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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.

Projections of the Incidence of Treated End-Stage Kidney Disease in Australia

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

About this publication

This publication presents information on historical rates of end stage kidney disease treated with dialysis or kidney transplantation as well as projections on future rates. The projections are reported at national and state/territory levels.

Summary

The following is a summary of the key statistics for the Territory on current and projected rates of treated end stage kidney disease and, where applicable, comparisons with the national average.

- In 2009, the Territory recorded the highest rate of treated end stage kidney disease of all jurisdictions, with 31.8 incidents per 100 000 population, compared to a national incidence rate of 10.6 per 100 000 population (refer to Figure 1).
- Between 1996 and 2009, 86 per cent of treated end stage kidney disease cases in the Territory were Indigenous Australians.
- The incidence rate of treated end stage kidney disease is expected to rise in all jurisdictions over the period 2009 to 2020. The incidence rate for the Territory is projected to increase by 40 per cent over this period, the lowest of all jurisdictions (albeit from a higher base), compared to a projected national increase of about 80 per cent.
- It is expected that by 2020, 64 per cent of new patients treated for end stage kidney disease will have diabetes, compared with 45 per cent in 2009.
- The Territory was the only jurisdiction where the projected rates of treated end stage kidney disease in people aged 60 and over is expected to decrease.

Figure 1: Rates of treated end stage kidney disease per 100 000 population



Source: AIHW

Australian Social Trends

Australian Bureau of Statistics, www.abs.gov.au

About this publication

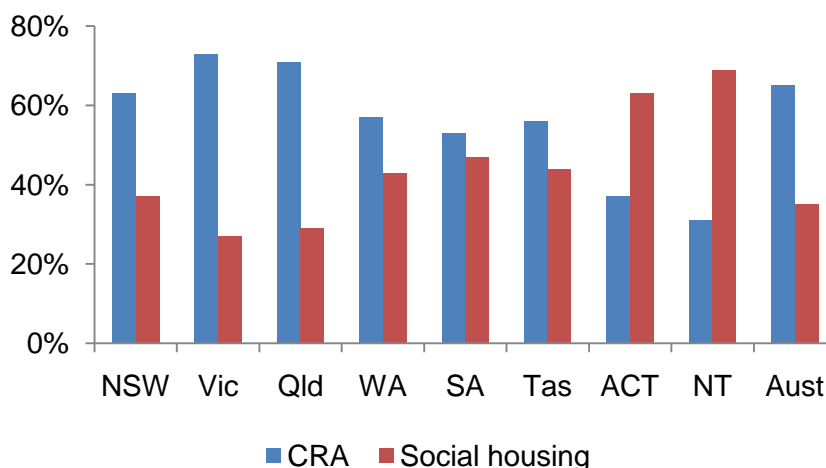
The Australian Social Trends is a quarterly report that covers a range of social issues. The September 2011 report focuses on housing assistance for renters, long term unemployment, community service workers and equality of schools.

Summary

Unless stated otherwise, the following provides a summary of the social issues reported in Australian Social Trends as it relates to the Territory and, where applicable, comparisons with the national average

- In 2009-10, 42 per cent of renter households in Australia received housing assistance, either in the form of public housing, community housing or Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA). Of those that received housing assistance, 65 per cent received CRA while 35 per cent were social housing.
- Figure 2 shows that the mix of housing assistance varied between jurisdictions. It shows that in all states, excluding the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, CRA was the predominant type of assistance. In 2009-10, in the Northern Territory, the primary type of housing assistance was social housing (69 per cent), the highest of all jurisdictions.
- In 2010-11, the long-term unemployment rate (continuously unemployed for 52 weeks or more) in the Territory was 0.4 per cent, equal with the Australian Capital Territory for the lowest rate of all states, compared to 1.0 per cent nationally.
- In 2010-11, 15 per cent of unemployed people in the Territory were classified as long-term unemployed. This was the third lowest behind the Australian Capital Territory (11 per cent) and Western Australia (14 per cent) and lower than the national proportion of 19 per cent.
- In 2010, 81 per cent of schools in the Territory were government schools, the highest of all states, compared to 71 per cent nationally. In 2010, the Territory had the highest proportion of government school enrolments at 74 per cent, compared to 66 per cent nationally
- In 2008-09, the Territory Government recurrent expenditure on school education was \$536 million. This amount comprises of \$505 million or 94 per cent on government schools and \$31 million or 6 per cent on non-government schools. Nationally, 92 per cent of total state government recurrent expenditure on school education was for government schools.

Figure 2: Housing assistance by type



Source: ABS

NAPLAN 2011 Summary Results

Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority, www.naplan.edu.au

About this publication

The NAPLAN Summary Report is an annual publication providing preliminary details of the results of the National Assessment Program Literacy and Numeracy tests conducted each year on students across Australia in years three, five, seven and nine. The tests cover the key learning areas of reading, spelling, grammar and punctuation, numeracy and writing.

Summary

The following is a summary of results of the 2011 NAPLAN tests,

- Across all assessments, the Territory recorded the lowest proportion of students that achieved at or above the national minimum standard (refer to Table 1).
- The participation rate for Territory students varied between 85.0 per cent and 89.5 per cent, the lowest of all jurisdictions. Nationally, the participation rate varied between 92.2 per cent and 96.4 per cent.
- The report states that the 2011 results for Territory students in all years across all assessment domains were not statistically different than in 2008 or 2010

Table 1: Achievement of national minimum standards, 2011

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Aust
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Year 3									
<i>Reading</i>	95.4	95.4	92.9	92.5	91.9	92.3	95.8	68.3	93.9
<i>Spelling</i>	94.6	94.7	90.8	92.1	90.9	90.3	95.1	61.2	92.8
<i>Numeracy</i>	96.7	96.3	95.2	95.3	94.1	95.3	96.6	78.8	95.7
Year 5									
<i>Reading</i>	93.1	94.4	88.7	89.7	90.0	90.0	94.6	62.6	91.5
<i>Spelling</i>	93.8	93.4	88.5	89.6	89.6	88.5	93.2	60.0	91.3
<i>Numeracy</i>	95.4	95.7	93.5	93.5	93.2	94.1	95.6	73.0	94.4
Year 7									
<i>Reading</i>	94.9	95.8	94.3	94.9	94.4	93.4	96.8	71.6	94.7
<i>Spelling</i>	93.9	93.7	90.9	92.0	92.0	89.8	94.5	64.8	92.5
<i>Numeracy</i>	94.4	95.6	94.5	94.8	93.8	92.8	95.9	72.6	94.4
Year 9									
<i>Reading</i>	92.9	94.1	91.6	91.1	91.5	90.8	94.6	69.4	92.4
<i>Spelling</i>	91.8	91.4	90.2	88.5	89.2	86.9	91.5	66.5	90.5
<i>Numeracy</i>	93.2	94.6	92.8	92.2	91.9	91.3	94.7	73.4	93.1

Source: Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority