



Closing the Gap key data TS & NPA RoC region

comprising Torres (S), Torres Strait Island (R) and Northern Peninsula Area (R)

compiled by the Queensland Government Statistician's Office, 11 August 2025

Outcome 2: 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%.

	Proportion of community babies born with a healthy birthweight ^(a)	Women attending at least 5 antenatal visits ^(b)	Women smoking during pregnancy ^(c)
Queensland — First Nations	89.5% in 2022	91.8% in 2023	39.6% in 2023
Queensland — Non-Indigenous	93.9% in 2022	96.2% in 2023	12.1% in 2023
TS&NPA RoC 2021–2023 ^(d)	91.9%	96.7%	45.1%

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation. Data sourced from the national CtG dashboard may not match the same timeframe and/or counting as locally sourced data.

According to unpublished data sourced from Queensland's Perinatal Data Collection:

- 89.4% of First Nations babies compared with 93.8% of non-Indigenous babies in Queensland were born with a healthy birthweight in 2023.

- (a) Based on baby's First Nation status. Liveborn, singleton babies only by community of mother's usual residence. Healthy birthweight in the range of 2,500 and 4,499 grams and excludes babies whose birthweight was not stated.
- (b) Based on mother's First Nation status. Percentages based on counts of mothers of babies delivered at 32 weeks or more gestation. Excludes women whose gestation and/or antenatal visits was not stated. Rates are age-standardised.
- (c) Based on mother's First Nation status. Data includes all women giving birth except not stated smoking status. Rates are age-standardised.
- (d) Community LGA data are aggregated up over three years to protect privacy. Data are not disaggregated by Indigenous status.

Source: National Closing the Gap dashboard (proportion of babies born with a healthy birthweight, 2022), Qld First Nations and non-Indigenous; QGSO statistics derived from unpublished Queensland Perinatal Data Collection, all other data.

Outcome 4: 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%.

2024	Proportion of children on track in all five domains	Proportion of children with highly and well-developed strengths	Proportion children developmentally vulnerable in 2 or more domains
Queensland — First Nations	34.6%	60.3%	25.7%
Queensland — Non-Indigenous	53.6%	76.9%	12.3%
TS&NPA RoC ^(a)	30.5%	43.5%	25.5%

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation.

(a) Community LGA data are not disaggregated by Indigenous status.

TS&NPA RoC: CtG data already available for First Nations peoples — 2021 Census

Socio economic targets		TS&NPA RoC		Queensland	
By 2031...		First Nations	Non-Indigenous	First Nations	Non-Indigenous
5	Increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20–24 years attaining year 12 or equivalent qualification to 96%	77.7%	95.3%	75.0%	91.9%
		of 20–24 year old people in 2021, reported that they had a year 12 or non–school qualification at AQF Cert III or higher			
6	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%	40.5%	85.9%	47.2%	72.6%
		of 25–34 year old people in 2021, reported that they had completed a tertiary qualification at AQF Cert III or higher			
7	Increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth aged 15–24 years who are in employment, education or training to 67%	42.3%	77.6%	58.1%	77.9%
		of 15–24 year old people in 2021, reported that they were fully engaged in employment, education and or training			
8	Increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 25–64 years who are employed to 62%	56.7%	85.4%	57.2%	78.5%
		of 25–64 year old people in 2021, reported that they were employed			
9a	Increase the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in appropriately sized (not overcrowded) housing to 88%	64.7%	89.4%	81.2%	94.8%
		of people in 2021, were living in appropriately sized housing			

Outcome 10: 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%.

30 June 2024	Imprisonment rate per 1,000 persons	Imprisonment Count (persons)	Percentage with prior imprisonment
Queensland — First Nations ^(a)	21.9 per 1,000 persons	4,243	79.1%
Queensland — Non-Indigenous ^(a)	1.8 per 1,000 persons	6,637	59.5%
TS&NPA RoC ^(b)	5.6 per 1,000 persons	39	79.5%

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation. Data sourced from the national CtG dashboard may not match the same timeframe and/or counting rules as locally sourced data.

- (a) Queensland rates shown here are sourced from the National Closing the Gap dashboard and are not directly comparable with the LGA statistics shown here. Queensland rates are age-standardised.
- (b) LGA rate is a crude rate for all persons regardless of Indigenous status.

Outcome 11: Young people are not overrepresented in the criminal justice system

Target 11: Reduce the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young people (10–17 years) in detention by at least 30 per cent, by 2031.

2023–24 10–17 year olds only	Average daily number in detention (rate)	Average daily number in detention (number)	Admissions to detention (number) ^(d)
Queensland — First Nations ^(a)	41.4 per 10,000 persons	209.8	National CtG dashboard does not include these data
Queensland — Non-Indigenous ^(a)	1.6 per 10,000 persons	81.9	National CtG dashboard does not include these data
TS&NPA RoC ^{(b),(c)}	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation. Data sourced from the national CtG dashboard may not match the same timeframe and/or counting rules as locally sourced data.

n.p. to protect privacy of children and their families, data are not published as counts are small.

- (a) Queensland statistics shown here are sourced from the National Closing the Gap dashboard and are not directly comparable with the LGA statistics shown here.
- (b) LGA data are not disaggregated by Indigenous status. Counts of unique persons fewer than 10 are confidentialised.
- (c) There is often a high level of variability in data from year to year for communities with small populations.
- (d) These data are not a count of unique persons, but a count of admissions to detention. A young person may be admitted more than once during the reference period.

Sources: LGA data are QGSO calculations derived from unpublished data sourced from Department of Youth Justice, and preliminary population estimates by age and sex, 30 June 2023 provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Outcome 12: 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%.

2023–24	Unique children aged 0–17 years subject to a substantiated notification of harm(a)		Unique children aged 0–17 years admitted to a child protection order	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Queensland — First Nations	2,366	20.8 per 1,000	2,074	18.2 per 1,000
Queensland — Non-Indigenous ^(d)	4,283	3.9 per 1,000	2,304	2.0 per 1,000
TS&NPA RoC ^{(b),(c)}	7 children in Torres <5 children in NPA	n.p.	14	3.7 per 1,000

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation.

These data do not directly measure the target and are proxy measures.

n.p. to protect the privacy of children and their families, data are not published as counts are small

(a) Counts exclude unborn children.

(b) Community LGA data are not disaggregated by Indigenous status.

(c) There is often a high level of variability in data from year to year for communities with small populations

(d) Non-Indigenous rates and counts include children not stated and unknown Indigenous status.

Outcome 13: 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%, as progress towards zero.

2023–24	Recorded female victims for offences against the person (rate) ^(a)	Proportion of recorded female victims offended against by a family member	Applications for domestic violence protection orders ^(b)
Queensland — First Nations	81.1 per 1,000 persons	70.5% were offended against by family	3,745 applications
Queensland — Non-Indigenous	13.7 per 1,000 persons	55.8% were offended against by family	23,942 applications
TS&NPA RoC ^{(b),(c)}	58.0 per 1,000 persons (206 recorded female victims)	65.4% were offended against by family	115 applications

Data are the most up-to-date available at the time of preparation. Data sourced from the national CtG dashboard may not match the same timeframe and/or counting rules as locally sourced data.

These data are proxy measures, as the target data are not available at the local level.

- (a) Queensland rates per 1,000 are age-standardised, and not directly comparable to community rates.
- (b) Initiating orders only. Queensland data exclude unknown Indigenous status.
- (c) Community LGA data are not disaggregated by Indigenous status. Rates represent crude rates.

Sources: QGSO statistics derived from unpublished Queensland Police Service data and preliminary population estimates by age and sex provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 30 June 2023.
Department of Justice and Attorney General unpublished data