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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.

## Expenditure on Health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2008-09

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, <http://www.aihw.gov.au>

### About this publication

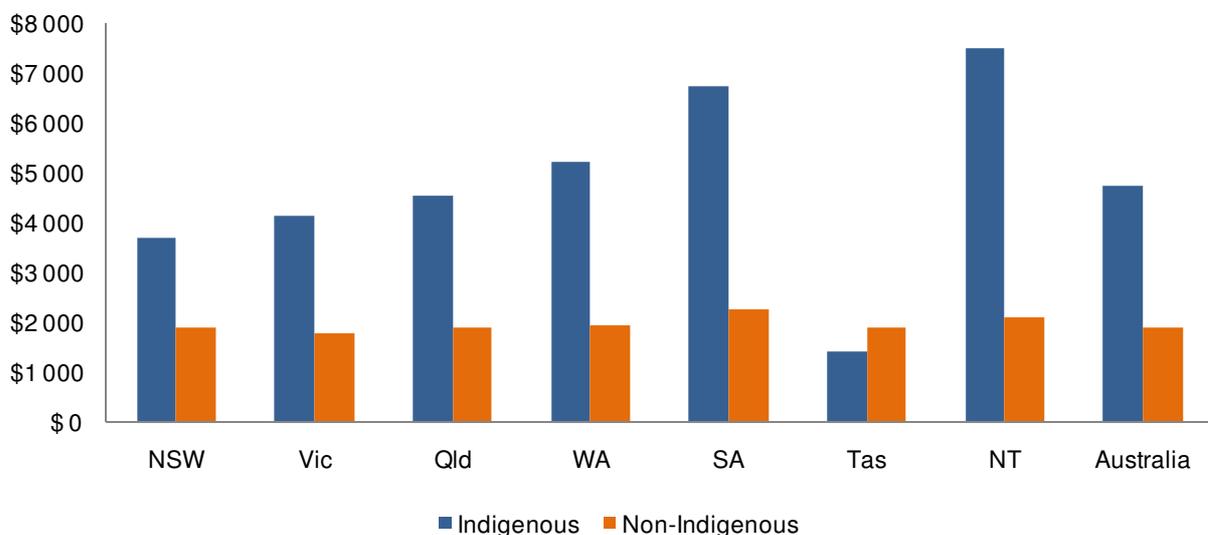
This report estimates health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their non-Indigenous counterparts for the 2008-09 period. The publication provides governments, policy makers, service providers and communities with information to support the planning, monitoring and evaluation of health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

### Summary

Unless otherwise stated, the information below pertains to the period 2008-09.

- Recurrent health expenditure for Indigenous Australians increased from \$3092 million in 2006-07 to \$3700 million in 2008-09, an average annual increase of 9.4 per cent. In comparison, average recurrent health expenditure for non-Indigenous Australians increased 6.0 per cent per annum.
- Average health expenditure per Indigenous Australian was \$6787, compared to \$4876 for each non-Indigenous Australian.
- The largest areas of Commonwealth Government direct health expenditure for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people included community health services (35.8 per cent), medical services (24.7 per cent), medications (15.8 per cent), health research (7.5 per cent) and health administration (3.7 per cent).
- The Territory Government spent \$7526 per person on health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, compared to the national average of \$4758.
- For the period 2002-03 to 2008-09, Indigenous health expenditure increased at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent. In comparison, the estimated average annual growth rate in the Indigenous population is 2.2 per cent.

**Chart 1: Average per capita health services expenditure by Indigenous status**



Source: AIHW

(a) Admitted patient expenditure estimates for Tasmania are not adjusted for under-identification as a reliable estimate of the level of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander under-identification is not available.

(b) Australian Capital Territory per person expenditure estimates are not calculated, because estimates for the Australian Capital Territory include substantial expenditures for New South Wales residents.

## Australian Social Trends, June 2011

Australian Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.abs.gov.au>

### About this publication

*Australian Social Trends* is a quarterly publication that presents analysis and commentary on a range of social issues. The June 2011 edition includes information on overemployment, workplace injuries, sport and physical recreation, culture and the arts, internet usage at home, and children's use of information technology. Data for sport and physical recreation, culture and the arts, and internet usage do not cover very remote areas.

### Summary

The information below details how people spent their time in 2009-10.

- 72 per cent of people in the Territory participated in sport and physical recreation activities in the past 12 months, compared to 64 per cent nationally. Sports attendance rates in the Territory were also higher than the national average, and the highest of all states and territories, at 59 per cent, compared to 43 per cent nationally.
- Physical recreation activities that were more popular in the Territory compared to nationally included fishing (6 per cent participation compared to 1 per cent nationally) and cycling (12 per cent compared to 7 per cent nationally).
- 27 per cent of children in the Territory owned a mobile phone, lower than the national average (31 per cent), and the lowest of all states and territories.
- Nationally, 86 per cent of people attended at least one cultural venue or event in the past 12 months, of which the most popular activity was going to the cinema (67 per cent). Cultural involvement in the Territory was the second highest of all states and territories (91 per cent, and 93 per cent for the Australian Capital Territory).
- 74 per cent of people aged 15 years and over accessed the internet within the past year, with 68 per cent of these people accessing the internet from home. Of internet users, 94 per cent access the internet on a weekly basis. The most popular reasons for using the internet included accessing email (80 per cent of users) and shopping online (64 per cent).
- In the past year, 90 per cent of Indigenous children had used a computer, mostly for school work (86 per cent) or playing games (72 per cent), and 69 per cent had used the internet.

## Australian Vocational Education and Training Statistics: Students and Courses 2010

National Centre for Vocational Education Research, <http://www.ncver.edu.au>

### About this publication

This publication provides a statistical summary of Australia's publicly funded vocational education and training (VET) system. The information relates to students and participation, courses and qualifications, training providers and funding.

### Summary

Unless otherwise stated, the following information pertains to the Territory for the 2010 period.

- There were 24 054 students enrolled in VET in the Territory, which represents 1.3 per cent of national enrolments (1.8 million students). Between 2009 and 2010, the number of students enrolled increased by 1.8 per cent in the Territory and 5.4 per cent nationally. The Territory experienced the second lowest growth rate in student numbers after South Australia (1.6 per cent), while Tasmania experienced the highest growth rate at 14.6 per cent.
- 40.8 per cent of students enrolled in VET in the Territory were Indigenous, compared to 4.6 per cent nationally. The national number of Indigenous students increased by 11.3 per cent since 2009, from 74 758 to 83 223 students.
- 92.6 per cent of Territory VET students were undertaking part time study, the highest of all jurisdictions and above the national figure of 85.4 per cent.
- 5.1 per cent of Territory VET students were classified as having a disability including impairment or long term condition, compared with 6.1 per cent nationally.
- 31.0 per cent of Territory VET students were from non-English speaking backgrounds, which is twice the national figure (15.1 per cent).

**Table 1: Indigenous status and remoteness region of VET Students, Northern Territory and Australia, 2009 and 2010**

	<u>Northern Territory</u>			<u>Australia</u>		
	2009	2010	Change	2009	2010	Change
<b>Indigenous status</b>						
Indigenous	9 829	9 815	-0.1%	74 758	83 223	11.3%
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	13 806	14 239	3.1%	1 631 920	1 715 771	5.1%
<b>Region<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
Major cities	189	275	45.5%	917 727	966 635	5.3%
Inner regional	111	161	45.0%	394 881	417 557	5.7%
Outer regional	10 727	10 846	1.1%	249 878	263 282	5.4%
Remote	3 700	3 567	-3.6%	41 084	43 363	5.5%
Very remote	8 610	8 807	2.3%	34 795	37 626	8.1%
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	298	398	33.6%	68 313	70 531	3.2%

Source: NCVER

(1) Includes students for whom this characteristic is not known.

(2) Based on residential address of students studying in the Territory.

(3) Includes 'Outside Australia' and 'Not known' categories.