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<i>Author:</i> Australian Bureau of Statistics <i>Date of release:</i> 26 May 2010	

This brief contains key points extracted from publications that have reported social statistics about the Northern Territory. The summary is not exhaustive and does not interpret information nor in all cases contain qualifiers or contextual information. Readers should check cited publications to assess suitability for the intended use. Care should be taken to ensure that population-based statistics reported for the Northern Territory do not refer to urban areas only. Although all due care has been exercised in the preparation of this document, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

## Government-funded specialist homelessness services: SAAP National Data Collection annual report, Australia, 2008-09

AIHW, Cat. No. HOU 219, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

In January 2009, the SAAP V agreement between the Australian Government and the states and territories was replaced by the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness. This is the first report under the new arrangements and contains data from the Interim Supported Accommodation Assistance Program (SAAP) National Data Collection. It provides an overview of assistance given to clients and their children by government funded specialist homelessness services in 2008-09.

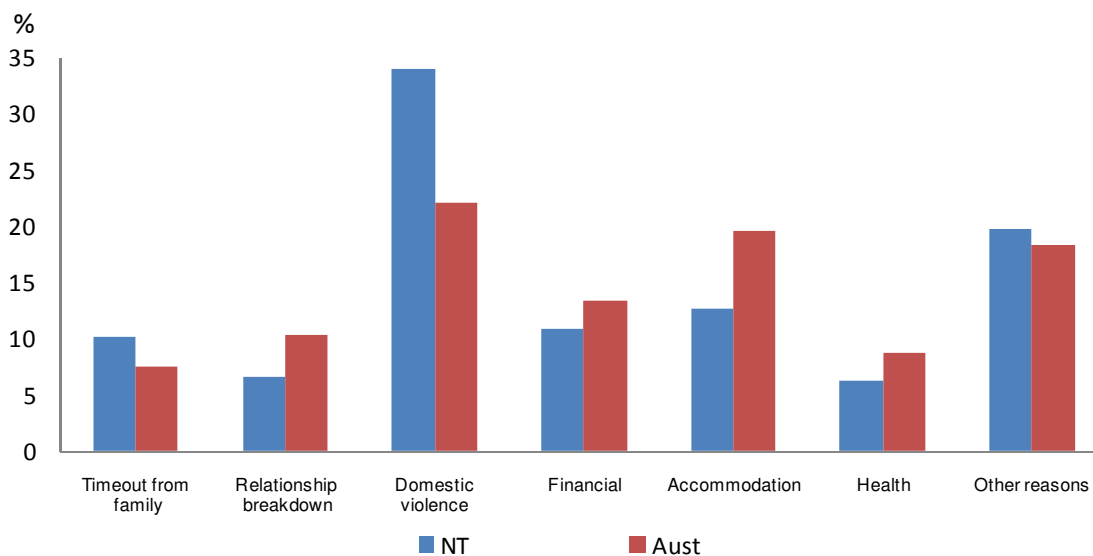
### Summary

In 2008-09, the majority of the clients seeking assistance from government funded support agencies in the Territory were Indigenous women with accompanying children. The most common reason for clients seeking assistance was escaping situations of domestic violence.

In 2008-09, in the Territory;

- there were 3300 clients and 2300 accompanying children, with 7900 support periods (4900 client support periods and 3000 accompanying child support periods);
- 62 per cent of clients aged 10 years and over identified as Indigenous compared to 18 per cent nationally;
- 69 per cent of all clients were female and 75 per cent of females identified as indigenous;
- The main reason for clients seeking assistance was domestic violence (34 per cent), the same reason as nationally (22 per cent);
- 46 funded agencies received a total of \$10.2M or 2.5% of the total funds allocated under the national SAAP V and NAHA funding agreements, a higher per capita proportion than the resident population of about 1%.

**Chart 1: Reasons for clients seeking assistance from government funded support agencies, Northern Territory and Australia, 2008-09**



Source: AIHW Cat. No. HOU 219

## Education and Training Experience, State and Territory Tables, Australia, 2009

ABS, Cat. No. 6278.0.55.005, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

### About this publication

This publication presents results from the 2009 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Survey of Education and Training (SET) for all States and Territories. Data provided focuses on participation in education and training; completed qualifications; level and field of educational attainment; details of training courses completed; training outcomes; difficulties, barriers and employer support to education and training.

The SET is a household survey conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, except for very remote parts of Australia. This exclusion will have a major impact on the aggregate estimates for the Northern Territory where the excluded population accounts for over 23% of persons.

The population of interest in the SET is those aged 15-64 years and persons aged 65-74 years who were in or marginally attached to the labour force.

### Summary

In the twelve months prior to the 2009 SET, in the Territory, the majority of respondents who participated in a non-school formal learning activity were in the field of management and commerce while the highest proportion of respondents indicated a level of learning at certificate level.

Key indicators on education and training experience in the past 12 months, in the Territory:

- the predominant characteristics of those who participated in a learning activity were males (51.2%), aged 25-34 years, employed full-time (65.8%), highest year of school completed (year 12), born in Australia, and main language spoken at home English,
- 39.4% (or 3400) of respondents aged 15-24 years completed a non-school qualification, compared to 10.2% (3700) aged 25-44 years and 6.3% (1600) aged 45-64 years; and
- the main field of non-school formal learning for persons aged 15-64 years, was in 'management and commerce' (23%), followed by 'society and culture' (18%) and 'engineering and related technologies' (17.2%).

**Table 1: Persons aged 15 to 64 years, level of non-school formal learning in the last 12 months, Northern Territory, percentage, 2005 and 2009**

	2005 %	2009 %
<i>Graduate Diploma /Graduate Certificate or above</i>	14.1	11.2
<i>Bachelor Degree</i>	13.2	22.3
<i>Advanced Diploma /Diploma</i>	13.9	10.0
<i>Certificate</i>	54.0	50.7

Source: ABS Cat. No 6278.0.55.005

## Gynaecological cancer projections 2010-2015

AIHW, Cat. No. CAN 49, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

This report provides information on the projected incidence of gynaecological cancers with separate projections given for each subcategory; ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, uterine cancer and other gynaecological cancers. Projections for calendar years 2010 and 2015 are by state/territory and national level and depend on a number of assumptions relating to trends in cancer incidence over time. Counts are expressed as a crude rate, per 100 000 of the corresponding projected female population age-standardised for each specified cancer.

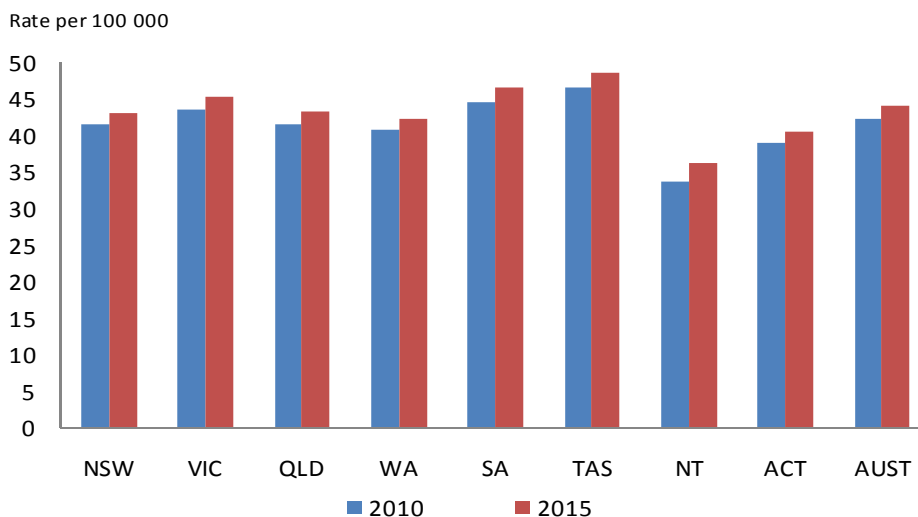
### Summary

From 2010-2015, the projected incidence rate of all gynaecological cancers in the Territory is expected to increase from 33.7 cases to 36.2 cases per 100 000 females age standardised, the lowest rate of all jurisdictions. The Territory has the lowest incidence rates of ovarian and uterine cancers of the jurisdictions but the highest incidence rate of cervical cancer.

Projected age standardised incidence rates of gynaecological cancers in the Territory:

- ovarian cancer in 2010, 7.3 cases per 100 000 females, increasing to 7.6 cases per 100 000 females in 2015, the lowest rate of the jurisdictions. Nationally, the projected incidence rate of ovarian cancer in 2010 is 12.3 cases per 100 000 females increasing to 12.5 cases per 100 000 females in 2015;
- cervical cancer in 2010, 10.0 cases per 100 000 females, decreasing to 9.3 cases per 100 000 females in 2015, the highest rate of the jurisdictions. Nationally, the projected incidence rate of cervical cancer in 2010 is 7.5 cases per 100 000 females decreasing to 7.4 cases per 100 000 females in 2015;
- uterine cancer in 2010, 11.9 cases per 100 000 females, increasing to 13.5 cases per 100 000 females in 2015, the lowest rate of the jurisdictions. Nationally, the projected incidence rate of uterine cancer in 2010 is 18.5 cases per 100 000 females increasing to 19.8 cases per 100 000 females in 2015; and
- other gynaecological cancers in 2010, 4.6 cases per 100 000 females, increasing to 5.9 cases per 100 000 females in 2015, the highest rate of the jurisdictions. Nationally, the projected incidence rate is 4.1 cases per 100 000 females increasing to 4.3 cases per 100 000 females in 2015.

**Chart 2: Projected incidence rates<sup>1</sup> for all gynaecological cancers by jurisdiction, 2010-2015**



<sup>1</sup> Age standardised rate per 100 000 females

Source: AIHW Cat. No. CAN 49

## Research and Experimental Development, Higher Education Organisations, Australia, 2008

ABS Cat. No. 8111.0, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

### About this publication

This release presents statistics on Research and Experimental Development (R&D) undertaken by Australian higher education institutions for the calendar year ended 31 December 2008.

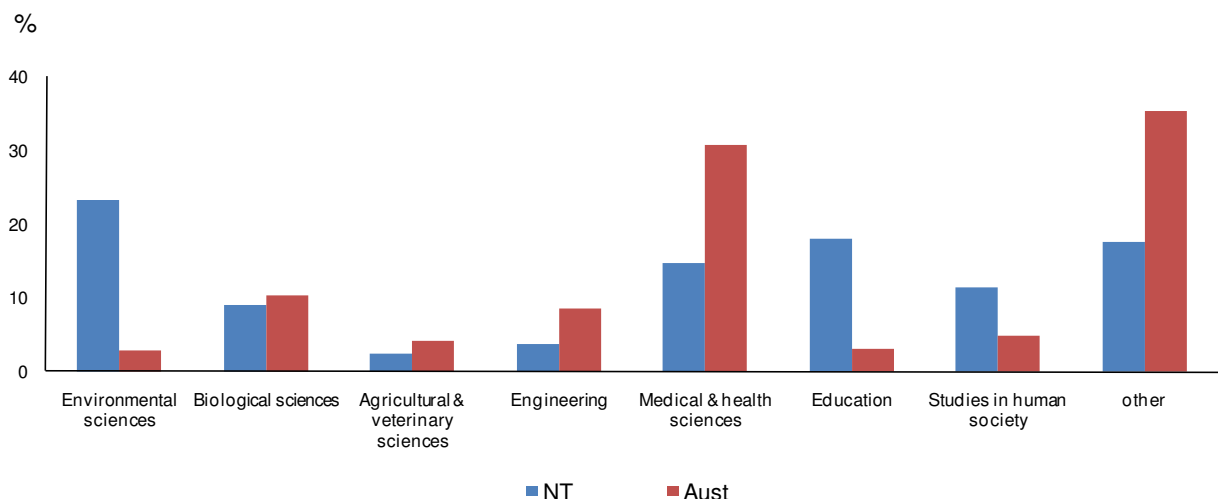
Field of research and socio-economic objective data presented in this issue have been collected and compiled based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification (ANZSRC), 2008 (cat. no. 1297.0). Previous issues used the Australian Standard Research Classification (ASRC).

### Summary

The Territory was the only jurisdiction in Australia to experience a decrease in expenditure on higher education research and development (HERD) as a proportion of gross state product (GSP) between 2006 and 2008. Environmental sciences, education, and medical and health sciences received the largest proportion of HERD expenditure in the Territory.

- the Territory was the only jurisdiction in Australia to experience a decrease in expenditure on higher education research and development (HERD) as a proportion of GSP between 2006 and 2008 (from 0.29% to 0.27%). National expenditure on HERD as a proportion of GDP increased from 0.50% in 2006 to 0.53% in 2008.
- in the Territory the proportion of HERD funding provided by the Commonwealth Government was the lowest of all Australian jurisdictions (19.24% compared to 31.64% nationally) while the proportion provided by state and local levels of government were greater than any other Australian jurisdiction (11.68% compared to 5.96% nationally). The largest proportion of HERD funding for all jurisdictions came from general university funds.
- the fields of research which attracted the largest proportion of HERD expenditure in the Territory were environmental sciences (\$10.7M), education (\$8.3M) and medical and health sciences (\$6.7M). Nationally the largest proportion of HERD expenditure went to medical and health sciences (\$2,064.3M), engineering (\$688.9M) and biological sciences (\$577.2M).

**Chart 1: HERD expenditure by field of research, Northern Territory and Australia, 2008**



Source: ABS Cat. No. 8111.0