

Appendix 1 - Statistics in this Report

Sources of data

The statistics in this report were compiled by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research (OESR), using government agency administrative data, and data sourced from other data agencies, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) census and survey data.

Where government administrative data has been used for this report, technical notes have been provided by OESR for each section. For technical details of data sourced from other data agencies, please refer to the document cited as the source for those data.

Rates

Where appropriate, data are presented as a number per 1,000, 10,000 or 100,000 population (i.e. as a rate) or as a proportion of a population. Rates enable the comparison of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous people, and they enable comparisons to be made across geographic regions.

Data for overall mortality, hospital admissions for selected conditions, domestic violence, offenders and imprisonment are presented as age standardised rates.¹¹⁵ The Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is considerably younger than the non-Indigenous population and there is a close relationship between age and both health-related issues, and crime and imprisonment. Age standardisation of rates enables a 'true' comparison by minimising the effects of differences in age composition.

Estimated Resident Population and Census population counts from the ABS are used to calculate rates in this report. Regional population estimates have been developed by OESR and derived from ABS estimates.

Geography

This publication uses the categories major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote to describe remoteness. These categories are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Structure which uses the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+).

Many of the statistics reported in the Queensland Closing the Gap Report use both administrative data provided by government agencies and estimated resident population data provided by either OESR or the ABS to determine rates or percentages.

The smallest unit of geography available in most administrative data sets is the statistical local area (SLA). While many administrative data sets may contain the actual addresses of clients, the quality of addressing is often highly variable, making coding to smaller units of geography, such as census collection district (CD), highly problematic.

The ABS has used ARIA+ CD scores to develop remoteness region counts for Census of Population and Housing data and estimated resident populations. The ABS has also developed a concordance of ARIA+ to SLA to allow data users to develop remoteness based data sets. Some SLAs are spread across more than one remoteness category and in these cases the SLA population is apportioned – the concordance file contains weights to enable this. This weighted concordance is based on a number of assumptions including, but not limited to:

- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in each SLA is distributed geographically the same way as the non-Indigenous population (weights are based on total population)
- the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in each SLA is distributed demographically by age/sex the same way as the non-Indigenous population (weights are based on total population).

¹¹⁵ Age standardised rates in this report are calculated using the direct method. For more information refer to the Glossary.

Appendix 1 - Statistics in this Report

Due to the difficulties in applying these weights to administrative data to develop remoteness estimates, OESR devised an alternative method in consultation with a range of government agencies. The alternative method, the 'most populous', assigns an SLA to the remoteness region where most of the population lives.

Census data presented in this report are based on the ABS interpretation of remoteness, and administrative data are presented using the most populous method. Due to slight differences in calculation, the two methods are not directly comparable.

Due to small numbers, data for remote and very remote have been aggregated for most indicators.

Discrete communities and the Torres Strait region

The geographic category 'discrete communities' refers to the Indigenous communities of Aurukun, Bamaga, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Injinoo, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mapoon, Mornington Island, Napranum, New Mapoon, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Seisia, Umagico, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah. These communities are commonly referred to as Deed of Grant in Trust communities (DOGITs).

The Torres Strait Region refers to the communities within the Torres Strait Regional Council, also commonly referred to as DOGIT communities, and the Torres Shire.

Reliability

Each data source has strengths and weaknesses:

- the Census of Population and Housing is conducted by the ABS every five years with the latest conducted in 2006. The Census is a rich source of information suited to detailed disaggregation
- administrative data are usually collected more frequently than the Census, but the completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification can vary considerably between and within collections.

In any data collection process, the likelihood that a person will identify, or be identified, as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander is known as their propensity to identify as Indigenous.

Propensity to identify as Indigenous can be thought of as the proportion of the total (unknown) number of Indigenous people who identify as such on a specific form. Propensity to identify as Indigenous is determined by a range of factors, including how the information is collected, who completes the form, the perception of how the information will be used, education programs about identifying as Indigenous, and cultural issues associated with identifying as Indigenous. In all data sources there is likely to be an under-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. The accuracy of data describing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples depends on both their willingness, and the opportunities provided, to identify themselves as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. This can vary both within and between data collections.

Consequently, rates and numbers indicating levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage may be under-estimates.

Rates are considered to be estimates falling within a range. Confidence intervals show the rate range within which the actual rate is likely to lie. With the exception of Census data, 95 per cent confidence intervals are used when presenting most data in this report.

Experimental Indigenous Estimated Resident Population Time Series for Queensland Remoteness Areas, 2004 to 2008

Following the release of the Experimental Indigenous Estimated Resident Population (synthetically estimated) for Queensland SLAs for 30 June 2006 by the ABS, it became evident that there was a need for a time series of experimental Indigenous estimated resident populations (ERPs). OESR, using the experimental Indigenous ERPs for 30 June 2006, calculated the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons for each age by sex cohort for each SLA. To estimate the ERPs for the years prior to 2006 (2000 to 2005), the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons for the 2006 age and sex cohorts were applied to ABS ERP data in a retrospective manner to ensure the age cohorts effectively 'aged' over the time series. To estimate the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ERPs for 2007 and 2008, the proportions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons for the 2006 cohorts were applied to ABS 2007 and



2008 ERP data to ensure the cohorts effectively ‘aged’ over each year.

Remoteness area estimates were then derived by aggregating the SLA estimates by Indigenous status and year.

OESR population estimates will be subject to adjustment from time to time as more up-to-date and/or detailed information is released by the ABS as OESR estimates are benchmarked against ABS data. On 30 September 2009, ABS released projected population data for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians for Indigenous Regions (cat. no. 3238.0). OESR will adjust the current population estimates by benchmarking to these data, but due to the timing of the release of these data, adjusted population estimates were not able to be used in this report.

While the figures for particular ages by sex by SLA are the same as published ABS data, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous splits have been synthetically estimated and should be interpreted with caution.

Appendix 2 - Statistical Indicators

Early Childhood

National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Halve the gap in mortality rates for Indigenous children under five within a decade

- Child under 5 mortality rates
 - › Perinatal mortality rates
 - › Infant mortality rates
 - › Childhood mortality (0-4 years and 1-4 years) rates
 - › Childhood mortality by leading cause of death.
- Child hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis
- Low birthweight
- Tobacco smoking during pregnancy
- Antenatal care
 - › Women attending five or more antenatal visits.

Ensure all Indigenous four year olds in remote communities have access to quality early childhood education within five years

- Participation in early childhood education.

Schooling

National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Halve the gap for Indigenous students in reading, writing and numeracy within a decade

- Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 reading, writing and numeracy at or above the national minimum standard (NAPLAN)
- Participation rates in NAPLAN.

Halve the gap for Indigenous students in Year 12 attainment or equivalent attainment rates by 2020

- Attainment of a Year 12 or equivalent certificate (20-24 year olds)
- Retention from Year 7/8 to Year 10

- Retention from Year 7/8 to Year 12
- Attendance from Year 1 to Year 10.

Additional Indicators

- Year 12 completers – Queensland Certificate of Education outcomes
- Year 12 students meeting Queensland Certificate of Education literacy and numeracy requirements.

Health

National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Close the life expectancy gap within a generation

- Estimated life expectancy at birth
- Mortality rate by cause of death
- Hospitalisation rates by principal diagnosis
- Rates of current daily smokers
- Persons drinking at risky or high levels
- Obesity
- Physical exercise
- Health care access.

Additional Indicators

- Hospital admissions for dialysis, pyelonephritis, diabetes and complications, cellulitis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Incidence of renal failure
- Median age at which renal failure commenced
- Main reason for renal failure
- Discharge against medical advice.



Economic Participation

National Indigenous Reform Agreement

Halve the gap in employment outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians within a decade

- Labour force participation
- Employment rate
- Unemployment rate
- CDEP participation and off CDEP job placement
 - › Short-term employment outcomes.
- Full-time engagement in employment, education or training (18-24 year olds)
- Post-school qualifications (20-64 year olds).

Healthy Homes

No National Indigenous Reform Agreement Indicators (as at December 2009).

Additional Indicators

- Overcrowding
- Housing condition
- Homelessness.

Safe Communities

No National Indigenous Reform Agreement Indicators (as at December 2009).

Additional Indicators

- Children subject to child protection notifications
- Children subject to substantiated child protection notifications
- Children subject to child protection orders
- Children in out-of-home care
- Domestic violence orders issued
- Reported offences against the person
- Youth justice orders (including charges).

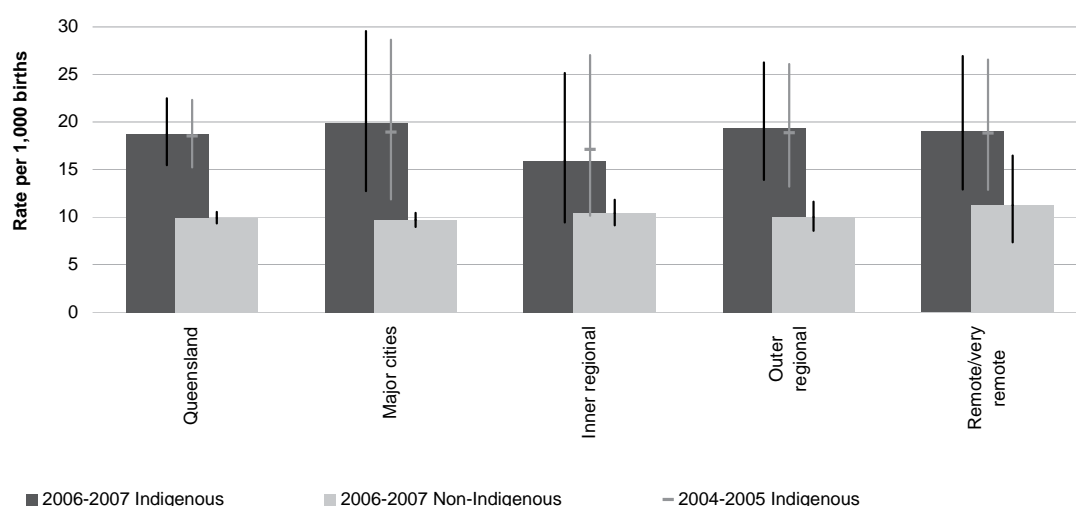
Please note that not all indicators have an accompanying graph or table.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Early Childhood

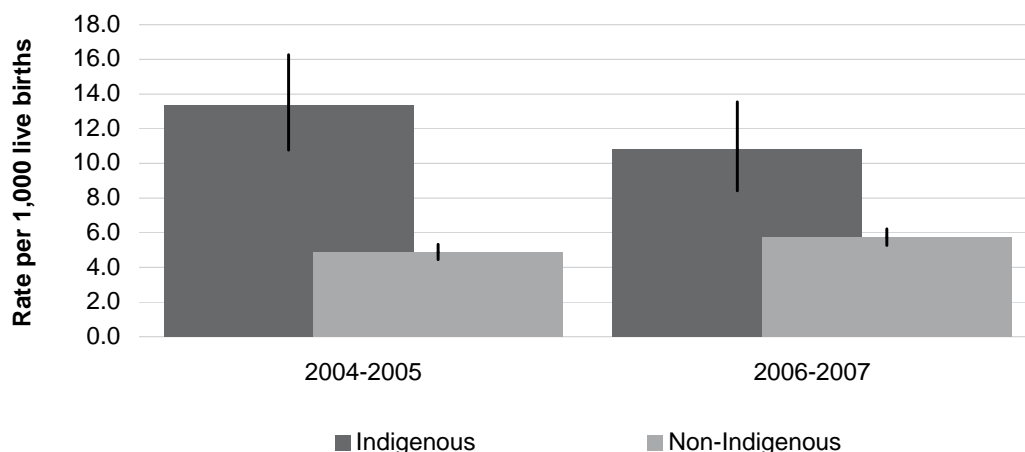
Perinatal Outcomes

Figure A1. Perinatal mortality, rate per 1,000 births, Queensland, 2004-2005 and 2006-2007.



This graph compares the perinatal mortality rate over two time periods across a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The year 2004/05 is represented by a floating line and the year 2006/07 is represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Perinatal Data Collection, Queensland Health. Notes: (1) At the time of publication, 2008 perinatal mortality data had not been finalised. (2) Includes all births of 20 weeks gestation or more or of 400 grams or more birthweight to residents of Queensland. (3) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two calendar years. (4) Data relate to the Indigenous status of the mother only and therefore underestimate Indigenous births. (5) Non-Indigenous data include births where the mother's Indigenous status is not stated. (6) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.

Figure A2. Infant mortality, rate per 1,000 live births, reported by year of death, Queensland, 2004-2007.

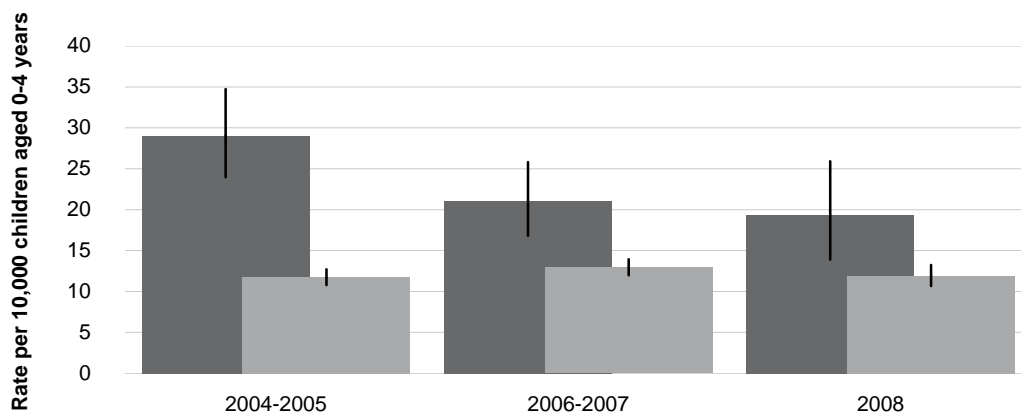


Source: Deaths: Child Death Register, 2009, Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Queensland); Births: ABS Vital Statistics, 2009. Notes: (1) These data are reported by year of the event rather than year of registration. (2) Includes all registered live births to residents of Queensland. (3) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two calendar years. (4) Non-Indigenous data include births and deaths where the infant's Indigenous status was not stated. (5) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.



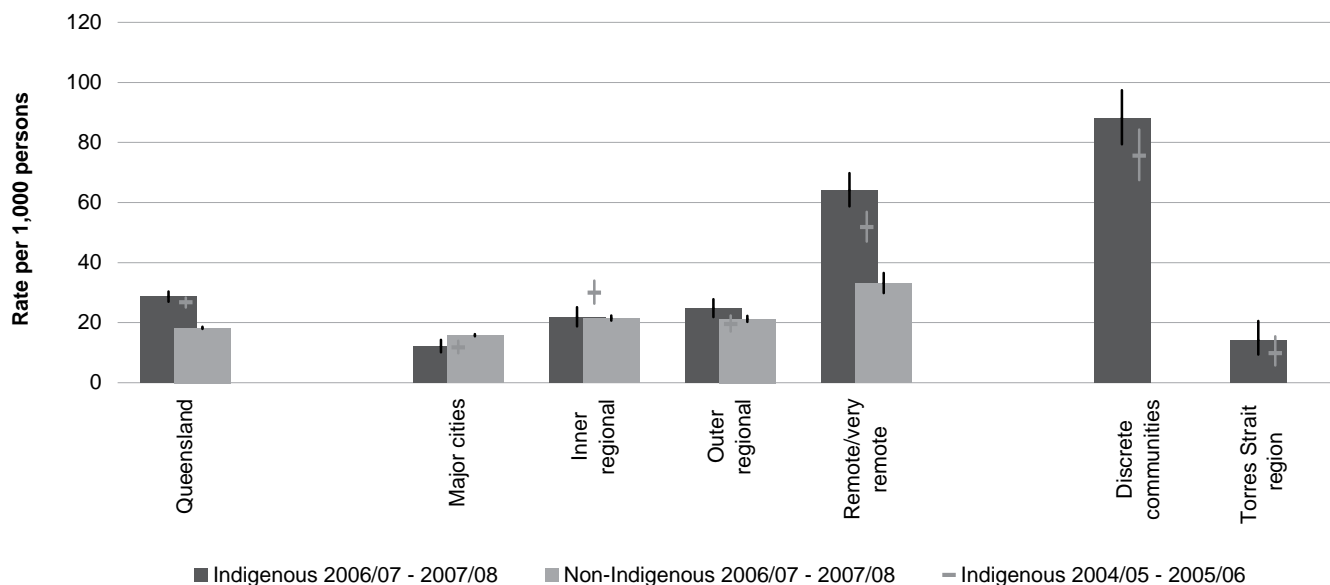
Hospitalisations

Figure A3. Child mortality rates (0-4 years), reported by year of death, Queensland, 2004-2008.



Source: Deaths: Child Death Register, 2009, Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Queensland); Estimated resident populations: OESR, 2009
 Notes: (1) These data are reported by year of the event rather than year of registration. (2) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two calendar years. 2008 is reported as a single year for comparative purposes. (3) Non-Indigenous data include deaths and population counts where the child's Indigenous status was not stated. (4) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.

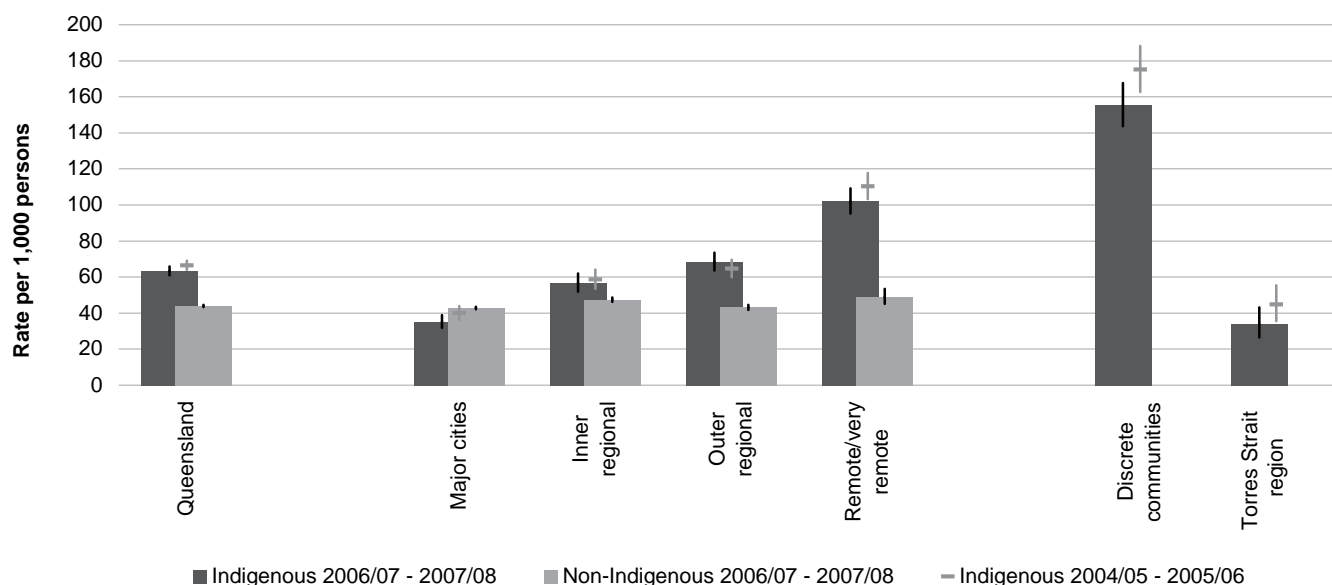
Figure A4. Hospitalisations for infections and parasitic diseases for children aged 0-4 years, Queensland, 2004/05 - 2005/06 and 2006/07 - 2007/08.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland children were hospitalised for infections and parasitic diseases in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection. Notes: (1) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two financial years. (2) Non-Indigenous data include separations where the Indigenous status is not stated. (3) These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, dialysis patients and patients admitted to dedicated psychiatric hospitals. (4) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

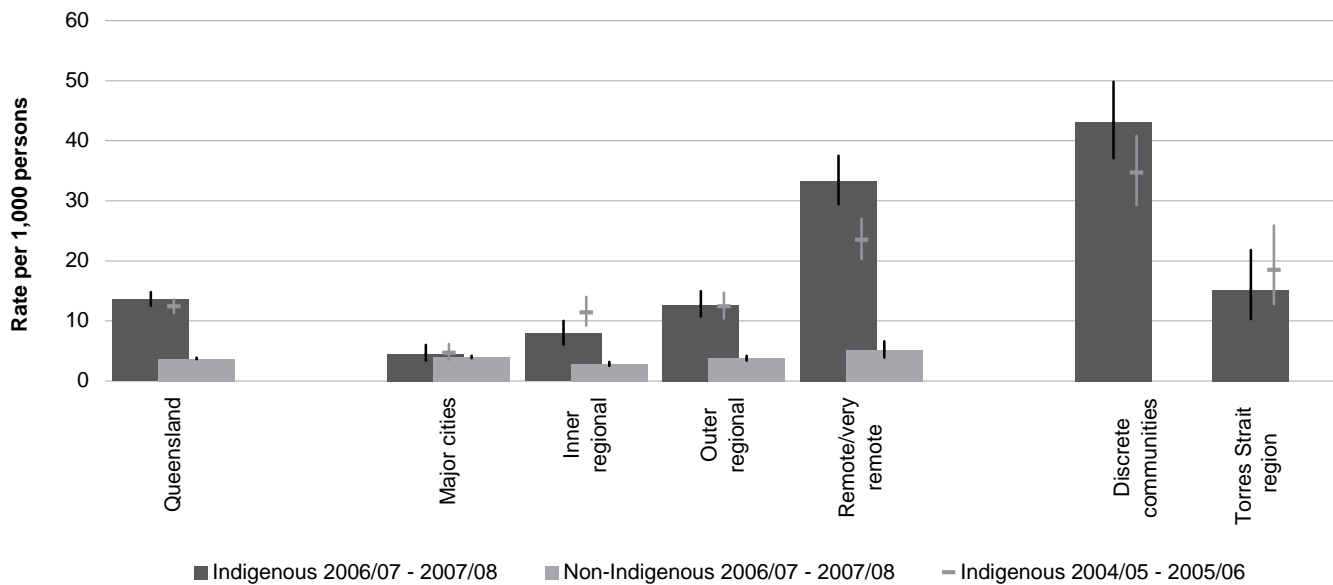
Figure A5. Hospitalisations for diseases of the respiratory system for children aged 0-4 years, rate per 1,000 persons, Queensland, 2004/05 - 2005/06 and 2006/07 - 2007/08.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland children were hospitalised for diseases of the respiratory system in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection. Notes: (1) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two financial years. (2) Non-Indigenous data include separations where the Indigenous status is not stated. (3) These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, dialysis patients and patients admitted to dedicated psychiatric hospitals. (4) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.



Figure A6. Hospitalisations for disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue for children aged 0-4 years, rate per 1,000 persons, Queensland, 2004/05 - 2005/06 and 2006/07 - 2007/08.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland children were hospitalised for disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection. Notes: (1) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two financial years. (2) Non-Indigenous data include separations where the Indigenous status is not stated. (3) These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, dialysis patients and patients admitted to dedicated psychiatric hospitals. (4) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis in this graph. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read this graph.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Table A1. Hospitalisations by principal diagnosis (ICD 10 chapter) for children aged 0-4 years, rate per 1,000 persons, Queensland, 2006/07 and 2007/08.

ICD 10AM codes	ICD 10AM Chapter name	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
		Rate per 1,000 person \pm 95% confidence limit	Number	Rate per 1,000 person \pm 95% confidence limit	Number
A00 to B99	Infectious and parasitic diseases	28.7 \pm 1.7	1,106	18.2 \pm 0.4	9,183
C00 to D48	Neoplasms	2.5 \pm 0.6	97	3.5 \pm 0.2	1,785
D50 to D89	Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs	1.8 \pm 0.4	68	2.3 \pm 0.2	1,172
E00 to E89	Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases	1.7 \pm 0.4	64	1.9 \pm 0.1	936
F00 to F99	Mental & behavioural disorders	Too few to report			
G00 to G99	Diseases of the nervous system	5.1 \pm 0.8	198	8.5 \pm 0.2	4,262
H00 to H59	Diseases of the eye & adnexa	1.6 \pm 0.4	60	2.4 \pm 0.2	1,215
H60 to H95	Diseases of the ear & mastoid process	7.9 \pm 1.0	306	10.8 \pm 0.3	5,455
I00 to I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	1.0 \pm 0.4	40	0.7 \pm 0.1	370
J00 to J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	63.4 \pm 2.5	2,443	44 \pm 0.6	22,133
K00 to K93	Diseases of the digestive system	16.7 \pm 1.3	643	14.5 \pm 0.3	7,291
L00 to L99	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	13.6 \pm 1.2	525	3.7 \pm 0.2	1,880
M00 to M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	1.9 \pm 0.5	75	1.7 \pm 0.1	853
N00 to N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system	6.2 \pm 0.8	238	5.5 \pm 0.2	2,747
P00 to P96	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	40.8 \pm 2.1	1,574	39.9 \pm 0.5	20,066
Q00 to Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities	9.0 \pm 1.0	346	11.6 \pm 0.3	5,835
R00 to R99	Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings	17.6 \pm 1.4	680	12.9 \pm 0.3	6,469
S00 to T98	Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	21.3 \pm 1.5	821	20.5 \pm 0.4	10,336
Z00 to Z99	Factors influencing health status & contact with health services	14.4 \pm 1.2	554	17.2 \pm 0.4	8,672

Source: Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection. Notes: (1) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two financial years. (2) Non-Indigenous data include separations where the Indigenous status is not stated. (3) These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, dialysis patients and patients admitted to dedicated psychiatric hospitals. Confidence limits are used to aid analysis. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read these limits



Education

Table A2. Proportion of Indigenous children in the community and enrolled in preschool services, Queensland, 2006/07 - 2008/09.

Year	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children as a proportion of all enrolments (%)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children as a proportion of population (%)
2006/07	6.1	7.0
2007/08	7.7	6.9
2008/09	8.0	6.8

Source: Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP), 2009, Report on Government Services 2009, Productivity Commission, Canberra; 2008/09 data: Office for Early Childhood Education and Care, Department of Education and Training, Queensland, sourced from the Early Childhood Education and Care Services Census. Also includes pre-prep enrolments for Bound for Success schools. Note: Data collected in 2008/09 relate to children attending in census week as reported by services that responded to the census (response rate of 93.6 per cent). No attempt has been made to estimate data for services that did not respond to the census. This differs from previous years when enrolment data were available.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Schooling

Literacy and numeracy

Table A3. Proportion (%) of Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 students at or above the national minimum standard and mean scale scores for reading, writing and numeracy by Indigenous status, Queensland, 2008-2009.

Legend	
↑	Significant increase
■	No significant change

Curriculum area	Grade	Indigenous status	2009 Proportion	2008 Proportion	2009 Mean scale score	2008 Mean scale score	Significant difference in mean scale score
Reading	Year 3	Indigenous	77.1	66.2	327.9	309.5	↑
		Non-Indigenous	93.1	88.7	390.0	375.9	↑
	Year 5	Indigenous	65.7	62.9	413.3	404.4	■
		Non-Indigenous	90.6	88.8	482.3	470.9	↑
	Year 7	Indigenous	74.0	74.8	474.6	472.4	■
		Non-Indigenous	94.2	94.3	536.9	532.3	■
Writing	Year 3	Indigenous	80.2	77.2	339.1	334.6	■
		Non-Indigenous	94.8	93.6	399.8	396.2	↑
	Year 5	Indigenous	68.9	72.0	411.2	416.2	■
		Non-Indigenous	91.5	90.8	470.9	473.1	■
	Year 7	Indigenous	71.8	72.3	466.6	468.6	■
		Non-Indigenous	92.7	91.2	530.1	526.8	↑
Numeracy	Year 3	Indigenous	74.0	75.5	317.2	316.2	■
		Non-Indigenous	93.6	93.3	376.4	371.9	■
	Year 5	Indigenous	73.9	69.5	417.0	406.8	■
		Non-Indigenous	94.0	92.0	474.1	462.3	↑
	Year 7	Indigenous	78.5	81.8	480.1	483.2	■
		Non-Indigenous	95.9	95.9	543.9	543.2	■
Year 9	Indigenous	76.5	73.2	520.4	515.9	■	
	Non-Indigenous	95.7	93.8	583.5	574.7	↑	

Source: Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs, 2008, 2009, National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy.



Table A4. Proportion (%) of students above Year 3, 5, 7 and 9 national minimum standards for reading, writing and numeracy by Indigenous status and remoteness area, Queensland, 2009.

Curriculum area	Grade	Indigenous status	Metropolitan	Provincial	Remote	Very remote	
Reading	Year 3	Indigenous	80.5	80.7	62.6	61.7	
		Non-Indigenous	93.5	92.2	92.3	87.5	
	Year 5	Indigenous	72.0	71.2	44.9	36.8	
		Non-Indigenous	91.2	89.4	87.2	86.0	
	Year 7	Indigenous	80.4	78.0	58.0	46.8	
		Non-Indigenous	94.6	93.5	91.1	88.1	
	Year 9	Indigenous	67.0	67.0	57.5	38.8	
		Non-Indigenous	92.2	90.7	87.6	85.7	
Writing	Year 3	Indigenous	84.1	83.4	63.7	65.7	
		Non-Indigenous	95.1	94.4	94.9	91.5	
	Year 5	Indigenous	74.9	73.2	50.4	43.9	
		Non-Indigenous	92.2	90.0	89.4	89.8	
	Year 7	Indigenous	78.2	74.6	56.0	48.1	
		Non-Indigenous	93.3	91.4	89.1	89.0	
	Year 9	Indigenous	63.4	61.3	46.0	31.7	
		Non-Indigenous	88.1	85.0	81.0	72.2	
	Numeracy	Year 3	Indigenous	79.6	77.1	58.8	52.5
			Non-Indigenous	94.1	92.6	94.1	87.2
		Year 5	Indigenous	79.9	78.5	52.7	49.8
			Non-Indigenous	94.5	93.0	91.4	90.4
Year 7		Indigenous	82.9	83.4	65.3	54.6	
		Non-Indigenous	96.1	95.5	93.4	93.0	
Year 9		Indigenous	77.9	80.3	65.8	53.3	
		Non-Indigenous	95.9	95.3	94.2	92.4	

Source: Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs, 2009; National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy, National Report, Achievement in Reading, Writing, Language Conventions and Numeracy. Notes: (1) Exempt students are considered to be below the national minimum standard in these analyses. (2) Results for students whose Indigenous status was not stated have been excluded from these analyses. (3) These data are reported by geographic location of the school facility, not by usual residence of students.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Year 12 or equivalent attainment

Table A5. Proportion of Year 12 completing students who received no qualifications, were awarded a QCE, or passed the numeracy and literacy component of the QCE by region and Indigenous status.

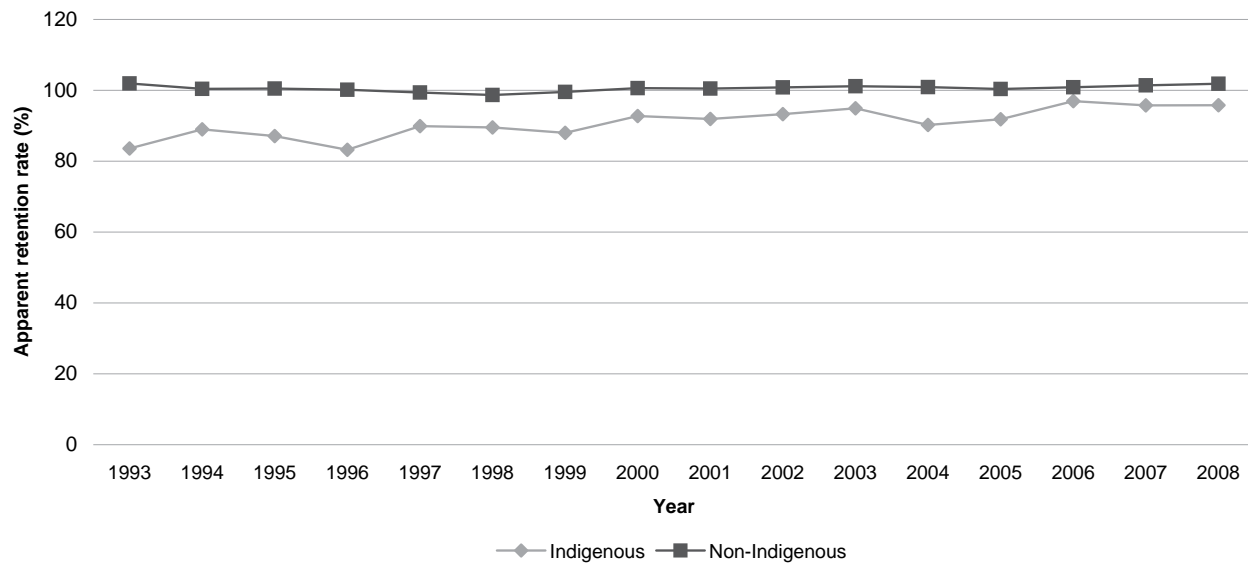
Region	Status	Passed QCE Literacy %	Passed QCE Numeracy %	Awarded a QCE %	Received no qualification %
Queensland	Non-Indigenous	97.3	95.3	77.9	9.4
	Indigenous	84.6	78.3	41.2	26.0
Major cities	Non-Indigenous	97.5	95.7	79.7	8.4
	Indigenous	92.1	85.6	52.2	13.6
Inner regional	Non-Indigenous	96.9	94.7	74.5	11.6
	Indigenous	89.0	80.4	43.2	24.9
Outer regional	Non-Indigenous	96.8	94.3	76.1	10.3
	Indigenous	84.0	78.5	38.3	29.0
Remote / Very remote	Non-Indigenous	96.9	96.2	75.7	8.8
	Indigenous	71.8	66.8	30.2	37.6
Discrete communities	Indigenous	54.0	46.0	22.0	39.0
Torres Strait Region	Indigenous	74.4	69.6	28.8	42.4

Source: QSA: Year 12 outcomes 2008. Note: QCE recipients and students with an address outside Queensland were excluded from this analysis.



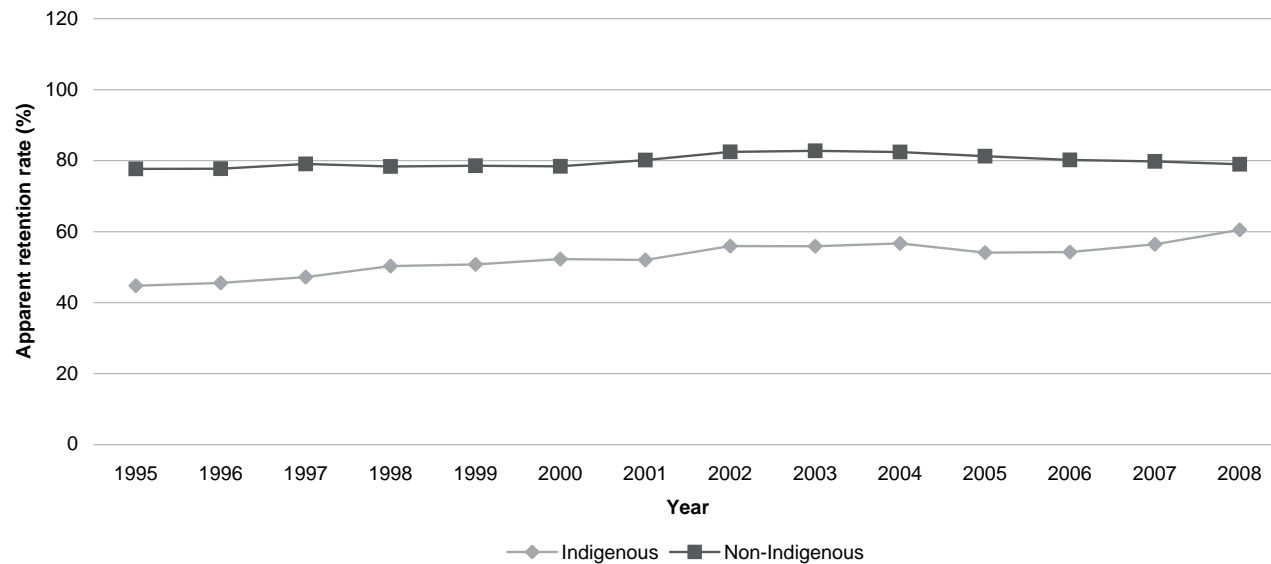
Apparent retention

Figure A7. Apparent retention rates from Year 8 to Year 10, Queensland, 1993 - 2008



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics ABS 2009, Schools Australia 2008, cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra. Note: Rates of over 100 per cent are caused by net immigration of students from outside of Queensland and students who repeat one or more years between Year 8 and Year 10.

Figure A8. Apparent retention rates from Year 8 to Year 12, Queensland, 1995 - 2008.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2009, Schools Australia 2008, cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra. Note: Rates may be inflated by net immigration of students from outside of Queensland and students who repeat one or more years between Year 8 and Year 12.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Student attendance

Table A6. Student attendance rates by school sector and student grade, Queensland, 2008.

	School sector	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
— % —													
Indigenous	Catholic schools	87	89	87	88	88	88	89	90	88	84	Not available	Not available
	Independent schools	83	86	86	87	88	89	88	89	85	84	Not available	Not available
	State schools	85	87	87	87	88	88	87	82	78	76	77.9	80.2
Non-Indigenous	Catholic schools	93	94	94	95	95	95	94	93	93	91	Not available	Not available
	Independent schools	94	93	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	93	Not available	Not available
	State schools	93	94	94	94	94	94	93	91	88	87	88.2	88.5

Source: Regional rates, Education Queensland, Corporate data warehouse, 2009; Catholic and Independent sectors, National report on schooling in Australia, 2008.
 Note: Rates by geolocation (metropolitan, provincial, remote and very remote) are based on state school data only.



Table A7. Average student attendance rate by year level, geolocation and Indigenous status, state primary and high schools, 2008.

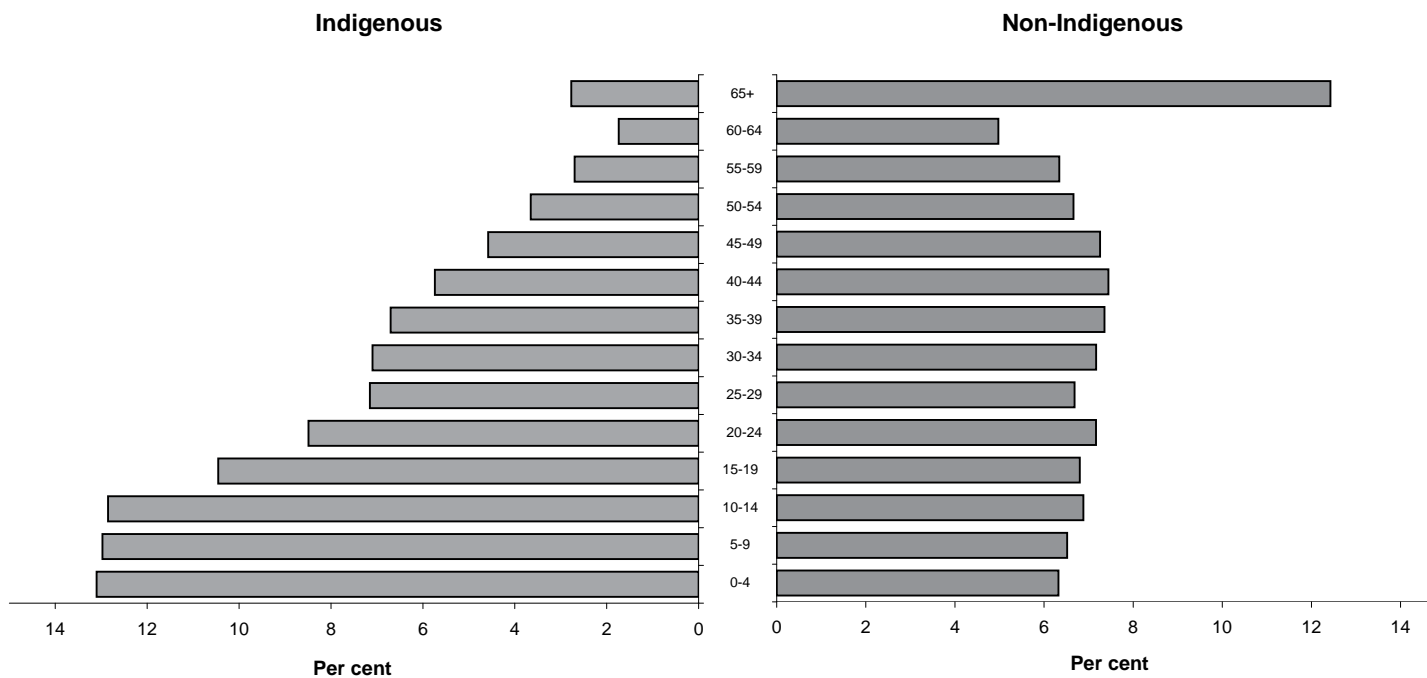
Year level	Metropolitan		Provincial City		Rural		Remote		Discrete communities	Torres Strait region	State
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Indigenous		
— % —											
Preparatory Year	87.7	93.1	88.1	92.3	85.4	91.9	78.9	90.5	71.5	86.3	92.1
Year 1	87.6	93.1	89	92.9	85.8	92.4	77.8	91.5	72.8	88.4	92.2
Year 2	89.2	93.8	89.3	93.3	87	93.2	80.1	92	72.7	89.0	93.0
Year 3	89.1	94	89.7	93.6	87.4	93.4	81	92.6	73.9	89.8	93.2
Year 4	89.4	94	90.7	93.6	88.1	93.5	80.3	92.6	74.0	88.5	93.3
Year 5	89.4	94.1	90.2	93.6	88.1	93.4	83.6	92.7	77.2	91.0	93.4
Year 6	90.1	93.7	89.6	93.3	88.7	93.3	80.6	92	73.9	91.8	93.1
Year 7	89.1	93.4	89.2	92.8	86.8	92.9	80.7	92	71.9	91.6	92.7
Year 8	84.8	91.0	84.7	90.3	82.7	91.1	73.0	90.4	59.4	87.3	90.2
Year 9	81.2	88.4	78.2	87.6	79.3	88.6	66.7	88.4	57.1	83.6	87.6
Year 10	78.4	86.8	78.2	86.2	75.8	87.6	67.4	86.5	56.2	80.9	86.1
Year 11	79.2	88	81.7	88.3	77.6	88.8	69.8	86.5	55.0	78.8	87.5
Year 12	81.6	88.5	79.1	88.9	80	88.6	76.6	88.3	70.5	81.4	88.1
Total	86.4	91.8	86.4	91.3	84.6	91.6	77.9	90.9	70.3	88.0	91.1

Source: Education Queensland, Corporate data warehouse, 2009.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Health

Figure A9. Indigenous and non-Indigenous population distribution by age, Queensland

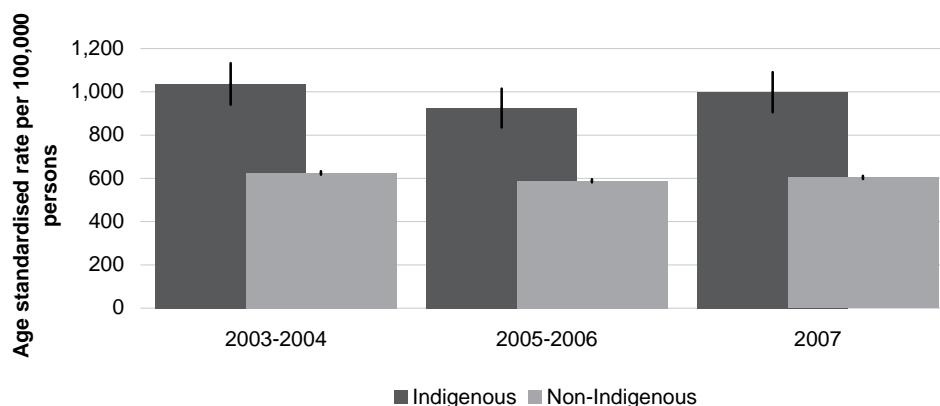


Source: Developed by the Office of Economic and Statistical Research, Queensland.



Mortality

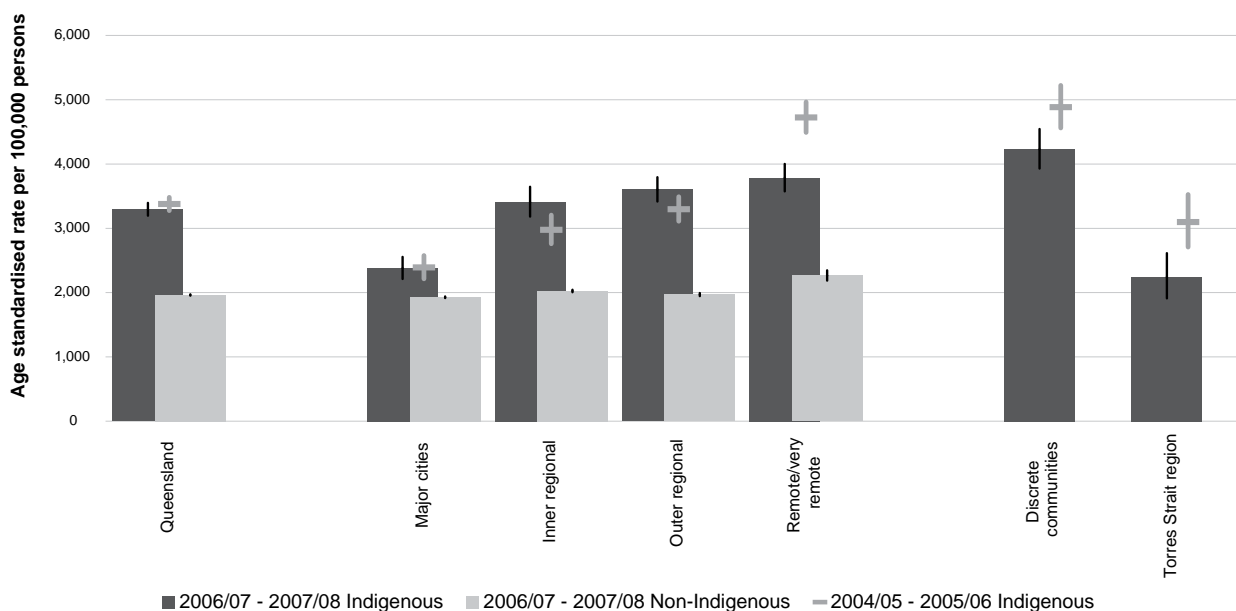
Figure A10. Mortality rate (age standardised), all causes of death, Queensland, 2003 - 2007.



Source: Registered deaths – Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009; Estimated resident populations – developed by OESR. Notes: (1) Non-Indigenous rates include persons with unknown Indigenous status. (2) Data are presented by the year the deaths were registered, not year of actual death. (3) These data exclude the deaths of 283 Queensland residents whose deaths were registered interstate and were not available at the time of data processing. (4) The vertical lines on each bar in the graph represent 95 per cent confidence intervals – there is a 95 per cent chance that the true rate lies within this range.

Hospitalisations

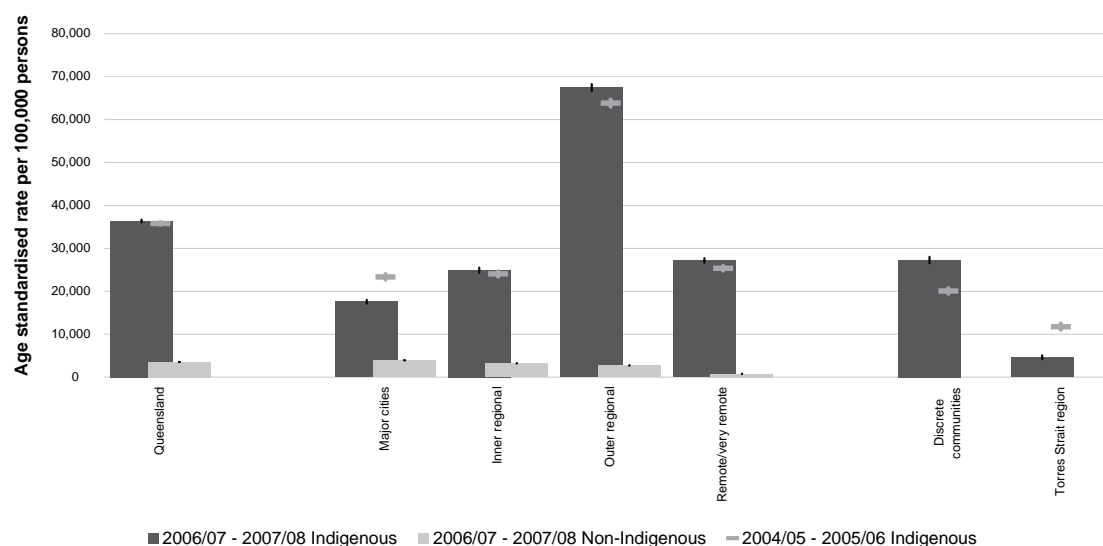
Figure A11. Hospitalisation due to circulatory disease, age standardised rate, Queensland, 2006/07 - 2007/08 and 2004/05 - 2005/06.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland residents were hospitalised due to circulatory disease in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection, Queensland Health. Notes: (1) Data are aggregated by patient's place of usual residence. (2) Where possible, hospitalisations resulting from a patient transfer have been excluded to prevent double counting. (3) Patients whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown or not stated have been aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

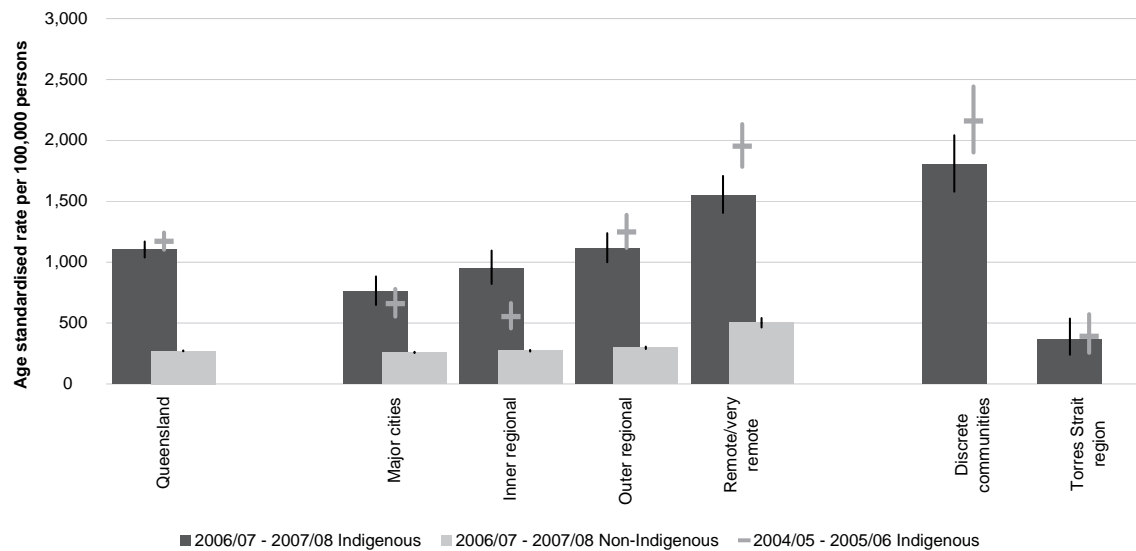
Figure A12. Hospitalisation due to dialysis, age standardised rate, Queensland, 2006/07 - 2007/08 and 2004/05 - 2005/06.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland residents were hospitalised due to dialysis in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection, Queensland Health. Notes: (1) Data are aggregated by patient's place of usual residence. (2) Where possible, hospitalisations resulting from a patient transfer have been excluded to prevent double counting. (3) Patients whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown or not stated have been aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.



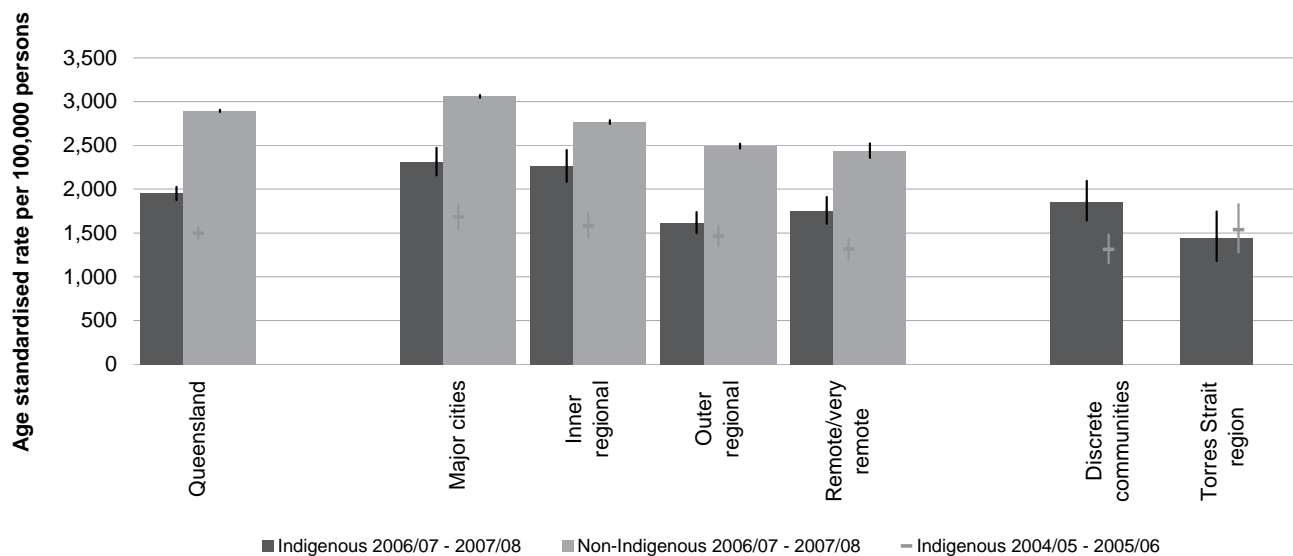
Figure A13. Hospitalisation due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, age standardised rate, Queensland, 2006/07 - 2007/08 and 2004/05 - 2005/06.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland residents were hospitalised due to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection, Queensland Health. Notes: (1) Data are aggregated by patient's place of usual residence. (2) Where possible, hospitalisations resulting from a patient transfer have been excluded to prevent double counting. (3) Patients whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown or not stated have been aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Figure A14. Hospitalisation due to cancers, age standardised rate, Queensland, 2006/07 to 2007/08 and 2004/05 to 2005/06.



This graph compares the rate at which Queensland residents were hospitalised due to cancers in two time periods for a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The earlier time period, the two years 2004/05-2005/06 is represented by a floating line for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and is compared with the two years 2006/07-2007/08, represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection, Queensland Health. Notes: (1) Data are aggregated by patient's place of usual residence. (2) Where possible, hospitalisations resulting from a patient transfer have been excluded to prevent double counting. (3) Patients whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was unknown or not stated have been aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.



Table A8. Hospitalisations by principal diagnosis (ICD 10 chapter) for all persons, rate per 100,000 persons, Queensland, 2006/07 and 2007/08.

Code (ICD 10)	Principal Diagnosis (ICD 10 Chapter)	Indigenous status	Qld	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote & very remote	Discrete communities	Torres Strait region
A00-B99	Infectious and parasitic diseases	Indigenous	795 ± 32	335 ± 41	574 ± 61	885 ± 66	1435 ± 91	1879 ± 145	671 ± 156
		Other	425 ± 5	387 ± 6	443 ± 10	513 ± 13	762 ± 45	1598 ± 646	1504 ± 522
C00-D48	Neoplasms	Indigenous	1950 ± 76	2311 ± 163	2261 ± 188	1616 ± 124	1752 ± 157	1857 ± 237	1442 ± 304
		Other	2895 ± 12	3060 ± 16	2766 ± 23	2491 ± 29	2440 ± 83	2125 ± 845	2197 ± 692
D50-D89	Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs	Indigenous	418 ± 33	487 ± 75	354 ± 70	310 ± 50	560 ± 83	678 ± 130	440 ± 161
		Other	450 ± 5	492 ± 6	382 ± 9	396 ± 12	466 ± 38	1797 ± 784	91 ± 175
E00-E89	Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases	Indigenous	1980 ± 75	1090 ± 116	1608 ± 151	2039 ± 137	3151 ± 197	4060 ± 314	2146 ± 368
		Other	658 ± 6	638 ± 7	667 ± 12	707 ± 15	894 ± 51	3904 ± 1216	841 ± 570
F00-F99	Mental & behavioural disorders	Indigenous	1774 ± 53	1451 ± 92	2045 ± 130	1666 ± 96	2079 ± 125	2768 ± 196	465 ± 131
		Other	1300 ± 8	1530 ± 11	1080 ± 15	802 ± 16	712 ± 45	2254 ± 710	728 ± 409
G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system	Indigenous	920 ± 42	688 ± 69	941 ± 95	938 ± 80	1151 ± 100	1702 ± 166	307 ± 140
		Other	830 ± 6	796 ± 8	925 ± 14	822 ± 16	886 ± 50	1969 ± 693	537 ± 349
H00-H59	Diseases of the eye & adnexa	Indigenous	664 ± 48	377 ± 79	960 ± 155	458 ± 73	980 ± 113	680 ± 134	892 ± 235
		Other	1094 ± 7	1071 ± 9	1132 ± 15	1122 ± 20	1008 ± 56	4879 ± 1503	1067 ± 497
H60-H95	Diseases of the ear & mastoid process	Indigenous	275 ± 17	290 ± 37	245 ± 35	222 ± 30	370 ± 42	599 ± 75	220 ± 77
		Other	256 ± 4	274 ± 5	230 ± 7	227 ± 9	217 ± 25	856 ± 534	392 ± 380
I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system	Indigenous	3731 ± 107	2648 ± 187	3903 ± 252	3946 ± 201	4465 ± 236	5091 ± 345	2401 ± 383
		Other	2140 ± 10	2055 ± 13	2297 ± 21	2167 ± 27	2618 ± 88	4466 ± 1226	2100 ± 654
J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system	Indigenous	3622 ± 83	1969 ± 119	3155 ± 168	3687 ± 151	5712 ± 223	7596 ± 351	1856 ± 283
		Other	1506 ± 9	1418 ± 11	1617 ± 18	1617 ± 23	2275 ± 80	5124 ± 1174	2407 ± 719
K00-K93	Diseases of the digestive system	Indigenous	3716 ± 84	2832 ± 147	4168 ± 207	3701 ± 156	4455 ± 190	5426 ± 295	2027 ± 272
		Other	4113 ± 14	4025 ± 18	4369 ± 30	4126 ± 37	4011 ± 105	6680 ± 1326	3815 ± 799

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Code (ICD 10)	Principal Diagnosis (ICD 10 Chapter)	Indigenous status	Qld	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote & very remote	Discrete communities	Torres Strait region
L00-L99	Diseases of the skin & subcutaneous tissue	Indigenous	1265 ± 45	636 ± 61	1037 ± 88	1128 ± 80	2397 ± 132	3105 ± 204	1748 ± 279
		Other	579 ± 5	563 ± 7	554 ± 11	647 ± 15	1035 ± 54	4285 ± 1078	1719 ± 589
M00-M99	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue	Indigenous	1321 ± 54	982 ± 92	1378 ± 125	1279 ± 99	1707 ± 129	2271 ± 209	961 ± 218
		Other	1709 ± 9	1661 ± 11	1807 ± 19	1731 ± 24	1862 ± 72	2512 ± 839	1844 ± 616
N00-N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system	Indigenous	2243 ± 71	1340 ± 102	1973 ± 145	2856 ± 158	2616 ± 156	3164 ± 234	1868 ± 308
		Other	1701 ± 9	1712 ± 12	1685 ± 19	1677 ± 23	1685 ± 68	3958 ± 996	1068 ± 424
O00-O99	Pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium	Indigenous	3492 ± 64	2306 ± 98	3696 ± 149	3926 ± 127	4383 ± 159	4617 ± 220	3818 ± 326
		Other	2527 ± 11	2370 ± 14	2890 ± 28	2769 ± 31	2900 ± 88	5580 ± 1102	4120 ± 775
P00-P96	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	Indigenous	270 ± 14	191 ± 22	237 ± 28	341 ± 29	317 ± 33	378 ± 50	208 ± 59
		Other	263 ± 4	254 ± 5	283 ± 8	279 ± 10	209 ± 23	1173 ± 534	720 ± 360
Q00-Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities	Indigenous	94 ± 9	98 ± 17	73 ± 17	94 ± 17	111 ± 22	79 ± 26	84 ± 45
		Other	155 ± 3	159 ± 4	149 ± 6	150 ± 7	127 ± 19	512 ± 404	216 ± 229
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings	Indigenous	3430 ± 84	2420 ± 146	3550 ± 197	3204 ± 149	4837 ± 204	8144 ± 368	1398 ± 257
		Other	2209 ± 10	2245 ± 13	2123 ± 21	2148 ± 26	2777 ± 88	6699 ± 1283	2292 ± 658
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes	Indigenous	3797 ± 75	2028 ± 105	3818 ± 166	3764 ± 138	6093 ± 203	8071 ± 320	1941 ± 257
		Other	2442 ± 11	2087 ± 13	2949 ± 25	2945 ± 31	4639 ± 114	11827 ± 1635	3533 ± 805
Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status & contact with health services	Indigenous	3521 ± 87	4924 ± 221	3749 ± 203	3004 ± 140	2701 ± 159	2996 ± 216	2882 ± 391
		Other	5104 ± 15	5652 ± 21	4526 ± 30	4101 ± 36	3376 ± 96	6025 ± 1219	4438 ± 950

Source: Queensland Health Admitted Patient Data Collection. Notes: (1) Data are presented in two-year groupings because of small numbers each year. These groupings represent two financial years. (2) Non-Indigenous data include separations where the Indigenous status is not stated. (3) These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, dialysis patients and patients admitted to dedicated psychiatric hospitals. (4) Confidence limits are used to aid analysis. Please refer to Appendix 1 for further information on how to read these limits.



Discharge against medical advice

Table A9. Summary of the characteristics of patients by discharge status and associated rates, 2003/04 to 2007/08.

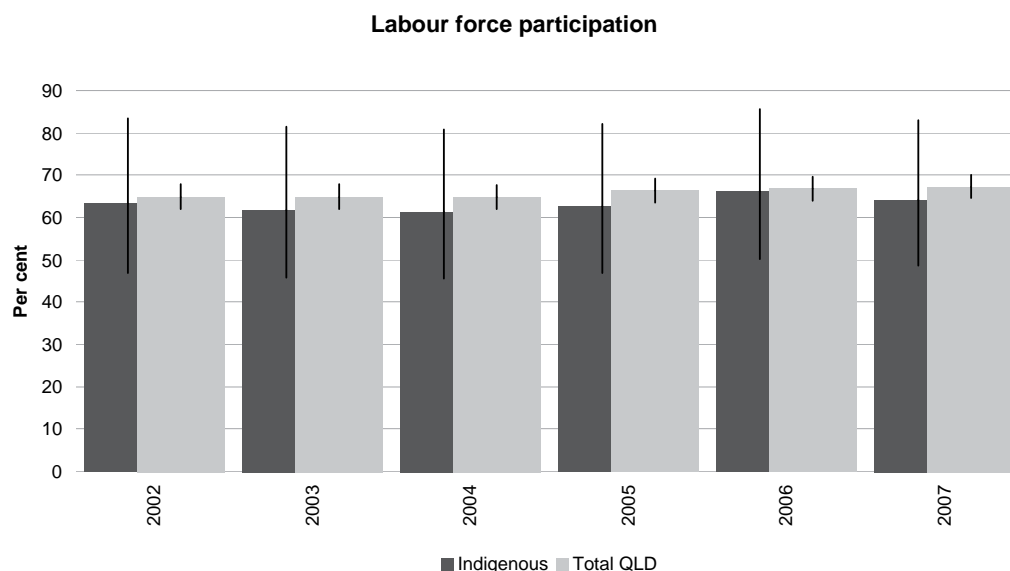
Year	Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous %	Sex	Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous %
2003/04	2.8	0.7	Male	3.7	1.0
2004/05	3.0	0.8	Female	2.4	0.6
2005/06	2.8	0.8			
2006/07	3.1	0.8	Age group		
2007/08	3.1	0.9	0-14	0.6	0.2
			15-17	2.7	0.8
			18-24	3.6	1.5
Average length of stay			25-39	4.8	1.4
Same day/overnight	3.3	0.8	40-59	3.9	1.1
2 to 4 days	2.8	0.9	60+	0.8	0.3
5+ days	2.2	0.6			

Source: These data were sourced from the Queensland Health publication 'Are Indigenous admitted patients more likely to discharge against medical advice than non-Indigenous patients?' McGill, K., and Kennedy, B., February 2009, www.health.qld.gov.au/hic/statbite/statbite11.pdf, accessed on 8 October 2009. Note: Non-Indigenous rates include persons whose Indigenous status was 'not stated' or unknown.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Economic Participation

Figure A15. Labour force participation, Queensland, 2002 - 2007.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Characteristics of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians 2007 and unpublished Labour Force data, Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2007. Notes: (1) These rates are not age standardised. (2) The sum of the columns will not necessarily equal 100 per cent due to students with no usual residence, migratory or who did not state their full or part-time status being removed from the table.

20-64 year olds with or working towards qualifications

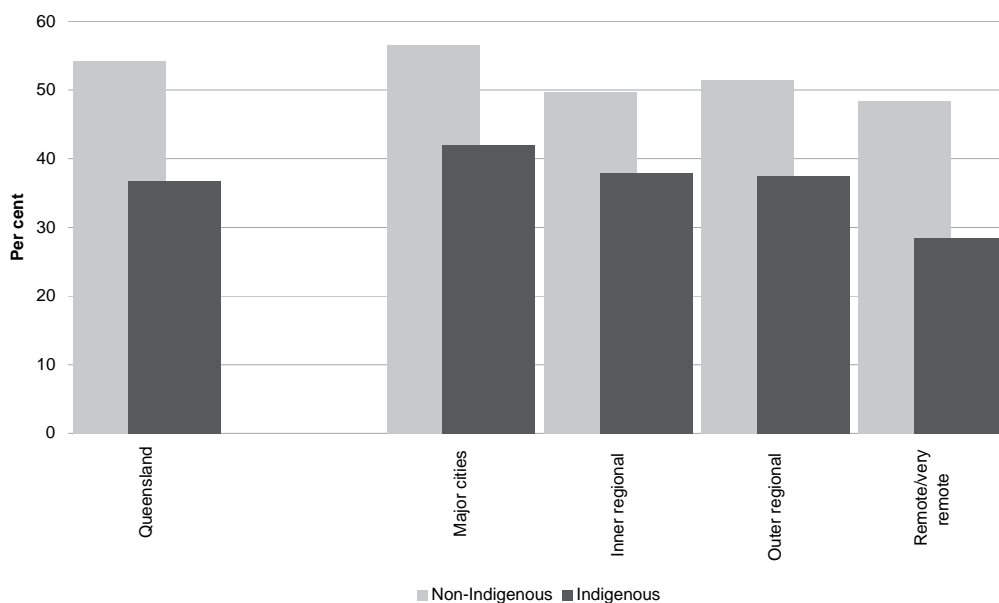
Table A10. 20-64 year olds with or working towards a post-school qualification at or above Certificate III, by Indigenous status, 2006, 2007 and 2008.

20-64 year olds		Indigenous %	Non-Indigenous %
Tertiary (2007)	Current	2.4	4.1
Vocational (2008)	Current	7.9	5.2
Vocational (2008)	Completed	1.2	0.8
Post-school Cert III and above (2006)	Completed	36.7	54.1

Sources: (1) Analysis prepared by Queensland Office of Higher Education based on Higher Education Student. Data Collection, Department of Education, Employment and Workforce Relations (DEEWR), September 2009. Shows enrolment for the full academic year 2007. (2) ABS Census of Population and Housing, 2006. These rates are not age standardised. (3) 2008 National VET Provider Collection.

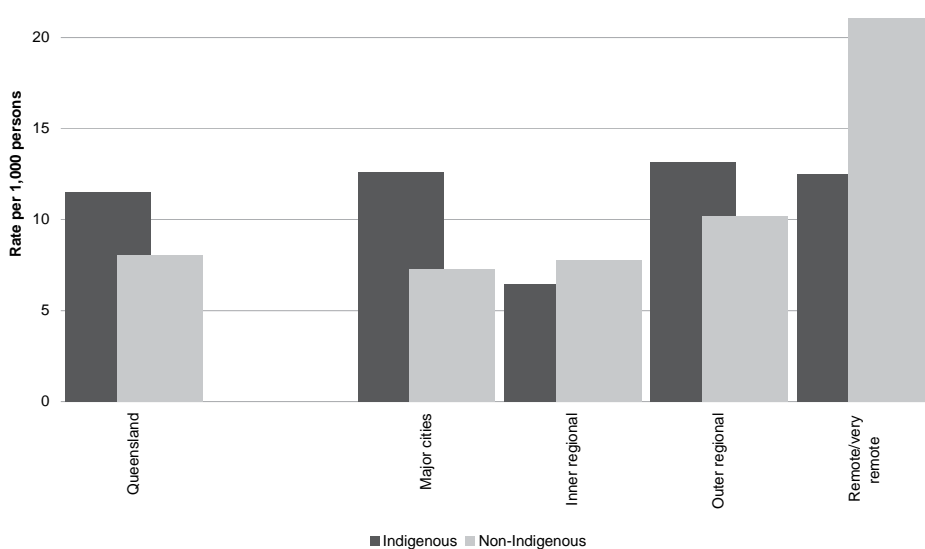


Figure A16. Proportion of 20-64 year olds with a post-school qualification at or above Certificate III, by remoteness region and Indigenous status, 2006.



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006. Note: These rates are not age standardised.

Figure A17. 20-64 year olds who completed a vocational post school qualification at or above Certificate III in 2008, rate per 1,000 persons, by remoteness region and Indigenous status, Queensland.

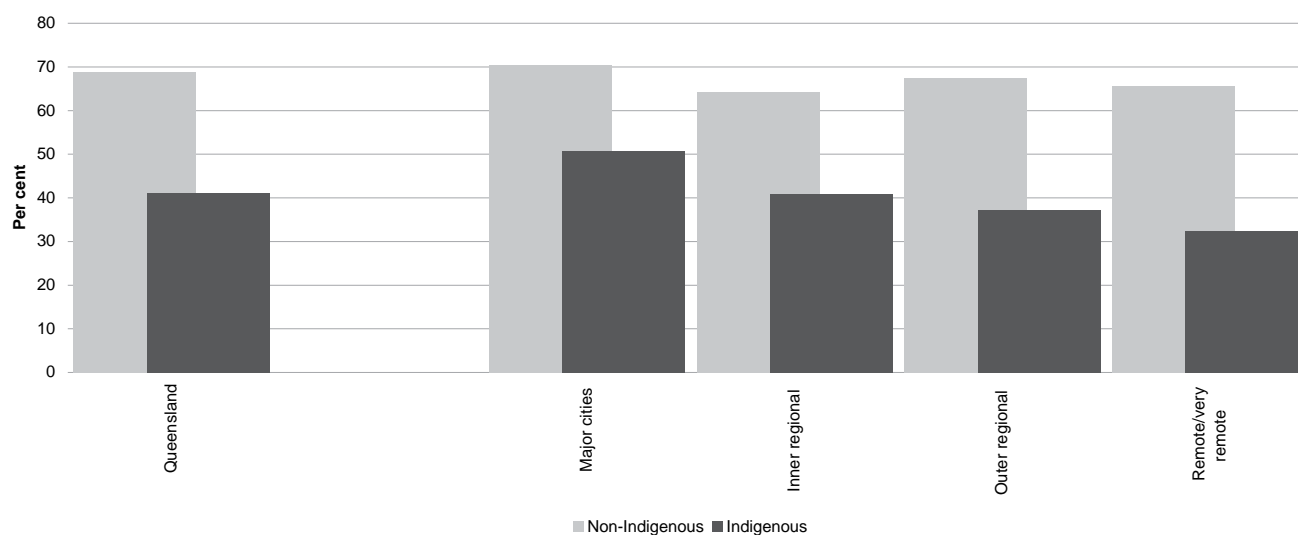


Source: 2008 National VET Provider Collection.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

18-24 year olds fully engaged in employment and/or training

Figure A18. Proportion of 18-24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education and/or training, by remoteness region and Indigenous status, Queensland, 2006.



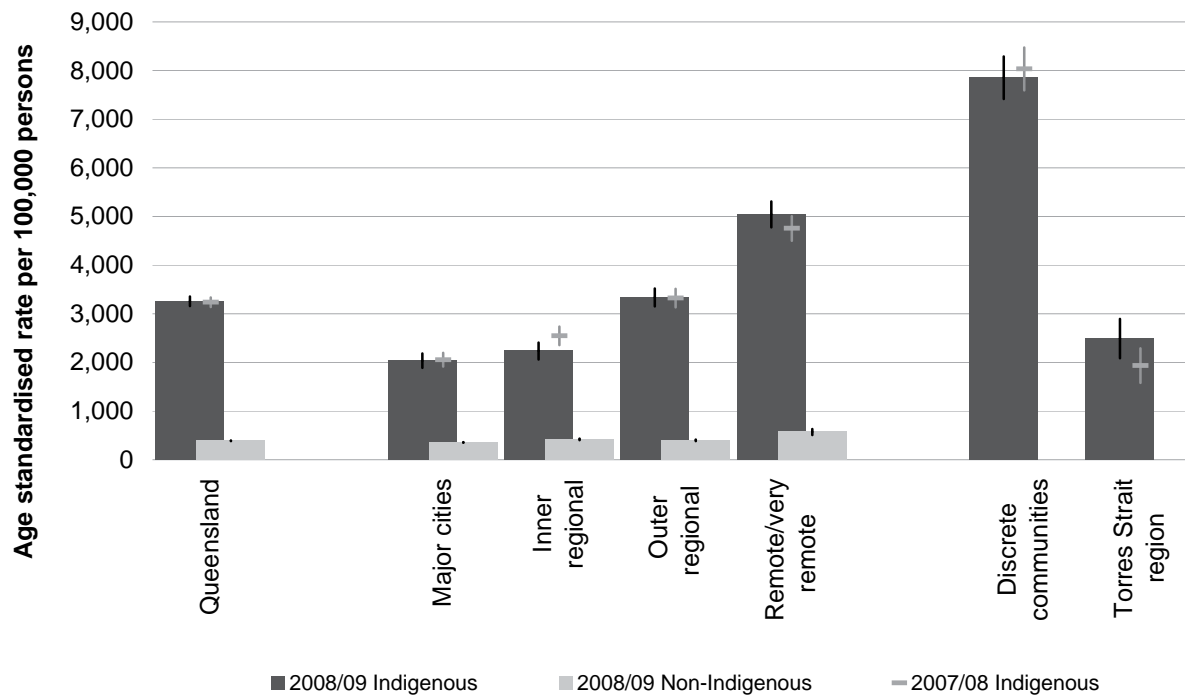
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006.



Safe Communities

Offending

Figure A19. Age standardised offender rates per 100,000 persons 10 years and over, offences against the person, Queensland, 2007/08 and 2008/09.

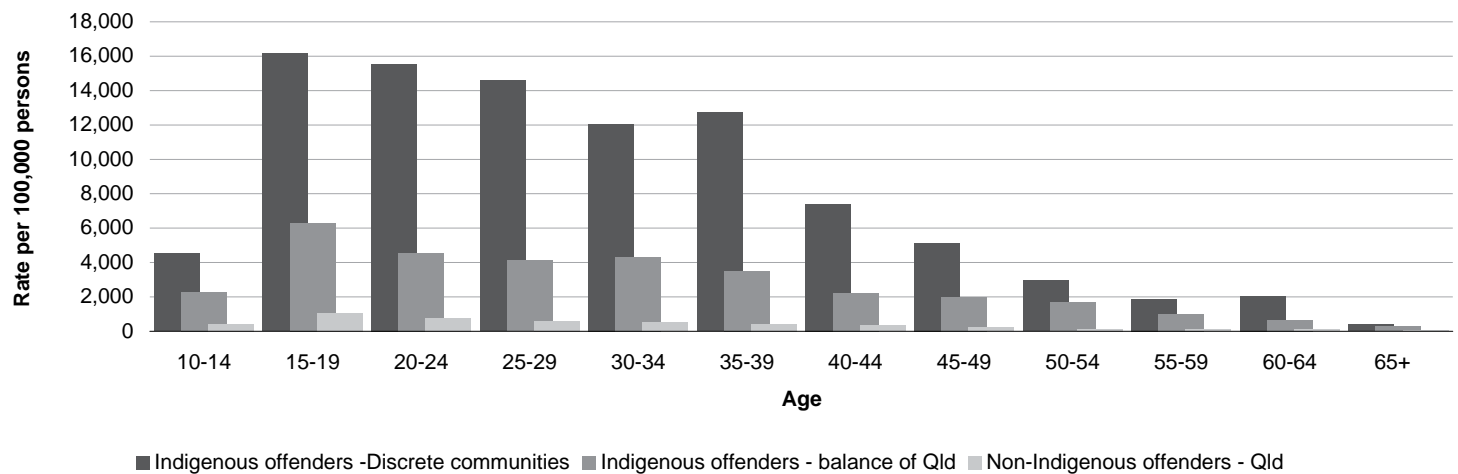


This graph compares the age standardised offender rates per 100,000 persons (10 years and over) across two time periods over a range of geographic regions within Queensland. The year 2007/08 is represented by a floating line and the year 2008/09 is represented by a solid bar. Source: Queensland Police Service, QPRIME unpublished data, 2009. Notes: (1) Non-Indigenous rates include offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated. (2) Queensland rates include data where geographic location was not stated.

Appendix 3 - Graphs and Tables

Youth Justice

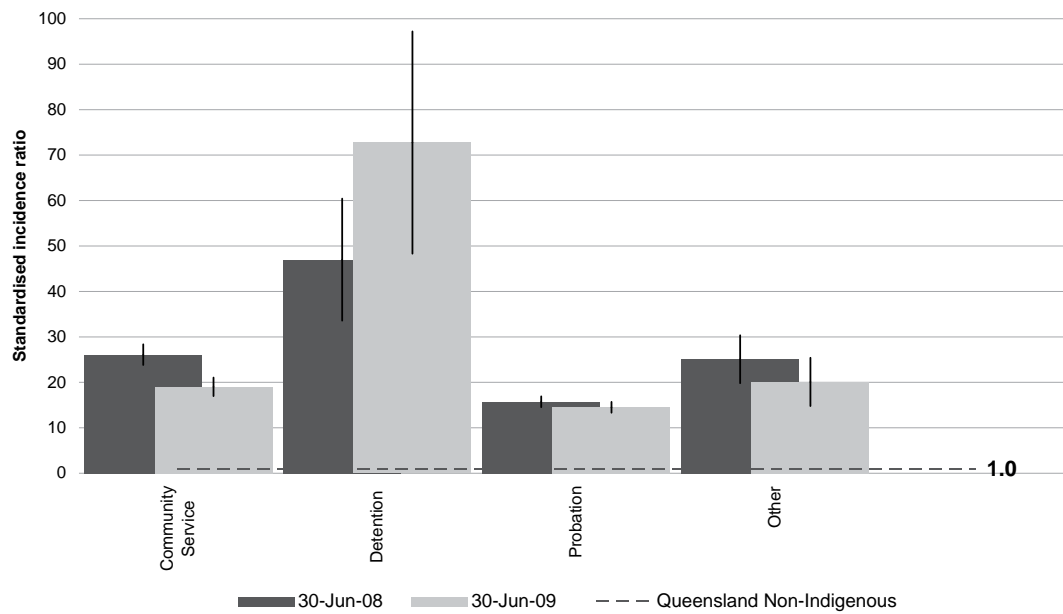
Figure A20. Age specific offender rates per 100,000 persons 10 years and over, offences against the person, Queensland, 2008/09.



Source: Queensland Police Service, QPRIME unpublished data, 2009. Notes: (1) Non-Indigenous rates include offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated. (2) Queensland rates include data where geographic location was not stated.



Figure A21. Standardised supervised youth justice order¹ incidence ratio², by order type, Queensland, 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2009.



Source: Department of Communities, unpublished data 2009. Notes: (1) Other includes Supervised Release and Conditional Release Orders. (2) Standardised Incidence Ratio – ratio of observed counts to expected counts based on the non-Indigenous imprisonment rate.