

Technical Notes

Early childhood

General perinatal

Data Source: Queensland Perinatal Data Collection, Queensland Health.

1. Perinatal data describe outcomes of babies with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or birthweight greater than 400 grams.
2. These data are reported by the geographic location of the usual residence of the mother.
3. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on Indigenous status of mother. Currently investigations are being undertaken as to the collection of Indigenous status of the baby independently of the mother's Indigenous status.
4. Indigenous status is self-reported and includes people identifying as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.
5. Non-Indigenous rates include babies of women whose Indigenous status was not stated.
6. Interstate women who gave birth in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
7. Queensland women who gave birth interstate were excluded from all analyses.

Perinatal mortality

1. Data for 2008 has been excluded as a significant number of deaths are still missing as at September 2009.
2. Perinatal mortality includes stillborns and neonatal deaths (live-born babies that died within 28 days of births).

Low birthweight

1. Low birthweight is defined as a birthweight between 1,500 and 2,499 grams. Very low birth weight is defined as a birthweight less than 1,500 grams. This indicator includes low and very low birthweight (<2,500 grams).
2. Excludes interstate women who gave birth in Queensland, babies with unknown birthweight, multiple births and stillborns.

Antenatal visits of five or more

1. Includes all women who gave birth to babies with a gestational age of 32 weeks or more.
2. Women who gave birth whose antenatal care status is not stated are excluded from total number of women who gave birth.

Ever smoked during pregnancy

1. Women who gave birth (stillborn, live born, singleton and multiples) whose smoking status is known are included in total number of mothers (denominator).
2. Collection of these data commenced July 2005, therefore, 2005 data are excluded from calendar year analysis.

Quit smoking by 20 weeks gestation

1. This indicator reports on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who reported smoking at any time during pregnancy, but had quit by 20 weeks gestation.
2. Women who gave birth (stillborn, live born, singleton and multiples) whose smoking status is known are included in total number of mothers (denominator).
3. Collection of these data commenced July 2005, therefore, 2005 data are excluded from calendar year analysis.

Hospitalisations 0-4 years

Data Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection.

In this report, hospital separations are referred to as hospital admissions or hospitalisations for ease of understanding.

1. These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.
2. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of hospital admissions for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several hospitalisations for the same disease or injury episode.



3. Hospital transfers are included, for example, where a patient was transferred from one hospital to another during the same episode of care, two admissions would be recorded.
 4. Admitted patients who receive same day procedures are included in these data, unless otherwise stated.
 5. Where a patient's Indigenous status was not stated, they were aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.
 6. These data are reported by the geographic location of the usual residence of the patient.
 7. These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, and dialysis patients.
 8. Patients admitted to dedicated public tertiary mental health facilities (i.e. Baillie Henderson Hospital, The Park, Mosman Hall Hospital) are excluded from these data.
- It is likely that these data under-represent the actual level of Indigenous admissions. An audit of hospital separation data in 2007 showed that 88 per cent of Indigenous hospital inpatients were recorded as such in hospital records. There was considerable variation in estimated capture levels by remoteness area with lower rates for reported Indigenous status in urban areas.
4. Indigenous status in death registration data is sourced from the death certificate and may be provided by a parent, relative or other person.
 5. Non-Indigenous rates include babies and children whose Indigenous status was not stated.
 6. Interstate and overseas babies whose death was registered in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
 7. Babies with no fixed address or where address was not stated were included in the analyses, however, there are very few of these.
 8. At the time of publication, Australian Bureau of Statistics mortality data for 2008 had not been finalised.
 9. Infant mortality rates traditionally use data by year of registration and therefore are sensitive to changes in registration practices.
 10. There was a known increase in birth registrations in 2007 due to changes in registration processes.
 11. There is a known under-registration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births in Queensland.
 12. Births may be registered some months or years after the actual event.

Child mortality

Data Source: Deaths: Child Death Register, 2009, Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Queensland); Estimated resident populations: OESR, 2009.

1. Infant deaths describe deaths of live born babies within the first year of life.
2. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on reported Indigenous status in each collection – status across collections may not be consistently recorded.
3. Indigenous status in birth registration data is ascribed from either the mother or father's status, that is, a baby is not separately identified, but if either parent identified as Indigenous in the registration documents, then the baby will be recorded as Indigenous.

Technical Notes

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD 10) chapters.

Chapter number	Codes	Chapter description
1	A00-B99	Infectious & parasitic diseases
2	C00-D48	Neoplasms
3	D50-D89	Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs
4	E00-E89	Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases
5	F00-F99	Mental & behavioural disorders
6	G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system
7	H00-H59	Diseases of the eye & adnexa
8	H60-H95	Diseases of the ear & mastoid process
9	I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system
10	J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system
11	K00-K93	Diseases of the digestive system
12	L00-L99	Disease of the skin & subcutaneous tissue
13	M00-M99	Disease of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue
14	N00-N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system
15	O00-O99	Pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium
16	P00-P96	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
17	Q00-Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities
18	R00-R99	Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings
19	S00-T98	Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes
20	U50-Y98	External causes of morbidity & mortality
21	Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status & contact with health services



Pre-school enrolment

Data 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. Where Indigenous status was unknown, counts have been aggregated with non-Indigenous children.

1. Data collected in 2008/09 relate to children attending in census week as reported by services that responded to the Early Childhood Education and Care Services 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. Also includes pre-prep enrolments for Bound for Success schools.
2. These numbers do not include innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.
3. Data on preschool services may include some children aged outside the range 3½ to 4½ years at the start of the year.
4. A range of data development activities are currently underway in Queensland and nationally to improve reporting of children's access to and participation in early childhood education services.

Schooling

Year 12 certificate or equivalent

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

1. The Australian Census of Population and Housing is the official count of population and dwellings and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population.

2. The Census aims to measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night. All people in Australia on census night are in scope, except foreign diplomats and their families. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents not in the country on census night are out of scope of the Census.
3. There are four principal sources of error in census data which quality management aims to reduce as much as possible, they are respondent error, processing error, partial or non-response and undercount.
4. The Census is self-enumerated, and respondents sometimes do not return a census form or fail to answer every applicable question. Persons are imputed into dwellings for which no form was returned, together with some demographic characteristics for these people. These same demographic characteristics are imputed if not provided by respondents on a returned form. However, the majority of output classifications include a 'Not Stated' category to record the level of non-response for that data item. Data quality statements are produced for each census data item and include the non-response rate for each variable and a brief outline of any known data quality problems.
5. The non-response rate by place of usual residence for Indigenous status was 5.76 per cent. For this report, responses for persons who did not state their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were aggregated with non-Indigenous responses.
6. The non-response rate for highest level of education was 3.51 per cent. These responses were included in the denominator for the calculation of rates, but not the numerator.

Year 12 outcomes

Data Source: Queensland Studies Authority: Year 12 outcomes 2008.

1. Figures shown are estimates only and are only indicative of their true value.

Technical Notes

2. Non-Indigenous figures include students whose Indigenous status was not stated.
3. Geocoding for students is based on the address supplied to Queensland Studies Authority (QSA) via the school. Addresses were manually cleaned into a standard format and then geocoded based on the cleaned addresses. Some addresses (for example, post office box numbers) may only include postcode and locality. Other addresses may not be for the primary residence of the student. As a result, there is some inherent uncertainty in the geocoding of many students.
4. Students with incomplete outcomes information were excluded from these analyses.

School attendance

Data Source: Regional rates, Education Queensland, Corporate data warehouse, 2009; Catholic and Independent sectors, National report on schooling in Australia, 2008.

1. The agreed key performance measure for collecting student attendance data is the number of actual full-time-equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period.
2. Student attendance data are reported for full-time students in Years 1–10. This is a new performance measure and currently student attendance data are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors.
3. Data for the Catholic and independent school sectors were collected through the Australian Government's online data collection system, known as the Student Attendance System. Individual non-government schools entered 2008 student attendance information directly into this system. Non-government sector was also able to add data for all of their system schools. The system does not impose any limitations on the collection methodology used by the non-government school sectors.

State school sector

1. The average student attendance figures presented in this report are based on student attendance information recorded by schools in the School Management System (SMS) to generate the number of days of actual attendance. If a school did not fully record absence information on SMS, meaningful attendance figures cannot be provided via this report.
2. The school's average student attendance rate is generated by totalling the number of full (1.0) and part (0.5) days attended for all students (total number of days attended) and comparing this to the total of all possible days for students to attend (total number of days possible), expressed as percentage.
3. All full-time students enrolled at a school for the August Corporate Data Download are included in the attendance calculations, providing the students were enrolled in the same school for the February Corporate Data Download of the same year.
4. The total number of days possible for students to attend the school is generated by comparing students' enrolment date against the date range for Semester 1 and the school's calendar of school days. Only school days are counted with local holidays, public holidays, etc not included.
5. Students enrolled at multiple schools and ungraded students were excluded from the Year level attendance rates.
6. Education Queensland (EQ) Zone geolocation is derived from the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) National Zone Codes, however, note that there is not a direct alignment between EQ Zone and National Zone Code because of the different ways that the Department of Education and Training (DET) assigns island schools located near a city.
7. Confidence intervals cannot be generated on the Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) attendance calculation method.



NAPLAN

Data Source: NAPLAN data, Queensland Studies Authority, 2008, 2009; Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

1. Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.
2. Results for students whose Indigenous status is unknown have been excluded from these analyses.
3. Confidence intervals for non-Indigenous and Indigenous student groups in 2009 were not published by MCEEDYA.
4. Participation rates are calculated as all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students in the Year level, as reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.
5. NAPLAN results are reported using five national achievement scales, one for each of the assessed aspects of literacy— reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation—and one for numeracy. The national achievement scales each span Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The skills and understandings assessed in each domain from Year 3 through to Year 9 are mapped onto achievement scales with scores that range from 0 to 1,000. By locating all students on a single national scale, which maps the skills and understandings assessed, each scale provides significantly more information about the literacy and numeracy achievement of students than was previously available.
6. The use of a common scale that spans Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 for each domain allows both the status of, and growth in, student achievement to be monitored and reported throughout a student's Years of schooling. These reporting scales are constructed so that any given scaled score represents the same level of achievement over time. For example, a score of 700 in reading will have the same meaning in 2010 as it has in 2008. A key feature of these scales is that they enable changes in literacy and numeracy achievement for all students to be monitored.
7. Each scale consists of 10 bands to cover the full range of student achievement demonstrated by the tests across

Year 3 to Year 9. The national achievement bands are provided to map the increasing complexity of the skills and understandings assessed by NAPLAN. Six of these bands are used for reporting student performance in each Year level:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| › Year 3 | Bands 1-6 |
| › Year 5 | Bands 3-8 |
| › Year 7 | Bands 4-9 |
| › Year 9 | Bands 5-10 |
8. For each Year level, the national minimum standard is located on the common underlying scale at the following national achievement bands:
 - › Year 3 – Band 2
 - › Year 5 – Band 4
 - › Year 7 – Band 5
 - › Year 9 – Band 6
 9. The national minimum standards at Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 represent increasingly challenging skills and understandings and require progressively higher scores on the NAPLAN scale across the years of schooling.
 10. Students whose results are in the minimum standard band have typically demonstrated the basic elements of literacy and numeracy for the Year level. Students whose results are in the lowest band for the Year level have not achieved the national minimum standard for that year, and need focused intervention and additional support to help them achieve the skills they require to progress in schooling.

Retention rate

Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009, Schools Australia 2008, cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra.

1. Only full-time students are included in these calculations.
2. Enrolled students from both non-government schools and government schools are included in apparent retention rates.
3. To calculate the apparent retention rate of full-time

Technical Notes

Early childhood

General perinatal

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NAPLAN

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Retention rate

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1. Only full-time students are included in these calculations.
2. Enrolled students from both non-government schools and government schools are included in apparent retention rates.
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3. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on Indigenous status of mother. Currently investigations are being undertaken as to the collection of Indigenous status of the baby independently of the mother's Indigenous status.
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Perinatal mortality

1. Data for 2008 has been excluded as a significant number of deaths are still missing as at September 2009.
2. Perinatal mortality includes stillborns and neonatal deaths (live-born babies that died within 28 days of births).

Low birthweight

1. Low birthweight is defined as a birthweight between 1,500 and 2,499 grams. Very low birth weight is defined as a birthweight less than 1,500 grams. This indicator includes low and very low birthweight (<2,500 grams).
2. Excludes interstate women who gave birth in Queensland, babies with unknown birthweight, multiple births and stillborns.

Antenatal visits of five or more

1. Includes all women who gave birth to babies with a gestational age of 32 weeks or more.
2. Women who gave birth whose antenatal care status is not stated are excluded from total number of women who gave birth.

Ever smoked during pregnancy

1. Women who gave birth (stillborn, live born, singleton and multiples) whose smoking status is known are included in total number of mothers (denominator).
2. Collection of these data commenced July 2005, therefore, 2005 data are excluded from calendar year analysis.

Quit smoking by 20 weeks gestation

1. This indicator reports on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who reported smoking at any time during pregnancy, but had quit by 20 weeks gestation.
2. Women who gave birth (stillborn, live born, singleton and multiples) whose smoking status is known are included in total number of mothers (denominator).
3. Collection of these data commenced July 2005, therefore, 2005 data are excluded from calendar year analysis.

Hospitalisations 0-4 years

Data Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection.

In this report, hospital separations are referred to as hospital admissions or hospitalisations for ease of understanding.

1. These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.
2. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of hospital admissions for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several hospitalisations for the same disease or injury episode.



3. Hospital transfers are included, for example, where a patient was transferred from one hospital to another during the same episode of care, two admissions would be recorded.
 4. Admitted patients who receive same day procedures are included in these data, unless otherwise stated.
 5. Where a patient's Indigenous status was not stated, they were aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.
 6. These data are reported by the geographic location of the usual residence of the patient.
 7. These data exclude unqualified newborns, boarders, organ procurements, and dialysis patients.
 8. Patients admitted to dedicated public tertiary mental health facilities (i.e. Baillie Henderson Hospital, The Park, Mosman Hall Hospital) are excluded from these data.
- It is likely that these data under-represent the actual level of Indigenous admissions. An audit of hospital separation data in 2007 showed that 88 per cent of Indigenous hospital inpatients were recorded as such in hospital records. There was considerable variation in estimated capture levels by remoteness area with lower rates for reported Indigenous status in urban areas.
4. Indigenous status in death registration data is sourced from the death certificate and may be provided by a parent, relative or other person.
 5. Non-Indigenous rates include babies and children whose Indigenous status was not stated.
 6. Interstate and overseas babies whose death was registered in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
 7. Babies with no fixed address or where address was not stated were included in the analyses, however, there are very few of these.
 8. At the time of publication, Australian Bureau of Statistics mortality data for 2008 had not been finalised.
 9. Infant mortality rates traditionally use data by year of registration and therefore are sensitive to changes in registration practices.
 10. There was a known increase in birth registrations in 2007 due to changes in registration processes.
 11. There is a known under-registration of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births in Queensland.
 12. Births may be registered some months or years after the actual event.

Child mortality

Data Source: Deaths: Child Death Register, 2009, Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Queensland); Estimated resident populations: OESR, 2009.

1. Infant deaths describe deaths of live born babies within the first year of life.
2. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on reported Indigenous status in each collection – status across collections may not be consistently recorded.
3. Indigenous status in birth registration data is ascribed from either the mother or father's status, that is, a baby is not separately identified, but if either parent identified as Indigenous in the registration documents, then the baby will be recorded as Indigenous.

Technical Notes

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD 10) chapters.

Chapter number	Codes	Chapter description
1	A00-B99	Infectious & parasitic diseases
2	C00-D48	Neoplasms
3	D50-D89	Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs
4	E00-E89	Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic diseases
5	F00-F99	Mental & behavioural disorders
6	G00-G99	Diseases of the nervous system
7	H00-H59	Diseases of the eye & adnexa
8	H60-H95	Diseases of the ear & mastoid process
9	I00-I99	Diseases of the circulatory system
10	J00-J99	Diseases of the respiratory system
11	K00-K93	Diseases of the digestive system
12	L00-L99	Disease of the skin & subcutaneous tissue
13	M00-M99	Disease of the musculoskeletal system & connective tissue
14	N00-N99	Diseases of the genitourinary system
15	O00-O99	Pregnancy, childbirth & puerperium
16	P00-P96	Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period
17	Q00-Q99	Congenital malformations, deformations & chromosomal abnormalities
18	R00-R99	Symptoms, signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings
19	S00-T98	Injury, poisoning & certain other consequences of external causes
20	U50-Y98	External causes of morbidity & mortality
21	Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status & contact with health services



Pre-school enrolment

Data 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. Where Indigenous status was unknown, counts have been aggregated with non-Indigenous children.

1. Data collected in 2008/09 relate to children attending in census week as reported by services that responded to the Early Childhood Education and Care Services 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. Also includes pre-prep enrolments for Bound for Success schools.
2. These numbers do not include innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.
3. Data on preschool services may include some children aged outside the range 3½ to 4½ years at the start of the year.
4. A range of data development activities are currently underway in Queensland and nationally to improve reporting of children's access to and participation in early childhood education services.

Schooling

Year 12 certificate or equivalent

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

1. The Australian Census of Population and Housing is the official count of population and dwellings and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population.

2. The Census aims to measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night. All people in Australia on census night are in scope, except foreign diplomats and their families. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents not in the country on census night are out of scope of the Census.
3. There are four principal sources of error in census data which quality management aims to reduce as much as possible, they are respondent error, processing error, partial or non-response and undercount.
4. The Census is self-enumerated, and respondents sometimes do not return a census form or fail to answer every applicable question. Persons are imputed into dwellings for which no form was returned, together with some demographic characteristics for these people. These same demographic characteristics are imputed if not provided by respondents on a returned form. However, the majority of output classifications include a 'Not Stated' category to record the level of non-response for that data item. Data quality statements are produced for each census data item and include the non-response rate for each variable and a brief outline of any known data quality problems.
5. The non-response rate by place of usual residence for Indigenous status was 5.76 per cent. For this report, responses for persons who did not state their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were aggregated with non-Indigenous responses.
6. The non-response rate for highest level of education was 3.51 per cent. These responses were included in the denominator for the calculation of rates, but not the numerator.

Year 12 outcomes

Data Source: Queensland Studies Authority: Year 12 outcomes 2008.

1. Figures shown are estimates only and are only indicative of their true value.

Technical Notes

2. Non-Indigenous figures include students whose Indigenous status was not stated.
3. Geocoding for students is based on the address supplied to Queensland Studies Authority (QSA) via the school. Addresses were manually cleaned into a standard format and then geocoded based on the cleaned addresses. Some addresses (for example, post office box numbers) may only include postcode and locality. Other addresses may not be for the primary residence of the student. As a result, there is some inherent uncertainty in the geocoding of many students.
4. Students with incomplete outcomes information were excluded from these analyses.

School attendance

Data Source: Regional rates, Education Queensland, Corporate data warehouse, 2009; Catholic and Independent sectors, National report on schooling in Australia, 2008.

1. The agreed key performance measure for collecting student attendance data is the number of actual full-time-equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period.
2. Student attendance data are reported for full-time students in Years 1–10. This is a new performance measure and currently student attendance data are not collected uniformly across jurisdictions and schooling sectors.
3. Data for the Catholic and independent school sectors were collected through the Australian Government's online data collection system, known as the Student Attendance System. Individual non-government schools entered 2008 student attendance information directly into this system. Non-government sector was also able to add data for all of their system schools. The system does not impose any limitations on the collection methodology used by the non-government school sectors.

State school sector

1. The average student attendance figures presented in this report are based on student attendance information recorded by schools in the School Management System (SMS) to generate the number of days of actual attendance. If a school did not fully record absence information on SMS, meaningful attendance figures cannot be provided via this report.
2. The school's average student attendance rate is generated by totalling the number of full (1.0) and part (0.5) days attended for all students (total number of days attended) and comparing this to the total of all possible days for students to attend (total number of days possible), expressed as percentage.
3. All full-time students enrolled at a school for the August Corporate Data Download are included in the attendance calculations, providing the students were enrolled in the same school for the February Corporate Data Download of the same year.
4. The total number of days possible for students to attend the school is generated by comparing students' enrolment date against the date range for Semester 1 and the school's calendar of school days. Only school days are counted with local holidays, public holidays, etc not included.
5. Students enrolled at multiple schools and ungraded students were excluded from the Year level attendance rates.
6. Education Queensland (EQ) Zone geolocation is derived from the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) National Zone Codes, however, note that there is not a direct alignment between EQ Zone and National Zone Code because of the different ways that the Department of Education and Training (DET) assigns island schools located near a city.
7. Confidence intervals cannot be generated on the Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) attendance calculation method.



NAPLAN

Data Source: NAPLAN data, Queensland Studies Authority, 2008, 2009; Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

1. Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.
2. Results for students whose Indigenous status is unknown have been excluded from these analyses.
3. Confidence intervals for non-Indigenous and Indigenous student groups in 2009 were not published by MCEEDYA.
4. Participation rates are calculated as all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students in the Year level, as reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.
5. NAPLAN results are reported using five national achievement scales, one for each of the assessed aspects of literacy— reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation—and one for numeracy. The national achievement scales each span Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The skills and understandings assessed in each domain from Year 3 through to Year 9 are mapped onto achievement scales with scores that range from 0 to 1,000. By locating all students on a single national scale, which maps the skills and understandings assessed, each scale provides significantly more information about the literacy and numeracy achievement of students than was previously available.
6. The use of a common scale that spans Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 for each domain allows both the status of, and growth in, student achievement to be monitored and reported throughout a student's Years of schooling. These reporting scales are constructed so that any given scaled score represents the same level of achievement over time. For example, a score of 700 in reading will have the same meaning in 2010 as it has in 2008. A key feature of these scales is that they enable changes in literacy and numeracy achievement for all students to be monitored.
7. Each scale consists of 10 bands to cover the full range of student achievement demonstrated by the tests across

Year 3 to Year 9. The national achievement bands are provided to map the increasing complexity of the skills and understandings assessed by NAPLAN. Six of these bands are used for reporting student performance in each Year level:

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| › Year 3 | Bands 1-6 |
| › Year 5 | Bands 3-8 |
| › Year 7 | Bands 4-9 |
| › Year 9 | Bands 5-10 |
8. For each Year level, the national minimum standard is located on the common underlying scale at the following national achievement bands:
 - › Year 3 – Band 2
 - › Year 5 – Band 4
 - › Year 7 – Band 5
 - › Year 9 – Band 6
 9. The national minimum standards at Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 represent increasingly challenging skills and understandings and require progressively higher scores on the NAPLAN scale across the years of schooling.
 10. Students whose results are in the minimum standard band have typically demonstrated the basic elements of literacy and numeracy for the Year level. Students whose results are in the lowest band for the Year level have not achieved the national minimum standard for that year, and need focused intervention and additional support to help them achieve the skills they require to progress in schooling.

Retention rate

Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009, Schools Australia 2008, cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra.

1. Only full-time students are included in these calculations.
2. Enrolled students from both non-government schools and government schools are included in apparent retention rates.
3. To calculate the apparent retention rate of full-time

Technical Notes

Early childhood

General perinatal

Data Source: Queensland Perinatal Data Collection, Queensland Health.

1. Perinatal data describe outcomes of babies with a gestational age of 20 weeks or more or birthweight greater than 400 grams.
2. These data are reported by the geographic location of the usual residence of the mother.
3. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on Indigenous status of mother. Currently investigations are being undertaken as to the collection of Indigenous status of the baby independently of the mother's Indigenous status.
4. Indigenous status is self-reported and includes people identifying as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander or Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.
5. Non-Indigenous rates include babies of women whose Indigenous status was not stated.
6. Interstate women who gave birth in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
7. Queensland women who gave birth interstate were excluded from all analyses.

Perinatal mortality

1. Data for 2008 has been excluded as a significant number of deaths are still missing as at September 2009.
2. Perinatal mortality includes stillborns and neonatal deaths (live-born babies that died within 28 days of births).

Low birthweight

1. Low birthweight is defined as a birthweight between 1,500 and 2,499 grams. Very low birth weight is defined as a birthweight less than 1,500 grams. This indicator includes low and very low birthweight (<2,500 grams).
2. Excludes interstate women who gave birth in Queensland, babies with unknown birthweight, multiple births and stillborns.

Antenatal visits of five or more

1. Includes all women who gave birth to babies with a gestational age of 32 weeks or more.
2. Women who gave birth whose antenatal care status is not stated are excluded from total number of women who gave birth.

Ever smoked during pregnancy

1. Women who gave birth (stillborn, live born, singleton and multiples) whose smoking status is known are included in total number of mothers (denominator).
2. Collection of these data commenced July 2005, therefore, 2005 data are excluded from calendar year analysis.

Quit smoking by 20 weeks gestation

1. This indicator reports on the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who reported smoking at any time during pregnancy, but had quit by 20 weeks gestation.
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Hospitalisations 0-4 years

Data Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection.

In this report, hospital separations are referred to as hospital admissions or hospitalisations for ease of understanding.

1. These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.
2. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of hospital admissions for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several hospitalisations for the same disease or injury episode.



3. Hospital transfers are included, for example, where a patient was transferred from one hospital to another during the same episode of care, two admissions would be recorded.
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 8. Patients admitted to dedicated public tertiary mental health facilities (i.e. Baillie Henderson Hospital, The Park, Mosman Hall Hospital) are excluded from these data.
- It is likely that these data under-represent the actual level of Indigenous admissions. An audit of hospital separation data in 2007 showed that 88 per cent of Indigenous hospital inpatients were recorded as such in hospital records. There was considerable variation in estimated capture levels by remoteness area with lower rates for reported Indigenous status in urban areas.
4. Indigenous status in death registration data is sourced from the death certificate and may be provided by a parent, relative or other person.
 5. Non-Indigenous rates include babies and children whose Indigenous status was not stated.
 6. Interstate and overseas babies whose death was registered in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
 7. Babies with no fixed address or where address was not stated were included in the analyses, however, there are very few of these.
 8. At the time of publication, Australian Bureau of Statistics mortality data for 2008 had not been finalised.
 9. Infant mortality rates traditionally use data by year of registration and therefore are sensitive to changes in registration practices.
 10. There was a known increase in birth registrations in 2007 due to changes in registration processes.
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 12. Births may be registered some months or years after the actual event.

Child mortality

Data Source: Deaths: Child Death Register, 2009, Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Queensland); Estimated resident populations: OESR, 2009.

1. Infant deaths describe deaths of live born babies within the first year of life.
2. Identification of Indigenous status of the baby is based on reported Indigenous status in each collection – status across collections may not be consistently recorded.
3. Indigenous status in birth registration data is ascribed from either the mother or father's status, that is, a baby is not separately identified, but if either parent identified as Indigenous in the registration documents, then the baby will be recorded as Indigenous.

Technical Notes

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD 10) chapters.

Chapter number	Codes	Chapter description
1	A00-B99	Infectious & parasitic diseases
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20	U50-Y98	External causes of morbidity & mortality
21	Z00-Z99	Factors influencing health status & contact with health services



Pre-school enrolment

Data 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. Where Indigenous status was unknown, counts have been aggregated with non-Indigenous children.

1. Data collected in 2008/09 relate to children attending in census week as reported by services that responded to the Early Childhood Education and Care Services 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. Also includes pre-prep enrolments for Bound for Success schools.
2. These numbers do not include innovative or flexible services that receive direct funding from the Australian Government and are targeted towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.
3. Data on preschool services may include some children aged outside the range 3½ to 4½ years at the start of the year.
4. A range of data development activities are currently underway in Queensland and nationally to improve reporting of children's access to and participation in early childhood education services.

Schooling

Year 12 certificate or equivalent

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

1. The Australian Census of Population and Housing is the official count of population and dwellings and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of the population.

2. The Census aims to measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on census night. All people in Australia on census night are in scope, except foreign diplomats and their families. Visitors to Australia are counted regardless of how long they have been in the country or how long they plan to stay. Australian residents not in the country on census night are out of scope of the Census.
3. There are four principal sources of error in census data which quality management aims to reduce as much as possible, they are respondent error, processing error, partial or non-response and undercount.
4. The Census is self-enumerated, and respondents sometimes do not return a census form or fail to answer every applicable question. Persons are imputed into dwellings for which no form was returned, together with some demographic characteristics for these people. These same demographic characteristics are imputed if not provided by respondents on a returned form. However, the majority of output classifications include a 'Not Stated' category to record the level of non-response for that data item. Data quality statements are produced for each census data item and include the non-response rate for each variable and a brief outline of any known data quality problems.
5. The non-response rate by place of usual residence for Indigenous status was 5.76 per cent. For this report, responses for persons who did not state their Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were aggregated with non-Indigenous responses.
6. The non-response rate for highest level of education was 3.51 per cent. These responses were included in the denominator for the calculation of rates, but not the numerator.

Year 12 outcomes

Data Source: Queensland Studies Authority: Year 12 outcomes 2008.

1. Figures shown are estimates only and are only indicative of their true value.

Technical Notes

2. Non-Indigenous figures include students whose Indigenous status was not stated.
3. Geocoding for students is based on the address supplied to Queensland Studies Authority (QSA) via the school. Addresses were manually cleaned into a standard format and then geocoded based on the cleaned addresses. Some addresses (for example, post office box numbers) may only include postcode and locality. Other addresses may not be for the primary residence of the student. As a result, there is some inherent uncertainty in the geocoding of many students.
4. Students with incomplete outcomes information were excluded from these analyses.

School attendance

Data Source: Regional rates, Education Queensland, Corporate data warehouse, 2009; Catholic and Independent sectors, National report on schooling in Australia, 2008.

1. The agreed key performance measure for collecting student attendance data is the number of actual full-time-equivalent 'student days' attended as a percentage of the total number of possible student days attended over the period.
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State school sector

1. The average student attendance figures presented in this report are based on student attendance information recorded by schools in the School Management System (SMS) to generate the number of days of actual attendance. If a school did not fully record absence information on SMS, meaningful attendance figures cannot be provided via this report.
2. The school's average student attendance rate is generated by totalling the number of full (1.0) and part (0.5) days attended for all students (total number of days attended) and comparing this to the total of all possible days for students to attend (total number of days possible), expressed as percentage.
3. All full-time students enrolled at a school for the August Corporate Data Download are included in the attendance calculations, providing the students were enrolled in the same school for the February Corporate Data Download of the same year.
4. The total number of days possible for students to attend the school is generated by comparing students' enrolment date against the date range for Semester 1 and the school's calendar of school days. Only school days are counted with local holidays, public holidays, etc not included.
5. Students enrolled at multiple schools and ungraded students were excluded from the Year level attendance rates.
6. Education Queensland (EQ) Zone geolocation is derived from the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) National Zone Codes, however, note that there is not a direct alignment between EQ Zone and National Zone Code because of the different ways that the Department of Education and Training (DET) assigns island schools located near a city.
7. Confidence intervals cannot be generated on the Ministerial Council on Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) attendance calculation method.



NAPLAN

Data Source: NAPLAN data, Queensland Studies Authority, 2008, 2009; Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs.

1. Exempt students were not assessed and are deemed not to have met the national minimum standard.
2. Results for students whose Indigenous status is unknown have been excluded from these analyses.
3. Confidence intervals for non-Indigenous and Indigenous student groups in 2009 were not published by MCEEDYA.
4. Participation rates are calculated as all assessed and exempt students as a percentage of the total number of students in the Year level, as reported by schools, which includes those absent and withdrawn.
5. NAPLAN results are reported using five national achievement scales, one for each of the assessed aspects of literacy— reading, writing, spelling, grammar and punctuation—and one for numeracy. The national achievement scales each span Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. The skills and understandings assessed in each domain from Year 3 through to Year 9 are mapped onto achievement scales with scores that range from 0 to 1,000. By locating all students on a single national scale, which maps the skills and understandings assessed, each scale provides significantly more information about the literacy and numeracy achievement of students than was previously available.
6. The use of a common scale that spans Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 for each domain allows both the status of, and growth in, student achievement to be monitored and reported throughout a student's Years of schooling. These reporting scales are constructed so that any given scaled score represents the same level of achievement over time. For example, a score of 700 in reading will have the same meaning in 2010 as it has in 2008. A key feature of these scales is that they enable changes in literacy and numeracy achievement for all students to be monitored.
7. Each scale consists of 10 bands to cover the full range of student achievement demonstrated by the tests across

Year 3 to Year 9. The national achievement bands are provided to map the increasing complexity of the skills and understandings assessed by NAPLAN. Six of these bands are used for reporting student performance in each Year level:

- › Year 3 Bands 1-6
 - › Year 5 Bands 3-8
 - › Year 7 Bands 4-9
 - › Year 9 Bands 5-10
8. For each Year level, the national minimum standard is located on the common underlying scale at the following national achievement bands:
 - › Year 3 – Band 2
 - › Year 5 – Band 4
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 - › Year 9 – Band 6
 9. The national minimum standards at Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 represent increasingly challenging skills and understandings and require progressively higher scores on the NAPLAN scale across the years of schooling.
 10. Students whose results are in the minimum standard band have typically demonstrated the basic elements of literacy and numeracy for the Year level. Students whose results are in the lowest band for the Year level have not achieved the national minimum standard for that year, and need focused intervention and additional support to help them achieve the skills they require to progress in schooling.

Retention rate

Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009, Schools Australia 2008, cat. no. 4221.0, Canberra.

1. Only full-time students are included in these calculations.
2. Enrolled students from both non-government schools and government schools are included in apparent retention rates.
3. To calculate the apparent retention rate of full-time

Technical Notes

students, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2008 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year, which is Year 8 in Queensland in 2004 (since those years represent the commencement of the secondary school system in the respective state or territory). The resultant figure is converted to a percentage.

4. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. These include students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population. Additional factors affecting the data, such as transfer between government and non-government schools and interstate movements of students, have not been taken into account.
5. Particularly in small jurisdictions, relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates. In addition, the rates in the smaller jurisdictions may be noticeably affected by changes in such factors as the proportion of ungraded and/or mature aged students from year to year. The inclusion or exclusion of part-time students can also have an effect on apparent retention rates.

Health

Life expectancy

Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007, cat. no. 3302.0.55.003.

1. The life expectancy estimates published in the 2007/08 Closing the Gap annual report were derived using a retired methodology, they are no longer supported and cannot be compared to the estimate provided in this publication.
2. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has introduced a new method to produce the 2005–2007 life expectancy estimates. While the underlying method of construction of the associated life tables remains the same (that is, age/sex-specific death rates are derived from number of Indigenous deaths and the Indigenous population), the method for accounting for the under-identification of Indigenous deaths has changed.
3. The 2005–2007 estimates were compiled using the direct

demographic method, in which death registrations data are adjusted using Indigenous under-identification factors obtained from the Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Quality Study. These factors are further adjusted to align Indigenous status as reported in the Census with Indigenous status as reported in the Post Enumeration Survey.

4. By aligning the deaths data to the population estimates derived from the 2006 Census and Post Enumeration Survey, the methodology assures consistency between the numerator (that is, estimates of deaths) and the denominator (estimates of population at risk).
5. Due to the significant changes in methodology, the ABS strongly advises that comparisons between the estimates presented here and previously published estimates should not be made. Differences should not be interpreted as measuring changes in Indigenous life expectancy over time.

Mortality

Data Source: Registered deaths – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2009.

1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates that the coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in Queensland was approximately 87 per cent in 2006/07.¹¹⁶ There are a number of factors which are likely to contribute to under-coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in death registrations records. These relate to both the propensity of the deceased to have been identified as Indigenous by relatives or others and the propensity of service providers to identify their clients as Indigenous. In the case of death registrations data, service providers include funeral directors who complete death registration forms and medical practitioners who complete the medical certificate of cause of death.
2. It is likely that the rates stated in this report underestimate the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate.
3. Age standardised rates for each cause of death have not been developed as the cause of death data for 2007 were incomplete at the time. It is possible that deaths of Queensland residents who died will have different

¹¹⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, Information Paper: Census Data Enhancement – Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, 2006–07, cat. no. 4723.0.

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students, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 in 2008 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year, which is Year 8 in Queensland in 2004 (since those years represent the commencement of the secondary school system in the respective state or territory). The resultant figure is converted to a percentage.

4. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of apparent retention rates as the method of calculation does not take into account a range of factors. These include students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes to the school population. Additional factors affecting the data, such as transfer between government and non-government schools and interstate movements of students, have not been taken into account.
5. Particularly in small jurisdictions, relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates. In addition, the rates in the smaller jurisdictions may be noticeably affected by changes in such factors as the proportion of ungraded and/or mature aged students from year to year. The inclusion or exclusion of part-time students can also have an effect on apparent retention rates.

Health

Life expectancy

Data Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Experimental Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2005–2007, cat. no. 3302.0.55.003.

1. The life expectancy estimates published in the 2007/08 Closing the Gap annual report were derived using a retired methodology, they are no longer supported and cannot be compared to the estimate provided in this publication.
2. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has introduced a new method to produce the 2005–2007 life expectancy estimates. While the underlying method of construction of the associated life tables remains the same (that is, age/sex-specific death rates are derived from number of Indigenous deaths and the Indigenous population), the method for accounting for the under-identification of Indigenous deaths has changed.
3. The 2005–2007 estimates were compiled using the direct

demographic method, in which death registrations data are adjusted using Indigenous under-identification factors obtained from the Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Quality Study. These factors are further adjusted to align Indigenous status as reported in the Census with Indigenous status as reported in the Post Enumeration Survey.

4. By aligning the deaths data to the population estimates derived from the 2006 Census and Post Enumeration Survey, the methodology assures consistency between the numerator (that is, estimates of deaths) and the denominator (estimates of population at risk).
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Mortality

Data Source: Registered deaths – Australian Bureau of Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2009.

1. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimates that the coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in Queensland was approximately 87 per cent in 2006/07.¹¹⁶ There are a number of factors which are likely to contribute to under-coverage of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths in death registrations records. These relate to both the propensity of the deceased to have been identified as Indigenous by relatives or others and the propensity of service providers to identify their clients as Indigenous. In the case of death registrations data, service providers include funeral directors who complete death registration forms and medical practitioners who complete the medical certificate of cause of death.
2. It is likely that the rates stated in this report underestimate the true Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mortality rate.
3. Age standardised rates for each cause of death have not been developed as the cause of death data for 2007 were incomplete at the time. It is possible that deaths of Queensland residents who died will have different

¹¹⁶ Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2008, Information Paper: Census Data Enhancement – Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, 2006–07, cat. no. 4723.0.



underlying causes and the persons may have different characteristics than those registered in Queensland, for example, they may be on average older as a group than deaths registered in Queensland.

4. These data are restricted to registered deaths of usual residents of Queensland, however, 283 deaths of Queensland residents registered interstate are not yet available for analysis.
5. Indigenous status in registered death data is sourced from the death certificate and may be provided by a family member, medical professional or other nominated person.
6. Indigenous status in estimated resident population is originally derived from that reported in the most recent Census of Population and Housing (2006).
7. Indigenous status of the subject is based on reported Indigenous status in each collection – status in each collection may not be consistently recorded across collections.
8. Rates are reported by year of registration of the death and may not reflect the actual number of deaths in any given year.
9. Due to the way deaths data are reported, rates may be subject to impacts from changes in registration processes or resourcing.
10. Estimated resident population data are subject to adjustment from time to time as base data are updated, resulting in small changes in rates between reports.
11. Non-Indigenous rates include persons whose Indigenous status was not stated.
12. The number of registered deaths where Indigenous status was not stated increased from 318 in 2006 to 496 in 2007.
13. Interstate and overseas persons whose death was registered in Queensland were excluded from all analyses.
14. Persons with no fixed address or where address was not stated were included in the statewide analyses, however, there are very few of these.
15. ICD 10 AM codes for conditions included in cause of death table:
 - › certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)
 - › cancer / Neoplasms (C00-D48)
 - › endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E98)
 - › diabetes mellitus (E10-E14)
 - › diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)
 - › diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)
 - › diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)
 - › diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)
 - › kidney disease / Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N29)
 - › certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)
 - › accidents / Poisoning and violence / External causes (V01-Y98)
 - › Suicide / Intentional self-harm (X60-X84).
16. ‘Other’ conditions and their International Classification of Disease (ICD 10 AM) codes include:
 - › diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (D50-D89)
 - › mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)
 - › diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)
 - › diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95)
 - › diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)
 - › diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)
 - › pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)
 - › congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)
 - › symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings (R00-R99).

Discharge against advice

Data Source: Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection.

1. Patients admitted for renal dialysis, those who died in hospital, and patients in psychiatric hospitals were excluded from these analyses.
2. Non-Indigenous rates include persons whose Indigenous status was not stated.
3. Indigenous status is self-reported and is likely to under-represent the true number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander patients hospitalised.

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Specific condition codes for acute and chronic conditions:

Acute conditions	
Pyelonephritis	<i>AIHW Potentially Preventable definition:</i> N10, N11, N12, N13.6, N39.0 as principal diagnosis only.
Chronic conditions	
COPD	<i>AIHW Potentially Preventable definition:</i> J20, J41, J42, J43, J44, J47 as principal diagnosis only, J20 only with additional diagnoses of J41, J42, J43, J44, J47.
Circulatory Disease	I00 – I99 as principal diagnosis only.
Diabetes Complications	<i>AIHW Potentially Preventable definition, modified to exclude Dialysis (Z49) as PD where E10-E14.9 is an additional diagnosis:</i> E10–E14.9 as principal diagnoses and E10–E14.9 as additional diagnoses where the principal diagnosis was: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › hypersmolarity (E87.0) › acidosis (E87.2) › transient ischaemic attack (G45) › nerve disorders and neuropathies (G50–G64) › cataracts and lens disorders (H25–H28) › retinal disorders (H30–H36) › glaucoma (H40–H42) › myocardial infarction (I21–I22) › other coronary heart diseases (I20, I23–I25) › heart failure (I50) › stroke and sequelae (I60–I64, I69.0–I69.4) › peripheral vascular disease (I70–I74) › gingivitis and periodontal disease (K05) › kidney diseases (N00–N29) [including end-stage renal disease (N17–N19)].
Dialysis	Z49 as principal diagnosis only.
End Stage Renal Disease	N18-N19 as principal diagnosis only.



Hospital separations

Data Source: Queensland Hospitals Admitted Patient Data Collection.

1. These data are for hospital separations for usual residents of Queensland only and only count separations from Queensland hospitals.
2. These data do not represent prevalence of each condition in each area, rather the number of hospital admissions for each condition. As such, they are not a count of unique individuals. Some patients will have several hospitalisations for the same disease or injury episode.
3. Hospital transfers are excluded where possible to prevent double counting.
4. Admitted patients who receive same day procedures are included in these data, unless otherwise stated.
5. Where a patient's Indigenous status was not stated, they were aggregated with non-Indigenous patients.
6. These data are reported by the geographic location of the usual residence of the patient.
7. It is likely that these data under-represent the actual level of Indigenous admissions. An audit of hospital separation data in 2007 showed that 88 per cent of Indigenous hospital inpatients were recorded as such in hospital records. There was considerable variation in estimated capture levels by remoteness area with lower rates in urban areas.

Voluntary annual health checks

Data Sources: Australian Bureau of Statistics, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05, cat. no. 4715.3.55.005.

Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision (SCRGSP), 2009, Report on Government Services 2009, Indigenous Compendium.

1. Older people are defined as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 55 years and over and non-Indigenous people aged 75 years and over, excluding people living in residential aged care facilities.

2. Excludes services that qualify under the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA) National Treatment Account and services provided in public hospitals.
3. Medicare items 700, 702, 704 and 706 are for annual health assessments for older people. Items 700 and 702 apply to non-Indigenous people, while items 704 and 706 apply to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.
4. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.
5. Projected population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 55 years and over at 31 December. Calculated as the average of the population projections (low series) at 30 June in the reported and preceding financial year. Projections are based on estimated resident population (ERP) at 30 June 2001 (ABS 2004). Estimated resident population aged 75 years or over at 31 December.
6. Health checks for 15-54 year olds only available on a biennial basis. Data are for the 24 month period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2008.

Breast screening

1. The participation rate is the number of women resident in the jurisdiction who were screened during the reference period, divided by the number of women resident in the jurisdiction, using the ABS estimated resident population. This value represents the estimated population at the midpoint of the reference period. It is an average of the two estimated resident populations at 30 June for the two calendar years (by adding both years and dividing by two).
2. Age standardised rates are expressed as the percentage of the eligible female population.
3. Indigenous status is determined by self-identification.

Economic participation

Employment to population ratio, unemployment rate, labour force participation rate

Data Sources: 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.

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1. Community Development Employment Projects participants are included in the labour force participation rate. The working age population is aged 15 years and over (which is usually defined as 15-64 years, however, only 15+ years is available in Labour Force Surveys).
2. Remoteness regions are calculated using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) methodology and are not based on the most populous area method used elsewhere in this publication.

CDEP participants and Off CDEP job placement

Data Source: Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs (unpublished) CDEP Programme Management Branch data collection.

1. The proportion of CDEP participants is presented at a point in time (30 June 2009) and the proportion of off-CDEP exits is presented over a period of time (1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009).
2. The number of unique participants over any period of time will be higher than the number of participants reported at a point in time.
3. CDEP information is obtained by the CDEP Programme Management Branch from a live transactional database and as such revisions may be made to the data at a later date. Under the current reporting framework, in which the data providers report to the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision within three months after the end of financial year, CDEP data reported for the reference period is unlikely to change.
4. Following the CDEP restructure, effective from 1 July 2009, new CDEP participants can be part of two streams of assistance – Work-Readiness Services and Community Development. This change may have an impact on the comparability of the data before and after the policy change. To ensure comparability over time, the reporting from 2009–10 onwards will take into account this policy change. For example, the reporting will be split into the two sub-streams of CDEP where possible.
5. The data on Indigenous population by age cohort and jurisdiction is from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' *Experimental Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 1991 to 2021*, Catalogue no. 3238.0.
6. Numbers that are too small to be reported have been suppressed.

Three month employment outcomes (post programming monitoring)

Data Source: The Post-Program Monitoring survey conducted by DEEWR three months after jobseekers cease assistance, 2008.

1. The data presented should not be interpreted as exhaustive of all persons in Queensland who received DEEWR employment assistance in the period covered. The data provided is reported at the program level, not the individual jobseeker level. As a result, some jobseekers may have received assistance across more than one program, whereas others may not have met any of the rules to be in-scope for their post-assistance outcomes to be reported. Moreover, the in-scope population rules, sampling frame, and sampling rates used for the Post-Program Monitoring (PPM) survey are not the same for each program. Users need to make themselves aware of the differences across each survey, when seeking to interpret the results (see Labour Market Assistance Outcomes report for details).
2. The small size of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, its wide dispersion, and the relatively high proportion who live in remote areas present particular difficulties in producing reliable labour force estimates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population.
3. Post-assistance outcomes reported are measured three months after jobseekers cease assistance and relate to job-seekers who ceased Intensive Support customised assistance or Indigenous Employment Program (IEP) Wage Assistance between 1 October 2007 and 30 September 2008. Employment outcomes exclude Indigenous job seekers who return to Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) after leaving labour market assistance.



Proportion of Indigenous 18-24 year olds engaged in full-time employment, education or training at or above Certificate III

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

1. Remoteness regions are calculated using the ABS methodology and are not based on the most populous area method used elsewhere in this publication.
2. Citizens classified as ‘migratory’ or with ‘no usual residence’ have been removed from the table. Additionally, those citizens who did not state their full-time/part-time student status have also been removed from the table. A total of 29,329 persons were removed from the table due to these omissions. Due to these omissions table rows do not sum to 100 per cent.
3. Non-Indigenous rates include persons whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Proportion of Indigenous 20-64 year olds with or working towards a post-school qualification in Certificate III or above

Data Sources: 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. Australian Bureau of Statistics Census of Population and Housing, 2006. 2008 National VET Provider Collection.

1. These data are not additive and should not be compared as they are compiled from different sources and different years.
2. Remoteness regions are calculated using the ABS methodology and are not based on the most populous area method used elsewhere in this publication.
3. Some individuals may be counted more than once in the preceding vocational and tertiary data.
4. Analysis prepared by Queensland Office of Higher Education based on Higher Education Student may contain a small percentage of individuals aged over 64 years.
5. Non-Indigenous rates include persons whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Healthy homes

Overcrowding

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

1. Overcrowding is defined using the Canadian National Occupancy Standard. Please refer to the Glossary for a definition.

Safe communities

Child safety

Data Source: Department of Communities, Queensland, 2009.

1. Rates shown are estimates only. Child Safety Services can only respond to concerns it receives about harm or risk of harm to children and young people. As such, statistics relating to the Queensland child protection system do not represent the full extent of child abuse and neglect in Queensland.
2. These data are not reported by the remoteness region of the child’s usual residence or where they were harmed.
3. Data were provided as counts by Child Safety Service Centre (CSSC) and Zone and were proportionally allocated to remoteness regions based on the proportion of 2006 estimated resident population (ERP) in each Child Safety Service Centre (CSSC) or Zone.
4. Around 10 per cent of service centre data used in the remoteness concordance were allocated to ‘other zones’. This can include units such as the Child Safety After Hours Service Centre or interstate cases. Geolocation by service centre is a proxy measure only and does not necessarily relate to the location of the child or where harm occurred.
5. Non-Indigenous rates include non-Indigenous children and those whose Indigenous status is unknown or not stated.

Technical Notes

Youth justice

Data Source: Department of Communities, Queensland, unpublished data, 2009.

1. Rate ratios are estimates only and are only indicative of the true ratio of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous youth on supervised orders.
2. Counts of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons may be under-estimated due to the nature of the data collection.
3. Estimated resident population data used to develop rates are subject to adjustment from time to time as more up-to-date information becomes available.
4. There is a known undercount in the population of 15-29 years olds which impacts on the accuracy of the resident population estimates for this age group.
5. Due to small counts, rates can be extremely volatile.
6. Data for 2009 refer to a snapshot taken on 30 June 2009 and represents only those persons who were serving youth justice orders on 30 June 2009. The estimated resident population as at 30 June 2008 was used as the denominator to develop rates for these data.
7. Data for 2008 refer to a snapshot taken on 30 June 2008 and represents only those persons who were serving supervised youth justice orders on 30 June 2008. The estimated resident population as at 30 June 2007 was used as the denominator to develop rates for these data.
8. Persons on supervised youth justice orders over the age of 18 were excluded from this analysis due to the difficulty of denominator match to an unspecified aggregated age group. These persons are also considered to be over the age of adult criminal responsibility and are included on orders for crimes committed as a juvenile. Persons over the age of 18 represent 15 per cent of distinct children on supervised youth justice orders in 2009 and 16.8 per cent of distinct children on supervised youth justice orders in 2008.

9. 'Other Orders' includes Supervised Release Orders, Conditional Release Order and Intensive Supervision Orders.
10. 'Other status' includes those with non-Indigenous, unknown or not stated status.
11. A child on more than one type of order is counted once for each type. A child on a linked order (e.g. probation, Community Service Order) is counted once for each order type (e.g. one probation, one Community Service Order).

Offending

Data Source: Queensland Police Service, QPRIME unpublished data, 2009.

1. Rates shown are estimates only and are only indicative of the true level of offending.
2. These data are reported by the geographic location of where the offence occurred rather than the usual residence of the offender or victim.
3. Non-Indigenous rates include offenders whose Indigenous status was not stated.
4. Queensland rates include data where geographic location was not stated.

Offender counting

1. Offender statistics are based on offence counts and do not and cannot refer to individuals. The data refer to the number of offences cleared or solved through an action against an offender. As such, offender data do not equate to a unique offender count, nor do they equate to the number of offences cleared. For example, an offender charged with motor vehicle theft, unlawful entry, assault and other theft would be included four times in any offender breakdown by age and sex.
2. Only persons aged 10 years and over are deemed to be offenders. Under Queensland law, children under 10 years are not held criminally responsible, although they may be involved in the commission of an offence. Juvenile offenders are those aged 10-16 years.



3. Offenders have not been included if their age and sex are not specified in Queensland Police Service (QPS) records. Approximately 0.3 per cent of offenders have been excluded for this reason.
4. The offence subdivision of Sexual Offences (which includes rape, attempted rape, unlawful carnal knowledge, incest, procuring a child for prostitution/pornography, indecent dealing, wilful exposure, gross indecency and voyeurism) is an exception to the national counting rule. The counting rule applied by the QPS in respect of this group of offences is that for each victim the most serious offence (MSO) per Australian National Classification of Offences (ANCO) subdivision is counted on the basis of time and place.
5. Non-Indigenous offenders are a count of all those persons who did not specifically identify as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. Rates shown in this report may not match those in the Queensland Police Statistical Review for the same time period due to differing treatment of persons who did not state their Indigenous status.
 - › For 2008/09 offences against the person, 5.0 per cent (924) of offences have an Indigenous status of not stated.
 - › For 2008/09 breaches of domestic violence orders, 2.1 per cent (156) of offences have an Indigenous status of not stated.
6. Geocoding for police offender data is based on the address where the offence occurred. There are a number of unknowns included in this coding:
 - › for 2008/09 offences against the person, 2.7 per cent (507) of all offences have an unknown address, including 4.9 per cent (227) of offences with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender and 2.0 per cent (280) with a non-Indigenous offender
 - › for 2008/09 breaches of domestic violence orders, 2.0 per cent (148) of offences have an unknown address, including 3.0 per cent (70) of offences with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander offender and 1.5 per cent (78) of those with a non-Indigenous offender
 - › these addresses are unknown for a number of reasons including faulty data entry, a new address that has not been geocoded or due to the sensitive nature of the crime the address is withheld. Unknowns have been excluded from the remoteness breakdown but have been included in state totals for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous offenders.

Interpreting the Queensland Police offender data

1. Comparisons of offender rates over different areas should be interpreted with caution due to many factors which differ from community to community. The level of crime in any community is affected by the number and composition of its population, with particular reference to age, sex, ethnicity and employment. The climate and the geographic features are important, as is the economic structure, including the local industry and the level and distribution of income. The attitude of the public toward crime can also impact upon local crime levels. Crime statistics for low volume offence categories tend to fluctuate randomly and dramatically from one year to the next. This can cause difficulties in the identification of trends and patterns in offences. It is therefore important to approach these low volume offence categories with caution when looking at trends and even when making comparisons across geographical areas.
2. While monitoring trends in Queensland police offender data is a useful indicator of changes occurring in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities with the implementation of Alcohol Management Plans, there are several factors to be considered when interpreting the information. The following factors may impact adversely on the offender trend numbers:
 - › there is an increased number of available offence types with the implementation of Alcohol Management Plans in many communities, for example, alcohol carriage offences
 - › increased police operations, e.g. drug squad operating in a community in a particular month

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- › there may be an increased propensity to report some types of offences if normative values of community members change, for example, breaches of domestic violence orders, or
- › the relatively small numbers of offences for an individual community may display considerable volatility, e.g. one or a few individuals may be charged with many different types of offences leading to elevated numbers.

Domestic violence orders

Data source: Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC) system, Department of Justice and Attorney-General by permission from Department of Communities.

1. These data represent only protection orders issued and do not include orders varied, revoked or transferred, or temporary orders issued.
2. Multiple orders under the same application number were only counted once.
3. A juvenile victim will be included on an order between adults, but the adult is taken as the primary aggrieved person.
4. Address data were missing or incomplete for 19 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aggrieved persons and 25 per cent of non-Indigenous persons, making remoteness calculations unreliable. The address of aggrieved is not a mandatory field in QWIC and many of these orders are applied for by the police. Many addresses are unknown.
5. The 17 years and older population was used as the denominator to calculate these rates.

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