	81.8	0.6	1.0
High/Very high distress level (c)	35.1	4.4	3.0	15.0	3.1	0.9
Total females (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Persons						
Low/Moderate distress level (b)	66.2	1.7	2.2	82.5	0.5	0.8
High/Very high distress level (c)	30.8	4.0	2.4	13.2	2.3	0.6
Total persons (d), (e)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Represents a K5 score of 5–11.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Includes refusals and people with no K5 score.

(e) Includes persons who were not present for the interview.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19*, cat, no. 4715.0, tables 8.3-4.

TABLE 8A.7.6

Table 8A.7.6 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportions										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	76.3	78.1	82.5	78.3	75.9	75.7	77.6	84.1	79.2
A little/none of the time	%	22.3	21.3	14.4	15.5	21.0	22.1	18.4	11.7	17.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	86.4	86.2	87.4	87.2	81.7	85.6	87.8	91.1	87.2
A little/none of the time	%	11.7	13.8	9.0	6.6	14.8	12.2	8.2	4.5	10.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	76.4	76.7	78.4	75.8	71.2	69.1	73.5	87.5	77.6
A little/none of the time	%	21.7	22.2	18.2	18.2	24.9	28.2	22.4	8.1	19.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	70.8	64.9	70.1	69.7	65.8	68.5	69.4	82.6	70.8
A little/none of the time	%	28.0	34.3	26.1	23.9	31.9	29.8	24.5	13.2	26.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.7	2.9	2.2	3.5	5.3	3.9	4.9	2.6	1.2
A little/none of the time	%	9.2	10.5	10.9	16.0	19.9	13.2	18.1	16.9	5.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.4	2.3	3.2	1.8	1.0
A little/none of the time	%	13.8	15.0	16.5	16.3	24.6	14.6	26.6	16.5	7.3
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.3	5.3	3.8	5.9	2.1	1.3
A little/none of the time	%	9.9	10.9	13.0	11.9	15.4	9.4	18.9	15.9	5.2

TABLE 8A.7.6

Table 8A.7.6 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	3.2	4.6	3.4	4.2	5.4	4.3	8.7	2.3	1.5
A little/none of the time	%	7.9	8.8	10.9	11.2	11.3	9.5	23.2	10.4	4.4
95 per cent confidence interval										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	±	4.0	4.5	3.6	5.3	7.9	5.8	7.4	4.3	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	4.0	4.4	3.1	4.8	8.2	5.7	6.5	3.9	1.8
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	±	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A little/none of the time	±	23.3	25.4	28.2	27.8	39.4	24.5	45.8	29.5	12.6
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	±	5.6	6.1	5.1	6.5	10.4	7.4	11.7	4.2	2.5
A little/none of the time	±	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	±	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.5	2.7	2.4	3.8	0.4	0.6
A little/none of the time	±	15.6	17.3	21.4	22.0	22.1	18.7	45.5	20.5	8.5

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(c) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.7.7

Table 8A.7.7 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)**

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
Proportions										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	82.3	75.7	83.9	82.2	82.0	82.4	83.4	85.8	83.0
A little/none of the time	%	16.7	23.6	15.3	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.0	12.5	16.3
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	89.4	84.5	90.8	90.3	89.4	89.6	90.3	94.2	90.3
A little/none of the time	%	9.7	14.8	8.3	8.6	10.2	10.6	9.0	5.1	9.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	77.4	73.2	81.5	82.8	80.0	77.0	83.9	86.6	80.1
A little/none of the time	%	22.2	25.4	18.1	15.8	19.0	22.3	17.7	11.6	19.2
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	73.2	69.0	79.2	79.1	72.3	71.8	73.8	83.7	76.7
A little/none of the time	%	25.9	29.6	20.3	20.0	25.6	27.2	25.9	14.4	22.6
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.7	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	10.0	8.2	10.8	9.8	13.9	11.8	17.0	16.6	5.3
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.7
A little/none of the time	%	12.3	10.8	16.4	13.7	15.1	13.6	21.3	24.9	6.3
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.1

TABLE 8A.7.7

Table 8A.7.7 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
A little/none of the time	%	8.2	8.5	11.4	11.3	10.7	9.9	13.2	20.4	4.6
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.4	4.3	3.1	1.2
A little/none of the time	%	7.3	6.8	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	12.6	14.6	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	4.6	3.9	5.5	4.6	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3	4.6	3.9	5.3	4.1	1.7
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	±	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.2
A little/none of the time	±	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.8	2.5	1.1
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.3	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.6	1.7
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	4.4	4.8	6.3	5.0	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.4	4.2	4.7	6.4	4.1	1.7

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(c) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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

TABLE 8A.7.8

Table 8A.7.8 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), 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>Total</i>
Proportions										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	80.4	77.9	83.9	78.6	83.1	81.4	77.9	90.5	82.2
A little/none of the time	%	19.3	21.8	16.1	20.0	16.7	18.6	22.1	9.1	17.5
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	90.2	88.1	91.9	90.8	93.2	88.4	92.3	93.6	91.1
A little/none of the time	%	9.8	11.6	8.1	8.3	6.8	11.6	7.7	5.9	8.7
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	79.8	73.1	82.0	78.8	83.1	76.0	83.0	88.9	80.9
A little/none of the time	%	20.0	26.5	18.0	19.7	16.8	24.0	17.0	10.6	18.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	75.9	69.2	81.3	78.3	77.8	73.6	79.4	86.2	78.4
A little/none of the time	%	24.1	30.4	18.7	20.6	22.1	26.4	20.6	13.3	21.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.5	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	4.4	1.6	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	10.2	11.3	9.9	8.1	13.5	13.4	15.5	15.9	5.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.7
A little/none of the time	%	14.3	14.8	15.8	14.1	19.6	18.3	24.8	16.4	7.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	1.0

TABLE 8A.7.8

Table 8A.7.8 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2012-13 (a), (b), (c), (d)

		NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Total
A little/none of the time	%	10.1	8.7	9.2	8.8	12.2	12.1	17.0	12.2	4.4
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.4	3.4	3.3	4.6	1.8	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	8.7	7.7	9.8	8.9	11.9	9.3	17.8	11.7	4.1
95 per cent confidence interval										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.9	6.7	2.9	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.2	4.4	4.9	6.7	2.8	1.7
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	±	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.2	3.8	1.9	1.2
A little/none of the time	±	2.7	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	4.2	3.8	1.9	1.2
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.9	4.5	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.7	5.7	2.6	1.6
A little/none of the time	±	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.0	5.7	5.7	2.5	1.6
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	±	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.7	5.2	4.8	7.2	3.1	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	4.1	4.6	3.6	3.6	5.2	4.8	7.2	3.1	1.7

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(c) Total for 2012-13 AATSIHS excludes a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

(d) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate.

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

TABLE 8A.7.9

Table 8A.7.9 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2008 (a), (b), (c)**

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	80.7	76.5	85.6	84.4	81.0	78.1	86.5	85.9	82.9
A little/none of the time	%	19.3	23.0	12.9	14.2	17.0	21.5	13.5	9.7	15.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	88.2	86.9	91.4	91.8	88.8	87.9	92.6	91.0	89.9
A little/none of the time	%	11.8	12.5	7.1	6.9	9.0	11.7	7.4	4.9	8.8
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	79.1	74.0	85.5	84.6	79.3	73.2	82.5	83.8	81.7
A little/none of the time	%	20.9	25.4	12.9	13.8	18.6	26.3	17.5	12.1	16.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	74.8	69.5	82.5	80.3	76.1	67.7	77.2	79.5	77.7
A little/none of the time	%	25.2	30.0	16.0	18.2	21.9	31.9	22.8	16.3	20.9
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.0	0.9
A little/none of the time	%	8.3	6.9	12.6	9.4	11.0	12.0	17.8	13.4	4.7
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	%	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.7
A little/none of the time	%	10.6	10.7	17.2	12.6	18.6	15.8	24.9	16.7	6.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.6	1.9	0.9

TABLE 8A.7.9

Table 8A.7.9 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 2008 (a), (b), (c)

		<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>
A little/none of the time	%	8.3	6.1	9.7	10.7	10.8	8.7	16.7	9.2	4.2
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	%	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	4.3	4.0	2.4	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	7.6	5.5	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.1	13.5	9.0	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.2	3.1	3.7	2.6	3.8	5.1	4.7	3.4	1.5
A little/none of the time	±	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	5.1	4.7	2.5	1.5
Happy										
All/most/some of the time	±	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	1.2
A little/none of the time	±	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.7	3.3	3.6	3.6	1.6	1.0
Full of life										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.4	5.8	3.1	1.4
A little/none of the time	±	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.9	4.5	5.7	2.2	1.4
Lot of energy										
All/most/some of the time	±	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.2	5.7	6.1	3.7	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.1	5.7	6.0	2.9	1.6

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(c) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008

TABLE 8A.7.10

Table 8A.7.10 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>
Proportions										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most of the time	%	54.7	51.2	57.9	56.9	55.1	54.0	54.1	60.7	56.4
Some of the time	%	25.5	27.9	25.9	26.2	27.2	24.5	26.9	22.7	25.6
A little of the time	%	13.6	12.3	11.0	11.2	11.8	16.3	13.9	7.2	11.6
None of the time	%	5.3	7.1	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.9	4.8
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy										
All/most of the time	%	68.0	64.6	74.2	71.7	71.7	64.8	73.2	77.8	71.4
Some of the time	%	21.2	22.1	18.0	17.6	18.7	21.8	16.8	14.7	18.8
A little of the time	%	7.8	8.7	5.6	7.1	6.3	10.3	8.0	3.1	6.6
None of the time	%	2.1	3.8	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.8
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life										
All/most of the time	%	50.2	47.3	56.0	55.3	50.1	44.9	52.7	69.1	54.6
Some of the time	%	28.7	25.7	27.9	25.3	32.6	27.5	29.6	17.8	26.6
A little of the time	%	13.4	16.3	10.0	10.5	9.8	16.1	10.6	5.7	11.1
None of the time	%	6.6	10.1	5.2	6.7	6.0	11.0	7.1	3.6	6.2
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy										
All/most of the time	%	43.3	36.8	49.3	47.0	42.1	39.2	45.5	61.3	47.2
Some of the time	%	30.4	38.4	30.9	29.5	32.3	32.1	30.3	24.3	30.3
A little of the time	%	17.9	14.0	13.1	15.2	17.9	16.3	17.2	6.7	14.4
None of the time	%	7.4	10.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	12.0	7.0	4.0	6.6

TABLE 8A.7.10

Table 8A.7.10 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most of the time	%	4.4	8.3	3.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	7.0	4.6	1.9
Some of the time	%	7.7	13.1	7.5	9.3	10.6	12.1	12.0	10.4	3.6
A little of the time	%	11.1	18.6	13.3	13.3	15.0	14.9	18.6	17.5	6.3
None of the time	%	17.4	21.1	19.4	23.9	25.2	28.6	30.5	20.7	8.7
Happy										
All/most of the time	%	3.4	6.0	2.4	3.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	2.6	1.4
Some of the time	%	10.0	16.5	8.9	10.3	12.4	11.1	17.3	11.1	4.6
A little of the time	%	14.1	25.3	15.2	14.3	17.4	18.9	25.8	23.6	7.0
None of the time	%	25.6	28.2	35.7	32.5	40.4	36.4	53.2	31.0	13.1
Full of life										
All/most of the time	%	4.7	8.7	3.4	4.3	5.4	7.2	7.5	3.0	1.8
Some of the time	%	7.6	16.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	14.0	13.1	8.6	3.3
A little of the time	%	11.2	19.8	10.8	12.1	14.9	20.1	22.0	17.5	5.5
None of the time	%	16.0	15.8	17.3	18.1	21.9	17.4	29.2	18.3	7.3
Lot of energy										
All/most of the time	%	5.3	8.5	4.3	5.5	7.8	9.0	9.5	3.9	2.2
Some of the time	%	6.5	11.2	6.3	7.4	8.3	9.5	12.4	7.8	3.2
A little of the time	%	10.0	15.5	11.9	9.2	11.6	11.9	15.8	15.1	5.0
None of the time	%	16.3	16.0	17.0	17.7	22.8	20.8	35.4	17.6	7.6

TABLE 8A.7.10

Table 8A.7.10 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>
95 per cent confidence interval										
Calm and peaceful										
All/most of the time	±	4.7	8.3	4.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	7.4	5.5	2.1
Some of the time	±	3.8	7.2	3.8	4.8	5.7	5.8	6.3	4.6	1.8
A little of the time	±	3.0	4.5	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.8	5.1	2.5	1.4
None of the time	±	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	0.8
Happy										
All/most of the time	±	4.5	7.6	3.5	4.8	6.2	6.1	6.3	4.0	2.0
Some of the time	±	4.2	7.1	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.7	5.7	3.2	1.7
A little of the time	±	2.2	4.3	1.7	2.0	2.1	3.8	4.0	1.4	0.9
None of the time	±	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	0.9	0.5
Full of life										
All/most of the time	±	4.6	8.1	3.7	4.7	5.3	6.3	7.7	4.1	1.9
Some of the time	±	4.3	8.4	3.7	3.6	4.9	7.5	7.6	3.0	1.7
A little of the time	±	2.9	6.3	2.1	2.5	2.9	6.3	4.6	2.0	1.2
None of the time	±	2.1	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	3.8	4.1	1.3	0.9
Lot of energy										
All/most of the time	±	4.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	6.4	6.9	8.5	4.7	2.0
Some of the time	±	3.9	8.4	3.8	4.3	5.3	6.0	7.4	3.7	1.9
A little of the time	±	3.5	4.3	3.1	2.7	4.1	3.8	5.3	2.0	1.4
None of the time	±	2.4	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.9	4.9	1.4	1.0

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate.

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

Table 8A.7.10 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by state and territory, 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>

(c) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.

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

TABLE 8A.7.11

Table 8A.7.11 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

		Males				Females				Persons			
	Unit	2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19	2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19	2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19
Proportions													
Calm and peaceful													
All/most of the time	%	84.6	86.3	84.9	79.9	81.4	78.4	81.2	78.2	82.9	82.2	83.0	79.2
Some of the time	%	13.6	13.4	14.3	16.1	17.7	21.3	18.2	19.7	15.8	17.5	16.3	17.9
Total (c), (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy													
All/most of the time	%	89.9	91.9	90.9	86.6	89.9	90.2	89.8	87.5	89.9	91.1	90.3	87.2
Some of the time	%	8.3	7.9	8.5	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.5	8.8	8.7	9.2	10.0
Total (c), (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life													
All/most of the time	%	83.8	84.7	81.7	79.4	79.8	77.2	78.7	75.7	81.7	80.9	80.1	77.6
Some of the time	%	14.3	15.1	17.2	16.5	19.3	22.4	20.8	22.0	16.9	18.8	19.2	19.4
Total (c), (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy													
All/most of the time	%	81.6	83.0	79.3	73.9	74.3	74.0	74.5	67.8	77.7	78.4	76.7	70.8
Some of the time	%	16.7	16.9	19.7	21.9	24.8	25.6	25.1	30.0	20.9	21.4	22.6	26.2
Total (c), (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error													
Calm and peaceful													
All/most of the time	%	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2
Some of the time	%	6.9	9.6	8.9	8.2	5.9	5.4	6.1	6.3	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.0
Happy													
All/most of the time	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0

TABLE 8A.7.11

Table 8A.7.11 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Males				Females				Persons			
		2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19	2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19	2008	2012-13	2014-15	2018-19
Some of the time	%	9.4	10.9	10.6	12.0	7.9	8.9	7.4	9.7	6.0	7.0	6.3	7.3
Full of life													
All/most of the time	%	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
Some of the time	%	6.9	7.8	6.8	8.2	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	5.2
Lot of energy													
All/most of the time	%	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Some of the time	%	6.4	7.1	6.5	7.7	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.4
95 per cent confidence interval													
Calm and peaceful													
All/most of the time	±	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Some of the time	±	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Happy													
All/most of the time	±	1.8	1.7	1.9	–	1.6	1.7	1.4	–	1.2	1.2	1.2	–
Some of the time	±	1.5	1.7	1.8	20.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	16.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	12.6
Full of life													
All/most of the time	±	2.1	2.3	2.4	–	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.5
Some of the time	±	1.9	2.3	2.3	–	2.0	2.3	2.3	–	1.4	1.6	1.7	–
Lot of energy													
All/most of the time	±	2.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6
Some of the time	±	2.1	2.3	2.5	15.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	9.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	8.5

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

Table 8A.7.11 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15 and 2018-19 (a), (b)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>				<i>Persons</i>			
	<i>2008</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2018-19</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2018-19</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2012-13</i>	<i>2014-15</i>	<i>2018-19</i>

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

(d) Total for 2012-13 AATSIHS excludes a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: 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). ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.7.12

Table 8A.7.12 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by sex, 2004-05 (a), (b)**

	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>			<i>Persons</i>		
	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95% CIs (±)</i>	<i>Prop. (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
Calm and peaceful									
All/most of the time	60.5	2.7	3.2	52.9	2.7	2.8	56.4	1.9	2.1
Some of the time	23.9	5.9	2.8	27.0	4.5	2.4	25.6	3.6	1.8
A little of the time	9.6	10.5	2.0	13.4	6.7	1.8	11.6	6.3	1.4
None of the time	4.2	14.8	1.2	5.4	10.0	1.1	4.8	8.7	0.8
Total (c)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Happy									
All/most of the time	72.6	2.1	3.0	70.3	1.8	2.5	71.4	1.4	2.0
Some of the time	18.1	7.6	2.7	19.5	5.6	2.1	18.8	4.6	1.7
A little of the time	6.0	11.1	1.3	7.1	9.0	1.3	6.6	7.0	0.9
None of the time	1.7	19.1	0.6	2.0	16.7	0.7	1.8	13.1	0.5
Total (c)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Full of life									
All/most of the time	58.3	2.7	3.1	51.3	2.6	2.6	54.6	1.8	1.9
Some of the time	25.7	5.6	2.8	27.4	3.9	2.1	26.6	3.3	1.7
A little of the time	8.6	8.9	1.5	13.3	6.7	1.7	11.1	5.5	1.2
None of the time	5.9	12.3	1.4	6.5	8.5	1.1	6.2	7.3	0.9
Total (c)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Lot of energy									
All/most of the time	53.7	2.9	3.1	41.4	3.2	2.6	47.2	2.2	2.0
Some of the time	26.7	5.0	2.6	33.5	4.0	2.6	30.3	3.2	1.9
A little of the time	12.1	8.2	1.9	16.5	6.3	2.0	14.4	5.0	1.4
None of the time	6.0	12.8	1.5	7.1	8.6	1.2	6.6	7.6	1.0
Total (c)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is reported against each estimate.

(b) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

(c) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.7.13

Table 8A.7.13 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, 2018-19 (a), (b)**

		18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55+ years	Total
Proportions							
Calm and peaceful							
All/most/some of the time	%	83.6	78.0	76.7	77.1	79.1	79.2
A little/none of the time	%	12.6	19.4	20.8	20.5	17.5	17.9
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy							
All/most/some of the time	%	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.3	82.9	87.2
A little/none of the time	%	6.3	10.1	9.9	10.0	13.5	10.0
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life							
All/most/some of the time	%	80.8	81.2	80.3	75.9	68.5	77.6
A little/none of the time	%	15.6	16.1	17.0	21.8	27.8	19.4
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy							
All/most/some of the time	%	77.7	71.9	75.7	67.4	60.8	70.8
A little/none of the time	%	18.2	25.9	21.7	30.0	35.6	26.2
Total (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error							
Calm and peaceful							
All/most/some of the time	%	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	1.2
A little/none of the time	%	16.5	10.3	10.2	9.8	11.1	5.0
Happy							
All/most/some of the time	%	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.0
A little/none of the time	%	21.2	17.1	16.0	13.7	14.5	7.3

TABLE 8A.7.13

Table 8A.7.13 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, 2018-19 (a), (b)**

		18–24 years	25–34 years	35–44 years	45–54 years	55+ years	Total
Full of life							
All/most/some of the time	%	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.7	1.3
A little/none of the time	%	13.8	11.7	11.6	9.3	8.9	5.2
Lot of energy							
All/most/some of the time	%	3.0	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.8	1.5
A little/none of the time	%	11.9	10.9	10.7	9.1	6.3	4.4
95 per cent confidence interval							
Calm and peaceful							
All/most/some of the time	±	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.1	2.3
A little/none of the time	±	32.3	20.3	19.9	19.2	21.8	9.8
Happy							
All/most/some of the time	±	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.4	4.9	1.9
A little/none of the time	±	41.6	33.5	31.3	26.8	28.3	14.4
Full of life							
All/most/some of the time	±	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.4	7.2	2.5
A little/none of the time	±	27.1	22.9	22.7	18.3	17.4	10.3
Lot of energy							
All/most/some of the time	±	5.9	7.7	6.3	7.8	7.4	3.0
A little/none of the time	±	23.3	21.3	20.9	17.8	12.4	8.5

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

TABLE 8A.7.13

Table 8A.7.13 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by age, 2018-19 (a), (b)**

	<i>18–24 years</i>	<i>25–34 years</i>	<i>35–44 years</i>	<i>45–54 years</i>	<i>55+ years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Source :</i>	ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.					

TABLE 8A.7.14

Table 8A.7.14 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportions								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	76.5	79.1	78.1	83.3	84.3	83.4	79.2
A little/none of the time	%	21.3	17.7	19.5	13.9	10.5	11.6	17.9
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	87.5	85.4	86.5	88.8	90.5	89.7	87.2
A little/none of the time	%	10.6	11.2	11.0	8.2	4.4	5.9	10.0
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	74.5	77.2	76.1	80.9	85.6	83.8	77.6
A little/none of the time	%	23.6	19.3	21.4	15.5	9.3	11.4	19.4
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	69.3	67.6	68.7	76.1	81.6	79.8	70.8
A little/none of the time	%	28.5	29.0	28.9	20.3	13.4	15.6	26.2
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.2
A little/none of the time	%	8.3	7.6	5.5	14.3	14.6	10.5	5.0
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0
A little/none of the time	%	12.4	11.0	8.1	18.4	16.3	12.1	7.3

TABLE 8A.7.14

Table 8A.7.14 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.6	1.9	1.6	3.2	1.6	1.5	1.3
A little/none of the time	%	8.5	7.8	5.8	14.3	8.9	8.3	5.2
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.5	3.0	1.9	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.5
A little/none of the time	%	6.0	7.6	4.8	11.6	9.7	7.6	4.4
95 per cent confidence interval								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	±	3.6	2.7	2.2	4.2	3.8	2.8	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	3.4	2.6	2.1	3.9	3.0	2.4	1.8
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A little/none of the time	±	21.2	18.5	13.7	32.1	28.9	21.3	12.6
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	±	5.2	3.7	3.1	6.3	3.2	3.0	2.5
A little/none of the time	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	±	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
A little/none of the time	±	11.8	14.9	9.4	22.7	19.0	14.8	8.5

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Regional comprises inner and outer regional areas.

Table 8A.7.14 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2018-19 (a), (b)

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(d) Total remote comprises remote and very remote areas.

(e) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.7.15

Table 8A.7.15 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportions								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	80.3	82.9	81.8	87.3	86.9	87.3	83.0
A little/none of the time	%	19.0	16.5	17.7	11.4	11.4	11.6	16.3
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	87.6	91.0	89.3	92.2	94.9	94.1	90.3
A little/none of the time	%	12.4	8.7	10.3	7.2	4.5	5.5	9.2
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	76.1	79.5	77.9	84.4	89.1	87.7	80.1
A little/none of the time	%	23.6	19.9	21.6	14.6	9.1	11.0	19.2
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	73.0	76.3	74.8	82.7	84.3	83.7	76.7
A little/none of the time	%	26.9	23.2	24.7	16.8	14.5	15.3	22.6
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	7.2	8.4	5.6	13.1	14.8	10.6	5.3
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
A little/none of the time	%	9.5	10.0	6.8	17.8	21.9	14.9	6.3

TABLE 8A.7.15

Table 8A.7.15 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.1	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	6.7	7.8	5.0	12.0	19.9	11.8	4.6
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.2
A little/none of the time	%	6.0	5.7	4.3	10.2	12.7	8.7	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	±	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.6	2.6	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.4	1.7
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	±	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.2
A little/none of the time	±	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.1
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	±	3.1	3.1	2.1	3.5	4.0	2.9	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	3.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.5	2.6	1.7
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	±	3.2	2.7	2.1	3.4	4.1	3.0	1.8
A little/none of the time	±	3.2	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.6	2.6	1.7

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Regional comprises inner and outer regional areas.

Table 8A.7.15 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(d) Total remote comprises remote and very remote areas.

(e) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

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

TABLE 8A.7.16

Table 8A.7.16 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

		Major cities	Regional (c)	Total non-remote	Remote	Very remote	Total remote (d)	Aust
Proportions								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	80.4	81.9	81.2	85.9	88.7	87.7	82.9
A little/none of the time	%	19.4	16.9	18.0	12.2	7.8	9.4	15.8
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	88.8	89.2	89.0	91.3	92.9	92.4	89.9
A little/none of the time	%	11.0	9.6	10.2	6.8	3.7	4.8	8.8
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	80.1	80.2	80.1	83.4	87.7	86.2	81.7
A little/none of the time	%	19.7	18.6	19.0	14.8	8.7	10.9	16.9
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	74.8	76.7	75.9	78.7	85.4	83.0	77.7
A little/none of the time	%	25.0	22.1	23.3	19.4	11.0	14.0	20.9
Total (e)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9
A little/none of the time	%	7.0	7.6	5.4	12.9	12.6	8.8	4.7
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.7
A little/none of the time	%	8.8	9.8	6.6	17.9	20.7	13.1	6.0

TABLE 8A.7.16

Table 8A.7.16 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	%	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9
A little/none of the time	%	7.3	6.0	4.7	13.0	9.8	7.5	4.2
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	%	2.2	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1
A little/none of the time	%	6.7	6.0	4.5	9.8	11.6	7.2	3.9
95 per cent confidence interval								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most/some of the time	±	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.5
A little/none of the time	±	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Happy								
All/most/some of the time	±	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.2
A little/none of the time	±	1.9	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.0
Full of life								
All/most/some of the time	±	2.8	2.5	1.9	3.6	2.4	1.9	1.4
A little/none of the time	±	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Lot of energy								
All/most/some of the time	±	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.7	3.0	2.3	1.7
A little/none of the time	±	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.0	1.6

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

(b) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate.

(c) Regional comprises inner and outer regional areas.

(d) Remote comprises remote and very remote areas.

Table 8A.7.16 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2008 (a), (b)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional (c)</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote (d)</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(e) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 8A.7.17

Table 8A.7.17 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
Proportion								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most of the time	%	52.3	56.8	54.9	62.7	59.2	60.3	56.4
Some of the time	%	26.4	25.4	25.8	22.3	26.0	24.9	25.6
A little of the time	%	15.4	11.2	13.0	10.2	7.4	8.3	11.6
None of the time	%	4.8	5.3	5.1	2.0	5.1	4.1	4.8
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Happy								
All/most of the time	%	70.9	69.6	70.2	70.4	76.3	74.5	71.4
Some of the time	%	18.7	20.0	19.5	19.5	16.3	17.3	18.8
A little of the time	%	7.5	7.2	7.3	6.0	4.1	4.6	6.6
None of the time	%	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full of life								
All/most of the time	%	52.1	51.4	51.7	53.2	65.8	62.0	54.6
Some of the time	%	26.4	28.9	27.8	28.1	21.3	23.4	26.6
A little of the time	%	12.5	12.2	12.3	10.5	7.0	8.1	11.1
None of the time	%	8.0	6.4	7.1	5.4	3.3	4.0	6.2
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lot of energy								
All/most of the time	%	42.5	44.9	43.9	43.6	60.7	55.5	47.2
Some of the time	%	32.6	30.3	31.3	35.8	24.4	27.9	30.3
A little of the time	%	16.7	15.8	16.2	10.9	9.6	10.0	14.4

TABLE 8A.7.17

Table 8A.7.17 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
None of the time	%	7.2	7.9	7.6	6.8	2.9	4.1	6.6
Total (d)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative standard error								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most of the time	%	4.3	3.0	2.6	3.6	3.7	2.7	1.9
Some of the time	%	7.8	5.5	4.5	11.0	7.3	5.9	3.6
A little of the time	%	9.8	10.2	7.4	15.6	13.8	10.6	6.3
None of the time	%	16.1	13.2	10.1	31.1	17.9	15.6	8.7
Happy								
All/most of the time	%	2.8	2.2	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.4
Some of the time	%	9.8	6.8	5.7	13.1	7.7	6.8	4.6
A little of the time	%	13.1	10.8	8.4	16.0	14.0	10.3	7.0
None of the time	%	27.8	19.0	15.6	44.3	27.0	23.1	13.1
Full of life								
All/most of the time	%	3.8	3.1	2.4	5.1	2.7	2.5	1.8
Some of the time	%	6.9	5.0	4.1	9.5	5.8	5.1	3.3
A little of the time	%	9.9	8.6	6.5	16.5	13.4	10.4	5.5
None of the time	%	11.6	12.7	8.2	19.7	14.4	11.5	7.3
Lot of energy								
All/most of the time	%	5.1	3.5	2.8	8.0	3.4	3.2	2.2
Some of the time	%	6.5	4.8	3.8	10.2	5.8	5.0	3.2
A little of the time	%	8.6	7.9	5.8	17.8	13.0	10.6	5.0
None of the time	%	11.8	12.0	8.5	20.4	17.6	13.4	7.6

TABLE 8A.7.17

Table 8A.7.17 **Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>
95 per cent confidence interval								
Calm and peaceful								
All/most of the time	±	4.4	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	2.1
Some of the time	±	4.0	2.7	2.3	4.8	3.7	2.9	1.8
A little of the time	±	3.0	2.2	1.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	1.4
None of the time	±	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.8
Happy								
All/most of the time	±	3.9	3.0	2.5	4.7	3.3	2.6	2.0
Some of the time	±	3.6	2.7	2.2	5.0	2.5	2.3	1.7
A little of the time	±	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
None of the time	±	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Full of life								
All/most of the time	±	3.9	3.1	2.4	5.3	3.5	3.0	1.9
Some of the time	±	3.6	2.8	2.2	5.2	2.4	2.3	1.7
A little of the time	±	2.4	2.1	1.6	3.4	1.8	1.7	1.2
None of the time	±	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lot of energy								
All/most of the time	±	4.2	3.1	2.4	6.8	4.0	3.5	2.0
Some of the time	±	4.2	2.9	2.3	7.2	2.8	2.7	1.9
A little of the time	±	2.8	2.4	1.8	3.8	2.4	2.1	1.4
None of the time	±	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.0

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is reported against each estimate.

TABLE 8A.7.17

Table 8A.7.17 Selected indicators of positive well being, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over), by remoteness, 2004-05 (a), (b), (c)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total Remote</i>	<i>Total</i>

(b) Regional includes inner and outer regional areas. Remote includes remote and very remote areas.

(c) Relates to the four week period prior to interview.

(d) Includes not known and not stated responses and refusals.

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

TABLE 8A.7.18

Table 8A.7.18 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by number of stressors experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	<i>2018-19 (d)</i>			<i>2014-15</i>			<i>2012-13</i>			<i>2008</i>		
None identified	na	na	na	8.7	10.2	1.7	15.2	9.6	2.9	11.2	8.7	1.9
1 stressor experienced	na	na	na	15.6	11.2	3.4	13.8	8.9	2.4	13.1	9.3	2.4
2 stressors experienced	na	na	na	15.2	8.8	2.6	16.1	8.2	2.6	15.8	6.9	2.2
3 stressors experienced	na	na	na	13.2	8.2	2.1	11.9	9.1	2.1	12.8	9.1	2.3
4 stressors experienced	na	na	na	9.2	10.0	1.8	10.2	13.0	2.6	9.3	9.3	1.7
5 stressors experienced	na	na	na	8.8	9.1	1.6	7.9	12.6	1.9	9.5	9.8	1.8
6-10 stressors experienced	na	na	na	20.0	6.8	2.7	18.7	7.7	2.8	20.2	6.3	2.5
11 or more stressors experienced	na	na	na	9.4	11.4	2.1	5.2	16.8	1.7	8.1	12.8	2.0
Total number of persons experiencing high/very high psychological	na	na	na	131 018	3.2	8 154	109 269	3.5	7 415	92 225	3.1	5 786
None identified	na	na	na	19.5	5.0	1.9	29.0	4.2	2.4	25.3	4.6	2.3
1 stressor experienced	na	na	na	22.4	5.3	2.3	22.2	4.5	3.0	22.3	4.5	2.0
2 stressors experienced	na	na	na	17.8	5.6	2.0	15.2	6.0	1.8	16.0	5.6	1.7
3 stressors experienced	na	na	na	10.7	7.0	1.5	10.4	7.9	1.6	10.5	6.3	1.3
4 stressors experienced	na	na	na	8.0	8.9	1.4	7.4	9.0	1.3	6.3	10.0	1.2
5 stressors experienced	na	na	na	5.7	9.1	1.0	5.3	11.3	1.2	5.3	9.6	1.0

TABLE 8A.7.18

Table 8A.7.18 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by number of stressors experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing number of stressors (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	2018-19 (d)			2014-15			2012-13			2008		
6-10 stressors experienced	na	na	na	13.0	8.1	2.0	8.1	8.2	1.3	10.9	7.5	1.6
11 or more stressors experienced	na	na	na	2.8	13.9	0.8	2.3	14.7	0.7	3.2	13.8	0.9
Total number of persons experiencing low/moderate	na	na	na	265 781	1.6	8 332	252 296	1.5	7 356	194 115	1.6	6 153

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Stressors are those reported by the respondent as having being experienced by themselves, their family or friends.

(c) Total proportions may not add due to multiple category responses.

(d) This question is no longer asked in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healthy Survey

(e) The total includes those where it was not known or refused to answer the stressors experienced questions.

na Not available.

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

TABLE 8A.7.19

Table 8A.7.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by remoteness, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)</i>								
	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	<i>Non-Remote</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Total</i>		
Serious illness	35.8	4.6	3.2	24.9	10.0	4.9	33.6	4.3	2.8
Serious accident	11.9	11.9	2.8	15.3	11.3	3.4	12.7	9.4	2.3
Mental illness	35.9	4.9	3.4	17.0	10.8	3.6	31.7	4.6	2.9
Serious disability	13.8	9.8	2.6	8.7	15.7	2.7	12.7	8.6	2.1
Getting married/marriage	6.7	14.1	1.8	4.6	23.2	2.1	6.2	12.5	1.5
Pregnancy	20.6	7.6	3.1	12.7	13.7	3.4	18.8	7.0	2.6
New family member	10.1	12.9	2.6	6.2	19.5	2.4	9.2	11.2	2.0
Overcrowding at home	18.0	9.6	3.4	21.8	10.4	4.4	18.8	8.0	3.0
Getting back together with a spouse	7.5	14.6	2.1	5.3	21.9	2.3	7.1	12.2	1.7
Divorce or separation	13.4	9.8	2.6	5.9	17.9	2.1	11.8	8.9	2.1
Death of family member or close friend	45.4	4.9	4.4	50.1	3.9	3.8	46.7	3.8	3.5
Not able to get a job	42.5	4.8	4.0	41.3	5.8	4.7	42.5	3.8	3.2
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired	18.3	9.4	3.4	10.9	16.0	3.4	16.7	8.4	2.7
Started a new job or changed job	11.8	12.1	2.8	7.3	19.5	2.8	10.8	10.6	2.2
Bullying or harassment at work	16.1	9.8	3.1	7.4	18.7	2.7	14.4	8.8	2.5
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	6.5	17.1	2.2	5.1	19.2	1.9	6.0	15.3	1.8
Alcohol related problems	25.3	7.0	3.5	31.6	9.3	5.8	26.7	5.8	3.0
Drug related problems	24.4	7.0	3.3	23.6	9.4	4.4	24.2	5.7	2.7
Gambling problems	12.8	11.9	3.0	14.8	15.3	4.4	13.0	10.1	2.6

TABLE 8A.7.19

Table 8A.7.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by remoteness, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)</i>								
	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	<i>Non-Remote</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Total</i>		
Witness to violence	15.5	9.2	2.8	12.5	14.4	3.5	15.0	7.9	2.3
Abuse or violent crime	15.0	9.0	2.6	12.5	14.9	3.7	14.2	7.6	2.1
You, a family member or close friend spent time in jail	15.7	9.6	3.0	19.4	12.5	4.7	16.8	7.6	2.5
Trouble with the police	19.6	8.0	3.1	20.3	13.6	5.4	19.6	7.0	2.7
Treated badly because you were Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	14.5	10.8	3.1	10.2	14.5	2.9	13.6	9.3	2.5
Unwelcome at child's school	3.3	21.6	1.4	np	np	np	2.5	22.2	1.1
Total population with high/very high psychological distress experiencing selected stressor(s)	92.5	1.0	1.8	85.3	–	–	91.4	0.8	1.5
Total population with high/very high psychological distress reporting no stressor(s)	7.2	13.4	1.9	14.6	14.5	4.1	8.7	10.2	1.7
Total population 18 years or over with high/very high psychological distress	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Total population 18 years or over with high/very high psychological distress (number)	102 857	3.6	7 298.7	28 463	6.4	3 572.0	131 018	3.2	8 153.8
Total population 18 years or over (number)	310 479	–	289.8	89 028	0.1	145.4	399 668	–	237.3

TABLE 8A.7.19

Table 8A.7.19 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high level of psychological distress, by remoteness, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)</i>								
<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
<i>Non-Remote</i>			<i>Remote</i>			<i>Total</i>		

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Stressors are those reported by the respondent as having being experienced by themselves, their family or friends.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Total proportions may not add due to multiple category responses.

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

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

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)											
	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
	2018-19 (e)			2014-15			2012-13			2008		
Males												
Serious illness	na	na	na	33.4	8.2	5.4	29.8	11.2	6.5	41.6	6.3	5.1
Serious accident	na	na	na	15.0	13.4	3.9	13.4	16.4	4.3	15.9	12.8	4.0
Mental illness	na	na	na	29.9	8.4	4.9	23.1	12.0	5.5	22.7	10.2	4.5
Serious disability	na	na	na	15.1	13.6	4.0	9.3	19.8	3.6	13.3	14.0	3.7
Getting married/marriage	na	na	na	4.5	27.7	2.5	4.3	37.1	3.1	7.3	23.4	3.3
Pregnancy	na	na	na	11.9	17.0	4.0	8.8	22.0	3.8	16.3	13.9	4.4
New family member	na	na	na	7.9	21.7	3.4	5.9	24.9	2.9	9.9	16.6	3.2
Overcrowding at home	na	na	na	15.3	13.8	4.1	12.3	18.1	4.4	15.2	13.1	3.9
Getting back together with a spouse	na	na	na	9.0	20.0	3.5	5.8	26.8	3.1	4.1	25.4	2.0
Divorce or separation	na	na	na	10.0	17.6	3.4	10.0	17.5	3.4	11.1	15.8	3.4
Death of family member or close friend	na	na	na	42.4	6.2	5.2	47.4	7.6	7.1	42.3	6.1	5.1
Not able to get a job	na	na	na	44.6	6.4	5.6	29.5	9.2	5.3	36.7	7.1	5.1
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired	na	na	na	17.5	13.6	4.7	10.0	18.2	3.6	15.7	13.0	4.0
Started a new job or changed job	na	na	na	11.4	16.6	3.7	7.7	20.8	3.1	12.2	14.4	3.4
Bullying or harassment at work	na	na	na	9.8	19.1	3.7	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	na	na	na	5.3	23.7	2.5	6.2	27.8	3.4	11.2	17.6	3.9
Alcohol related problems	na	na	na	28.0	9.3	5.1	20.6	14.3	5.8	32.5	8.2	5.2
Drug related problems	na	na	na	22.8	9.2	4.1	14.6	14.9	4.3	23.1	10.4	4.7
Gambling problems	na	na	na	11.9	17.5	4.1	10.7	21.0	4.4	16.6	13.4	4.4

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)											
	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
	2018-19 (e)			2014-15			2012-13			2008		
Witness to violence	na	na	na	11.1	17.2	3.7	9.7	21.3	4.1	15.3	13.7	4.1
Abuse or violent crime	na	na	na	11.8	16.7	3.9	8.2	27.0	4.3	12.2	15.1	3.6
You, a family member or close friend spent time in jail	na	na	na	15.9	14.3	4.5	12.4	19.0	4.6	18.8	11.1	4.1
Trouble with the police	na	na	na	23.9	10.4	4.9	17.1	16.3	5.5	24.6	10.5	5.1
Treated badly because you were Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	13.9	15.5	4.2	11.6	22.8	5.2	15.8	12.3	3.8
Unwelcome at child's school	na	na	na	2.6	32.2	1.6	1.6	41.0	1.3	2.6	40.9	2.0
Males with high/very high psychological distress experiencing selected stressor(s)	na	na	na	92.2	1.2	2.2	81.5	3.3	5.3	89.9	1.7	3.0
Males with high/very high psychological distress reporting no stressor(s)	na	na	na	9.0	16.2	2.8	17.7	15.7	5.4	10.1	15.0	3.0
Males with high/very high psychological distress	na	na	na	26.7	5.4	2.8	24.1	0.6	2.8	28.4	4.2	2.4
Males with high/very high psychological distress (number)	na	na	na	50 769	5.4	5 351	42 605	6.0	4 990	38 282	4.5	3 387
Total male population 18 years or over	na	na	na	190 344	0.1	266	176 640	0.4	1 412	134 647	1.1	3 074
Females												
Serious illness	na	na	na	33.7	4.6	3.0	29.8	6.5	3.8	39.3	5.4	4.2
Serious accident	na	na	na	11.2	11.8	2.6	9.1	15.1	2.7	10.9	10.2	2.2
Mental illness	na	na	na	33.2	5.2	3.4	28.1	7.3	4.0	25.6	7.6	3.8

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)</i>											
	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	<i>2018-19 (e)</i>			<i>2014-15</i>			<i>2012-13</i>			<i>2008</i>		
Serious disability	na	na	na	11.6	10.7	2.4	8.4	14.3	2.4	10.7	12.2	2.6
Getting married/marriage	na	na	na	7.1	14.8	2.1	4.7	20.9	1.9	4.9	15.0	1.5
Pregnancy	na	na	na	23.3	7.4	3.4	15.5	11.2	3.4	22.2	8.7	3.8
New family member	na	na	na	10.2	10.7	2.2	7.5	17.5	2.6	11.4	12.0	2.7
Overcrowding at home	na	na	na	20.5	8.7	3.5	14.8	10.0	2.9	20.9	8.6	3.5
Getting back together with a spouse	na	na	na	6.2	14.6	1.8	6.0	15.9	1.9	6.7	16.0	2.1
Divorce or separation	na	na	na	13.2	9.5	2.5	12.5	11.8	2.9	15.4	9.9	3.0
Death of family member or close friend	na	na	na	49.6	4.3	4.2	46.2	5.2	4.7	48.7	4.1	3.9
Not able to get a job	na	na	na	41.1	5.2	4.2	29.5	6.0	3.5	28.2	7.1	3.9
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired	na	na	na	16.3	11.4	3.6	10.8	13.6	2.9	10.8	10.7	2.3
Started a new job or changed job	na	na	na	10.9	12.4	2.6	12.7	13.1	3.2	12.1	10.4	2.5
Bullying or harassment at work	na	na	na	16.9	9.7	3.2	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	na	na	na	6.9	19.1	2.6	7.9	16.3	2.5	5.6	17.4	1.9
Alcohol related problems	na	na	na	26.1	7.0	3.6	20.5	8.1	3.3	27.1	6.6	3.5
Drug related problems	na	na	na	25.1	7.1	3.5	17.9	9.0	3.2	23.3	7.7	3.5
Gambling problems	na	na	na	13.7	11.4	3.1	12.0	12.7	3.0	15.8	10.7	3.3
Witness to violence	na	na	na	17.2	8.7	3.0	12.4	12.0	2.9	15.5	10.7	3.3
Abuse or violent crime	na	na	na	15.8	8.6	2.7	15.4	9.8	3.0	12.9	12.2	3.1
You, a family member or close friend spent time in jail	na	na	na	17.7	9.1	3.2	15.6	11.0	3.4	18.6	9.4	3.4

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)											
	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
	2018-19 (e)			2014-15			2012-13			2008		
Trouble with the police	na	na	na	17.2	8.2	2.8	17.7	11.0	3.8	19.2	9.9	3.7
Treated badly because you were Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	13.8	9.8	2.7	12.8	10.9	2.7	15.6	11.4	3.5
Unwelcome at child's school	na	na	na	2.9	26.8	1.5	2.2	33.3	1.4	3.7	24.5	1.8
Females with high/very high psychological distress experiencing selected stressor(s)	na	na	na	91.6	1.4	2.5	85.8	0.5	0.8	88.0	1.5	2.5
Females with high/very high psychological distress reporting no stressor(s)	na	na	na	8.7	10.9	1.9	13.9	10.8	2.9	12.0	10.8	2.5
Females with high/very high psychological distress	na	na	na	38.4	3.9	2.9	35.9	3.9	2.8	35.6	4.1	2.8
Females with high/very high psychological distress (number)	na	na	na	80 281	3.9	6 119	66 824	3.9	5156	53 943	4.1	4 711
Total female population 18 years or over	na	na	na	209 182	0.1	216	186 356	0.2	592	151 694	0.5	1 622
Persons												
Serious illness	na	na	na	33.6	4.3	2.8	29.6	5.8	3.4	40.3	4.2	3.4
Serious accident	na	na	na	12.7	9.4	2.3	11.1	10.5	2.3	13.0	7.8	2.0
Mental illness	na	na	na	31.7	4.6	2.9	26.0	7.0	3.6	24.4	6.5	3.1
Serious disability	na	na	na	12.7	8.6	2.1	8.8	12.4	2.1	11.8	9.4	2.2
Getting married/marriage	na	na	na	6.2	12.5	1.5	4.9	18.0	1.7	5.9	14.8	1.7
Pregnancy	na	na	na	18.8	7.0	2.6	12.8	10.7	2.7	19.7	7.8	3.0

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)</i>											
	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>Proportion experiencing selected stressor</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>
	<i>2018-19 (e)</i>			<i>2014-15</i>			<i>2012-13</i>			<i>2008</i>		
New family member	na	na	na	9.2	11.2	2.0	6.9	14.7	2.0	10.8	10.2	2.2
Overcrowding at home	na	na	na	18.8	8.0	3.0	13.9	9.4	2.6	18.5	7.9	2.9
Getting back together with a spouse	na	na	na	7.1	12.2	1.7	6.1	13.8	1.7	5.6	13.6	1.5
Divorce or separation	na	na	na	11.8	8.9	2.1	11.6	9.6	2.2	13.6	8.8	2.3
Death of family member or close friend	na	na	na	46.7	3.8	3.5	46.6	4.7	4.3	46.1	3.5	3.2
Not able to get a job	na	na	na	42.5	3.8	3.2	29.5	5.2	3.0	31.7	5.4	3.4
Lost job, made redundant, sacked, retired	na	na	na	16.7	8.4	2.7	10.3	10.3	2.1	12.9	9.1	2.3
Started a new job or changed job	na	na	na	10.8	10.6	2.2	10.6	11.3	2.4	12.2	8.5	2.0
Bullying or harassment at work	na	na	na	14.4	8.8	2.5	na	na	na	na	na	na
Pressure to fulfil cultural responsibilities	na	na	na	6.0	15.3	1.8	7.4	13.8	2.0	7.9	13.8	2.1
Alcohol related problems	na	na	na	26.7	5.8	3.0	20.7	7.8	3.2	29.3	5.1	2.9
Drug related problems	na	na	na	24.2	5.7	2.7	16.4	8.1	2.6	23.2	6.5	3.0
Gambling problems	na	na	na	13.0	10.1	2.6	11.4	11.7	2.6	16.1	8.4	2.7
Witness to violence	na	na	na	15.0	7.9	2.3	11.1	11.4	2.5	15.4	8.5	2.6
Abuse or violent crime	na	na	na	14.2	7.7	2.1	12.4	10.4	2.5	12.6	9.5	2.3
You, a family member or close friend spent time in jail	na	na	na	16.8	7.6	2.5	14.6	9.3	2.7	18.7	7.4	2.7
Trouble with the police	na	na	na	19.6	7.0	2.7	17.6	9.2	3.2	21.4	7.4	3.1
Treated badly because you were Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na	13.6	9.3	2.5	12.3	10.9	2.6	15.7	8.2	2.5

TABLE 8A.7.20

Table 8A.7.20 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (aged 18 years or over) with high/very high psychological distress, by sex, by stressor(s) experienced in the last 12 months, 2008, 2012-13 and 2014-15 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	People with high/very high distress by stressors experienced (%)											
	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Proportion experiencing selected stressor	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
	2018-19 (e)			2014-15			2012-13			2008		
Unwelcome at child's school	na	na	na	2.5	22.2	1.1	2.0	25.3	1.0	3.2	21.7	1.4
Total population with high/very high psychological distress experiencing selected stressor(s)	na	na	na	91.3	0.8	1.5	84.1	1.3	2.1	88.8	1.1	1.9
Total population with high/very high psychological distress reporting no stressor(s)	na	na	na	8.7	10.2	1.7	15.3	9.6	2.9	11.2	8.7	1.9
Total population with high/very high psychological distress	na	na	na	32.8	3.2	2	30.1	3.5	2	32.2	3.1	1.9
Total population with high/very high psychological distress (number)	na	na	na	131 018	3.2	8 154	109 269	3.5	7415	92 225	3.1	5 786
Total population 18 years or over	na	na	na	399 668	–	237	362 805	0.2	1511	286 340	0.6	3 715

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) Stressors are those reported by the respondent as having being experienced by themselves, their family or friends.

(c) Represents a K5 score of 12–25.

(d) Total proportions may not add due to multiple category responses.

(e) This question is no longer asked in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Healthy Survey

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

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

TABLE 8A.7.21

Table 8A.7.21 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2017–19 (a), (b)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (2018-19)															
Nervous															
All/most/some of the time	35.8	8.8	6.2	37.1	6.2	4.5	37.3	7.2	5.3	32.5	8.4	5.4	31.6	7.5	4.6
A little/none of the time	63.8	4.7	5.9	62.9	3.8	4.6	62.5	4.3	5.3	67.5	4.2	5.6	68.4	3.6	4.8
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Without hope															
All/most/some of the time	17.6	12.5	4.3	20.5	9.0	3.6	24.5	10.1	4.9	26.9	8.4	4.4	23.4	9.7	4.4
A little/none of the time	81.9	2.8	4.6	79.8	2.5	3.9	76.0	3.3	4.9	73.5	3.2	4.7	77.0	3.1	4.6
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Restless or jumpy															
All/most/some of the time	35.0	8.3	5.7	38.2	7.2	5.4	35.6	7.2	5.0	36.0	7.4	5.2	34.2	7.3	4.9
A little/none of the time	64.6	4.5	5.7	62.1	4.5	5.5	64.5	3.9	5.0	64.4	4.4	5.5	65.6	3.8	4.9
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
That everything was an effort															
All/most/some of the time	38.1	8.0	6.0	41.7	6.3	5.2	34.9	6.9	4.7	45.9	6.5	5.8	44.7	5.4	4.8
A little/none of the time	62.1	5.1	6.2	58.5	4.6	5.3	64.7	3.8	4.8	53.9	5.6	5.9	55.6	4.3	4.7
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up															
All/most/some of the time	16.6	12.6	4.1	20.6	10.1	4.1	22.5	9.6	4.2	24.7	8.7	4.2	24.8	8.2	4.0
A little/none of the time	82.9	2.9	4.7	79.8	2.7	4.2	77.1	3.0	4.5	75.4	3.1	4.5	75.3	2.8	4.2
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

TABLE 8A.7.21

Table 8A.7.21 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2017–19 (a), (b)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
Non-Indigenous (2017-18)															
Nervous															
All/most/some of the time	31.2	5.4	3.3	21.7	5.7	2.4	19.7	4.9	1.9	20.7	6.0	2.4	17.2	3.9	1.3
A little/none of the time	68.6	3.1	4.2	78.4	2.2	3.4	80.0	1.7	2.7	79.6	2.1	3.2	82.8	0.9	1.5
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Hopeless															
All/most/some of the time	9.9	13.3	2.6	8.7	9.2	1.6	7.6	9.0	1.3	10.0	10.0	2.0	8.7	4.6	0.8
A little/none of the time	89.9	2.6	4.5	91.3	1.5	2.7	92.3	1.1	2.0	89.9	1.6	2.8	91.3	0.7	1.2
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Restless or fidgety															
All/most/some of the time	31.8	6.9	4.3	27.5	4.6	2.5	23.7	5.2	2.4	25.0	4.1	2.0	20.4	3.1	1.3
A little/none of the time	67.8	3.1	4.1	72.7	2.3	3.2	76.1	1.8	2.7	75.0	1.9	2.8	79.6	1.0	1.5
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
That everything was an effort															
All/most/some of the time	27.2		0.0	22.2		0.0	21.9		0.0	23.8		0.0	22.4		0.0
A little/none of the time	72.8		0.0	77.9		0.0	77.9		0.0	76.1		0.0	77.6		0.0
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up															
All/most/some of the time	7.8	17.4	2.7	7.6	10.6	1.6	7.5	7.6	1.1	9.5	8.7	1.6	8.0	4.8	0.8
A little/none of the time	91.4	2.5	4.4	92.6	1.5	2.7	92.4	1.2	2.2	90.5	1.3	2.4	92.0	0.7	1.2
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

TABLE 8A.7.21

Table 8A.7.21 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2017–19 (a), (b)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Total excludes a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

(d) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS and 2017-18 NHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 8A.7.22

Table 8A.7.22 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Nervous															
All/most/some of the time	38.0	7.5	5.6	37.8	5.3	3.9	36.4	6.2	4.4	33.5	6.6	4.3	27.4	6.8	3.7
A little/none of the time	61.5	4.6	5.6	61.4	3.3	3.9	63.2	3.6	4.4	66.3	3.3	4.3	71.2	2.6	3.7
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Without hope															
All/most/some of the time	22.5	8.4	3.7	23.5	7.1	3.3	28.2	8.0	4.4	27.2	6.9	3.7	20.8	8.4	3.4
A little/none of the time	76.7	2.5	3.7	75.6	2.3	3.4	71.6	3.1	4.4	72.1	2.6	3.7	77.9	2.2	3.4
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
Restless or jumpy															
All/most/some of the time	34.2	8.0	5.3	35.6	5.1	3.6	39.1	6.2	4.7	37.0	6.7	4.8	29.4	6.0	3.5
A little/none of the time	65.3	4.2	5.3	63.7	2.9	3.6	60.7	4.0	4.7	62.0	3.9	4.8	69.3	2.5	3.5
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
That everything was an effort															
All/most/some of the time	38.1	6.7	5.0	42.7	4.9	4.1	44.5	5.6	4.9	45.4	5.2	4.6	41.1	5.1	4.1
A little/none of the time	61.8	4.1	5.0	56.4	3.7	4.1	55.1	4.5	4.9	54.0	4.3	4.6	57.3	3.7	4.2
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–
So sad that nothing could cheer you up															
All/most/some of the time	20.8	10.0	4.1	21.0	8.1	3.3	26.6	8.0	4.2	29.2	6.0	3.5	23.1	8.6	3.9
A little/none of the time	78.5	2.6	4.1	78.0	2.2	3.3	73.0	2.9	4.1	70.4	2.5	3.4	76.0	2.6	3.9
Total (c), (d)	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–	100.0	–	–

TABLE 8A.7.22

Table 8A.7.22 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	18-24 years			25-34 years			35-44 years			45-54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)
Non-Indigenous															
Nervous															
All/most/some of the time	22.9	7.6	3.4	21.0	4.9	2.0	18.1	5.6	2.0	16.8	5.8	1.9	16.3	4.2	1.3
A little/none of the time	76.7	2.4	3.6	78.7	1.3	2.0	81.9	1.3	2.0	82.8	1.2	2.0	83.3	0.8	1.3
Total (c), (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Hopeless															
All/most/some of the time	8.7	14.2	2.4	6.8	9.4	1.3	7.8	8.5	1.3	8.9	8.1	1.4	7.2	7.6	1.1
A little/none of the time	91.1	1.3	2.4	92.9	0.7	1.2	92.1	0.7	1.2	90.9	0.7	1.3	92.4	0.6	1.0
Total (c), (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
Restless or fidgety															
All/most/some of the time	29.4	7.0	4.0	26.4	4.1	2.1	21.6	4.0	1.7	20.9	5.5	2.2	17.6	4.0	1.4
A little/none of the time	70.4	3.1	4.2	73.3	1.5	2.2	78.4	1.1	1.7	79.0	1.4	2.2	82.1	0.8	1.3
Total (c), (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
That everything was an effort															
All/most/some of the time	21.2	7.9	3.3	20.1	5.4	2.1	19.5	4.5	1.7	18.8	5.0	1.8	18.4	3.6	1.3
A little/none of the time	78.6	2.4	3.7	79.8	1.3	2.1	80.5	1.1	1.8	81.1	1.2	1.9	81.3	0.8	1.3
Total (c), (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-
So sad that nothing could cheer you up															
All/most/some of the time	8.1	11.3	1.8	5.4	10.6	1.1	6.6	8.3	1.1	7.5	8.6	1.3	6.4	7.4	0.9
A little/none of the time	91.9	0.9	1.7	94.1	0.7	1.2	93.5	0.6	1.0	92.4	0.8	1.4	93.1	0.5	0.9
Total (c), (d)	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	-

(a) Relates to feelings in the four week period prior to interview.

Table 8A.7.22 **Selected indicators of psychological distress of people (aged 18 years or over), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	18–24 years			25–34 years			35–44 years			45–54 years			55+ years		
	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	Prop. (%)	RSE (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)

(b) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be interpreted with caution. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Total excludes a small number of persons for whom responses were provided by proxy but who were not present at interview.

(d) Includes 'not known' responses and refusals.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

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

TABLE 8A.7.23

Table 8A.7.23 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by state and territory of residence, by sex, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (all jurisdictions)</i>
2016–2018									
Number of hospitalisations									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	7 339	1 367	5 830	2 804	1 497	222	178	2 344	21 997
Female	6 324	1 343	5 536	2 956	1 682	284	199	2 161	20 715
Persons	13 663	2 710	11 366	5 760	3 179	508	377	4 506	42 715
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	131 701	82 736	86 771	25 365	19 976	4 438	3 524	1 589	360 149
Female	159 945	119 641	119 677	31 482	20 634	5 039	3 865	1 260	463 579
Persons	291 669	202 475	206 458	56 847	40 619	9 502	7 398	2 850	823 905
Not-stated									
Male	3 663	1 393	6 881	15	1 776	78	52	18	14 084
Female	5 075	1 344	12 629	8	1 341	38	67	20	20 613
Persons	8 738	2 737	19 510	23	3 117	116	119	38	34 697
Crude rate per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	2 711.9	2 307.9	2 594.4	2 729.7	3 504.7	768.4	2258.3	3060.9	2 703.6
Female	2 335.4	2 272.7	2 433.9	2 882.6	3 858.0	972.9	2626.4	2897.9	2 541.4
Persons	2523.6	2290.3	2513.7	2806.1	3683.1	874.6	2438.7	2981.2	2 622.6
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	1 749.2	1 336.4	1 862.3	1 024.4	1 202.3	908.5	880.5	883.1	1 526.7
Female	2 088.6	1 890.3	2 522.5	1 275.4	1 213.2	1010.4	946.4	773.3	1 933.6
Persons	1920.5	1617.2	2195.5	1149.7	1208.1	962.5	914.9	831.2	1732.2

TABLE 8A.7.23

Table 8A.7.23 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by state and territory of residence, by sex, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (all jurisdictions)</i>
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (g)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	3 387.5	2 887.7	3 327.0	3 209.8	4 212.4	927.3	2652.6	3419.6	3 308.0
Female	2 717.7	2 634.1	2 961.5	3 294.2	4 377.7	1093.8	2691.2	3159.1	2 953.0
Persons	3037.6	2750.5	3140.0	3245.2	4300.4	1013.6	2656.1	3288.9	3123.7
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	1 731.3	1 312.8	1 841.4	1 027.1	1 203.5	919.2	880.5	904.7	1 508.7
Female	2 036.6	1 807.9	2 473.4	1 271.7	1 180.8	986.7	932.1	826.6	1 880.1
Persons	1 884.9	1 565.7	2 159.6	1 147.6	1 191.9	954.3	906.6	867.8	1 695.7
2010–2012									
Number of hospitalisations									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	4 918	856	3 395	3 059	1 426	128	72	1 246	15 332
Female	4 001	955	3 128	2 758	1 470	144	97	980	13 663
Persons	8 919	1 811	6 523	5 817	2 896	272	169	2 226	28 995
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	100 304	59 727	59 622	21 630	15 666	3 136	2 313	1 126	266 354
Female	119 761	90 034	71 145	25 098	17 077	4 323	2 322	867	332 127
Persons	220 066	149 775	130 767	46 728	32 743	7 459	4 635	1 993	598 496
Not-stated									
Male	3 574	948	3 510	6	1 292	63	50	17	9 645
Female	6 040	1 064	7 114	12	1 160	52	45	7	15 575
Persons	9 614	2 012	10 624	18	2 452	115	95	24	25 220

TABLE 8A.7.23

Table 8A.7.23 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by state and territory of residence, by sex, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (all jurisdictions)</i>
Crude rate per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	2 088.6	1 611.4	1 726.6	3 324.3	3 748.7	494.0	1003.1	1807.9	2 136.8
Female	1 682.3	1 816.6	1 556.7	2 993.7	3 755.7	561.8	1469.0	1451.1	1 890.7
Persons	1884.5	1713.5	1640.7	3158.9	3752.3	527.7	1226.4	1631.3	2013.3
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	1 445.9	1 098.2	1 394.2	947.9	987.3	649.6	643.7	644.9	1 236.5
Female	1 702.9	1 622.4	1 658.6	1 117.7	1 055.7	886.8	637.9	566.3	1 527.6
Persons	1 575.3	1 363.1	1 526.6	1 032.1	1 021.8	768.8	640.8	608.2	1 382.8
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (g)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Male	2 452.7	2 049.6	2 171.8	3 855.7	4 749.1	619.1	1133.9	1938.9	2 546.4
Female	1 920.6	2 161.9	1 986.3	3 284.9	5 624.5	653.6	1871.7	1516.4	2 242.7
Persons	2 176.9	2 091.6	2 088.3	3 553.2	5 248.2	635.9	1540.7	1717.7	2 396.6
Non-Indigenous (f)									
Male	1 432.2	1 081.4	1 357.4	942.3	977.4	672.1	643.9	637.8	1 219.4
Female	1 659.4	1 563.5	1 628.7	1 108.7	1 021.9	827.7	626.2	580.2	1 487.1
Persons	1 544.4	1 326.6	1 493.5	1 024.0	999.9	752.2	633.9	612.6	1 353.3
Comparisons									
Percentage change in age-standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2010–2012 to 2016–2018									
Male	38.1	40.9	53.2	- 16.8	- 11.3	49.8	133.9	76.4	29.9
Female	41.5	21.8	49.1	0.3	- 22.2	67.4	43.8	108.3	31.7
Persons	39.5	31.5	50.4	- 8.7	- 18.1	59.4	72.4	91.5	30.3

TABLE 8A.7.23

Table 8A.7.23 Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by state and territory of residence, by sex, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>NSW (e)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (all jurisdictions)</i>
Age-standardised rate ratio for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to Non-Indigenous people 2016–2018									
Male	2.0	2.2	1.8	3.1	3.5	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.2
Female	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.9	3.8	1.6
Persons	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.8	3.6	1.1	2.9	3.8	1.8

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes all mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00–F99).

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

(c) Data exclude private hospitals from the NT.

(d) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(e) The volume of separations in NSW may not be directly comparable to other jurisdictions due to variations in admission practices for patients treated in the Emergency Department.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(g) Directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population (up to 65+ for Tasmania and the ACT, up to 75+ for other jurisdictions).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.7.24

Table 8A.7.24 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	7 645	7 750	8 494	8 309	8 682	10 328	10 825	11 192	12 176
Females	6 545	7 259	7 899	7 760	8 258	9 473	10 340	10 747	11 297
Persons	14 190	15 009	16 393	16 069	16 940	19 801	21 167	21 940	23 478
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Males	131 828	137 194	138 558	148 219	154 692	171 204	181 438	183 382	189 634
Females	167 035	172 922	181 204	197 012	207 291	221 306	233 474	242 979	247 681
Persons	298 868	310 126	319 764	345 232	361 990	392 526	414 956	426 495	437 550
Not stated									
Males	4 431	5 899	5 993	5 433	5 962	6 421	7 877	7 103	7 240
Females	7 277	10 081	10 683	9 455	10 719	10 555	12 068	11 649	12 296
Persons	11 708	15 980	16 677	14 888	16 682	16 976	19 945	18 752	19 539
Crude rate per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	2154.5	2136.8	2291.4	2194.4	2246.3	2618.4	2688.9	2722.9	2901.4
Females	1831.5	1987.3	2117.3	2038.1	2126.1	2391.5	2561.2	2612.5	2694.9
Persons	1992.4	2061.8	2204.1	2116.0	2186.0	2504.7	2625.2	2667.8	2798.8
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Males	1233.4	1264.1	1255.2	1322.4	1361.6	1486.0	1550.6	1542.4	1571.2
Females	1548.7	1578.4	1625.4	1738.2	1801.0	1892.8	1963.7	2010.5	2018.6
Persons	1391.8	1422.0	1441.2	1531.5	1582.8	1691.0	1759.0	1778.9	1797.7

TABLE 8A.7.24

Table 8A.7.24 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (f)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	2529.2	2587.2	2779.4	2669.5	2729.7	3142.3	3282.0	3337.6	3541.0
Females	2156.1	2377.3	2516.2	2425.5	2502.3	2759.7	2984.5	3034.7	3057.0
Persons	2343.6	2485.9	2646.1	2547.1	2615.9	2945.6	3128.6	3179.8	3287.4
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Males	1215.9	1245.9	1238.5	1304.2	1345.0	1469.2	1532.9	1522.4	1520.7
Females	1506.6	1537.0	1584.2	1696.0	1753.7	1844.0	1909.7	1952.9	1934.5
Persons	1361.3	1391.6	1412.1	1501.0	1550.9	1657.8	1722.5	1739.3	1728.7
Rate ratio (g)									
Males	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
Females	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Persons	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes all mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00-F99).

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years plus.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.7.25

Table 8A.7.25 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by sex, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>			<i>Not stated</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Number									
2018-19	11 761	10 940	22 706	183 795	242 162	426 169	7 136	12 207	19 345
2017-18	10 801	10 167	20 969	174 808	230 761	405 687	6 425	10 125	16 550
2016-17	10 380	9 835	20 215	173 330	221 878	395 231	7 321	10 292	17 613
2015-16	9 857	8 982	18 839	162 765	210 855	373 635	5 792	9 272	15 064
2014-15	8 314	7 952	16 266	147 578	197 439	345 024	5 411	9 507	14 918
2013-14	8 019	7 509	15 528	141 983	187 774	329 758	4 703	8 323	13 026
2012-13	8 195	7 644	15 839	132 423	172 919	305 344	5 363	9 534	14 897
2011-12	7 531	7 023	14 554	131 633	164 974	296 617	5 366	8 976	14 342
2010-11	7 369	6 269	13 638	126 442	159 008	285 455	3 981	6 421	10 402
2009-10	6 470	5 514	11 984	130 851	175 226	306 104	3 530	5 302	8 833
2008-09	6 103	5 351	11 454	126 817	161 984	288 806	3 212	4 346	7 558
2007-08	6 089	5 102	11 191	121 786	153 762	275 551	2 688	2 647	5 336
2006-07	5 823	4 764	10 587	120 742	150 661	271 403	2 512	2 367	4 879
2005-06	5 504	4 578	10 082	115 292	149 586	264 878	2 816	2 453	5 270
2004-05	5 055	4 571	9 626	115 441	146 588	262 030	2 547	2 405	4 952
Crude rate per 100 000									
2018-19	2 936.6	2 733.5	2 835.7	1 580.1	2 047.7	1 816.7			
2017-18	2 753.2	2 589.0	2 671.2	1 528.1	1 984.8	1 758.8			
2016-17	2 701.1	2 552.2	2 626.6	1 539.7	1 940.0	1 741.5			
2015-16	2 618.0	2 375.6	2 496.6	1 468.6	1 874.9	1 673.3			
2014-15	2 253.9	2 144.6	2 199.1	1 350.5	1 783.7	1 568.5			
2013-14	2 219.7	2 065.6	2 142.4	1 317.4	1 723.0	1 521.4			
2012-13	2 317.7	2 145.8	2 231.4	1 248.0	1 613.7	1 431.8			

TABLE 8A.7.25

Table 8A.7.25 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by sex, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>			<i>Not stated</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
2011-12	2 177.4	2 013.2	2 095.0	1 262.3	1 567.1	1 415.5			
2010-11	2 178.1	1 836.8	2 006.7	1 231.5	1 534.7	1 383.8			
2009-10	1 956.2	1 652.6	1 803.7	1 292.7	1 716.6	1 505.7			
2008-09	1 889.0	1 641.3	1 764.6	1 276.0	1 615.5	1 446.5			
2007-08	1 930.6	1 602.7	1 765.9	1 251.7	1 564.0	1 408.7			
2006-07	1 892.1	1 533.9	1 712.2	1 266.0	1 561.1	1 414.4			
2005-06	1 833.1	1 511.3	1 671.5	1 228.8	1 573.8	1 402.4			
2004-05	1 725.1	1 546.3	1 635.3	1 246.5	1 561.5	1 405.1			
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (f)									
2018-19	3 587.8	3 106.5	3 335.3	1 558.2	1 992.0	1 776.5			
2017-18	3 379.4	3 012.8	3 188.0	1 507.5	1 927.8	1 719.2			
2016-17	3 303.7	2 976.2	3 133.8	1 521.9	1 887.2	1 705.7			
2015-16	3 138.2	2 742.0	2 933.8	1 451.7	1 826.3	1 640.3			
2014-15	2 739.5	2 524.7	2 631.8	1 334.4	1 737.3	1 537.4			
2013-14	2 698.1	2 453.8	2 575.3	1 299.3	1 681.2	1 491.1			
2012-13	2 812.9	2 549.4	2 679.5	1 231.1	1 573.0	1 402.8			
2011-12	2 640.9	2 410.4	2 529.6	1 243.6	1 526.7	1 385.2			
2010-11	2 552.7	2 163.8	2 359.5	1 213.9	1 493.5	1 353.6			
2009-10	2 310.8	1 897.1	2 096.1	1 274.0	1 676.4	1 474.3			
2008-09	2 233.9	1 872.0	2 047.9	1 260.1	1 575.6	1 416.9			
2007-08	2 289.7	1 837.7	2 055.8	1 238.7	1 527.6	1 382.6			
2006-07	2 246.3	1 736.3	1 979.6	1 252.3	1 525.6	1 388.0			
2005-06	2 200.1	1 706.3	1 939.1	1 219.4	1 540.2	1 379.6			
2004-05	2 078.5	1 791.9	1 930.4	1 241.3	1 533.1	1 386.4			

TABLE 8A.7.25

Table 8A.7.25 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by sex, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>			<i>Not stated</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Rate ratio (g)									
2018-19							2.3	1.6	1.9
2017-18							2.2	1.6	1.9
2016-17							2.2	1.6	1.8
2015-16							2.2	1.5	1.8
2014-15							2.1	1.5	1.7
2013-14							2.1	1.5	1.7
2012-13							2.3	1.6	1.9
2011-12							2.1	1.6	1.8
2010-11							2.1	1.4	1.7
2009-10							1.8	1.1	1.4
2008-09							1.8	1.2	1.4
2007-08							1.8	1.2	1.5
2006-07							1.8	1.1	1.4
2005-06							1.8	1.1	1.4
2004-05							1.7	1.2	1.4

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes all mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00–F99).

(b) Data exclude private hospitals from the NT.

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

Table 8A.7.25 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, by sex, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>			<i>Not stated</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>

(f) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years plus.

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

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.7.26

Table 8A.7.26 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total</i>
2016–2018				
	Crude rate per 100 000			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 777.6	2 282.5	2 618.1	2 646.7
Non-Indigenous (f)	1 860.0	1 446.1	960.0	1 769.0
	Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (g)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3 375.1	2 771.4	2 917.2	3 154.8
Non-Indigenous (f)	1 817.4	1 450.8	985.6	1 730.9
	Number			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	16 988	16 367	7 855	43 107
Non-Indigenous (f)	645 730	175 892	6 584	841 448
Not stated	29 213	8 607	231	38 697
	Rate ratio (h)			
Rate ratio (h)	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.8
2010–2012				
	Crude rate per 100 000			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	1 985.0	1 788.5	2 341.1	2 027.5
Non-Indigenous (f)	1 471.5	1 199.8	812.4	1 407.0
	Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (g)			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	2 553.3	2 127.3	2 509.0	2 416.1
Non-Indigenous (f)	1 436.2	1 203.4	827.9	1 376.6
	Number			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10 790	11 293	6 206	29 198
Non-Indigenous (f)	455 935	138 474	6 153	608 994
Not stated	21 486	5 390	215	27 687

TABLE 8A.7.26

Table 8A.7.26 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional combined</i>	<i>Remote and very remote combined</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Rate ratio (h)			
Rate ratio (h)	1.8	1.8	3.0	1.8

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes all mental and behavioural disorders (ICD-10-AM codes F00–F99).

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(d) 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 the 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.

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(g) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years plus.

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

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.7.27

Table 8A.7.27 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>
2016–2018		
<i>Crude rate per 100 000 people</i>		
Organic mental disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F09) (f)	61.8	126.2
Substance use disorder (ICD–10–AM codes F10–F19) (g)	1059.7	330.8
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F30–F48) (h)	710.7	925.4
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F20–F29)	612.0	226.4
Other mental disorders (i)	202.4	160.1
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99)	2 646.7	1 769.1
<i>Number of hospitalisations</i>		
Organic mental disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F09) (f)	1 007	60 049
Substance use disorder (ICD–10–AM codes F10–F19) (g)	17 260	157 353
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F30–F48) (h)	11 576	440 181
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F20–F29)	9 968	107 702
Other mental disorders (i)	3 296	76 166
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99)	43 107	841 451
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 people (j)</i>		
Organic mental disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F09) (f)	158.6	106.3
Substance use disorder (ICD–10–AM codes F10–F19) (g)	1266.7	331.2
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F30–F48) (h)	833.7	898.5
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F20–F29)	703.1	227.4
Other mental disorders (i)	192.7	167.5
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99)	3 154.8	1 730.9

TABLE 8A.7.27

Table 8A.7.27 **Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>
2010–2012		
<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 people (j)</i>		
Organic mental disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F09) (f)	70.3	60.3
Substance use disorder (ICD–10–AM codes F10–F19) (g)	888.4	271.4
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F30–F48) (h)	770.2	721.9
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F20–F29)	572.6	208.7
Other mental disorders (i)	114.5	114.3
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99)	2 416.1	1 376.6
Comparisons	<i>Percentage change in age- standardised rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, 2010–2012 to 2016–2018</i>	<i>Age-standardised rate ratio for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to Non-Indigenous people 2016–2018</i>
Organic mental disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F09) (f)	125.6	1.5
Substance use disorder (ICD–10–AM codes F10–F19) (g)	42.6	3.8
Mood and neurotic disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F30–F48) (h)	8.2	0.9
Schizophrenia, schizo typal and delusional disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F20–F29)	22.8	3.1
Other mental disorders (i)	68.3	1.2
All mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99)	30.6	1.8

(a) The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). The ICD-10-AM codes are for principal diagnosis only. Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Includes all mental and behavioural disorders (ICD–10–AM codes F00–F99).

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

(c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

Table 8A.7.27 Hospitalisations for mental and behavioural disorders, by Indigenous status, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (e)</i>
(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.		
(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).		
(f) Includes brain disorders due to brain damage and dysfunction, such as dementia.		
(g) Includes a variety of disorders due to the use of psychoactive substances, which may or may not have been medically prescribed, such as alcohol, opioids, sedatives, and volatile substances.		
(h) Includes depressive and anxiety disorders.		
(i) Includes eating disorders, sleeping disorders, disorders of personality and behaviour, mental retardation, disorders of psychological development, and unspecified mental disorders.		
(j) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0-4 years in five yearly groups up to 70-74 years old and 75 years plus.		

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.7.28

Table 8A.7.28 People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised) (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>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2017-18												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	5.2	3.6	5.3	6.7	7.1	3.1	9.4	4.4	5.3	no.	42 601
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.7	no.	386 896
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	12.5	16.3	10.8	6.7	11.8	12.0	15.3	2.8	10.6	no.	82 847
Non-Indigenous	rate	10.2	11.2	11.0	9.4	10.1	10.5	8.9	5.8	10.5	no.	2 455 937
2016-17												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	5.2	3.3	5.0	6.4	6.8	2.9	8.8	4.3	5.1	no.	39 613
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	no.	373 713
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	12.5	15.5	9.9	6.4	11.8	11.5	14.5	2.5	10.2	no.	77 995
Non-Indigenous	rate	9.9	10.9	10.5	8.7	9.7	9.8	8.4	5.6	10.1	no.	2 323 189
2015-16												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	5.3	3.1	4.8	6.0	7.0	2.8	8.2	4.3	5.0	no.	38 089
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.6	no.	366 803
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	12.0	15.0	9.5	6.0	11.3	10.9	13.7	2.2	9.7	no.	72 765
Non-Indigenous	rate	9.6	10.5	9.9	8.0	9.4	9.2	7.9	5.2	9.6	no.	2 188 994
2014-15												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	5.1	2.8	4.5	5.1	6.5	2.9	7.9	4.2	4.7	no.	34 670

TABLE 8A.7.28

Table 8A.7.28 **People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised) (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>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.6	<i>no.</i>	351 547
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	11.2	13.7	8.7	5.4	10.4	10.0	11.5	1.9	8.9	<i>no.</i>	65 153
Non-Indigenous	rate	9.0	9.8	9.1	7.2	8.8	8.4	7.2	4.5	8.9	<i>no.</i>	2 003 852
2013-14												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	4.8	2.6	4.3	5.4	5.9	2.8	7.5	4.3	4.6	<i>no.</i>	33 220
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4	1.6	<i>no.</i>	347 780
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	10.5	12.3	7.7	4.9	9.1	9.3	10.9	1.6	8.1	<i>no.</i>	57 620
Non-Indigenous	rate	8.4	9.3	8.4	6.5	8.2	7.7	6.7	4.3	8.4	<i>no.</i>	1 852 094
2012-13												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	4.3	na	4.4	5.1	5.8	1.4	5.8	4.2	4.4	<i>no.</i>	29 556
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.5	na	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	<i>no.</i>	269 278
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	9.4	10.8	6.8	3.8	8.2	8.3	10.4	1.4	7.2	<i>no.</i>	49 787
Non-Indigenous	rate	7.9	8.7	7.7	5.9	7.6	7.0	6.2	4.1	7.7	<i>no.</i>	1 690 537
2011-12												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	4.5	na	4.2	4.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	3.9	4.3	<i>no.</i>	26 133
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.2	na	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.9	2.3	1.5	<i>no.</i>	240 556
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	9.7	11.4	6.4	3.7	7.5	7.6	10.7	1.4	7.0	<i>no.</i>	43 634

TABLE 8A.7.28

Table 8A.7.28 **People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised) (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>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous	rate	7.3	8.1	7.1	5.7	7.3	6.4	5.6	3.7	7.2	<i>no.</i>	1 559 298

TABLE 8A.7.28

Table 8A.7.28 People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised) (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>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010-11												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	3.9	2.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	1.6	5.3	3.7	3.8	no.	24 250
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4	no.	291 381
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	8.2	9.2	5.2	3.6	6.5	7.6	9.7	1.5	6.0	no.	36 044
Non-Indigenous	rate	7.1	7.8	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.3	5.5	3.4	7.0	no.	1 486 676
2009-10												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	4.0	2.6	3.5	3.8	4.8	3.0	4.8	3.7	3.7	no.	22 930
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	no.	282 620
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	6.6	8.3	4.2	2.7	5.1	6.2	7.2	1.3	4.8	no.	28 303
Non-Indigenous	rate	6.5	7.1	6.1	5.3	6.4	5.6	5.0	3.2	6.4	no.	1 337 882
2008-09												
Public (b), (c)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	3.9	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.8	1.1	4.8	3.0	3.4	no.	20 616
Non-Indigenous	rate	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	no.	277 321
MBS and DVA (d)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	rate	5.9	7.6	3.9	2.4	4.7	5.6	6.7	1.0	4.4	no.	24 603
Non-Indigenous	rate	6.0	6.5	5.5	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.6	2.7	5.8	no.	1 200 337

Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions and over time.

Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the state and territory governments' specialised public mental health services' measure for the current reporting period.

Table 8A.7.28 People receiving clinical mental health services, by Indigenous status, by service type, 2008-09 to 2017-18 (age-standardised) (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>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Data are comparable (subject to caveats) across jurisdictions reported for MBS subsidised mental health services.												
Data are complete (subject to caveats) for the current reporting period.												
(a) Rates are age-standardised to the Australian population as at 30 June 2001.												
(b) Excludes people for whom Indigenous status was missing or not reported. The Indigenous status rates should be interpreted with caution due to the varying and, in some instances, unknown quality of Indigenous identification across jurisdictions. All historical data has been recalculated using the revised Indigenous population data.												
(c) Caution should be taken when making inter-jurisdictional comparisons for public data. South Australia submitted data that were not based on unique patient identifier or data matching approaches. This was also the case for data submitted by Tasmania prior to 2012-13. Victorian 2011-12 and 2012-13 data are unavailable due to service level collection gaps resulting from protected industrial action during this period. Industrial action during 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Tasmania has limited the available data quality and quantity of the community mental health care data; which represents a large proportion of the overall figures. Australian totals only include available data and should therefore be interpreted with caution. Australian totals for 2011-12 and 2012-13 should not be compared to previous, or more recent years.												
(d) DVA data not available by Indigenous status. Medicare data presented by Indigenous status have been adjusted for under-identification in the Department of Human Services (DHS) Voluntary Indigenous Identifier (VII) database. Indigenous rates are therefore modelled and should be interpreted with caution. These statistics are not derived from the total Australian Indigenous population, but from those Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have voluntarily identified as Indigenous to DHS. The statistics have been adjusted to reflect demographic characteristics of the overall Indigenous population, but this adjustment may not address all the differences in the service use patterns of the enrolled population relative to the total Indigenous population. The level of VII enrolment (61 per cent nationally as at August 2012) varies across age-sex-remoteness-State/Territory sub-groups and over time which means that the extent of adjustment required varies across jurisdictions and over time. Indigenous rates should also be interpreted with caution due to small population numbers in some jurisdictions. MBS data for 2011-12 has been updated since the 2014 report.												

na Not available.

Source: State and territory (unpublished) Specialised mental health services data; Private Mental Health Alliance (unpublished) Centralised Data Management Service data; Department of Health (unpublished) and DVA (unpublished) MBS Statistics; ABS (unpublished) Estimated Residential Population, 30 June (prior to relevant period).

TABLE 8A.7.29

Table 8A.7.29 **Mental health related emergency departments occasions of service in public hospitals, by Indigenous status of the patient, 2005-06 to 2017-18 (a), (b)**

	<i>Number (c)</i>	<i>Per cent of total mental health related occasions of service</i>	<i>Per cent of all emergency department occasions of service reported in the NAPEDCD</i>
2017-18			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	30 629	10.9	6.7
Non-Indigenous (d)	251 543	89.1	93.3
Total	286 985	100.0	100.0
2016-17			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	29 080	10.7	6.5
Non-Indigenous (d)	242 772	89.3	93.5
Total	276 954	100.0	100.0
2015-16			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	27 130	10.1	6.3
Non-Indigenous (d)	241 495	89.9	93.7
Total	273 439	100.0	100.0
2014-15			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	23 822	9.3	6.3
Non-Indigenous (d)	227 405	88.8	91.8
Total	256 178	100.0	100.0
2013-14			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	na	na	na
Non-Indigenous (d)	na	na	na
Total	na	na	na
2012-13			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	18 576	9.0	5.6
Non-Indigenous (d)	187 861	91.0	94.4
Total	211 139	100.0	100.0
2011-12			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	14 227	7.5	5.2
Non-Indigenous (d)	161 324	92.5	89.3
Total	188 739	100.0	100.0
2010-11			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	11 776	6.6	4.8
Non-Indigenous (d)	165 624	93.4	95.2
Total	177 400	100.0	100.0
2009-10			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10 627	6.2	4.5
Non-Indigenous (d)	161 818	93.8	93.8
Total	172 445	100.0	100.0

TABLE 8A.7.29

Table 8A.7.29 **Mental health related emergency departments occasions of service in public hospitals, by Indigenous status of the patient, 2005-06 to 2017-18 (a), (b)**

	<i>Number (c)</i>	<i>Per cent of total mental health related occasions of service</i>	<i>Per cent of all emergency department occasions of service reported in the NAPEDCD</i>
2008-09			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10 446	4.5	6.2
Non-Indigenous (d)	161 530	93.9	95.5
Total	171 976	100.0	100.0
2007-08			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	9 045	5.6	4.4
Non-Indigenous (d)	153 676	94.4	95.6
Total	162 721	100.0	100.0
2006-07			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	10 224	5.7	4.3
Non-Indigenous (d)	168 371	94.3	95.7
Total	178 595	100.0	100.0
2005-06			
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	7 220	5.0	4.3
Non-Indigenous (d)	136 786	96.5	95.7
Total	144 006	100.0	100.0

(a) Classified according ICD–10–AM International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification; National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database. Includes emergency department occasions of service that had a principal diagnosis based on ICD-10-AM codes F00–F99 or the equivalent ICD-9-CM codes.

(b) Caution is required when conducting time series analyses. The data source for this collection changed in 2014-15 from data provided by state and territory health authorities (2004-05 to 2013-14) to the National Non-admitted Patient Emergency Department Care Database. Additionally, changes in the volume of patients over time for NSW may be attributed, in part, to the increased number of hospitals included in the data for this jurisdiction.

(c) The number of occasions of service may not sum to the total due to missing and/or not reported data.

(d) Includes non-Indigenous patients and patients for whom Indigenous status was 'not stated'.

na Not available.

Source: AIHW (various issues) Mental Health Services in Australia (various years).

TABLE 8A.7.30

Table 8A.7.30 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by state and territory, 2014–2018**
(per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (g), (h)			Non-Indigenous (h)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Crude rates						
NSW	10.1	8.7	9.4	35.4	57.7	46.7
Variability band (±)	2.4	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.7
Queensland (i)	12.2	14.6	13.4	29.6	47.2	38.5
Variability band (±)	2.9	3.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.8
WA	11.6	13.5	12.5	19.5	32.7	26.1
Variability band (±)	4.2	4.5	3.1	1.1	1.4	0.9
SA	15.3	17.8	16.6	41.0	75.9	58.7
Variability band (±)	7.5	8.0	5.5	2.0	2.6	1.6
NT	17.5	28.2	22.8	11.3	14.3	12.7
Variability band (±)	6.0	7.7	4.8	3.1	3.7	2.4
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (j)	12.1	13.8	12.9	31.7	52.5	42.1
Variability band (±)	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
Age-standardised rates						
NSW	33.0	27.0	29.8	32.3	41.5	37.6
Variability band (±)	19.8	16.1	12.6	1.7	1.7	1.3
Queensland (i)	54.6	58.4	57.4	29.7	39.1	35.0
Variability band (±)	33.8	29.2	22.2	2.2	2.3	1.6
WA	47.8	46.7	47.7	21.3	28.2	25.3
Variability band (±)	47.6	37.9	29.8	2.7	2.8	2.0
SA	np	np	60.8	33.6	47.9	41.8
Variability band (±)	np	np	48.1	3.6	3.7	2.6
NT	99.3	109.8	106.5	25.8	32.8	29.2
Variability band (±)	85.9	68.3	53.5	16.3	19.1	12.5

TABLE 8A.7.30

Table 8A.7.30 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by state and territory, 2014–2018 (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (g), (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (j)	47.8	48.8	48.8	30.2	39.9	35.8
Variability band (±)	16.4	14.2	10.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
	Rate ratio (k)					
NSW				1.0	0.6	0.8
Queensland (i)				1.8	1.5	1.6
WA				2.2	1.7	1.9
SA				np	np	1.5
NT				3.8	3.3	3.6
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (j)				1.6	1.2	1.4

(a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00-F99.

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

(c) Age-standardised death rates enable the comparison of death rates between populations with different age structures by relating them to a standard population. The current ABS standard population is all people in the Australian population at 30 June 2001. Standardised death rates (SDRs) are expressed per 100 000 people. SDRs in this table have been calculated using the indirect method, age-standardised by 5 year age group to 75 years or over. Rates calculated using the direct method.

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

(e) Data based on reference year.

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

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

Table 8A.7.30 Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by sex, by state and territory, 2014–2018 (per 100 000 population) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (g), (h)</i>			<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>

- (h) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.
- (k) Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate. Reflecting on the calculations for rate ratios and rate differences they are based on rounded data and may differ from other sources.

np Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031, cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 8A.7.31

Table 8A.7.31 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)					Non-Indigenous				
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	All ages (g), (h)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	All ages (g), (h)
Number of deaths											
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (i), (j)	no.	3	5	21	429	456	18	32	105	34 371	34 526
Rate											
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT (i), (j), (k), (l)	'000	np	1.0	5.4	58.5	12.9	0.1	0.3	1.0	103.2	42.1
Variability bands	±	np	0.9	2.3	5.5	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.4

(a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00-F99.

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

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

(d) Data based on reference year.

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

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

(g) Includes age not stated.

(h) Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. It is important to note that cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(i) 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.

(j) Data include NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.

Table 8A.7.31 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)					Non-Indigenous				
	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	All ages (g), (h)	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	All ages (g), (h)

(k) Crude age specific rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for each age group for the midpoint year. Crude rates cannot be compared across across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age-standardised rates.

(l) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the 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.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031, cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 8A.7.32

Table 8A.7.32 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
2014–2018			
Number of deaths			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	132.0	217.0	349.0
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	78.0	22.0	100.0
Other (F20–F99)	2.0	5.0	7.0
Total (F00–F99)	212.0	244.0	456.0
Crude rate per 100 000 people			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	4.4	1.2	2.8
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	7.5	12.3	9.9
Other (F20–F99)	np	0.3	0.2
Total (F00–F99)	12.1	13.8	12.9
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 people			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	39.2	46.3	43.5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	8.5	1.8	4.8
Other (F20–F99)	np	np	np
Total (F00–F99)	47.8	48.8	48.8
Variability band for age-standardised rate (±)			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	15.6	14.0	10.5
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	5.1	1.7	2.4
Other (F20–F99)	np	np	np
Total (F00–F99)	16.4	14.2	10.8
2009–2013			
Number of deaths			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	72.0	139.0	211.0

TABLE 8A.7.32

Table 8A.7.32 **Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	70.0	28.0	98.0
Other (F20–F99)	3.0	6.0	9.0
Total (F00–F99)	145.0	173.0	318.0
Crude rate per 100 000 people			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	4.6	8.7	6.7
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	4.4	1.8	3.1
Other (F20–F99)	np	0.4	0.3
Total (F00–F99)	9.2	10.9	10.0
Variability band for crude rate ($\pm$)			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	1.1	1.5	0.9
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	1.0	0.7	0.6
Other (F20–F99)	np	0.3	0.2
Total (F00–F99)	1.5	1.6	1.1
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 people			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	29.0	38.5	34.8
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	9.4	2.5	5.6
Other (F20–F99)	np	np	np
Total (F00–F99)	38.8	42.4	41.3
Variability band for age-standardised rate ($\pm$)			
Organic, including symptomatic mental disorders (F00–F09)	15.6	14.5	10.7
Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10–F19)	6.2	2.2	2.9
Other (F20–F99)	np	np	np
Total (F00–F99)	16.8	14.9	11.2

(a) Mental and behavioural disorders include ICD-10 codes F00–F99.

Table 8A.7.32 Mental and behavioural disorders death rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
(b) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2010–12 (final), 2013 (revised) and 2014 (preliminary). For further information see Explanatory Notes 52-54 and Technical Note, Causes of Death Revisions, 2012 and 2013 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2014 (cat. no. 3303.0).			
(c) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for the midpoint year. Crude rates cannot be compared across across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age-standardised rates.			
(d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.			
(e) Data based on reference year.			
(f) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.			
(g) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Indigenous across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous data.			
(h) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Indigenous population are Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians (ABS cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2011 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the 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.			
(i) 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.			
(j) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.			
np Not published.			

Source : ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031, cat. no. 3238.0

Section 8.8

TABLE 8A.8.1

Table 8A.8.1 **Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
		Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)		
Males							
2018 (n)	no.	129	38.1	1 622	19.2	2.0	18.9
2017	no.	125	37.5	1 646	19.7	1.9	17.9
2016	no.	117	36.5	1 468	17.9	2.0	18.6
2015	no.	111	37.0	1 582	19.5	1.9	17.6
2014	no.	104	32.8	1 478	18.3	1.8	14.4
2013	no.	101	33.7	1 341	16.9	2.0	16.8
2012	no.	82	26.9	1 353	17.3	1.6	9.6
2011	no.	96	31.7	1 214	15.8	2.0	15.9
2010 (o)	no.	81	33.4	1 276	16.9	2.0	16.6
2009	no.	75	25.8	1 150	15.4	1.7	10.4
2008	no.	75	25.1	1 196	16.4	1.5	8.7
2007	no.	77	29.7	1 165	16.3	1.8	13.4
2006	no.	76	30.7	1 090	15.5	2.0	15.2
2005	no.	73	29.3	1 091	15.8	1.9	13.5
2004	no.	71	26.5	1 073	15.8	1.7	10.7
2003	no.	63	25.2	1 147	17.1	1.5	8.1
2002	no.	87	39.2	1 221	18.4	2.1	20.8
2001	no.	76	31.9	1 325	20.2	1.6	11.7
2000	no.	68	27.3	1 310	20.3	1.3	7.0
1999	no.	54	22.5	1 330	20.9	1.1	1.7
1998	no.	89	37.3	1 505	23.7	1.6	13.6

TABLE 8A.8.1

Table 8A.8.1 **Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
		Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)		
Females							
2018 (n)	no.	40	10.3	499	5.7	1.8	4.6
2017	no.	40	11.2	519	6.0	1.9	5.2
2016	no.	43	11.2	470	5.6	2.0	5.6
2015	no.	43	12.4	522	6.3	2.0	6.1
2014	no.	44	12.4	487	5.9	2.1	6.5
2013	no.	39	12.1	451	5.6	2.2	6.6
2012	no.	38	11.2	453	5.7	2.0	5.5
2011	no.	40	13.8	373	4.8	2.9	9.1
2010 (o)	no.	26	8.1	366	4.7	1.7	3.4
2009	no.	25	7.8	349	4.6	1.7	3.2
2008	no.	26	8.7	339	4.6	1.9	4.1
2007	no.	18	np	358	4.9	np	np
2006	no.	22	7.2	310	4.3	1.7	2.9
2005	no.	15	np	278	3.9	np	np
2004	no.	12	np	263	3.7	np	np
2003	no.	13	np	298	4.3	np	np
2002	no.	24	8.2	307	4.5	1.8	3.7
2001	no.	20	7.5	343	5.1	1.5	2.5
2000	no.	14	np	337	5.1	np	np
1999	no.	7	np	333	5.1	np	np
1998	no.	15	np	365	5.7	np	np

TABLE 8A.8.1

Table 8A.8.1 **Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
		Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)		
Persons							
2018 (n)	no.	169	24.1	2 121	12.4	1.9	11.7
2017	no.	165	24.2	2 165	12.8	1.9	11.4
2016	no.	160	23.5	1 938	11.6	2.0	11.8
2015	no.	154	24.2	2 104	12.8	1.9	11.4
2014	no.	148	22.4	1 965	12.1	1.9	10.3
2013	no.	140	22.7	1 792	11.1	2.0	11.5
2012	no.	120	18.9	1 806	11.4	1.7	7.5
2011	no.	136	22.6	1 587	10.2	2.2	12.4
2010 (o)	no.	107	19.9	1 642	10.7	1.9	9.2
2009	no.	100	16.7	1 499	9.9	1.7	6.7
2008	no.	101	16.8	1 535	10.4	1.6	6.4
2007	no.	95	17.2	1 523	10.5	1.6	6.7
2006	no.	98	18.4	1 400	9.8	1.9	8.6
2005	no.	88	16.7	1 369	9.8	1.7	7.0
2004	no.	83	15.1	1 336	9.7	1.6	5.4
2003	no.	76	14.5	1 445	10.6	1.4	3.9
2002	no.	111	23.1	1 528	11.4	2.0	11.7
2001	no.	96	19.2	1 668	12.6	1.5	6.7
2000	no.	82	16.7	1 647	12.6	1.3	4.1
1999	no.	61	12.4	1 663	12.8	1.0	-0.4
1998	no.	104	21.2	1 870	14.5	1.5	6.7

TABLE 8A.8.1

Table 8A.8.1 **Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)		
(a)	Categories are based on the ICD-10 10th Revision (World Health Organization): Intentional self harm ICD-10 codes X60–X84, Y87.0. From the 2013 reference year, the ABS implemented a new automated coding system called Iris. The 2013–2018 data coded in the Iris system applied an updated version of the ICD-10 (2013 version for 2013 data, 2015 version for 2014–2017 data and 2016 version for 2018 data) when coding multiple causes of death, and when selecting the underlying cause of death. For details of further impacts of this change from 2013 data onwards, please see the ABS Implementation of the Iris Software: Understanding Coding and Process Improvements Technical Note, in the <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2013</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0) publication. Prior to the 2013 reference year, the 2006 version of the ICD-10 was the most recent version used for coding deaths. See Explanatory Notes 29–33 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2017</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0).					
(b)	All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process. Once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2018</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0) and <i>Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data</i> (Technical Note) and <i>2016 Revised Data</i> (Technical Note) in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2017</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0).					
(c)	Care needs to be taken in interpreting figures relating to suicide. See Explanatory Notes 91-100 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2018</i> (cat. No. 3303.0).					
(d)	Data are reported for New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory only, which are considered to have adequate levels of Indigenous identification in mortality data. Data for these jurisdictions over-represent Indigenous populations in less urbanised and more remote locations, and should not be assumed to represent the experience in the other jurisdictions.					
(e)	Although most deaths of Indigenous Australians are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Indigenous. Therefore, these statistics are likely to underestimate the Indigenous mortality rate. It is also difficult to exactly identify the difference between the Indigenous and other mortality rates because of these data quality issues.					
(f)	These data exclude 939 registered deaths where the Indigenous status was not stated over the period 1998–2018.					
(g)	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. These data were released on 22 June, 2012 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2010</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0) and are included in this table.					
(h)	From 2015, deaths data provided by the Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) include information resulting in an increase in the number of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander in Queensland.					
(i)	Deaths prior to 2007 are by year of registration and state/territory of usual residence. Deaths from 2007 onwards are by reference year and state/territory of usual residence. Registration year prior to 2007 is equivalent to reference year from 2007 onwards.					

TABLE 8A.8.1

Table 8A.8.1 **Age-standardised mortality rates, rate ratios and rate differences, intentional self harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio (l)	Rate difference (m)
		Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)	Number	Rate (per 100 000) (k)		
(j)	Coronial cases are more likely to be affected by a lag in registration time, especially those which are due to external causes, including suicide, homicide and drug-related deaths. Due to small numbers these lagged coroner-referred registrations can create large yearly variation in some causes of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons. Caution should be taken when making year to year analysis.						
(k)	Directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population, by 5-year age group up to 75+.						
(l)	Rate ratio is the age-standardised rate for Indigenous Australians divided by the age-standardised rate for non-Indigenous Australians.						
(m)	Rate difference is the mortality rate for Indigenous Australians minus the mortality rate for non-Indigenous Australians.						
(n)	Changes in coding processes have been applied to 2018 data. See Technical Note Updates to Iris coding software: Implementing WHO updates and improvements in coding processes, in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (Cat. no. 3303.0) publication						
(o)	Care should be taken when interpreting mortality rates for Queensland due to 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.						

Source : AIHW and ABS unpublished analysis of National Mortality Database.

TABLE 8A.8.2

Table 8A.8.2 Deaths from intentional self-harm, by state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT), by Indigenous status, by sex, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Unit	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total
Number							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Males	no.	151	200	142	19	74	586
Females	no.	42	59	56	18	35	210
Persons	no.	193	259	198	37	109	796
Non-Indigenous							
Males	no.	3 047	2 618	1 212	813	106	7 796
Females	no.	962	792	427	282	34	2 497
Persons	no.	4 009	3 410	1 639	1 095	140	10 293
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 (f)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Males	'000	28.5	38.8	54.8	22.4	35.8	38.1
Females	'000	6.6	9.7	20.9	20.1	16.4	10.3
Persons	'000	17.1	24.0	37.9	21.2	26.2	24.1
Non-Indigenous							
Males	'000	16.2	22.9	19.5	19.4	23.4	19.2
Females	'000	5.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	8.3	5.7
Persons	'000	10.5	14.6	13.1	12.9	1.6	12.4

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process — once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2014 and 2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in *ABS Causes of Death, Australia, 2017*, Cat. no. 3303.0.
- (b) Cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.
- (c) Intentional self-harm includes ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0.
- (d) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (e) Data based on reference year.
- (f) The age-standardised rates presented in this table have been calculated using Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections based on the 2016 Census. As a result, these rates may differ from those previously published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 8A.8.3

Table 8A.8.3 Deaths from intentional self-harm, by state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (h)				Non-Indigenous (h)			
		Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over
Number									
NSW	no.	57	59	33	44	494	660	763	2 092
Queensland	no.	110	67	53	29	454	594	689	1 673
WA	no.	72	75	33	18	192	324	319	804
SA	no.	9	5	16	7	117	199	205	574
NT	no.	49	31	19	10	24	29	20	67
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (i)	no.	297	237	154	108	1 281	1 806	1 996	5 210
Rate per 100 000 population (j), (k)									
NSW	'000	7.9	33.3	23.8	15.2	4.3	11.9	15.2	13.7
Queensland	'000	17.9	44.4	43.8	13.2	6.1	18.0	22.2	17.9
WA	'000	27.4	94.3	56.9	17.6	5.0	16.6	18.7	16.9
SA	'000	7.9	16.1	71.9	16.1	4.7	17.7	19.7	15.6
NT	'000	27.3	48.1	38.1	12.6	9.4	16.7	14.9	23.0
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (i)	'000	15.7	47.1	39.5	14.7	5.0	14.9	18.1	15.6
Variability bands									
NSW	±	2.0	8.5	8.1	4.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6
Queensland	±	3.3	10.6	11.8	4.8	0.6	1.4	1.7	0.9
WA	±	6.3	21.3	19.4	8.1	0.7	1.8	2.1	1.2
SA	±	5.1	14.1	35.2	11.9	0.8	2.5	2.7	1.3
NT	±	7.6	16.9	17.1	7.8	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.5
NSW, Qld, WA, SA, NT (i)	±	1.8	6.0	6.2	2.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4

Table 8A.8.3 Deaths from intentional self-harm, by state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA, NT), by Indigenous status, by age, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (h)				Non-Indigenous (h)			
	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over	Under 25	25–34	35–44	45 or over
(a)	All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2014-2015 (final), 2016 (revised), 2017 and 2018 (preliminary). See Explanatory Notes 59-62 in Causes of Death, Australia, 2018 (Cat. no. 3303.0) and Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2017 (Cat. no. 3303.0).							
(b)	Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.							
(c)	Intentional self-harm includes ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0.							
(d)	Data based on reference year.							
(e)	Data cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.							
(f)	Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.							
(g)	Excludes age not stated.							
(h)	Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.							
(i)	Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These 5 states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. Total includes data for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only.							
(j)	Crude age specific rates calculated per 100 000 estimated resident population for each age group for the mid-point year. Crude rates cannot be compared across across years. Crude rates cannot be compared to age-standardised rates.							
(k)	Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031</i> (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2016 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting 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.							

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 8A.8.4

Table 8A.8.4 **Deaths from intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by area, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	NSW	Vic (g)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (h)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Number of deaths by area									
Greater capital city	57	9	73	75	23	1	7	18	246
Rest of state/territory	136	26	185	119	13	2	..	86	539
State	193	37	259	198	37	2	7	109	796
Age-standardised death rate (i)									
Greater capital city	15.3	np	25.1	35.4	26.1	np	np	np	22.9
Rest of state/territory	18.1	np	23.8	38.7	np	np	..	26.5	23.7
State	17.1	np	24.0	37.9	21.2	np	np	26.2	23.7
Non-Indigenous									
Number of deaths by area									
Greater capital city	2 197	2 168	1 462	1 227	831	152	202	108	5 825
Rest of state/territory	1 785	942	1 919	386	258	242	..	29	4 377
State	4 009	3 132	3 410	1 639	1 095	396	204	140	10 293
Age-standardised death rate (i)									
Greater capital city	8.7	np	12.6	12.2	12.5	np	np	16.6	10.7
Rest of state/territory	14.3	np	16.5	15.9	14.3	np	..	14.1	15.3
State	10.5	np	14.6	13.1	12.9	np	np	16.3	12.3

- (a) Deaths from intentional self-harm, include deaths related to ICD-10 codes X60–X84 and Y87.0. Care needs to be taken in interpreting these data. See ABS Causes of Death, 2018 (Cat. no. 3303.0) Explanatory Notes 91-100.
- (b) Explanatory Notes 59-62 in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2018* (Cat. no. 3303.0) and *Causes of Death Revisions, 2015 Final Data* (Technical Note) and 2016 Revised Data (Technical Note) in *Causes of Death, Australia, 2017* (Cat. no. 3303.0).
- (c) Greater capital cities and remainders of state/territory are Statistical Area Level 4s (SA4s) grouped in accordance with the classification from ASGS: Volume 1 – Main structure and greater capital city statistical areas, July 2016 (Cat. no. 1270.0.55.001). In previous Causes of Death publications, this table has been based on the July 2011 version of the ASGS. The figures presented in this table have been re-calculated based on the July 2016 version of the ASGS. This may result in small changes when comparing the data in this table with that of previous years.

TABLE 8A.8.4

Table 8A.8.4 Deaths from intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by area, 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	NSW	Vic (g)	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust (h)
(d)	Although most deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are registered, it is likely that some are not accurately identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. Therefore, these data are likely to underestimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander all causes mortality rate. See Explanatory notes 63-75 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2018</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0) for further information on specific issues relating to Indigenous data.								
(e)	Cells with small values have been randomly assigned to protect the confidentiality of individuals. As a result, some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with a zero value have not been affected by confidentialisation.								
(f)	Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded from analysis.								
(g)	Care needs to be taken when interpreting data derived from Victorian coroner-referred deaths including suicide. See Explanatory Note 111 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2018</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0).								
(h)	Total data are reported by jurisdiction of usual residence for NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT only. Only these five states and territories have evidence of a sufficient level of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification and numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis. See Explanatory Notes 63-75 in <i>Causes of Death, Australia, 2018</i> (Cat. no. 3303.0) for further information on interpreting data relating to deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons.								
(i)	Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are <i>Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031</i> (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2016 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting 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.								
	.. Not applicable. np Not published.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) *Causes of Death, Australia*, Cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0

TABLE 8A.8.5

Table 8A.8.5 **Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	659	666	774	721	811	989	1 102	957	1 038
Females	896	1 122	1 173	1 296	1 268	1 554	1 735	1 723	1 777
Persons (g)	1 555	1 788	1 947	2 017	2 079	2 543	2 837	2 680	2 817
Non-Indigenous (h)									
Males	8 752	8 966	8 674	8 281	8 863	9 971	10 626	9 252	9 410
Females	15 075	15 748	15 838	15 481	16 547	18 162	19 074	17 038	16 689
Persons (g)	23 827	24 718	24 513	23 762	25 412	28 136	29 710	26 300	26 113
Not stated									
Males	229	194	195	194	186	179	182	149	131
Females	265	219	242	226	229	211	174	156	167
Persons (g)	494	413	437	420	415	390	356	305	298
Crude rate per 100 000 population									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	185.7	183.6	208.8	190.4	209.8	250.7	273.7	232.8	247.3
Females	250.7	307.2	314.4	340.4	326.5	392.3	429.8	418.8	423.9
Persons (g)	218.3	245.6	261.8	265.6	268.3	321.7	351.8	325.9	335.8
Non-Indigenous (h)									
Males	81.9	82.6	78.6	73.9	78.0	86.5	90.8	77.8	78.0
Females	139.8	143.7	142.1	136.6	143.8	155.3	160.4	141.0	136.0
Persons (g)	111.0	113.3	110.5	105.4	111.1	121.2	125.9	109.7	107.3
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (i)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Males	205.4	201.6	229.7	211.3	230.8	269.2	305.0	255.0	265.9

TABLE 8A.8.5

Table 8A.8.5 **Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Females	256.4	317.1	322.6	348.9	327.9	392.7	420.3	417.2	421.3
Persons (g)	230.4	259.9	276.0	280.3	279.0	331.3	361.5	336.3	343.7
Non-Indigenous (h)									
Males	82.1	83.1	79.1	74.5	79.0	87.9	92.4	79.4	79.5
Females	143.4	148.6	148.5	143.2	151.0	164.1	170.8	150.3	144.7
Persons (g)	112.4	115.4	113.3	108.4	114.6	125.5	131.1	114.4	111.7
Rate ratio (j)									
Males	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3
Females	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
Persons (g)	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1

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

(b) Non-fatal refers to records where the mode of separation was not equal to 'died'. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning (ICD-10-AM codes S00-T75, T79) and a first reported external cause reported for ICD-10AM codes 'X60–X84', based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations for which mode of admission reported as admitted patient transferred from another hospital.

(d) Data exclude hospitalisations with reported ICD-10-AM code Z50 (Care involving the use of rehabilitation procedures) as an additional diagnosis.

(e) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(f) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. This includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June at the beginning of the reference year and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June at the end of the reference year. For 2018–19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.

(g) Persons includes sex not stated and intersex/indeterminate.

(h) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

Table 8A.8.5 Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(i)	Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.								
(j)	Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.								
Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.									

TABLE 8A.8.6

Table 8A.8.6 **Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Vic, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Males	398	509	494	490	547	607	640	647	749	694	790	959	1 070	908	1 007
Females	592	642	636	677	764	817	865	1 093	1 148	1 252	1 228	1 483	1 675	1 636	1 689
Persons (h)	990	1 151	1 130	1 167	1 311	1 424	1 505	1 740	1 897	1 946	2 018	2 442	2 745	2 544	2 698
Non-Indigenous (i)															
Males	7 830	7 789	7 740	7 830	8 238	8 506	8 400	8 589	8 355	7 914	8 471	9 471	10 058	8 696	8 825
Females	13 251	12 868	12 904	13 058	14 000	14 630	14 501	15 144	15 217	14 800	15 720	17 202	18 133	15 950	15 676
Persons (h)	21 081	20 659	20 647	20 891	22 238	23 136	22 901	23 737	23 573	22 714	24 193	26 676	28 198	24 653	24 511
Not stated															
Males	173	209	195	202	198	209	216	179	185	188	178	165	169	136	126
Females	187	243	247	229	255	255	250	208	239	216	215	199	165	142	156
Persons (h)	360	452	442	431	453	464	466	387	424	404	393	364	334	278	282
Crude rate per 100 000 population															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Males	135.8	169.5	160.5	155.4	169.3	183.5	189.2	187.1	211.8	192.1	214.2	254.7	278.4	231.5	251.4
Females	200.3	211.9	204.8	212.7	234.3	244.9	253.4	313.3	322.3	344.4	331.2	392.2	434.7	416.6	422.0
Persons (h)	168.2	190.8	182.7	184.1	202.0	214.3	221.4	250.5	267.3	268.5	272.8	323.6	356.7	324.1	336.9
Non-indigenous (i)															
Males	84.5	83.0	81.2	80.5	82.9	84.0	81.8	82.4	78.7	73.4	77.5	85.5	89.3	76.0	75.9
Females	141.2	135.4	133.7	132.8	139.6	143.3	140.0	143.9	142.0	135.8	142.0	153.0	158.5	137.2	132.6
Persons (h)	113.0	109.4	107.6	106.8	111.4	113.8	111.0	113.3	110.5	104.8	110.0	119.5	124.2	106.9	104.5
Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (j)															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Males	145.8	177.1	182.0	169.2	183.5	199.4	208.9	205.8	233.4	212.4	234.8	273.9	308.7	253.1	269.7
Females	203.3	218.2	212.9	215.0	239.3	246.4	259.9	323.2	330.5	354.0	333.0	392.5	425.2	418.0	421.5

TABLE 8A.8.6

Table 8A.8.6 Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Vic, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Persons (h)	175.0	198.0	196.8	191.8	211.8	222.7	234.0	265.0	281.8	283.4	283.5	333.4	366.0	335.9	345.8
Non-Indigenous (i)															
Males	84.5	83.0	81.1	80.3	82.8	84.2	82.0	82.9	79.3	74.0	78.5	86.7	90.8	77.5	77.3
Females	143.6	137.8	136.1	135.3	142.1	146.2	143.7	148.8	148.5	142.4	149.1	161.4	168.6	146.0	140.9
Persons (h)	113.7	110.0	108.3	107.5	112.1	114.8	112.4	115.4	113.4	107.7	113.4	123.6	129.2	111.3	108.7
Rate ratio (k)															
Males	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
Females	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0
Persons (h)	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2

(a) This table includes data for residents of six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(b) Non-fatal refers to records where the mode of separation was not equal to 'died'. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning (ICD-10-AM codes S00-T75,T79) and a first reported external cause reported for ICD-10AM codes 'X60–X84', based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Data exclude separations for which mode of admission reported as admitted patient transferred from another hospital.

(d) Data exclude separations with reported ICD-10-AM code Z50 (Care involving the use of rehabilitation procedures) as an additional diagnosis.

(e) Data exclude private hospitals in the NT.

(f) Data for hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital' are counted once, to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(g) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. This includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June at the beginning of the reference year and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June at the end of the reference year. For 2018-19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.

(h) Persons data includes sex not stated and intersex/indeterminate.

(i) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).

(j) Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.

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

TABLE 8A.8.6

Table 8A.8.6 **Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by sex, NSW, Vic, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 8A.8.7

Table 8A.8.7 **Hospitalisations for non-fatal intentional self-harm, by Indigenous status, by remoteness of residence, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Number</i>		<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>		<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (i)</i>		
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (k)</i>
2016–2018							
Major cities	2 223	37 582	363.5	108.3	371.3	110.0	3.4
Inner and outer regional	2 229	16 580	310.8	136.3	321.5	154.2	2.1
Remote and very remote	963	778	321.0	113.4	327.2	131.5	2.5
Total (l)	5 517	56 010	338.7	117.8	348.8	122.7	2.8
2010–2012							
Major cities	1 169	32 972	215.0	106.4	234.6	105.7	2.2
Inner and outer regional	1 257	14 192	199.1	123.0	216.3	134.2	1.6
Remote and very remote	884	710	333.5	93.7	321.5	97.5	3.3
Total (l)	3 343	48 545	232.1	112.2	245.4	113.9	2.2

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

(b) Non-fatal refers to records where the mode of separation was not equal to 'died'. Intentional self-harm refers to hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of injury and poisoning (ICD-10-AM codes S00-T75,T79) and a first reported external cause reported for ICD-10AM codes 'X60–X84', based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification.

(c) Data exclude separations for which mode of admission reported as admitted patient transferred from another hospital.

(d) Data exclude separations with reported ICD-10-AM code Z50 (Care involving the use of rehabilitation procedures) as an additional diagnosis.

(e) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(f) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. For 2010–2012, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012.

TABLE 8A.8.7

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	<i>Number</i>		<i>Crude rate per 100 000 population (h)</i>		<i>Age-standardised rate per 100 000 population (i)</i>		
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (j)</i>	<i>Rate ratio (k)</i>
(g)	Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the 2006 (2010-12) and 2011 and 2016 (2016-18) 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.						
(h)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2018.						
(i)	Rates are directly age-standardised using the Australian 2001 standard population. Age groups used for age standardisation are from 0–4 years in five yearly groups up to 70–74 years old and 75 years plus.						
(j)	'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as non-Indigenous or not stated).						
(k)	Rate ratio is the age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.						
(l)	Total includes migratory areas and separations with unknown remoteness area.						

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.