



Australian Government
Productivity Commission

Closing the Gap

Annual Data Compilation Report
July 2021



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The Productivity Commission acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and their continuing connection to land, waters and community. We pay our respects to their Cultures, Country and Elders past and present.

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The Productivity Commission

The Productivity Commission is the Australian Government's independent research and advisory body on a range of economic, social and environmental issues affecting the welfare of Australians. Its role, expressed most simply, is to help governments make better policies, in the long term interest of the Australian community.

The Commission's independence is underpinned by an Act of Parliament. Its processes and outputs are open to public scrutiny and are driven by concern for the wellbeing of the community as a whole.

Further information on the Productivity Commission can be obtained from the Commission's website (www.pc.gov.au).



© Elizabeth Yanyi Close 2021

About the Artist

Elizabeth Yanyi Close

Elizabeth Yanyi Close is a Panaka Skin Anangu woman from the Pitjantjatjara and Yankunytjatjara Language Groups, whose family links are to the communities of Pukatja and Amata in the APY Lands. In 2007, Elizabeth began to paint professionally and exhibit her work throughout Adelaide and her practice organically grew as she balanced a career in nursing, art and motherhood. By 2014 she had built up a full-time arts practice, and after the birth of their second child, Elizabeth and her husband decided to move home to the APY so that they could immerse their children in their culture and language.

Elizabeth reconnected with much of her Grandmother's family and learned much more about her family, her Tjukurpa and her Country from her Tjambu. This growth as an Aboriginal woman was profoundly reflected in the evolution of her artwork.

TUNUPA (Sand Hills)

Elizabeth's motifs and iconography speak to a concept that is central to her practice - Connection to Country. The relationships with the landscape that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have is difficult to measure or quantify. Anangu have a word they use to describe this relationship - Tjukurpa.

Tjukurpa is difficult to translate because all the words in the English Language are inadequate. It speaks of Stories, Dreaming, Songlines, Lore - but really, Tjukurpa is a way of being and experiencing the world around you. Anangu relationships with Country is far more than what we see with our eyes; but rather, what we feel with our spirit. Anangu have a relationship with every plant, animal, bird, rock, and grain of sand. And likewise, Tjukurpa is something that exists in all facets of the landscape.

This work reflects the way in which songlines and creation stories can be seen and felt through this connection that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have with their Country. There is no delineation between people, earth, sea and sky; animal, bird and plant. They are all inherently as much a part of us as we are of them.

This work is profoundly informed by this relationship and interconnectedness of the different facets of the landscape. This translates and reflects the core values of the Productivity Commission and the new National Agreement on Closing the Gap - particularly the focus on partnerships, relationships and shared decision-making to achieve meaningful outcomes.



Foreword

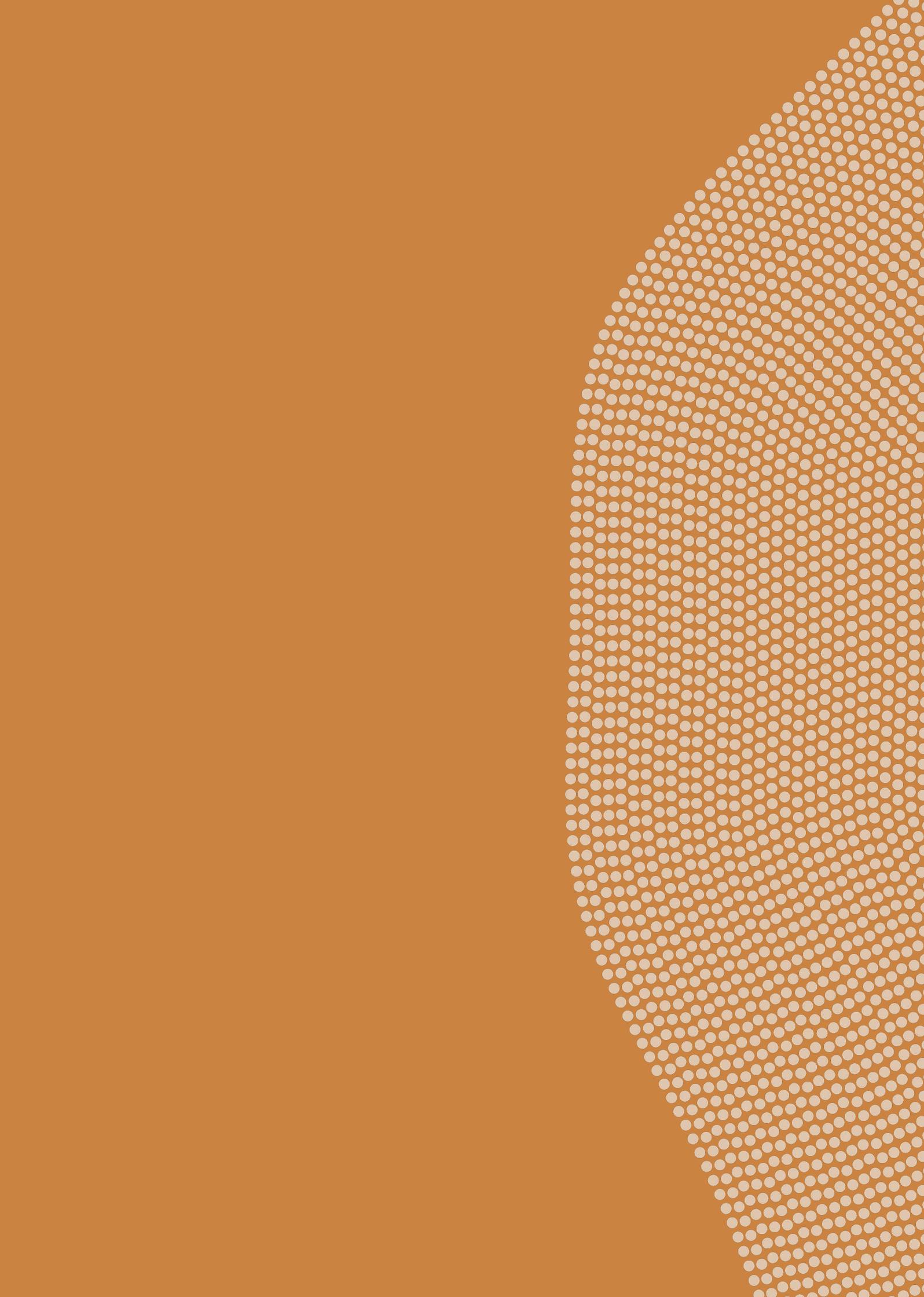
The National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the Agreement) is a significant agreement – having been developed in partnership between Australian governments and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peak organisations, and with its focus on new ways of doing things, through its Priority Reforms, as well as on the outcomes experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The Productivity Commission is pleased to play a role in supporting oversight and accountability of the Agreement, and to provide this first Annual Data Compilation Report to monitor progress under the Agreement.

The Commission would like to acknowledge the valuable contribution to our work to date by the Partnership Working Group that supports the Joint Council on Closing the Gap. As we continue this journey we intend to build on our existing relationships and engage with more Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, communities and governments.

Michael Brennan
Chair

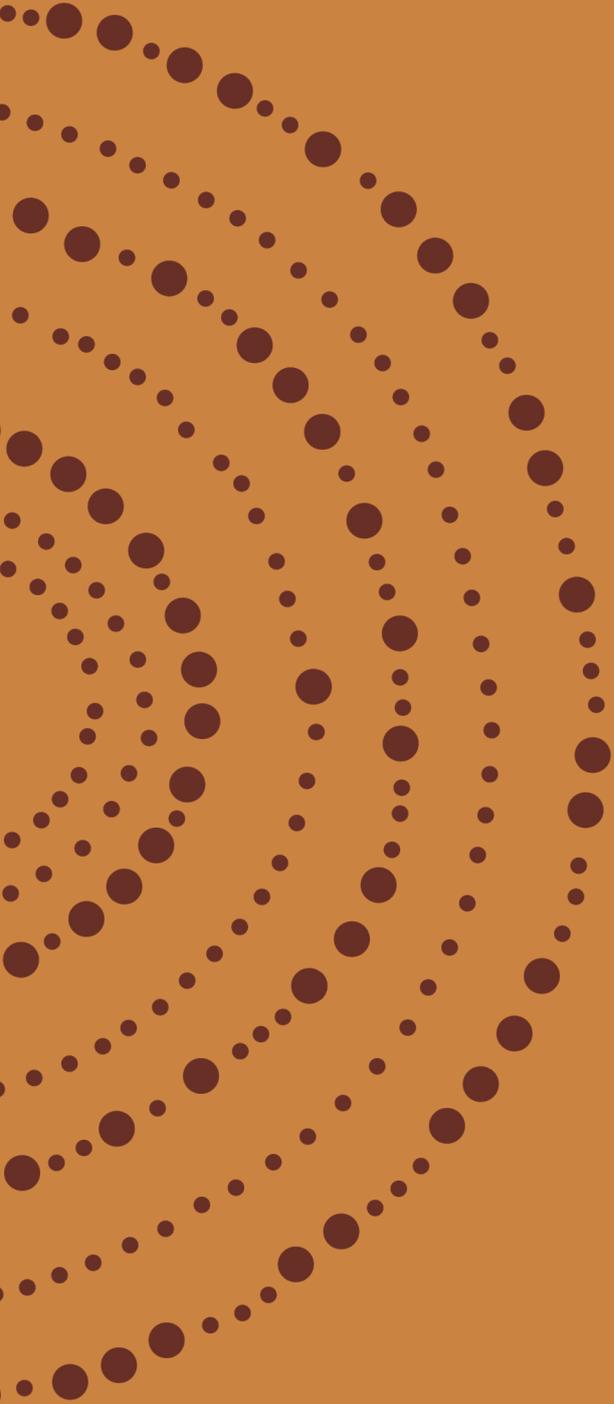
Romlie Mokak
Commissioner





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Summary

Each year, the Annual Data Compilation Report will provide a point-in-time snapshot of progress under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the Agreement). This first Report provides data on the Agreement's socioeconomic outcome areas and outlines the approach to future monitoring of progress in implementing the Priority Reforms.

The Agreement identifies 17 **socioeconomic outcomes** important to the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, with 18 associated targets for monitoring progress toward these outcomes. This report provides baseline data for all 18 targets, and more recent data for seven targets where such data are available.

For the seven targets with more recent data, this report provides an assessment of whether progress was on track toward the desired outcomes as set out in the Agreement, at the point in time the data were collected. It is not yet possible to assess progress under the Agreement as the relevant reporting periods were all before or around its July 2020 commencement.

Progress toward the seven targets is mixed. Three are on track (healthy birthweight babies, the enrolment of children in the year before full time schooling and youth detention rates), while the remaining four are not on track (life expectancy, adult imprisonment, out-of-home care for children and suicides).

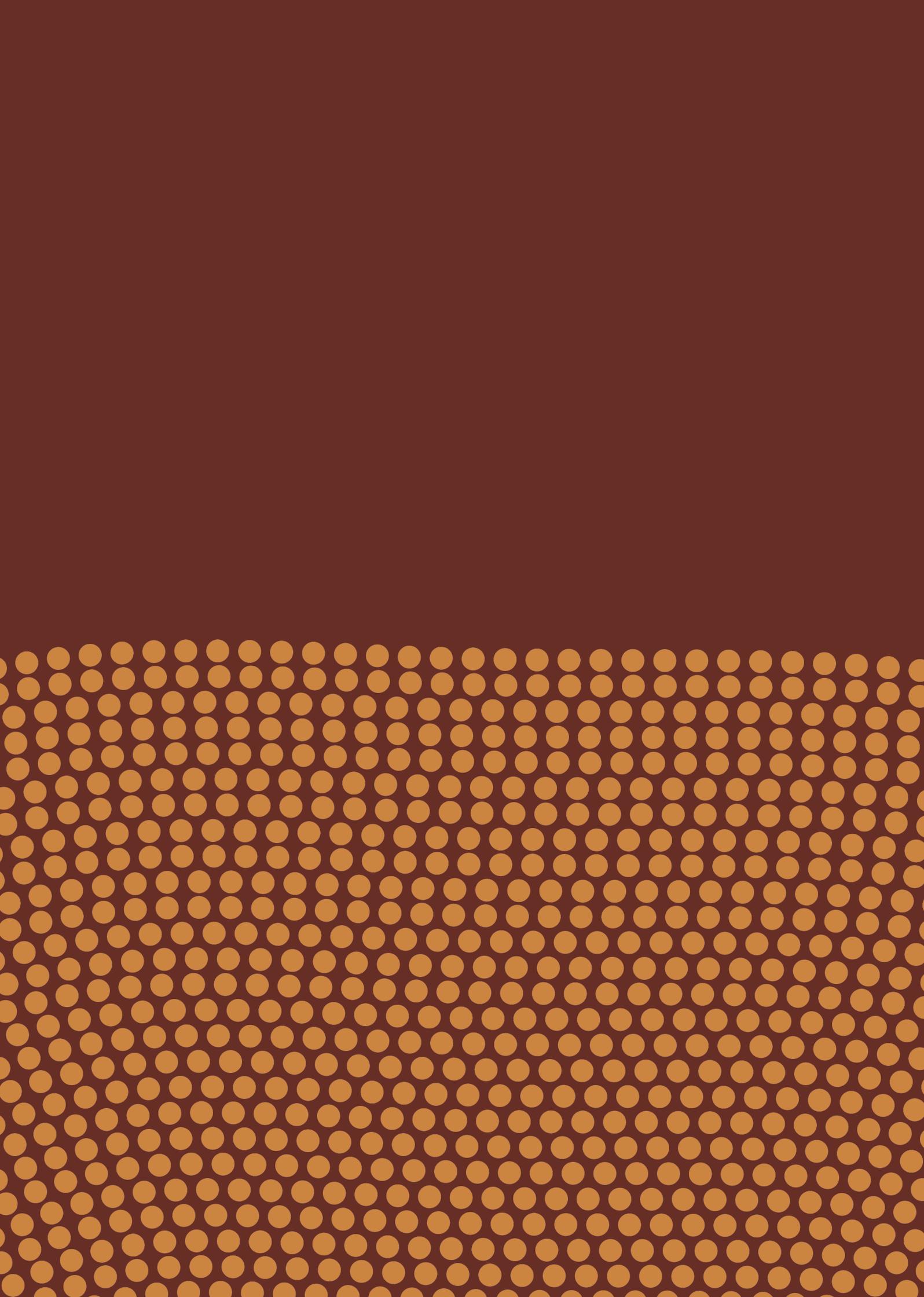
These results need to be understood in context. Targets are being monitored at the national level and are based on two data points only. While an assessment may show a target was on track at a

point in time, results can vary from year to year for some targets and the current status does not mean a target will (or will not) be met in future. As a target's end-date gets closer and the longer-term trend becomes apparent, whether a target is to be met will become clearer. Furthermore, outcomes may be very different at lower levels of geography and/or for people with different characteristics.

Central to the Agreement are four **Priority Reforms** that aim to change the way governments work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and are designed to strengthen Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and cultures. These Priority Reforms commit Australian governments and the Coalition of Peaks to the following:

- Developing new partnerships that empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to share decision-making authority with governments.
- Building Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sectors to deliver services.
- Transforming mainstream government organisations to improve accountability and respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- Improving the sharing of data and information with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations.

As they are part of a new approach, no data are currently available to report on the progress of their implementation. Future editions of this report will aim to address this significant monitoring gap.





1. About this Report

This is the first Annual Data Compilation Report to inform the reporting on progress under the National Agreement on Closing the Gap.

This section covers how the Agreement differs to previous approaches to Closing the Gap and how progress under the Agreement will be monitored through the Priority Reforms and socioeconomic outcomes. The following two sections discuss these areas in more detail including what they mean, what information is currently available and what it tells us, and the expected focus of the Commission for future reports.

What is the National Agreement on Closing the Gap and how is it different to previous approaches?

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap (the Agreement) is a commitment to improve the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made by all Australian governments and the Coalition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peak Organisations (Coalition of Peaks). Under the Agreement, these Parties have committed to actions to achieve the following objective:

‘... to overcome the entrenched inequality faced by too many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people so that their life outcomes are equal to all Australians’ (clause 15).

The Agreement adopts a fundamentally new approach to efforts to close the gap to that under the National Indigenous Reform Agreement, which it replaces. This new approach is a structural change that commits Australian governments to work in ‘full and genuine partnership’ with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in making policies to close the gap (clause 18). This change stems from an understanding that when Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a genuine say in the policies that affect them, better outcomes are achieved (clause 6).

The Agreement itself reflects this new approach, being developed in partnership between all Australian governments and the Coalition of Peaks.

What are the key reforms and intended outcomes under the Agreement?

Central to the Agreement are four Priority Reforms that ‘change the way governments work to accelerate improvements in the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’ (clause 25).

The Agreement also sets out outcomes important to the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Currently, there are 17 socioeconomic outcomes identified across a range of life areas including health, education, employment, housing, safety, and strength in culture and language.

How will progress under the Agreement be assessed, including in this report?

Progress under the Agreement will be assessed through the following public accountability mechanisms (see clauses 116 to 128 of the Agreement):

- An information repository that includes a Dashboard with the most recent data on the targets and indicators, and this annual report.
- Implementation plans and annual reports on progress prepared by each of the Parties to the Agreement.
- Two independent but complementary three-yearly reviews, one undertaken by the Productivity Commission and the other led by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

The role of this annual report will be to provide a point-in-time snapshot¹ of data from the Dashboard to help monitor whether the:

- four Priority Reforms are being implemented, and the way governments are working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people is changing
- 17 socioeconomic outcomes are improving and the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are getting better.

Where data are not available to enable this monitoring to take place, information will be provided on the progress of data development.

While this report will monitor the implementation of the reforms and whether the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are improving, it cannot directly attribute changes in life outcomes to the reforms. To understand *how* (or the mechanisms by which) the reforms are affecting the socioeconomic outcomes requires more in-depth evaluation which is outside the scope of this monitoring report.

1. The data referenced in this report are drawn from the Dashboard on the Closing the Gap Information Repository available at <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard>.

2. Monitoring the implementation of the Priority Reforms

What are the Priority Reforms and why are they so important?

The Priority Reforms are at the centre of the Agreement and respond to the voices and aspirations of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. They arose from the partnership between Australian governments and the Coalition of Peaks and were supported by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people during the formal engagement processes in 2019 for the development of the Agreement (clause 26).

The Priority Reforms aim to fundamentally change the way governments work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, organisations and communities, so as to accelerate improvements in the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. They are also designed to strengthen Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and cultures. The Priority Reforms commit Australian governments and the Coalition of Peaks to the following:

- Developing new partnerships that empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to share decision-making authority with governments, while ensuring that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's own governance and decision-making structures are supported and strengthened (clauses 28, 32 and 33).
- Building the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sectors to deliver services (clause 42) including through sustained capacity building and investment, and ensuring that community-controlled organisations are supported by a Peak Body, governed by a majority Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Board (clause 45).

- Transforming mainstream government organisations to improve accountability and respond to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (clause 58), including that governments commit to systemic and structural transformation of their institutions to ensure they are free of institutionalised racism and promote cultural safety (clause 60).
- Improving the sharing of data and information with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations so they can access and use local data to set their own priorities, drive their own development and monitor efforts to close the gap (clause 17d), including through partnerships to guide improvements in the collection, management, access and use of data (clauses 71-72).

How will the Priority Reforms be monitored?

This Agreement takes a different approach to the previous agreement (the National Indigenous Reform Agreement), where monitoring focussed on socioeconomic outcomes. While monitoring the socioeconomic outcomes is important and will continue, direct monitoring of the Priority Reforms will also be undertaken. Monitoring the implementation of the Priority Reforms will show if the Parties have done what they committed to.

For each Priority Reform area, the Parties have committed to actions that will facilitate progress towards the desired outcomes, with the targets and supporting indicators monitoring these actions (table 2.1). The supporting indicators are intended to 'provide greater understanding of, and insight into, how all governments are tracking against the

outcomes and targets’ (clause 81.b.iii) and include a mixture of short-term output and longer-term outcome indicators. For example, for Priority Reform One, governments have committed to establishing policy and place-based partnerships that respond to local priorities, and this action will be monitored by the target (as noted in table 2.1) and by supporting indicators, such as the ‘number of partnerships by function’ (from table A in the Agreement).

What information on the Priority Reforms is in this edition of the report and what will be included in future?

No data are currently available to directly measure the implementation of the Priority Reforms. As these reforms are part of the new approach and not previously monitored, significant conceptual and data development work is underway to ensure the reforms can be measured directly.

Future editions of this report will aim to address this significant monitoring gap. The initial focus will be on tracking progress in developing data to monitor the reform targets, and data will be included as it becomes available.

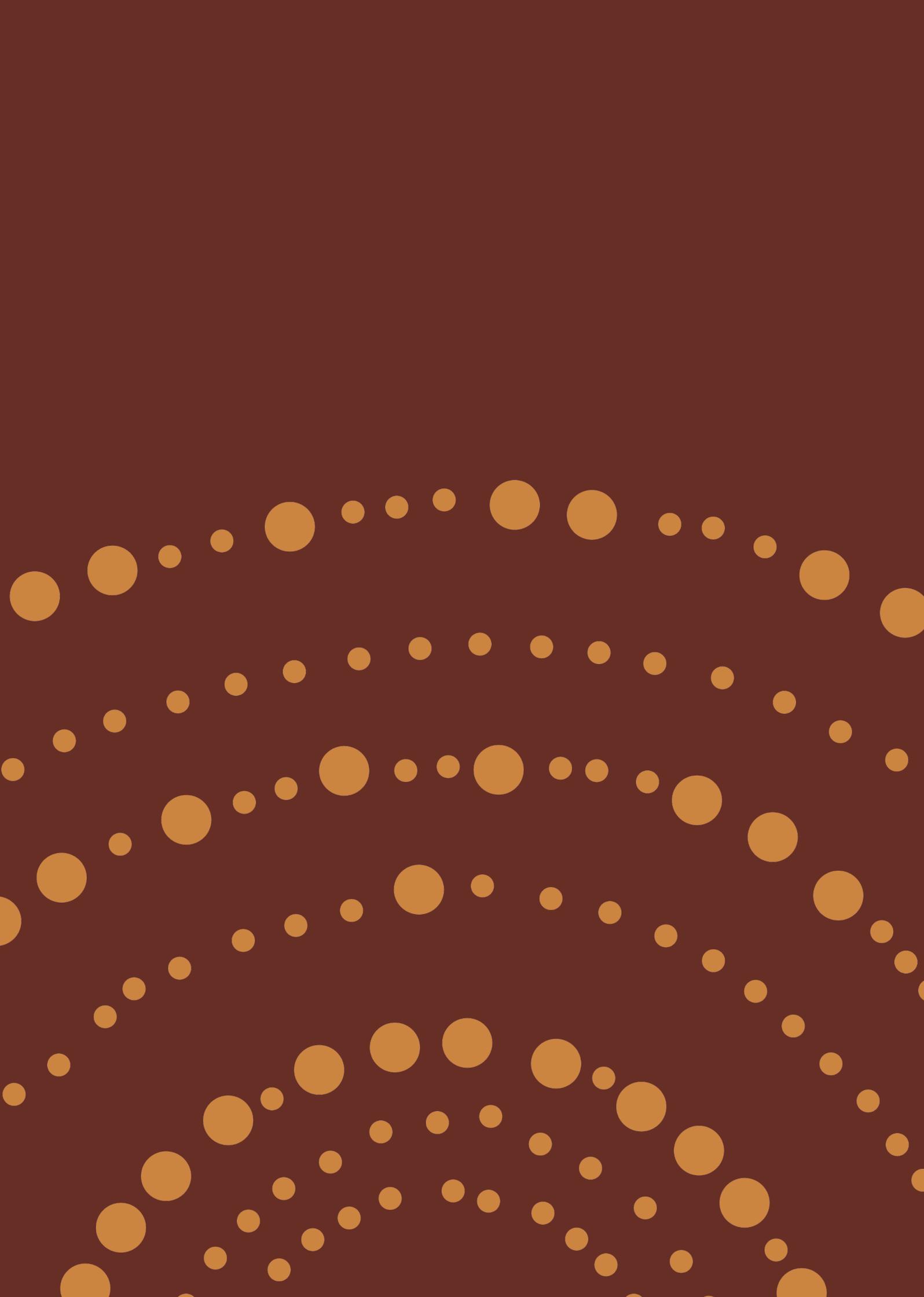
Table 2.1 Key features of each of the Priority Reforms^a

Reform area and outcomes	Target	Indicators
Priority Reform One – Formal partnerships and shared decision making		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are empowered to share decision-making authority with governments to accelerate policy and place-based progress on Closing the Gap through formal partnership arrangements. [clause 17. a.]	There will be formal partnership arrangements to support Closing the Gap in place between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and governments in place in each state and territory enshrining agreed joint decision-making roles and responsibilities and where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have chosen their own representatives. [clause 81.a.i]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Partnerships reviewed (new or existing) meeting the ‘strong partnership elements’ (as defined in the National Agreement) [clauses 32 and 33] – Number of partnerships by function, such as decision-making or strategic – Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting they are able to have a say in their community on issues important to them – Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting improvements in their communities
Priority Reform Two – Building the community-controlled sector		
There is a strong and sustainable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled sector delivering high quality services to meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people across the country. [clause 17.b.]	Increase the amount of government funding for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander programs and services going through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community-controlled organisations [clause 81.a.ii]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of Aboriginal Community Controlled organisations contracted by governments across the Closing the Gap socioeconomic outcome areas of the Agreement – Number of government contracts awarded to Aboriginal Community Controlled organisations [clause 55 a and b] – Number of sectors with elements of a strong sector [clause 45], by element – Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting fewer barriers in accessing services

Reform area and outcomes	Target	Indicators
Priority Reform Three – Transforming government organisations		
Governments, their organisations and their institutions are accountable for Closing the Gap and are culturally safe and responsive to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including through the services they fund. [clause 17. c.]	Decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who have experiences of racism. [clause 81.a.iii.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in government mainstream institutions and agencies: number and identified positions, by level and agency – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representation in governance positions in government mainstream institutions and agencies – Number and proportion of government mainstream institutions and agencies with Reconciliation Action Plan in place, by plan type – Government mainstream institutions and agencies reporting actions to implement the transformation elements [clause 59] – Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting experiences of racism – Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who identify as feeling culturally safe in dealing with government mainstream institutions and agencies
Priority Reform Four – Shared access to data and information at a regional level		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to, and the capability to use, locally relevant data and information to set and monitor the implementation of efforts to close the gap, their priorities and drive their own development. [clause 17. d.]	Increase the number of regional data projects to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to make decisions about Closing the Gap and their development. [clause 81.a.iv.]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of formal data sharing partnerships established between government agencies and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people/organisations – Number of comprehensive regional data profiles created – Number of government initiatives established to make data more accessible and usable for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations – Number of government agencies working in partnership with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations to build expertise in data collection and analysis

a. Further details on the indicators are listed under each Priority Reform on the Dashboard at <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard>.

Source: National Agreement on Closing the Gap (April 2021).



3. Monitoring the socioeconomic outcomes

What are the socioeconomic outcomes and targets?

The socioeconomic outcomes focus on the areas of life identified as important to the wellbeing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. These areas include education, employment, health and wellbeing, interaction with the criminal justice system, access to land and waters, and the strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages. Monitoring the socioeconomic outcomes will show whether the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are improving.

There are 17 socioeconomic outcomes across these areas and each area has at least one target, with 18 specified targets overall. The targets are intended to provide a quantifiable measure of the outcomes experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, based on achieving a desired endpoint in the future.

Information is available on all the 18 specified targets² (**attachment A**), with the following information included in this report:

- baseline-year data – the data year from which progress will be measured at the national level
- national trajectories – these straight-line trajectories show a *potential* pathway from the baseline to the desired end-point, they show us the direction and speed of change needed from today to meet the target in future (they are indicative and not a prediction of the progress we expect each year)³
- data technical specifications
- post-baseline-year data for selected targets – post-baseline-year data are available for seven of the 18 targets.

How do we assess progress using these targets?

An assessment of progress toward meeting a target is made at a ‘point in time’ when new data become available. The new data are compared to the **target trajectory**, and the target assessed as either:

- **on track** (✓) — the target is at or above the target trajectory in the most recent period⁴
- **not on track** (✗) — where the target indicator is below the target trajectory in the most recent period.

Tracking improvements against a target trajectory has been done at the national level only, as target trajectories have not been agreed for states and territories. At the state and territory level, results have been assessed as follows:

- **improvement** (↑) — where the target shows improvement in the outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since the baseline year
- **no change** (■) — where the target shows no improvement in outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since the baseline year
- **worsening** (↓) — where the target shows a decline in outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since the baseline year
- **data gap** (..) — where no suitable data are available for the state or territory.

2. There are additional targets currently being developed on inland waters and community infrastructure.

3. A trajectory for the target on digital inclusion (target 17) is yet to be developed. This target is based on achieving parity and data are not currently available for non-Indigenous people.

4. For indicators where the target is a decrease from the baseline year, ‘on track’ is where the target indicator is at or below the target trajectory.

What can the targets currently tell us about improvement in the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people?

At this stage, it is not possible to assess from monitoring the socioeconomic targets if the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have improved *under* the Agreement. The Agreement was signed in July 2020, and the most recent available data for this report measured outcomes around mid-2020 — before the commencement of the Agreement. For example, the latest life expectancy data reported (2015–2017) are from three years before the Agreement was signed, and any improvements since the baseline (2005–2007) cannot be attributed to the Agreement.

Many of the 18 targets (11 overall) do not have new data available since the baseline year, so no assessment of progress is possible. This is largely due to the frequency of the source data collections, with many updated infrequently for various reasons including the high collection costs both for respondents and data collection agencies (for example, the ABS Census of Population and Housing) and/or an expectation what is being measured will change slowly (for example, life expectancy). In future reporting, some of the supporting indicators⁵ that are currently under development might be used to provide proxy information in the years where target data cannot be updated (for example, annual mortality rates could supplement five-yearly life expectancy estimates).

Although it is not possible to assess progress since the signing of the Agreement for the seven targets where new data are available since the baseline year, it is possible to assess whether they are on track toward the desired outcomes for improving the lives of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. That is, whether at the point in time they were measured they were on track for reaching (or progressing toward) the agreed outcome (or target) as articulated in the Agreement.

In assessing progress since the baseline year for these seven targets, it is also important to keep in mind that the data are reported at an aggregated level (national, state and territory) and outcomes

may be very different at lower levels of geography and/or for people with different characteristics. Disaggregated data for targets and supporting indicators will be incorporated iteratively in future reports.

Furthermore, national assessments for the targets are currently based on two data points only (that is, a comparison of the most recent data against the indicative target trajectory at the same time). While this assessment may show a target is on track at a point in time, results can vary from year to year and this does not mean the target will necessarily be met in future (or even be on track in future years). As the target end-date gets closer and the longer-term trend becomes apparent, it will become clearer whether a target will be met.

Finally, as noted earlier, the assessments do not reveal why any changes in outcomes have occurred. The assessments simply provide an indication of whether things are getting better or worse, but to understand why this is occurring requires in-depth evaluation which is outside the scope of this monitoring report.

A summary of the national assessments for each of the seven targets follows. These assessments need to be considered in the context of the important caveats noted above.

5. Supporting indicators will provide data to supplement the target and help in understanding whether the outcomes in the Agreement are to be achieved. They relate to drivers of change and the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in an outcome area.

Summary of the National Assessments



TARGET 1

Life expectancy (target 1) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are enjoying long and healthy lives. It is reported separately for males and females and measured relative to non-Indigenous people as a 'gap' in years of life.

While improvements in life expectancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people since 2005–2007 (the baseline) narrowed the gap to 8.6 years for boys and 7.8 years for girls in 2015–2017, the national target of 'no gap' is not on track to be met.

TARGET 3

Early childhood education and care enrolment rates (target 3) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years. It is reported as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the Year Before Full time Schooling (YBFS) age cohort who were enrolled in a preschool program.

Nationally in 2020, 93.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the YBFS age cohort were enrolled in a preschool program (an increase from the 2016 baseline), with the national target of '95 per cent' on track to be met.

TARGET 2

Healthy birthweight (target 2) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are born healthy and strong. It is reported as the proportion of babies born who had a healthy birthweight.

Nationally in 2018, 88.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born were of a healthy birthweight (similar to the 2017 baseline), with the national target of '91 per cent' on track to be met.

TARGET 10

Rates of incarceration (target 10) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. It is reported as the age-standardised rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners per 100 000 adult population.

Nationally at 30 June 2020, the age-standardised rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 2081.0 per 100 000 adult population (an increase from the 2019 baseline), with the national target of a 'reduction of at least 15 per cent in the incarceration rate' not on track to be met.

TARGET 12

Rates of children in out-of-home care (target 12) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are overrepresented in the child protection system. It is reported as the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–17 years in out-of-home care.

Nationally in 2020, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–17 years in out-of-home care was 56.3 per 1000 children in the population (an increase from the 2019 baseline), with the national target of a 'reduction in the rate of home care by 45 per cent' not on track to be met.

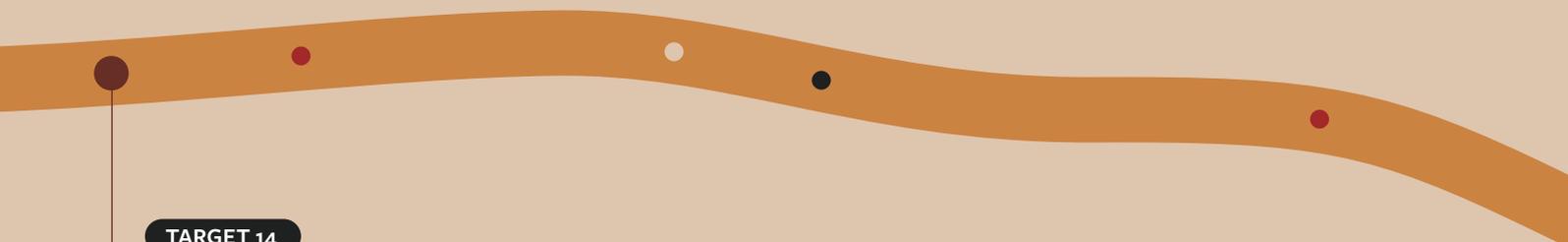
TARGET 11

Rates of youth detention (target 11) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. It is reported as the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 10–17 years in detention.

Nationally in 2019-20, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 10–17 years in detention was 25.7 per 10 000 children in the population (a decrease from the 2018-19 baseline), with the national target of a 'decrease of at least 30 per cent in the detention rate' on track to be met.



Further information on the targets is provided in **attachment A**, along with state and territory assessments for the seven targets where new data are available since the baseline year. In relation to the state and territory assessments, care should be taken in interpreting performance. In particular, different starting points (that is, baseline levels) across jurisdictions may impact the apparent nature and extent of progress. For example, a jurisdiction starting from a relatively poor baseline position (e.g. lower proportion of babies born with a healthy birthweight or higher rates of imprisonment relative to other jurisdictions) may see greater gains in the early years but could still be behind the national average at a point-in-time.



TARGET 14

Rates of suicide (target 14) is a measure of whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have high levels of social and emotional wellbeing. It is reported as the age-standardised suicide rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people per 100 000 people.

In 2019, the suicide rate (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 27.1 per 100 000 people, (an increase from the 2018 baseline), with the target of a *'significant and sustained reduction in suicide towards zero'* not on track to be met.



Attachment A:

Dashboard snapshots and data for download

Summary snapshots for the targets under the 17 socioeconomic outcome areas are included below.

Assessments of progress are available for the seven targets for which there are new data since the baseline year.

Explanation of the range of assessments of progress:

Nationally, based on latest year data compared to the baseline year, there has been:

↑ improvement ■ no change ↓ worsening.

Nationally, based on latest year data compared to the trajectory, the target is:

✓ on track to be met ✗ not on track to be met.

Target 1 Life Expectancy

For children born between 2015-17

Gender	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Gap	Assessment of progress	
				From baseline year	Against trajectory
Female	75.6 yrs	83.4 yrs	7.8 yrs	↑	✗
Male	71.6 yrs	80.2 yrs	8.6 yrs	↑	✗

Target 2 Healthy birthweight

Proportion of live-born singleton babies, 2018

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Assessment of progress	
		From baseline year	Against trajectory
88.9%	94.0%	■	✓

Target 3 Preschool program

Proportion of children who are enrolled, of the state-specific year before full time schooling (YBFS) age cohort, 2020

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Assessment of progress	
		From baseline year	Against trajectory
93.1%	84.2%	↑	✓

Target 4 Children developmentally on track

Proportion of children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census, 2018

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

35.2%

Non-
Indigenous

56.6%

Target 5 Year 12 or equivalent

Proportion of people aged 20-24 years who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, 2016

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

63.2%

Non-
Indigenous

88.5%

Target 6 Tertiary qualification

Proportion of people aged 25-34 years who have completed a tertiary qualification, 2016

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

42.3%

Non-
Indigenous

72.0%

Target 7 Youth engagement

Proportion of people aged 15-24 years who are in employment, education or training, 2016

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

57.2%

Non-
Indigenous

79.6%

Target 8 Employed

Proportion of people aged 25-64 who are employed, 2016

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

51.0%

Non-
Indigenous

75.7%

Target 9 Appropriate housing

Proportion of people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing, 2016

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

78.9%

Non-
Indigenous

92.9%

Target 10 Adults held in incarceration

Imprisonment rate per 100 000 adult population, 30 June 2020

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

2,081.0
per 100,000

Non-
Indigenous

156.3
per 100,000

Assessment of progress

From baseline year



Against trajectory



Target 11 Youth detention

Young people aged 10-17 years in detention on an average day, rate per 10 000, 2019-20

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

25.7
per 10,000

Non-
Indigenous

1.4
per 10,000

Assessment of progress

From baseline year



Against trajectory



Target 12 Children in out-of-home care

Children aged 0-17 years in out-of-home care, rate per 1000 children, 2020

Aboriginal and
Torres Strait Islander

56.3
per 1000

Non-
Indigenous

5.1
per 1000

Assessment of progress

From baseline year



Against trajectory





Target 13 Family violence

Proportion of females 15+ years old who experienced domestic physical or threatened physical harm

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
8.4%	..

Target 14 Social and emotional wellbeing

Mortality due to suicide, rate per 100 000 population, Total (NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT), 2019

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Assessment of progress	
		From baseline year	Against trajectory
27.1 per 100,000	..	↓	✘

Target 15 Relationship with land (15a) and waters (15b)

Area of Land mass subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's legal rights or interests, 30 June 2020

3,907,141 sq km

Area of Sea country subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's legal rights or interests, 30 June 2020

90,252 sq km

Target 16 Languages

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken

123

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander strong languages spoken

14

Target 17 Digital inclusion

Proportion of people who accessed the internet in the last 12 months, 15+ years old, 2014-15

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
73.5%	na

.. Not applicable as target does not refer to non-Indigenous people.
na Not available.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 1

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy long and healthy lives

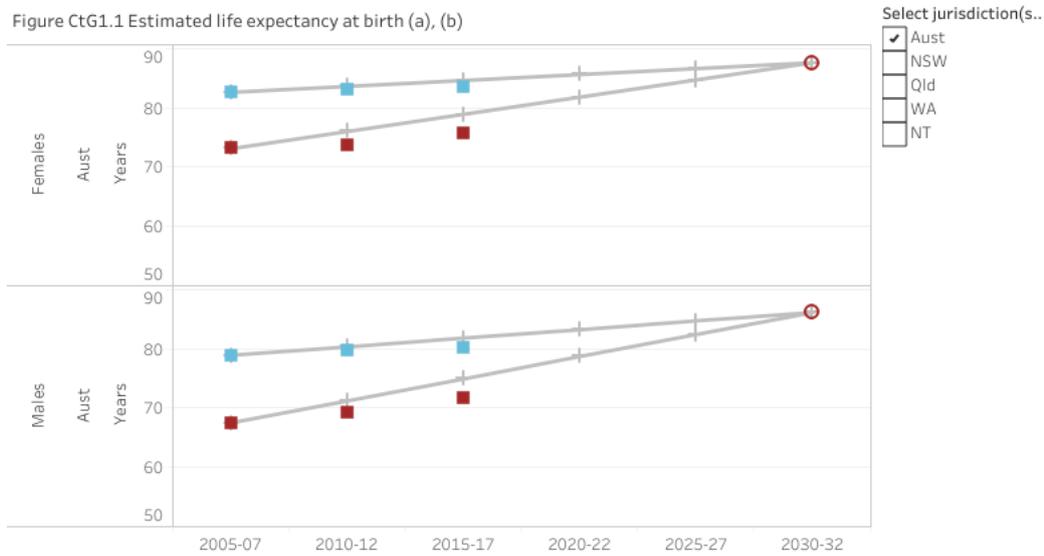
TARGET 1

Close the Gap in life expectancy within a generation, by 2031.

Nationally, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander boys born in 2015–2017 are expected to live to 71.6 years and girls to 75.6 years, and non-Indigenous boys and girls to 80.2 years and 83.4 years respectively (figure CtG1.1). This results in a gap of 8.6 years for boys and 7.8 years for girls.

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, the target is not on track to be met.

Figure CtG1.1 Estimated life expectancy at birth (a), (b)



Source: table CtG1A.1, ABS Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Derived from ABS Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
 (a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.
 (b) Life expectancy estimates by Indigenous status are produced for NSW, Queensland, WA and the NT only.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

⊞ + a b | e a u

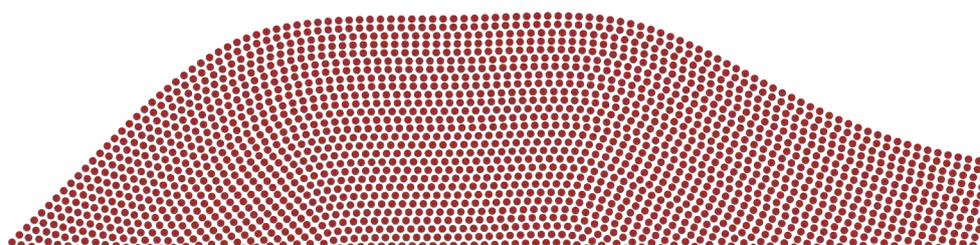
The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in life expectancy). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year gaps to non-Indigenous males and females, to the gaps on the target trajectories at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males	■	..	↑	■	↑	↑	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been: ↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening .. = not applicable as no available data
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females	■	..	↑	■	■	↑	

Target data specifications

Target 1: Close the Gap in life expectancy within a generation

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy long and healthy lives.
Target:	Close the Gap in life expectancy within a generation, by 2031.
Indicator:	Life expectancy.
Measure:	This measure is defined as: The average number of years that a newborn baby could expect to live, if they experienced the age/sex specific death rates that applied at their birth throughout their lifetimes.
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing life expectancy is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	Name: ABS Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians Frequency: Five-yearly Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/life-tables-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians/
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics Provider area: Demography
Baseline year:	2006 (3-year average of 2005-2007)
Target year:	2031 (3-year average of 2030-2032)
Disaggregations:	Selected states and territories and Australia, by Indigenous status, by sex.



Computation: Counting rules

Direct estimation of the life expectancy gap at birth between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people using the average number of deaths in the relevant three-year period and the estimated resident population (ERP) at the mid-point of that 3-year period, with adjustments for incomplete identification by Indigenous status.

The Australian headline life expectancy estimates are calculated taking age-specific identification rates into account.

The Australian total includes all states and territories (including Other Territories).

Supporting calculations

The difference in life expectancy estimates between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people, and confidence intervals (upper and lower limits).

Calculation of differences are based on unrounded estimates.

Data quality considerations: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous life tables are based on ERP (ABS 2017) (based on the Census of Population and Housing and the Census Post Enumeration Survey), death registration information provided by the State/Territory Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and the ABS Census Data Enhancement Indigenous Mortality Quality Study.

Life expectancy estimates by Indigenous status are produced for NSW, Queensland, WA and the NT only. These estimates are calculated without taking age-specific identification rates into account. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander estimates of life expectancy are not produced for Victoria, SA, Tasmania and the ACT due to the small number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths reported in these jurisdictions.

Caution is required when interpreting trends in life expectancy estimates, because of changes in Indigenous identification across data collection and over time, and variation across geographies and socioeconomic groups.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality.

Supporting indicators

Driver

All-cause mortality

Leading causes of death

Infant mortality, child mortality, and five-yearly age groups

Potential avoidable mortality rates

Prevalence rates of health risk factors

Smoking, alcohol and drug use, overweight and obese, dietary factors, physical activity

Rates of accessing/utilisation of health services

General Practitioner (GP) visits, health assessments (Medicare Benefit 715), chronic disease care items (Team Care arrangement and GP Management Plan)

Contextual information

Hospitalisation rates by leading causes

Discharge against medical advice

Burden of disease from socioeconomic factors

Material for download

 [People enjoy long and healthy lives data tables \(XLSX - 19 Kb\)](#)

 [People enjoy long and healthy lives dataset \(CSV - 39 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 2

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are born healthy and strong

TARGET 2

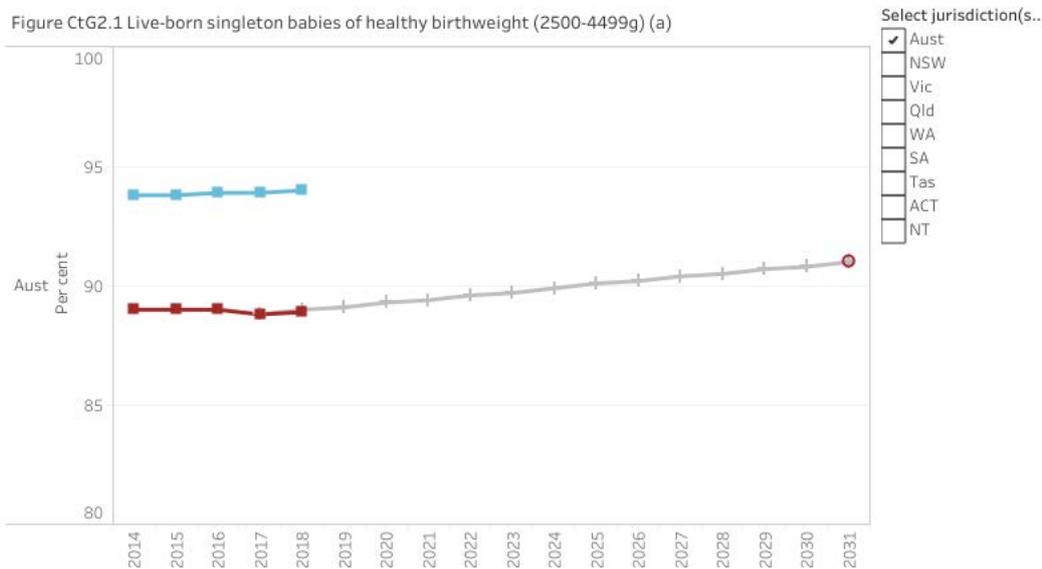
By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with a healthy birthweight to 91 per cent

Nationally in 2018, 88.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born were of a healthy birthweight (figure CtG2.1).

This is similar to 2017 (the baseline year).

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data (and taking into consideration the variability bands associated with the data) the target is on track to be met, subject to caveats (see the [How to interpret data](#) information).

Figure CtG2.1 Live-born singleton babies of healthy birthweight (2500-4499g) (a)



Source: table CtG2A.1, AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection, Derived from AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
 (a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been:
										↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening

Target data specifications

Target 2: Increase the proportion of babies with a healthy birthweight

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are born healthy and strong.
Target:	By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with a healthy birthweight to 91 per cent.
Indicator:	The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with a healthy birthweight.
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of live born singleton Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies who weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams at birth</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of live born singleton Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC)</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.aihw.gov.au/about-our-data/our-data-collections/national-perinatal-data-collection</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare</p> <p>Provider area: Perinatal</p>
Baseline year:	2017
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status of the baby, by birthweight range — low birthweight, healthy birthweight, and high birthweight.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data relate to live births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the NPCD.

Healthy birthweight is defined as babies who weighed between 2500 and 4499 grams at birth; low birthweight (less than 2500 grams); high birthweight (4500 grams and over).

Data are by place of usual residence of the mother.

Indigenous status is of the baby.

Excludes (both numerator and denominator):

- births where the Indigenous status of the baby was not stated
- births where the birthweight of the baby was not stated
- multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation
- Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

Supporting calculations

Variability bands (provided for proportions). See the How to interpret data for further information: <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/how-to/interpret-data>.

Data quality considerations: In the NPDC, Indigenous status is a measure of whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin. All jurisdictions have a data item to record Indigenous status of the mother and Indigenous status of the baby on their perinatal form, although there are some differences among the jurisdictions.

The AIHW does not provide data for proportions based on denominators of less than 100 for reliability reasons. Proportions based on numerators of less than five are also not provided, with the exception of not stated categories. However, relevant data are included in the calculation for Australian totals.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Gender.



Supporting indicators

Driver

Proportion of mothers who smoke during pregnancy by age groups

Any time, or after 20 weeks

Proportion of mothers who consume alcohol during pregnancy by age groups

Proportion of pregnant mothers with a pre-existing health condition

Gestational diabetes, obesity, hypertension, other

Use of antenatal care by pregnant women

- proportion with five or more antenatal visits
- proportion with at least one antenatal care visit in the first trimester

Proportion of pre-term births

Contextual information

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Children are born healthy and strong data tables \(XLSX - 23 Kb\)](#)

 [Children are born healthy and strong dataset \(CSV - 37 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 3

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years

TARGET 3

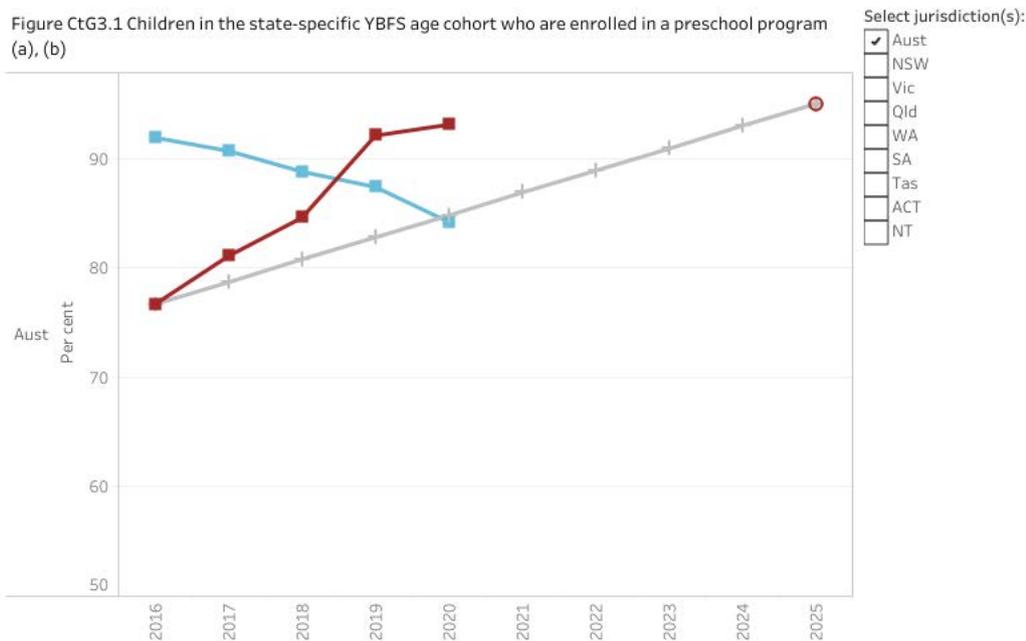
By 2025, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in Year Before Full time Schooling (YBFS) early childhood education to 95 per cent

Nationally in 2020, 93.1 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the Year Before Full time Schooling (YBFS) age cohort were enrolled in a preschool program (figure CtG3.1).

This is an increase from 76.7 per cent in 2016 (the baseline year).

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, the target is on track to be met.

Figure CtG3.1 Children in the state-specific YBFS age cohort who are enrolled in a preschool program (a), (b)



Source: table CtG3A.1, ABS Preschool Education, Derived from ABS Preschool Education, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.
 (b) Enrolment proportions may exceed 100 per cent for some jurisdictions due to the numerator and denominator being from different sources.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual



The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been:
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening

Target data specifications

Target 3: Increase the proportion of children enrolled in early childhood education

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years.
Target:	By 2025, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children enrolled in Year Before Full time Schooling (YBFS) early childhood education to 95 per cent.
Indicator:	The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the state-specific YBFS age cohort who are enrolled in a preschool program.
Measure:	This measure is defined as: <i>Numerator</i> — the estimated number of children in the state-specific YBFS age cohort enrolled in a preschool program <i>Denominator</i> — the estimated number of children in the state-specific YBFS potential population and is presented as a <i>percentage</i> .
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing rate is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	Name (numerator): Preschool Education, Australia Frequency: Annual Name (denominator): Estimates and Projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population Frequency: Annual (data revised on a five-yearly basis) Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/education/preschool-education-australia
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics Provider area: Preschool education

Baseline year: 2016.

This is an existing National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA) target. While the official baseline for this target is 2015, data are only comparable from 2016 onwards (see Data quality considerations).

Target year: 2025

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

The **state-specific YBFS age cohort** is an estimate of a single year cohort for the population that will transition to full time schooling in the following year. The state-specific YBFS definition uses the preschool and school age entry provisions of the state or territory in which the child usually resides. See *Preschool Education, Australia methodology* (<http://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/preschool-education-australia-methodology/>)

Numerator:

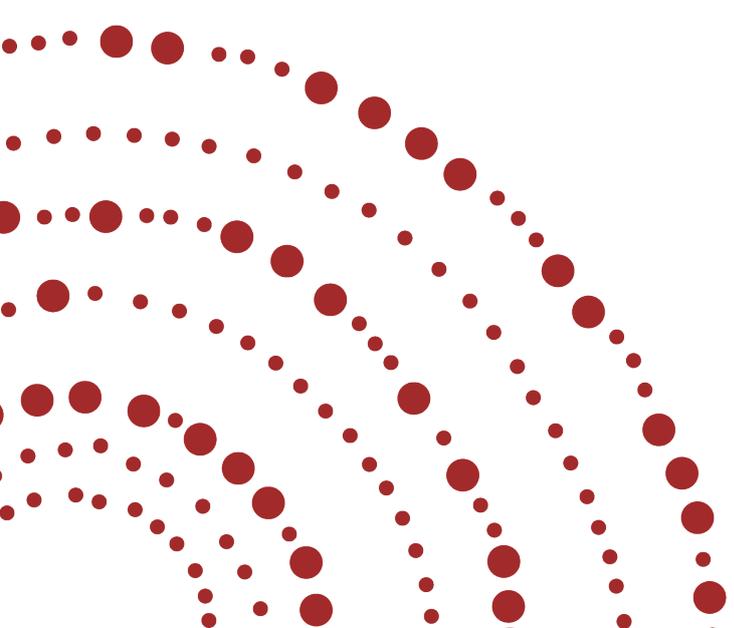
- Counts by Indigenous status include a share of children enrolled with a 'not stated' Indigenous status (in proportion to the ratio of children enrolled with known Indigenous status). Proportions are calculated from non-rounded counts.

Denominator:

- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is calculated from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections (series B).
- The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population).

Excludes (denominator):

- Excludes counts of children aged 4 and 5 years of age in the state-specific cohort who are enrolled in school (early starters).



Data quality considerations: Data for *Preschool Education, Australia* are collected through the National Early Childhood Education and Care Collection (NECECC). Data are not fully comparable over time, or across jurisdictions, due to differences and changes in coverage and methodologies. See *Preschool Education, Australia methodology* (<http://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/preschool-education-australia-methodology/>) for a description of the data collection methodologies and quality declarations.

Methods for the identification of Indigenous status vary by jurisdiction. For data supplied via the Australian Government's child care subsidy system (CCSS), children of families who choose not to identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander are classified as 'non-Indigenous' rather than 'unknown/not stated'. Nationally in 2020, YBFS preschool enrolments with a 'not stated' Indigenous status were 0.2 per cent of all YBFS preschool enrolments. (Tasmania had the largest proportion with 4.1 per cent, followed by SA with 1.0 per cent).

The calculation of preschool enrolment rates for this indicator differs to the calculations used for reporting under the National Partnership on Universal Access to Early Childhood Education and the annual Report on Government Services (RoGS). The calculations reported for the National Partnership do not restrict to the year before full time schooling, and the RoGS does not prorate for unknown Indigenous status.

Tasmania and the ACT have relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations compared to the other states and territories which means year-to-year variability in single year of age populations may be more pronounced. This may result in year-to-year variability of the rate of preschool enrolment in these jurisdictions and should be used with caution.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Gender.

Supporting indicators

Contextual information

Rate of attendance in early childhood education in the year before full-time schooling

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander early childhood education and care service providers

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years data tables \(XLSX - 19 Kb\)](#)

 [Children are engaged in high quality, culturally appropriate early childhood education in their early years dataset \(CSV - 17 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 4

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children thrive in their early years

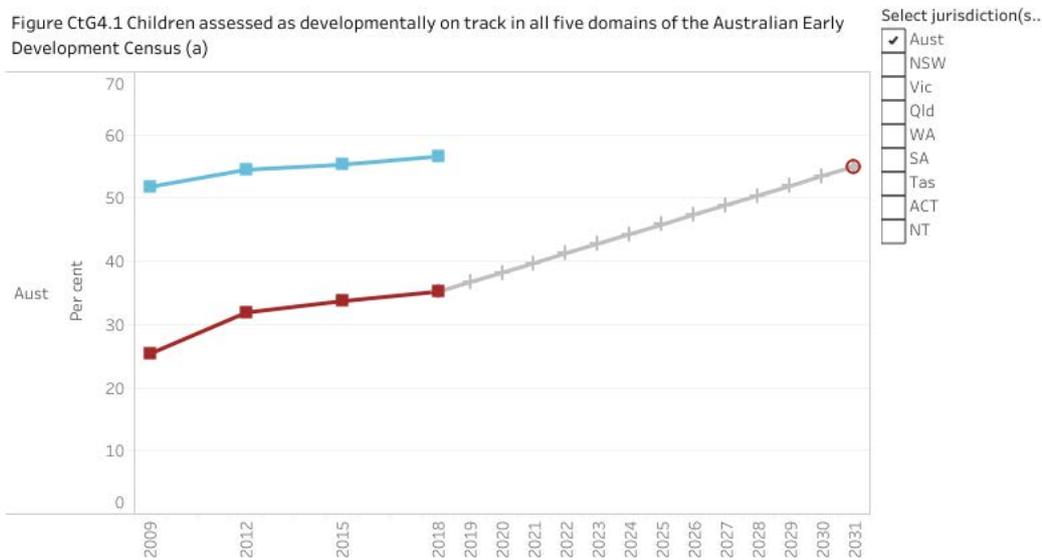
TARGET 4

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) to 55 per cent

Nationally in 2018, 35.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children commencing school were assessed as being developmentally on track in all five AEDC domains (figure CtG4.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2018.

Figure CtG4.1 Children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census (a)



Source: table CtG4A.1, Derived from Australian Government Department of Education Skills and Employment Australian Early Development Census & Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

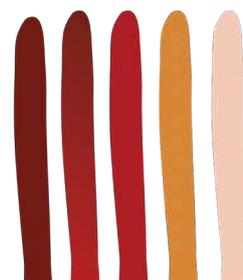


Target data specifications

Target 4: Increase the proportion of children assessed as developmentally on track

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children thrive in their early years.
Target:	By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) to 55 per cent.
Indicator:	The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children assessed as developmentally on track in all five domains of the AEDC.

Measure	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the first year of full-time schooling who scored above the cut off score for developmentally on track in all five domains of the AEDC.</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in the first year of full-time schooling.</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source:	<p>Name: AEDC microdata file.</p> <p>Frequency: Three-yearly</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.aedc.gov.au</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Government Department of Education, Skills and Employment</p> <p>Provider area: Australian Early Development Census</p>
Baseline year:	2018
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status



Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Children who score above the 25th percentile, determined using the cut-off points established in the first national census (2009 AEDC), are classified as 'on track'. A set of cut-off points define on track for each of the five domains: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills, and communication skills and general knowledge.

Geographical variables are based on the location in which the child resides.

As age is a factor contributing to children's development, the published AEDC results control for age.

Excludes (both numerator and denominator)

- children for whom Indigenous status was not stated
- children without valid scores in any of the five domains. Instruments are flagged as invalid because domain scores are not calculated for: children with special needs; children in class less than one month; children aged less than four years old; or where the teacher is unable to answer at least 75 per cent of items in any given domain.

Data quality considerations: See <http://www.aedc.gov.au> for further information.

The AEDC is a national population measure on how children have developed by the time they start their first year of full-time school. Information is collected through a teacher-completed instrument in children's first year of full-time schooling.

For 2018, data were collected from 96.4 per cent of children in their first year of full-time school (308,953 children) of which 6.3 per cent were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children. Of those not participating, 10.9 per cent were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children.

Of the 96.4 per cent of participating children, 4.9 per cent did not have domain scores calculated (8.1 per cent for Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander children).

Research conducted in 2007 validated the AEDC for use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (*AEDC Indigenous Adaption Study*).

The target year is 2031, however the AEDC is currently only collected every three years. The closest year to the target year that the AEDC is projected to be collected is 2030.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Gender.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Preschool attendance and enrolment

Primary carer education level

Contextual information

Outcomes by AEDC domains

Developmentally vulnerable, at risk, on track

AEDC Multiple Strengths Indicator

Highly developed, well developed and emerging strengths

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Children thrive in their early years data tables \(XLSX - 13 Kb\)](#)

 [Children thrive in their early years dataset \(CSV - 11 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 5

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students achieve their full learning potential

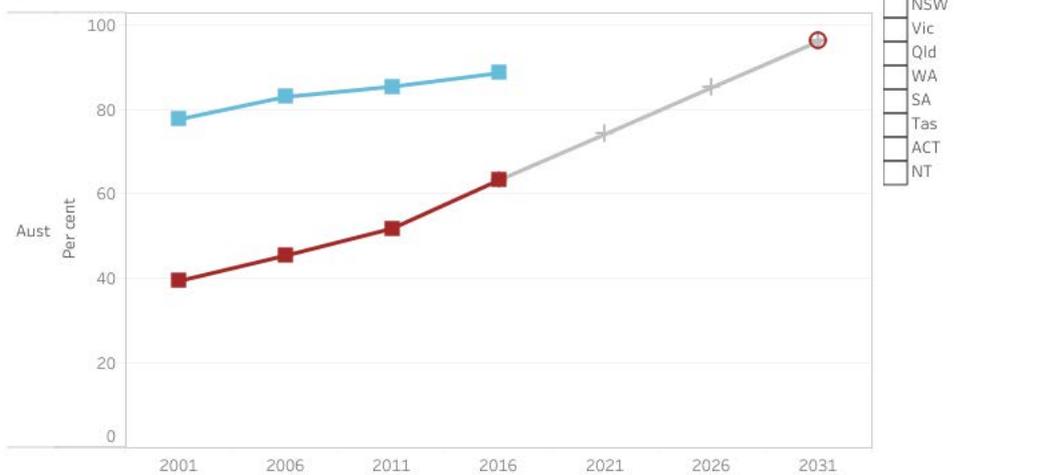
TARGET 5

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (age 20-24) attaining year 12 or equivalent qualification to 96 per cent

Nationally in 2016, 63.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–24 years had attained Year 12 or obtained a non-school qualification at Certificate III or above (figure CtG5.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2016.

Figure CtG5.1 People who have attained Year 12 or equivalent; or Certificate III or above, 20-24 years old (a)



Source: table CtG5A.1, ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Derived from ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 5: Increase the proportion of people attaining Year 12 or equivalent qualification

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students achieve their full learning potential.

Target: By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (20-24 years old) attaining Year 12 or equivalent qualification to 96 per cent.

Indicator: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20-24 years who have attained a minimum of Year 12 or equivalent, or Certificate level III or above qualification.

Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20-24 years old who have attained a school qualification of Year 12 or equivalent, or a non-school qualification at Certificate level III or above based on the Australian Qualifications Framework</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 20-24 years old</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name: ABS Census of Population and Housing, Census Table Builder (Basic)</p> <p>Frequency: Five-yearly</p> <p>Documentation (links): www.abs.gov.au/census</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Provider area: Census</p>
Baseline year:	2016
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for all Australian residents enumerated in the Census that reported having a usual residence in Australia.

Geographical variables are based on a person's place of usual residence.

Includes (numerator):

- people who have attained Year 12 or equivalent, or who have attained Certificate Level III or IV, Diploma or Advanced Diploma, Bachelor Degree, Graduate Diploma/Certificate or a Postgraduate Degree.

Includes (both numerator and denominator):

- Australian totals include all states and territories (including Other Territories).

Excludes (numerator):

- people whose certificate level was not further defined **and** did not have Year 12

Excludes (both numerator and denominator):

- people who did not state if they had a non-school qualification or whose level of education was inadequately described **and** did not have Year 12
- people who did not state their highest year of school **and** did not have a qualification at Certificate level III or above
- people whose highest year of school **and** non-school qualification were 'not stated' or inadequately described
- overseas visitors
- people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Extraction

Census Table Builder (Basic) – Employment, Income and Education: INGP X YR12C3P (or HSCP X QALLP) X AGE5P X Main ASGS (UR)

Data quality considerations: Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Disability status
- Gender
- Attainment categories: Attained Year 12 or equivalent and Attained Certificate level III or above (without attaining Year 12).

Supporting indicators

Driver

School attendance

School retention rates

At or above National Assessment Program

Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) minimum standards in reading, writing and numeracy for Years 3, 5, 7 and 9

Mean scores of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 15-year olds

In the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) test

Contextual information

Mean score of NAPLAN reading, writing and numeracy for Years, 3, 5, 7 and 9

Rates of highest education/training level completed

For those not completing Year 12 or equivalent

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Students achieve their full learning potential data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [Students achieve their full learning potential dataset \(CSV - 6 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 6

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students reach their full potential through further education pathways

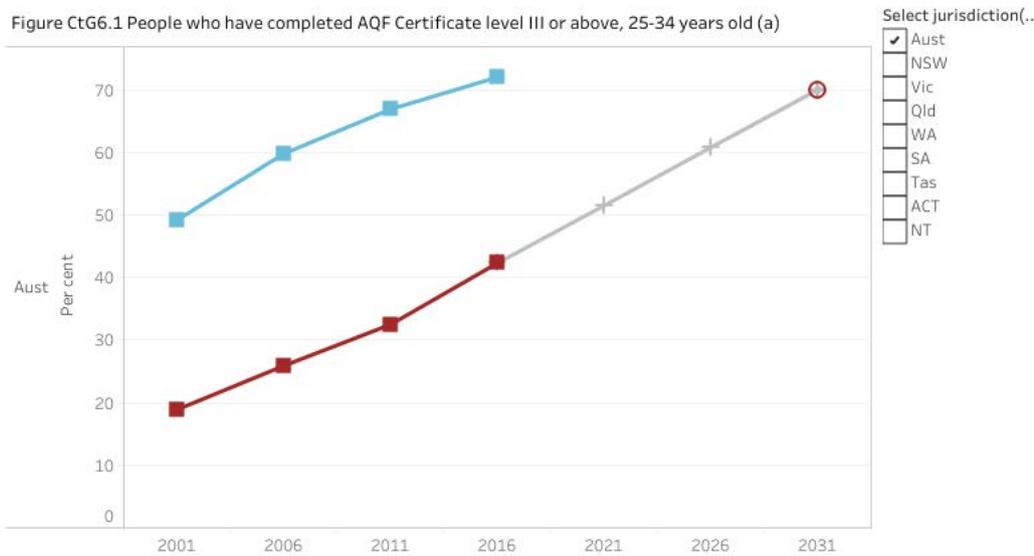
TARGET 6

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years who have completed a tertiary qualification (Certificate III and above) to 70 per cent

Nationally in 2016, 42.3 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25–34 years had completed non-school qualifications of Certificate III or above (figure CtG6.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2016.

Figure CtG6.1 People who have completed AQF Certificate level III or above, 25-34 years old (a)



Source: table CtG6A.1, ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Derived from ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 6: Increase the proportion of people who have completed a tertiary qualification

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students reach their full potential through further education pathways.

Target: By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years who have completed a tertiary qualification (Certificate level III and above) to 70 per cent.

Indicator: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years old who have completed qualifications at Certificate level III or above.

Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-34 years old who have completed non-school qualifications at Certificate level III or above based on the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF).</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 25-34 years old.</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the previous year or the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source:	<p>Name: ABS Census of Population and Housing</p> <p>Frequency: Five-yearly</p> <p>Documentation (links): www.abs.gov.au/census</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Provider area: Census</p>
Baseline year:	2016
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status

Computation:	Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100
	Counting rules
	Data are for all Australian residents enumerated in the Census that reported having a usual residence in Australia.
	Geographical variables are based on a person's place of usual residence.
	<i>Includes (numerator)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people who have attained Certificate Level III or IV, Diploma or Advanced Diploma, Bachelor Degree, Graduate Diploma/Certificate or a Postgraduate Degree.
	<i>Includes (numerator and denominator)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian totals include all states and territories (including Other Territories).
	<i>Excludes (numerator)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people whose certificate level was not further defined
	<i>Excludes (both numerator and denominator)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people whose non-school qualifications were 'not stated' or inadequately described • overseas visitors • people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.
	Extraction
	Census Table Builder (Basic) – Employment, Income and Education: INGP X AGEP X HEAP (QALLP X HSCP prior to 2016) X Main ASGS (UR)

Data quality considerations:	Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data.
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Future reporting:	Additional disaggregations required for future reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remoteness areas • Socioeconomic status of the locality • Disability status • Gender • Highest qualification achieved (AQF level).
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Supporting indicators

Driver

Higher education commencement, attrition, and completion rates

University component | Time series, cohort analyses - 4, 6 and 9 years

Higher education application, offers and acceptance rates

By gender, SES and ATAR levels

Cert III and above VET commencements, attrition and completion rates

Contextual information

Field of Education for higher education and VET

Higher education students' views on outcomes, behaviours and satisfaction

Destinations and satisfaction of higher education graduates

VET graduate outcomes and satisfaction levels

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Students reach their full potential through further education pathways data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [Students reach their full potential through further education pathways dataset \(CSV - 5 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.



SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 7

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are engaged in employment or education

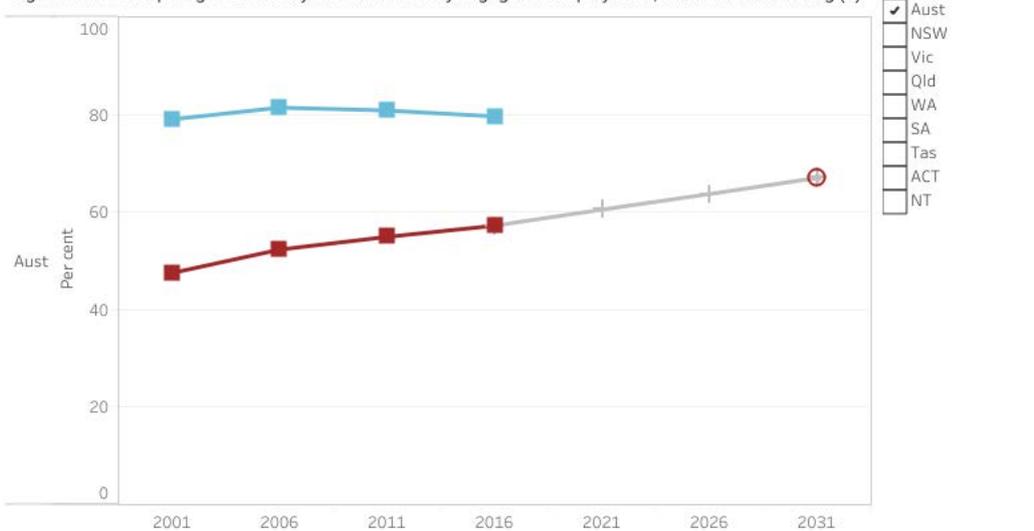
TARGET 7

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (15-24 years) who are in employment, education or training to 67 per cent

Nationally in 2016, 57.2 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15–24 years were fully engaged in employment, education or training (figure CtG7.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2016.

Figure CtG7.1 People aged 15 to 24 years who are fully engaged in employment; education or training (a)



Source: table CtG7A.1, ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Derived from ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
 (a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 7: Increase the proportion of youth who are in employment, education or training

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are engaged in employment or education.

Target: By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (15-24 years) who are in employment, education or training to 67 per cent.

Indicator: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth aged 15-24 years who are fully engaged in employment, education or training.

Measure:	The measure is defined as: <i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15-24 years who are engaged in full-time work, full-time study and/or full-time training or a combination of work and study and training <i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 15-24 years old and is presented as a <i>percentage</i> .
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source:	Name: ABS Census of Population and Housing, Census Table Builder (Basic) Frequency: Five-yearly Documentation (links): www.abs.gov.au/census
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics Provider area: Census
Baseline year:	2016
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for all Australian residents enumerated in the Census that reported having a usual residence in Australia.

Geographical variables are based on a person's place of usual residence.

Includes (both numerator and denominator)

- young people engaged full-time in work or study and/or training, or in a combination of work and study and training (regardless of hours for each)
- Australian totals include all states and territories (including Other Territories).

Excludes (both numerator and denominator)

- people who were engaged in either work or study but did not provide enough information to determine if they were fully or partially engaged
- people whose engagement status could not be determined, was not stated or inadequately described
- people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Extraction

Census Table Builder (Basic) – Employment, Income and Education: INGP X EEPT (STUP X LFS/HRSP prior to 2016) X Main ASGS (UR) X AGE5P

Data quality considerations: Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available)
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Disability status
- Gender
- Age
- Categories of engagement with employment, education or training.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Proportion of youth Not Engaged in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

By disability, long term health condition, caring responsibility, looking for work

Proportion of NEET by main reason for not studying in last 12 months

Contextual information

For youth engaged in education

- type of educational institution attending (school/ technical and further education/higher education)
- highest education level completed

For youth engaged in employment

- proportion self-employed
- proportion by occupation
- proportion by industry

Proportion not engaged in employment, education or training (NEET)

By highest education level completed

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Youth are engaged in employment or education data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [Youth are engaged in employment or education dataset \(CSV - 5 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 8

Strong economic participation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities

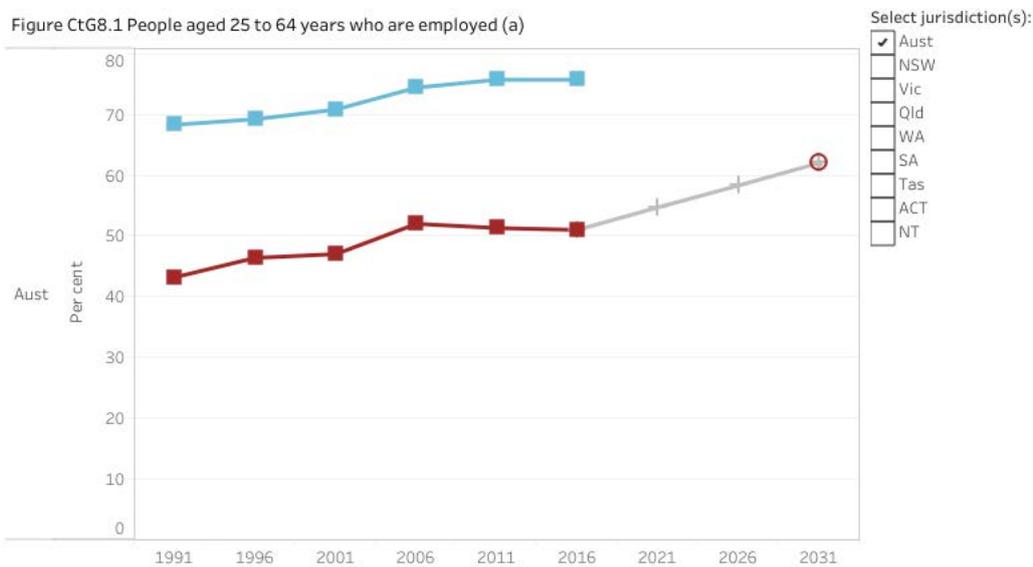
TARGET 8

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 who are employed to 62 per cent

Nationally in 2016, 51.0 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25–64 years were employed (figure CtG8.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2016.

Figure CtG8.1 People aged 25 to 64 years who are employed (a)



Source: table CtG8A.1, ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Derived from ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 8: Increase the proportion of people who are employed

Outcome: Strong economic participation and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and communities.

Target: By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 who are employed to 62 per cent.

Indicator: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 years who are employed.

Measure: The measure is defined as:

Numerator — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25-64 years who are employed

Denominator — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 25-64 years

and is presented as a *percentage*.

Target established: National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020

Latest dashboard update: 23 June 2021

Indicator type: Target

Interpretation of change: A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.

Data source: **Name:** ABS Census of Population and Housing, Census Table Builder (Basic)
Frequency: Five-yearly
Documentation (links): www.abs.gov.au/census

Data provider: **Provider name:** Australian Bureau of Statistics
Provider area: Census

Baseline year: 2016

Target year: 2031

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for all Australian residents enumerated in the Census that reported having a usual residence in Australia.

Geographical variables are based on a person's place of usual residence.

Includes (both numerator and denominator):

- people who were employed full-time (worked 35 hours or more), part-time, or who were employed but were away from work (did not work any hours in the week prior to Census night or did not state their number of hours worked)
- Australian total includes Other Territories

Excludes (both numerator and denominator):

- people for whom labour force status was 'not stated' or unknown or inadequately described
- overseas visitors
- people for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Extraction

Census Table Builder (Basic) – Employment, Income and Education: INGP X Main ASGS (UR) X LFSP X AGE5P

Data quality considerations: Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Disability status
- Gender
- Age group
- Level of education
- Type of employment – part-time versus full-time.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Highest level of educational attainment

Long term health and disability status

Caring responsibilities

Contextual information

Employment by occupation
Employment by industry
Median equivalised gross household income
Median personal income
Labour force participation
Self-managed business owners
Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Strong economic participation and development of people and communities data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [Strong economic participation and development of people and communities dataset \(CSV - 6 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 9

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need

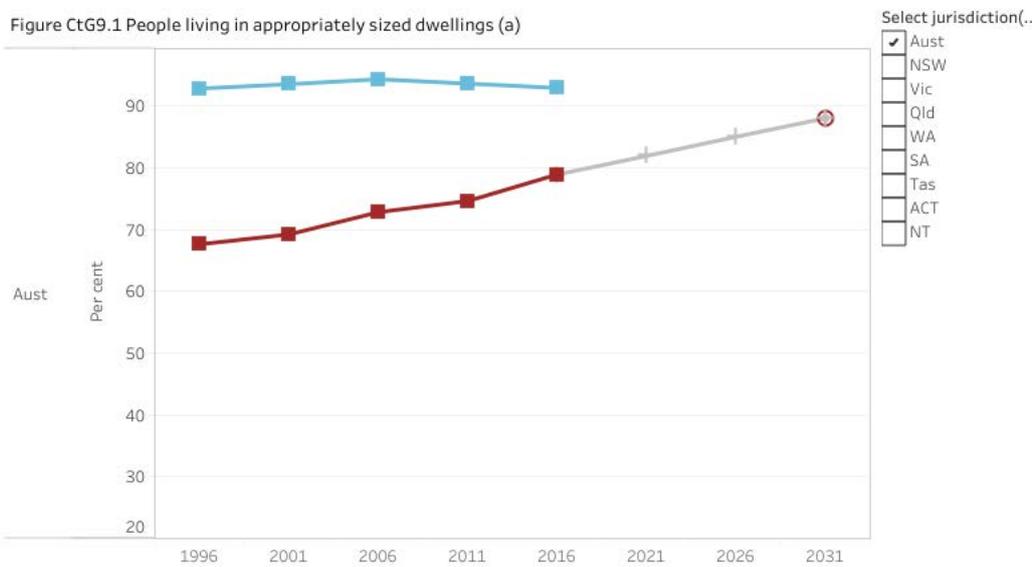
TARGET 9

By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing to 88 per cent

Nationally in 2016, 78.9 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing (figure CtG9.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2016.

Figure CtG9.1 People living in appropriately sized dwellings (a)



Source: table CtG9A.1, ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Derived from ABS (unpublished) Census of Population and Housing, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

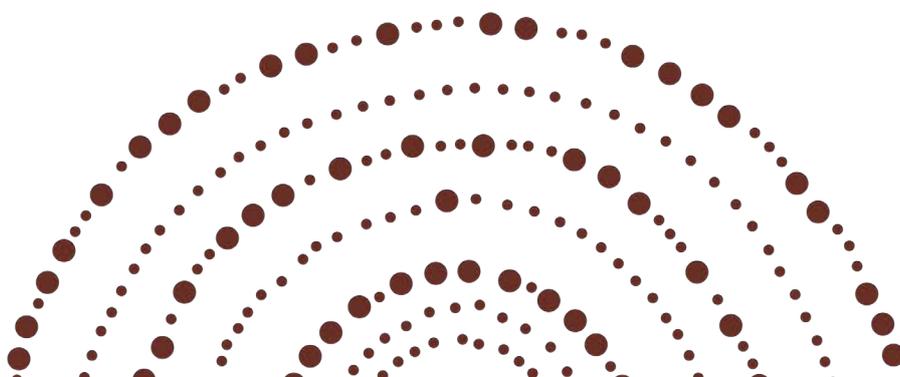
Target 9: Increase the proportion of people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need.

Target: By 2031, increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing to 88 per cent.

Indicator: The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing.

Measure:	The measure is defined as: <i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) dwellings <i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and is presented as a <i>percentage</i> .
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	Name: Census of Population and Housing Frequency: Five-yearly Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/census
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics Provider area: Census
Baseline year:	2016
Target year:	2031
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status.



Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for people enumerated in private dwellings who reported being 'at home' on Census night.

Geographical variables are based on a person's Place of Usual Residence.

Numerator

Appropriately sized dwellings are those where no extra bedrooms are required to adequately house the usual residents, using the criteria of the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). The CNOS specifies that:

- there should be no more than two people per bedroom
- a household of one unattached individual may reasonably occupy a bed-sit (i.e. have no bedroom)
- couples and parents should have a separate bedroom
- children less than five years of age, of different sexes, may reasonably share a bedroom
- children five years of age or over, of the opposite sex, should not share a bedroom
- children less than 18 years of age and of the same sex may reasonably share a bedroom; and
- single household members aged 18 years or over should have a separate bedroom.

The CNOS requires knowledge of the age, sex and relationship status of all tenants within a household, as well as the number of bedrooms in the dwelling. Households for which complete dwelling utilisation information is not available are excluded from this measure.

Includes (numerator and denominator):

- Australian total includes Other Territories.

Excludes (numerator and denominator):

- dwellings with Housing Suitability not stated or unable to be determined
- overseas visitors
- people whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Extraction

Census Table Builder (Pro) – HOSD x INGP x Main ASGS (UR) x UAICP

Data quality considerations: Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data.

There is no universally accepted definition of what constitutes an overcrowded household. The ABS uses the CNOS. The CNOS is widely used in Australia and internationally. The relevance and appropriateness of CNOS in depicting dwelling utilisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people has not been assessed.

Future reporting:

Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available)
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Disability status
- Gender
- Age group
- Overcrowding status (1, 2, 3, 4 or more additional bedrooms required)
- Tenure type.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Change in population by location

Change in social housing dwellings by location

Contextual information

Home ownership rate

Including by location and tenure type

Homelessness rate including by type and age group

e.g. Transitional housing/sleeping rough

Structural problems including functional health hardware

Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) measure of acceptable standard of housing

Low income household experiencing rental stress/mortgage stress

Social housing dwellings per 100 households by location

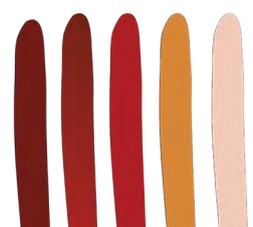
Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [People secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [People secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need dataset \(CSV - 6 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.



SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 10

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

TARGET 10

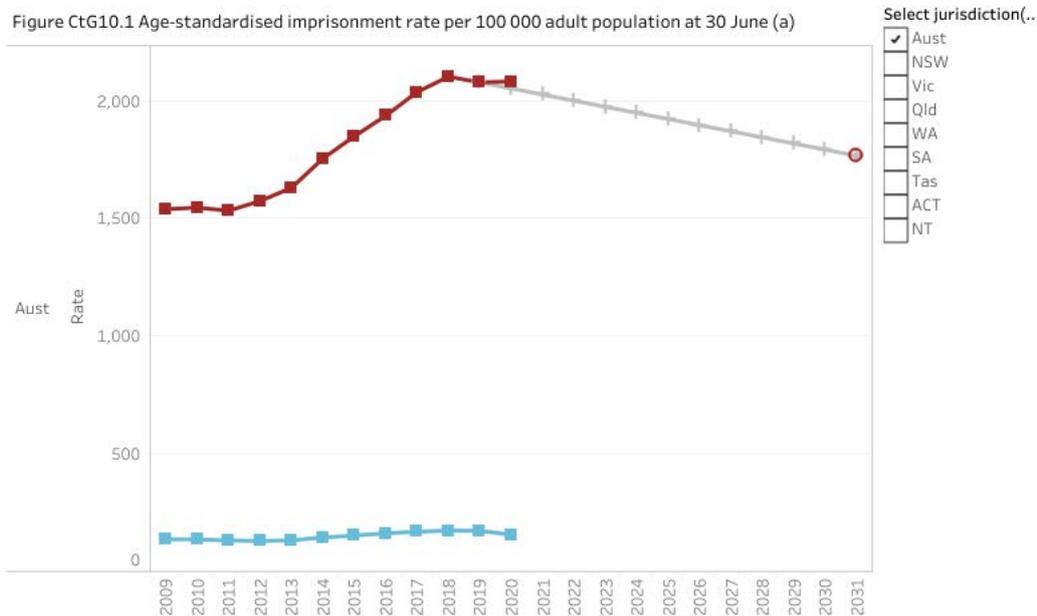
By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults held in incarceration by at least 15 per cent

Nationally at 30 June 2020, the age-standardised rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners was 2081.0 per 100 000 adult population (figure CtG10.1).

This is an increase from 2077.4 per 100 000 adult population in 2019 (the baseline year).

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, this target is not on track to be met.

Figure CtG10.1 Age-standardised imprisonment rate per 100 000 adult population at 30 June (a)



Source: table CtG10A.1, ABS Prisoners in Australia, Derived from ABS Prisoners in Australia, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been:
										↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening

Target data specifications

Target 10: Reduce the rate of adults held in incarceration

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system.
Target:	By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults held in incarceration by at least 15 per cent.
Indicator:	Age-standardised imprisonment rate.
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over in the legal custody of adult corrective services at 30 June</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years and over at 30 June</p> <p>and is presented as an age-standardised <i>rate</i> per 100 000 people.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A low or decreasing rate is desirable. A decrease from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name (numerator): Prisoners in Australia</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Name (denominator): Estimates and Projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</p> <p>Frequency: Annual (data revised five-yearly)</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/prisoners-australia; https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Provider area: Justice</p>

Baseline year: 2019 (data revised in 2020)

Target year: 2031

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100 000 and age standardised

Counting rules

From 2019, in all states and territories, persons remanded or sentenced to adult custody are aged 18 years and over. In Queensland, prior to 2018, 'adult' referred to persons aged 17 years and over.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate: rates are calculated based on estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on Series B projections for 30 June of the relevant calendar year.

Non-Indigenous rate: rates are calculated based on estimates of the non-Indigenous population derived as the difference between the estimated resident population as at 31 March and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population projections as at 30 June for the relevant calendar year.

Age-standardised rate: rates are calculated using the direct method of age standardisation. This is a standard methodology and consists of:

- calculating a series of crude rates for individual age ranges
- weighting each of these age ranges by their proportional contribution to a standard population
- summing the weighted ranges to derive the age-standardised rate.

Data quality considerations: It is not possible to reproduce the exact age-standardised rates as published in the ABS releases on Prisoners in Australia as the rates calculated using the method described above are based on unperturbed data, whereas the published data by age range is perturbed to protect the confidentiality of individuals.

Comparisons of imprisonment rates should be made with care, especially for states and territories with relatively small Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. Small changes in prisoner numbers can cause variations in rates that do not accurately represent either real trends over time or consistent differences from other jurisdictions.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available)
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Gender
- Age.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people charged by police

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people convicted and sentenced
By offence and type of sentence

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoner by offence type and number of offences
Most serious and other offences

Proportion of prisoners by legal status
Sentenced vs unsentenced and by sentence length

Number and rate of unique alleged offenders processed by police

Proportion of prisoners previously incarcerated
Number of unique episodes of incarceration

Mental health, substance abuse issues, family history of incarceration, employment post release,
history of victimisation

Entry rate to incarceration
Newly sentenced to prison

Contextual information

Rates of death in prison custody of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners
By cause of death

Proportion spending greater periods of time on remand

Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system data tables \(XLSX - 16 Kb\)](#)

 [Adults are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system dataset \(CSV - 14 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 11

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

TARGET 11

By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10-17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent

Nationally in 2019-20, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 10-17 years in detention was 25.7 per 10 000 children in the population (figure CtG11.1).

This is a decrease from 31.9 per 10 000 young people in 2018-19 (the baseline year).

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, this target is on track to be met.

Figure CtG11.1 Young people aged 10-17 years in detention on an average day, rate per 10 000 (a), (b)



Source: table CtG11A.1, AIHW Youth justice in Australia, Derived from AIHW Youth justice in Australia, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

(b) See data table CtG11A.1 for information on non-publication of data on people in detention for individual jurisdictions.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual

+ a b | e a u

The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been: ↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening ** = not applicable as required data not available
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	

Target data specifications

Target 11: Reduce the rate of young people in detention

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system.
Target:	By 2031, reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10–17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent.
Indicator:	The rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years in detention.
Measure:	<p>This measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — average daily number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people aged 10–17 years in supervised youth detention</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10–17 years in the population</p> <p>and is presented as a rate per 10 000 children.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A low or decreasing rate is desirable. A decrease from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name (numerator): Youth Justice National Minimum Dataset (YJ NMDS)</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Name (denominator): Estimates and Projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</p> <p>Frequency: Annual (data revised on a five-yearly basis)</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/health-welfare-services/youth-justice</p> <p>https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians</p>

Data provider: **Provider name (numerator):** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Provider area: Youth justice
Provider name (denominator): Australian Bureau of Statistics
Provider area: Demography

Baseline year: 2018-19 (data revised 2021)

Target year: 2030-31

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 10 000

Counting rules

Age is calculated based on the age a young person is each day that they are under supervision. If a young person changes age during a period of supervision, then the average daily number under supervision will reflect this. Historical data have been revised to reflect this methodology.

The numerator is calculated by summing the number of days each young person spends in detention during the financial year and dividing this total by the number of days in the financial year reporting period. Rates are calculated from unrounded numbers of young people on an average day.

Includes (numerator):

- Unsentenced (remanded in custody) and sentenced detention, under the supervision of youth justice agencies.

Excludes (numerator):

- People for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Denominator:

- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is calculated for December (of the reference period) based on the average of two June estimates of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population based on Series B projections.
 - The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population (December of the reference period).
-

Data quality considerations: Data by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification of young people in the YJ NMDS. About 5 per cent of all young people in the YJ NMDS since 2000-01 have an unknown Indigenous status. In 2018-19, less than 2 per cent of all young people under supervision during the year had an unknown Indigenous status. Among the states and territories, this ranged from less than 1 per cent in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia to 5 per cent in New South Wales. Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory had no unknown Indigenous status.

Rates are not provided by the AIHW where the numerator is less than five. However, relevant data are included in the calculation for Australian totals.

Each year, most jurisdictions supply historical data to the most recent financial year, incorporating updates to data as required. Trend data may therefore differ from those published previously due to data revisions.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available)
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Gender
- Age (10–13 years old, 14–17 years old).

Supporting indicators

Driver

Un-sentenced detention rates

Average time in detention for unsentenced youth

Proportion of young alleged offenders (10-17 years) involved in police proceedings

Including charges and summons, cautions, diversions

Proportion of young people convicted and sentenced

By type of sentence (community supervision, detention)

Entrant rate to detention

Newly sentenced to youth detention

Proportion of youth under community supervision transitioning to detention

Young people returning to detention or community supervision

Proportion of young people first coming into youth justice system aged 10-13

Offending and courts data, first entry to detention

Contextual information

Community supervision trends

Proportion of young people in detention who had received child protection services (including out-of-home care)

Proportion exiting detention

By reason

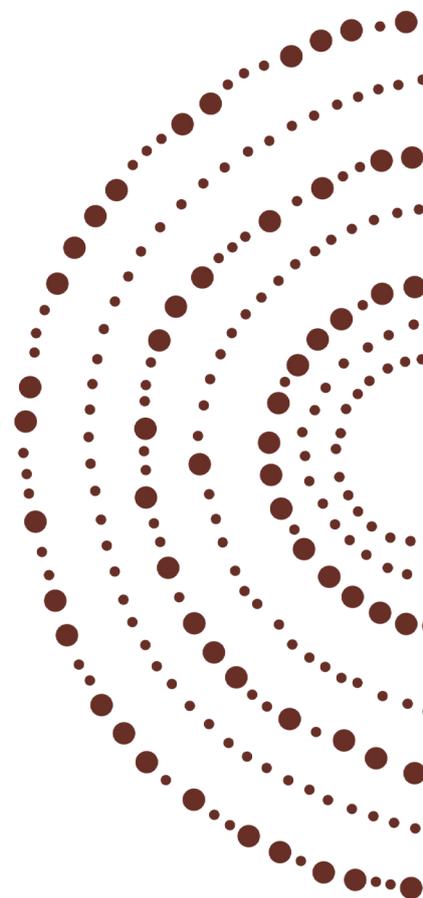
Progress towards parity

Material for download

 [Young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system data tables \(XLSX - 15 Kb\)](#)

 [Young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system dataset \(CSV - 13 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.



SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 12

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not overrepresented in the child protection system

TARGET 12

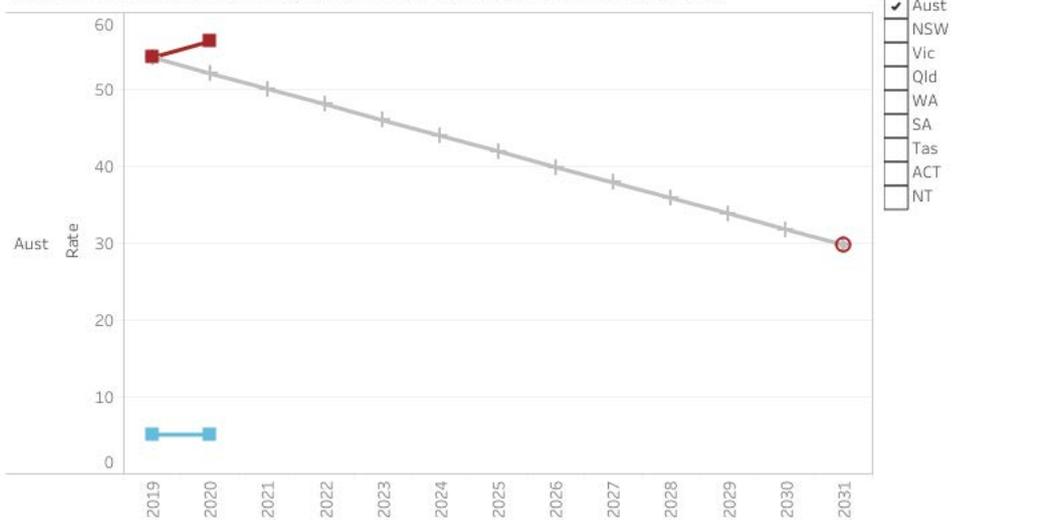
By 2031, reduce the rate of overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (0-17 years old) in out-of-home care by 45 per cent

Nationally in 2020, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-17 years in out-of-home care was 56.3 per 1000 children in the population (figure CtG12.1).

This is an increase from 54.2 per 1000 children in 2019 (the baseline year).

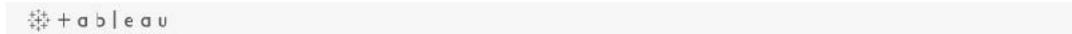
Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, this target is not on track to be met.

Figure CtG12.1 Children aged 0-17 years in out-of-home care, Rate per 1000 children (a)



Source: table CtG12A.1, State and territory governments (unpublished), Derived from ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, ABS Estimates and Projections, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap
(a) Target and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Actual
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Target
- + Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, Trajectory
- Non-Indigenous, Actual



The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been:
										↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening

Target data specifications

Target 12: Reduce the rate of children in out-of-home care

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are not overrepresented in the child protection system.
Target:	By 2031, reduce the rate of overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (0-17 years old) in out-of-home care by 45 per cent.
Indicator:	The rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-17 years in out-of-home care.
Measure:	<p>This measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-17 years in out-of-home care, at 30 June</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-17 years in the population, at 30 June</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>rate</i> per 1000 children.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A low or decreasing rate is desirable. A decrease from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name (numerator): Child Protection National Minimum Data Set (CP NMDS), State and territory governments (for the most recent year)</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Name (denominator): Estimates and Projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</p> <p>Frequency: Annual (data revised on a five-yearly basis)</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports-data/health-welfare-services/child-protection/overview</p> <p>https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians</p>

Data provider: **Provider name (numerator):** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
Provider area: Child protection
Provider name (numerator — most recent year only): State and territory governments
Provider name (denominator): Australian Bureau of Statistics
Provider area: Demography

Baseline year: 2019

Target year: 2031

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia, by Indigenous status

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 1000

Counting rules

Includes (numerator):

- Children in out-of-home care including where a financial payment was offered but declined by the carer.

Excludes (numerator):

- People for whom Indigenous status was not stated.

Denominator:

- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is calculated from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections at 30 June of the reference period (series B).
- The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting the 30 June Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the 30 June total population (except for the most recent year, where the population at 31 March is used for the total population, drawing on data from the Report on Government Services).

Supporting calculations

- Rate ratio
- Rate difference. See the How to interpret data for further information:
<https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/how-to/interpret-data>.

Data quality considerations: 2018-19 was the first year that a single nationally consistent definition of out-of-home care has been applied across all states and territories. Prior to this, reporting of out-of-home care was not nationally consistent, and therefore historical data are not provided for this target.

Data by Indigenous status are influenced by the quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification of young people in the CP NMDS (not stated categories are reported separately in the data table).

Future reporting:	Additional disaggregations required for future reporting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age.
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Supporting indicators

Driver

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care

Proportion of children in out-of-home care (0-17 years old) that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Proportion of children on care and protection order that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Contextual information

Proportion of children (0-17 years old) who spent time in out-of-home care by length of time categories that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
e.g. 12 months, 24 months etc.

Measuring progress of the application of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle (ATSICPP): Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in out-of-home care
By type of placement; by relationship with caregiver

Proportion of children aged 0-17 in out-of-home care that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander who were placed with relatives or kin, or other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander carers

Proportion of children aged 0-17 in out-of-home care that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander who have current documented and approved cultural support plans

Proportion of children admitted to out-of-home care that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Proportion of children who exited out-of-home-care to a permanency outcome that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Proportion of children 0-17 discharged from out-of-home care that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Proportion of children that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander aged 0-16 who exited out-of-home care to reunification in the previous year and did not return to out-of-home care in 12 months or less

Proportion of children who were subjects of substantiations of notifications that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Rates of substantiation of a notification by type of abuse

Including emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse and sexual abuse

Proportion of children who were the subject of a substantiation of a notification that are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander by type of abuse

Including emotional abuse, neglect, physical abuse and sexual abuse

Material for download

 [Children are not overrepresented in the child protection system data tables \(XLSX - 15 Kb\)](#)

 [Children are not overrepresented in the child protection system dataset \(CSV - 13 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe

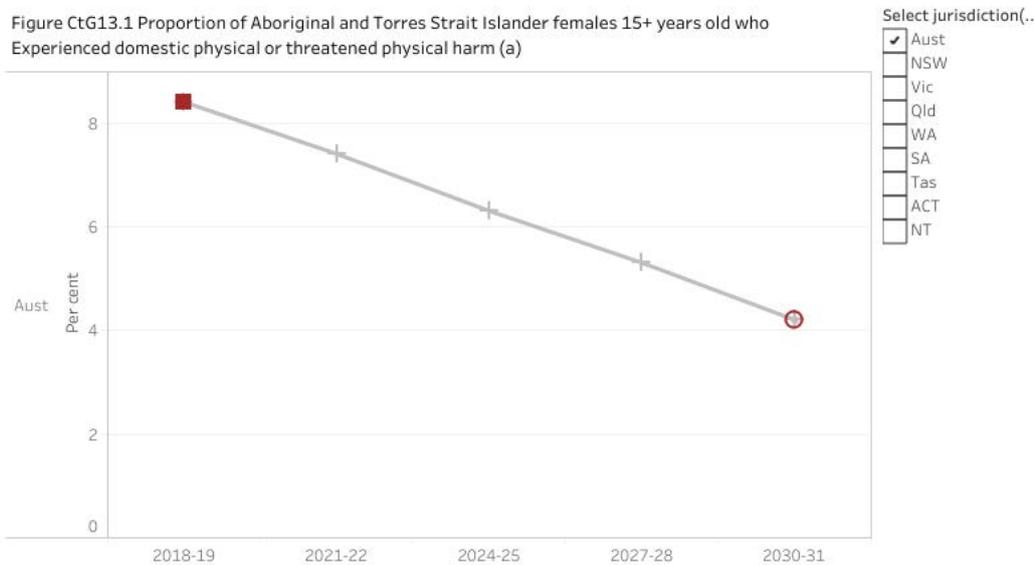
TARGET 13

By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced at least by 50 per cent, as progress towards zero

Nationally in 2018-19, 8.4 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 15 years and over experienced domestic physical or threatened physical harm (figure CtG13.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2018-19.

Figure CtG13.1 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females 15+ years old who Experienced domestic physical or threatened physical harm (a)



Source: table CtG13A.1, ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, Derived from ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Actual
- Target
- + Trajectory

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 13: All forms of family violence and abuse against women and children is reduced

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families and households are safe.

Target: By 2031, the rate of all forms of family violence and abuse against Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children is reduced at least by 50 per cent, as progress towards zero.

Indicator: Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 15 years and over who experienced domestic physical or threatened physical harm in the last 12 months.

Measure:	This measure is defined as: <i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 15 years and over who experienced physical harm and/or threatened face-to-face physical harm in the last 12 months where the perpetrator was a family member <i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females aged 15 years and over and is presented as a <i>percentage</i> .
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020; revised April 2021
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A low or decreasing proportion is desirable. A decrease from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	Name: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) Frequency: Periodic Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/national-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-health-survey/2018-19
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics Provider area: Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics
Baseline year:	2018-19
Target year:	2030-31
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia and were present at the survey interview.

Geographical variables are based on the location of the household.

'Physical harm' refers to any incident where a person was physically hurt or harmed by someone on purpose, including physical fights. Other forms of abuse (for example: sexual, emotional, psychological) are not included.

'Threatened physical harm' refers to threats of physical harm that occurred face-to-face.

'Family/domestic violence (physical or threatened harm)' includes perpetrators who are a current partner, previous partner, boyfriend, girlfriend, date, ex-boyfriend, ex-girlfriend, parent, child, sibling or other family member.

Excludes (numerator):

- people who did not state if they were a victim of domestic physical or threatened physical harm.

Supporting calculations

- Confidence intervals.

See the How to interpret data for further information: <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/how-to/interpret-data>.

Data quality considerations: See NATSIHS methodology for further information: <https://www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/national-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-health-survey-methodology>.

Data have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

These data do not measure experience of violence for children.

Experiences of harm are likely to be under-reported. Due to the sensitive nature of the questions, responses were not compulsory, and a person may have chosen not to answer some or any of the questions.

The physical and threatened physical harm data collected in the 2018-19 NATSIHS are not comparable to other ABS data sources collecting similar data, including data from: the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; the General Social Survey; the Personal Safety Survey; or, Recorded Crime – Victims.

Estimates that have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error of 50 per cent or more are considered too unreliable for general use.

Future reporting:	<p>Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available) • Disability status • Gender • Age • Indigenous status (comparable data on non-Indigenous people are currently not available).
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Supporting indicators

Driver

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women self-reporting physical violence experience
By relationship to perpetrator

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child protection substantiations related to family violence

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children entering out-of-home care and receiving protection orders, where family violence is indicated

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women reporting family violence is common in their communities

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community awareness of what constitutes family violence

Physical and non-physical violence: sexual, emotional, psychological and economic abuse and violence

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people identifying certain behaviours as forms of family violence

Physical, sexual, emotional, psychological and financial control

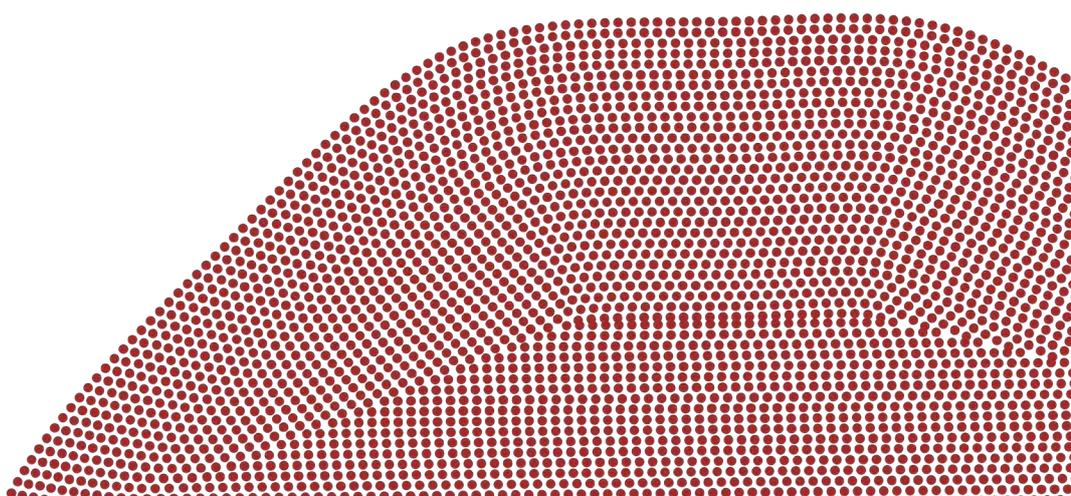
Rate of community attitudinal support (acceptance) of violence against women and children
Justifying, excusing, minimising, hiding or shifting blame for family violence

Rates of hospitalisation for family violence assaults for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children

By relationship to perpetrator

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children homicide victim rates

By victim-offender relationship



Contextual information

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children victims of family and domestic violence recorded by police

Data available for NSW, SA & NT

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children victims of sexual assault, by victim-offender relationship

Data available for NSW, QLD, SA & NT

Rates of hospitalisation for family violence assaults for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children

By relationship to perpetrator

Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and children homicide victim rates

By victim-offender relationship

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women reporting to have sought help from support services

Police, legal, counselling, housing, etc., by service type

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women reporting barriers in seeking help from support services

By barrier type

Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women seeking assistance from Specialist Homelessness Services for reasons of family violence

Admin data based; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services database

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons accompanied with children seeking assistance from Specialist Homelessness Services for reasons of family violence

AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services database

Material for download

 [Families and households are safe data tables \(XLSX - 17 Kb\)](#)

 [Families and households are safe dataset \(CSV - 8 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 14

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing

TARGET 14

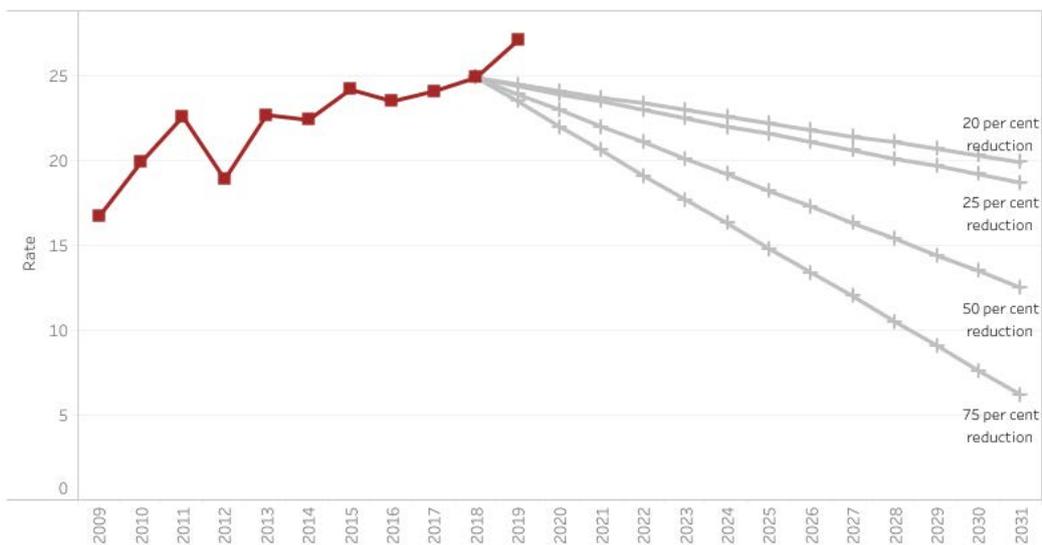
Significant and sustained reduction in suicide of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people towards zero

In 2019, the suicide rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 27.1 per 100 000 people (for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined) (figure CtG14.1).

This is an increase from 24.9 per 100 000 people in 2018 (the baseline year).

Nationally, based on the most recent year of data, this target is not on track to be met.

Figure CtG14.1 Mortality due to suicide, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate per 100 000 population, Total (NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT) (a)



Source: table CtG14A.1, ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death & Derived from ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death (a) Data and indicative reduction trajectories are only available nationally.

■ Actual
+ Trajectory

+ a b | e a u

The assessment below reflects progress from the baseline year to the current year (ie improvement or otherwise in the rate). This differs to the national assessment against the trajectory (above), which compares the current year rate to the rate on the target trajectory at the same time period.

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	↓	For states and territories, and nationally, based on the latest year data and compared to the baseline year, there has been: ↑ = improvement ■ = no change ↓ = worsening •• = not applicable as required annual data not available (state/territory data are based on 5-year aggregates)

Target data specifications

Target 14: Significant and sustained reduction in suicide

Outcome:	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing.
Target:	<p>A significant and sustained reduction in suicide of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people towards zero.</p> <p>There is no specified trajectory or expected timeline for achieving zero suicide. Four indicative reduction trajectories are presented for a 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 50 per cent, and 75 per cent reduction between the baseline year and target year.</p>
Indicator:	Suicide death rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander suicide deaths</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population and is presented as an age-standardised <i>rate</i> per 100 000 people.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A low or decreasing rate is desirable. A decrease from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name (numerator): Causes of Death, Australia</p> <p>Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Name (denominator): Estimates and Projections for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population</p> <p>Frequency: Annual (data revised on a five-yearly basis)</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/causes-death/causes-death-australia/</p> <p>https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Provider area: Causes of Death</p>

Baseline year: 2018 (data revised in 2021)

Target year: 2031

Disaggregations: Age-standardised rates for single years: Total (of available jurisdictions — NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only), by sex (Males, Females, Persons), by year.

Age-standardised rates for 5 years combined: state and territory (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only) and Total (of available jurisdictions), by Indigenous status.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100 000

Counting rules

Numerator:

- Deaths from intentional self-harm: includes ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0.
- Deaths are based on date of registration (not date of occurrence).
- Deaths where the Indigenous status of the person is unknown or not stated are not included.
- Rates for single year use single year deaths data. Rates for 5 years combined use the average of 5 years of deaths data.

Denominator:

Estimated population as at 30 June:

- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is calculated from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections (series B).
- The non-Indigenous population is calculated by subtracting the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population from the total population.
- Rates for single year use single year population data. Rates for 5 years combined use the average of 5 years of population data.

Age-standardised rate:

Age-standardised rates are calculated using the direct method using 5-year age groups from 0–4 to 75 years and over, with the Australian standard population as at 30 June 2001.

Data quality considerations:	<p>Reporting of rates is only for those jurisdictions which have adequate levels of Indigenous identification (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT in line with national reporting guidelines).</p> <p>For jurisdictions, single year estimates are subject to volatility due to small numbers. Therefore, 5-year aggregates are provided for point-in-time comparisons for jurisdictions.</p> <p>All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process. Once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2017 and prior (final), 2018 (revised), and 2019 (preliminary). See the Data quality section of the methodology in the Causes of Death, Australia, 2019 publication and Causes of Death Revisions, 2017 Final Data (Technical Note) and 2018 Revised Data (Technical Note) in Causes of Death, Australia, 2019 (cat. no. 3303.0).</p> <p>Coronial cases are more likely to be affected by a lag in registration time, especially those which are due to external causes, including suicide. Due to small numbers these lagged coroner-referred registrations can create large yearly variation in some causes of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons. Caution should be taken when making year to year analysis.</p> <p>Caution should be taken when interpreting figures relating to intentional self-harm and when conducting time series analysis (due to changes in Indigenous identification and causes of death coding processes over time). See <i>Causes of Death, Australia methodology</i> (www.abs.gov.au/methodologies/causes-death-australia-methodology).</p> <p>Data for Indigenous status are influenced by the quality of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification of people in the data collection, which is likely to differ across jurisdictions and over time. In 2019, there were 1362 deaths registered in Australia for whom Indigenous status was not stated, representing 0.8 per cent of all deaths registered.</p>
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Future reporting:	<p>Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All states/territories (currently only available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT) • Remoteness areas • Socioeconomic status of the locality • Gender • Age.
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Supporting indicators

Driver

Non-fatal hospitalisations for intentional self-harm

Intentional self-harm mortality rate (suicide)

Hospitalisations for mental health-related disorders

Contextual information

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting experiencing psychological distress

Proportion of people reported experiencing one of more barriers accessing health services

Mental health-related disorders mortality rates

Proportion who report having experienced racism in the previous 12 months

Material for download

 [People enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing data tables \(XLSX - 24 Kb\)](#)

 [People enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing dataset \(CSV - 48 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 15

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters

TARGET 15A

By 2030, a 15 per cent increase in Australia's land mass subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's legal rights or interests

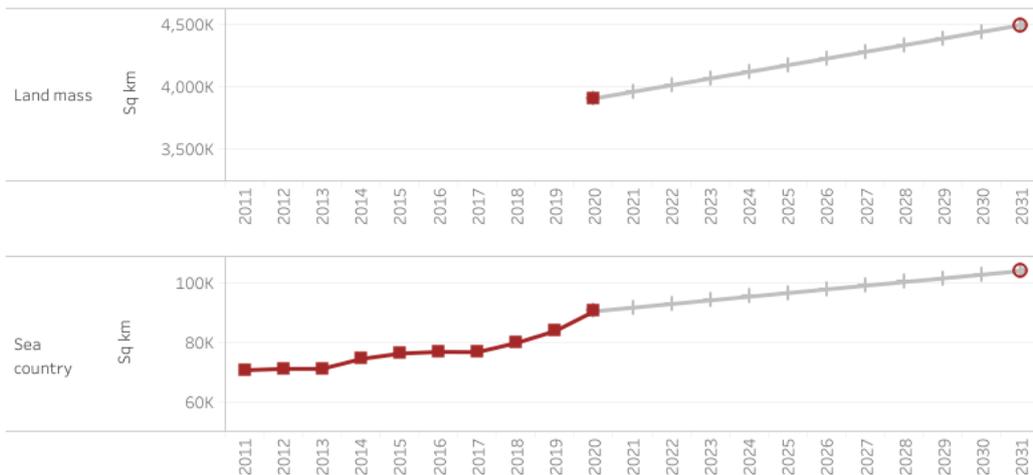
TARGET 15B

By 2030, a 15 per cent increase in areas covered by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's legal rights or interests in the sea

In 2020, 3 907 141 square kilometres of the land mass of Australia and 90 252 square kilometres of the sea country of Australia were subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's rights or interests (figure CtG15.1).

For both measures, there are no new data since the baseline year of 2020.

Figure CtG15.1 Area of Land mass and Sea country subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's legal rights or interests at 30 June, Aust (a), (b)



Source: tables CtG15A.1 & CtG15A.2, Derived from NNTT (unpublished) Native Title Determinations Outcomes Indigenous estate & NNTT (unpublished) Native Title Determinations Outcomes Indigenous estate

(a) Data, targets and trajectories are only available nationally.
 (b) State and territory data are available in the data tables.

- Actual
- Target
- + Trajectory

+ a b | e a u

Target data specifications

Target 15: Increase legal rights and interests in the land and waters

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters.

Target: By 2030, a 15 per cent increase in:

- Australia’s land mass subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests (Target 15a)
- Australia’s sea waters subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests (Target 15b).

Indicator: Area of Australian land mass and sea waters that is subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests.

Measure: This measure is defined as:

a: Land mass subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests, at 30 June

b: Sea Country subject to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s legal rights or interests, at 30 June.

Target established: National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020

Latest dashboard update: 23 June 2021

Indicator type: Target

Interpretation of change: A high or increasing area is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.

Data source(s): **Name:** Native Title Determinations Outcomes; Indigenous estate
Frequency: Annual
Documentation (links): <http://www.nntt.gov.au>

Data provider: **Provider name:** National Native Title Tribunal (land and sea native title)
Provider area: Native Title

Baseline year: 2020 (at 9 May, the latest data available at the time of creating the target)

Target year: 2030 (at 30 June)

Disaggregations: State and territory and Australia.
Support measure provided on native title as proportion of jurisdiction’s land — state, territory and Australia.

Computation: Counting rules

Land area

Land under Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander legal rights or interests includes:

- Determinations of native title – land subject to a determination that native title exists
- Indigenous estate – land grants under various land rights regimes of the states and territories and the Commonwealth.

Land area is in square kilometres (sq km) and has been calculated using GDA2020 (EPSG 7844). Pre-2016 areas are calculated using Australian Albers projection (EPSG 3577).

Proportion of land area is based on jurisdiction area sourced from Geoscience Australia (1993). (<http://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/national-location-information/dimensions/area-of-australia-states-and-territories>).

Data for the ACT includes Jervis Bay.

Sea area

Sea area is in square kilometres (sq km) and is based on approximate jurisdiction areas sourced from maritime boundaries spatial data, Geoscience Australia 2006 (AMB 6th Edition).

Commonwealth jurisdiction area only consists of that area from the 3NM Limit out to the Exclusive Economic Zone surrounding the mainland states and territories. It does not include the area surrounding the islands of McDonald & Heard, Christmas, Macquarie, Norfolk, Cocos (Keeling) or the Australian Antarctic Territory.

Data quality considerations: Data are available at other points in time (available on request, obtained from automated processes but are not quality assured by the National Native Title Tribunal for reference dates other than 30 June).

Supporting indicators

Driver

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's owned land and water titles

Number of land claims resolved under Commonwealth, state and territory land rights legislation

Number of positive Native Title Determinations

Contextual information

Number of Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) on the Register of Indigenous Land Use Agreements

Income of registered native title bodies corporate as reported to the Office of the Registrar of Indigenous Corporations (ORIC)

Including income from businesses or grants

Charitable trusts holding native title and land rights monies

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in water and land management

Australia's conservation estate that is managed by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who recognise and live on homelands/traditional country

Material for download

 [People maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters data tables \(XLSX - 21 Kb\)](#)

 [People maintain a distinctive cultural, spiritual, physical and economic relationship with their land and waters dataset \(CSV - 34 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.



SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 16

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing

TARGET 16

By 2031, there is a sustained increase in number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken

Nationally in 2018-19, there were 123 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken (with 14 considered strong) (figure CtG16.1).

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2018-19.

Figure CtG16.1 Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages spoken and number of strong languages spoken, Aust (a)



Source: table CtG16A.1, AIATSIS National Indigenous Languages Survey, Derived from AIATSIS National Indigenous Languages Survey, Joint Council National Agreement on Closing the Gap

(a) Data, targets and trajectories are only available nationally.

- Actual
- Target
- + Trajectory



Target data specifications

Target 16: A sustained increase in number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing.

Target: By 2031, there is a sustained increase in number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken.

Indicator: The number and strength of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken.

Measure:	This measure is defined as: a: The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken. b: The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages categorised as strong.
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap July 2020
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing number is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	Name: National Indigenous Languages Surveys (NILS) Frequency: Periodic. National Indigenous Languages Surveys are conducted at irregular intervals: NILS1 in 2004-05, NILS2 in 2014-15 and NILS3 in 2018-19. There is currently no date set for future iterations of the NILS. Documentation (links): https://aiatsis.gov.au/research/current-projects/third-national-indigenous-languages-survey
Data provider:	Provider name: Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) Provider area: Languages
Baseline year:	2018-19
Target year:	2030-31
Disaggregations:	Australia, by number of languages spoken currently Australia, by number of new languages spoken currently Australia, by number of strong languages Australia, by number of endangered languages (critically and severely endangered) Australia, by number of languages gaining speakers.

Computation: The NILS3 uses the following definitions:

Strong language: the language is used by all age groups, including all children, and people in all age groups are fluent speakers.

New language: Australian languages that have formed since 1788 from language contact between speakers of traditional languages with speakers of English and/or other languages.

Critically endangered: the language is used mostly by the great-grandparental generation and older. Only people in the great-grandparental generation and older may remember some of the language and may not use it very often.

Severely endangered: the language is mostly used by the grandparental generation and older. Only people in the grandparental generation and older may still understand the language.

There is no overlap between 'Endangered languages' categories. In the 2018-19 AIATSIS, each language has been assigned to only one endangerment category based on two indicators: absolute numbers of speakers, and intergenerational transmission.

Traditional languages: the term used to refer to languages spoken by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people prior to colonisation, or the directly descended varieties spoken today. Individual traditional languages have individual names.

Data quality considerations: Although best available data have been used to produce the baseline, there are several factors needed to be considered when interpreting the baseline:

- Each NILS has had slightly different objectives and therefore methodologies have differed. The methodology for future NILS may change, making it difficult to provide time series data.
 - The term 'languages' usually refers to distinct systems of communication that are not mutually intelligible. Some Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages may be mutually intelligible but speakers prefer to describe them as different languages. For example, Western Desert Language includes Ngaayatjarra and Pitjantjatjarra, which are mutually intelligible, but speakers tend to refer to them as separate languages.
 - Assessing and comparing proficiency of languages across the NILS series is difficult because of the use of different measures of proficiency.
 - It can be difficult to grade the vitality of a language.
 - There are complexities in arriving at precise numbers. NILS respondents self-report, and various respondents for an individual language variety may have differing interpretations of survey questions, or may be considering differing criterion or measures in their response.
 - NILS data may be affected by poor geographical and demographic coverage due to an inability to reach remote and rural areas, and an undercounting of children.
 - State and territory data are not available as in many instances, languages are not contained wholly in one state or territory.
-

Future reporting:	Additional disaggregations required for future reporting: Languages by: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional languages and Creole languages (Kriol and Yumplatok/Torres Strait Creole)• Geographic area (jurisdiction, remoteness where possible)• Gender• Age• Strength of languages (according to AIATSIS measures) including languages in the process of retrieval/revival.
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Supporting indicators

Driver

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages categorised as strong

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages being spoken

Number and age profile of the speakers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages
Including children

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who speak an Indigenous language

Contextual information

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accessing Commonwealth funded language centres to maintain and preserve languages

Material for download

 [Cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing data tables \(XLSX - 15 Kb\)](#)

 [Cultures and languages are strong, supported and flourishing dataset \(CSV - 14 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

SOCIOECONOMIC OUTCOME AREA 17

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to information and services enabling participation in informed decision-making regarding their own lives

TARGET 17

By 2026, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have equal levels of digital inclusion

Nationally in 2014-15, 73.5 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over accessed the internet in their home (table CtG17.1).

There are no comparable data on home access to the internet for non-Indigenous people. This means that estimating a trajectory to achieve parity is not currently possible.

There are no new data since the baseline year of 2014-15.

Table CtG17.1 Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who accessed the internet in the last 12 months, 15+ years old, 2014-15 (a)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
Internet accessed at home %	79.9 ± 2.8	89.5 ± 2.5	76.1 ± 4.5	66.0 ± 4.9	73.4 ± 5.2	85.0 ± 3.2	91.1 ± 3.2	40.9 ± 5.6	73.5 ± 1.7

Source: table CtG17A.1, ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey
 (a) Percentages reported include 95 per cent confidence intervals (for example, 80 per cent ± 2.7 percentage points).



Target data specifications

Target 17: People have equal levels of digital inclusion

Outcome: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have access to information and services enabling participation in informed decision-making regarding their own lives.

Target: By 2026, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have equal levels of digital inclusion.

Comparable data on non-Indigenous people are currently not available. This means that there is currently no target or indicative trajectory to achieve parity.

Indicator: Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who have accessed the internet at home in the last 12 months.

Measure:	<p>The measure is defined as:</p> <p><i>Numerator</i> — number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over who have accessed the internet at home in the last 12 months</p> <p><i>Denominator</i> — total number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the population aged 15 years and over</p> <p>and is presented as a <i>percentage</i>.</p>
Target established:	National Agreement on Closing the Gap April 2021
Latest dashboard update:	23 June 2021
Indicator type:	Target
Interpretation of change:	A high or increasing proportion is desirable. An increase from the baseline year is an improvement.
Data source(s):	<p>Name: ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS)</p> <p>Frequency: Periodic</p> <p>Documentation (links): https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/4714.0~2014-15~Main%20Features~Key%20findings~1</p>
Data provider:	<p>Provider name: Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>Provider area: Centre for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Statistics</p>
Baseline year:	2014-15
Target year:	2026
Disaggregations:	State and territory and Australia.

Computation: Numerator divided by Denominator multiplied by 100

Counting rules

Data are for all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were usual residents of private dwellings in Australia.

Geographical variables are based on the location of the household.

Includes (numerator):

- people who have accessed the internet at home in the last 12 months.

Excludes (numerator):

- people who did not access the internet at home
- people who did not access the internet in the last 12 months
- people who did not know if they had accessed the internet in the last 12 months.

Supporting calculations

- Confidence intervals.

See the How to interpret data for further information: <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/how-to/interpret-data>.

Extraction

TableBuilder – Age group – 15 years and over (Person level) X State or Territory (Household level) X Whether accessed internet at home in last 12 months (Person level)

Data quality considerations: See NATSISS explanatory notes for further information: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/4714.0Explanatory%20Notes12014-15?opendocument&tabname=Notes&prodno=4714.0&issue=2014-15>

Data values have been randomly adjusted using perturbation to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Estimates that have a relative standard error between 25 per cent and 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error of 50 per cent or more are considered too unreliable for general use.

Future reporting: Additional disaggregations required for future reporting:

- Remoteness areas and other small geographic areas (where available)
- Socioeconomic status of the locality
- Disability status
- Gender
- Age group.

Supporting indicators

Driver

Levels of digital inclusion among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as compared with other Australians

Disaggregated by access, affordability and digital ability

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households accessing the internet

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accessing the internet

Disaggregated by point of access: home, work, school, public access, government shopfront

Frequency of internet access at home in last 12 months

Daily, weekly, monthly, yearly

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people using internet to access government services for private purposes

For example, health services, taxation, bill payments, social security payments

Number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people employed in media

Disaggregated by income levels

Contextual information

Number and location of community broadcast licenses with an Indigenous interest

Number and location of broadcast transmitters

Material for download

 [People have access to information and services enabling participation in informed decision-making regarding their own lives data tables \(XLSX - 12 Kb\)](#)

 [People have access to information and services enabling participation in informed decision-making regarding their own lives dataset \(CSV - 4 Kb\)](#)

To assist with interpretation of the data provided (Excel data tables and CSV dataset) please refer to the target data specification above.

www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data

