

This fact sheet includes selected measures from the strategic framework of indicators in the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report.



WHAT IS LIFE LIKE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MAJOR CITIES?

Overall outcomes in major cities

On average, Indigenous people in major cities are disadvantaged in education, employment and incomes.

In major cities, fewer Indigenous people have completed year 12, more are unemployed and they have significantly lower incomes, compared with other people.

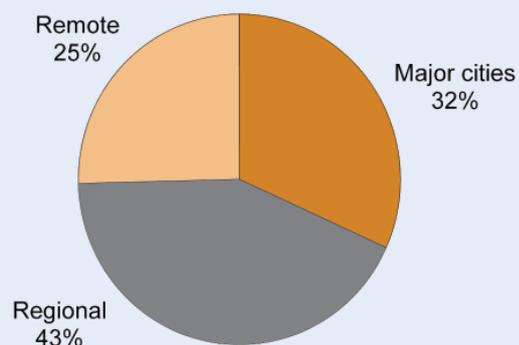
Indigenous people are also disadvantaged in aspects of justice and health but data are limited.

In major cities, on average, Indigenous people suffer more violence, are more frequent smokers, and have higher distress levels than other people.

Where do Indigenous people live?

32 per cent of Indigenous people live in major cities ... and 25 per cent live in remote areas.

Proportion of Indigenous people, 2006



70 per cent of non-Indigenous people live in major cities ... and only 2 per cent live in remote areas.

What is remoteness?

Remoteness reflects the distance people have to travel to obtain services. In this fact sheet:

Remote includes both remote and very remote areas
— *Remote* includes places like Alice Springs and Esperance
— *Very remote* includes places like Tennant Creek and Coober Pedy.

Regional includes both inner and outer regional areas
— *Inner regional* includes places like Hobart, Noosa and Tamworth
— *Outer regional* includes places like Darwin, Cairns and Whyalla.

Major cities includes most capital cities and many other large cities
— *Major cities* includes places like Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne.

Information in this fact sheet is from *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, published by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The report can be found on the Review website: www.pc.gov.au/gsp. Printed copies of the report are available from Canprint Communications (ph: 1300 889 873 or email: sales@infoservices.com.au). For further information contact the Secretariat: (03) 9653 2100, gsp@pc.gov.au.

Photos courtesy of Reconciliation Australia and Wayne Quilliam (Indigenous Governance Awards 2010).
CAUTION: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people should be aware that this publication may contain images of deceased people. No inference is intended that the people or communities shown are the subject of any issue raised in the report.

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Education and training in major cities

On average, in major cities, learning outcomes for Indigenous students are lower than for other students.

In major cities in 2010, 71 per cent of Indigenous year 9 students achieved the national minimum standard for reading, compared with 93 per cent of non-Indigenous year 9 students.

Average results for Indigenous students were lower than those for other students for all subjects and year levels.

In major cities, lower proportions of Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people have completed school ...

In major cities in 2008, 56 per cent of Indigenous 20–24 year olds had attained a year 12 equivalent or above, compared with 89 per cent of non-Indigenous 20–24 year olds.

... or had or were studying for tertiary qualifications.

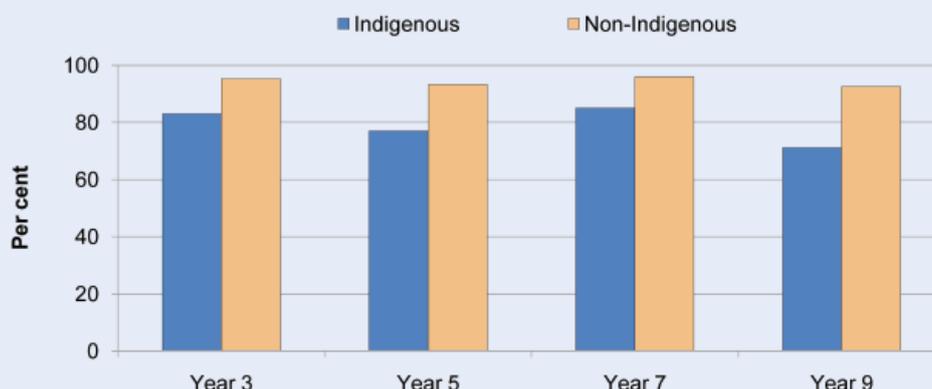
In major cities in 2008, 44 per cent of Indigenous 20–64 year olds had or were studying for a qualification of Certificate III or higher, compared with 61 per cent of non-Indigenous 20–64 year olds.

The proportion of Indigenous people with a Certificate level III or higher increased between 2002 and 2008.

However, Indigenous people with post-school qualifications have good employment prospects.

In major cities in 2008, 78 per cent of Indigenous 18–64 year olds who had completed a Certificate III or higher were employed.

Proportion of students in metropolitan areas who achieved the national minimum standard for reading, 2010



A third of Indigenous young people in major cities were not working and not studying.

In major cities in 2008, 35 per cent of Indigenous 18–24 year olds were not working and not studying, compared with 9 per cent of other young people.

WHAT IS LIFE LIKE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN MAJOR CITIES?

Healthy people and safe communities in major cities

In major cities, Indigenous people were hospitalised for potentially preventable chronic conditions at higher rates than other people ...

In major cities in 2008-09, 140 per 1000 Indigenous people were hospitalised for potentially preventable chronic conditions, compared with 21 per 1000 other people.

... with the most common cause being diabetes complications.

In major cities in 2008-09, 121 per 1000 Indigenous people were hospitalised due to diabetes complications, compared with 13 per 1000 other people.

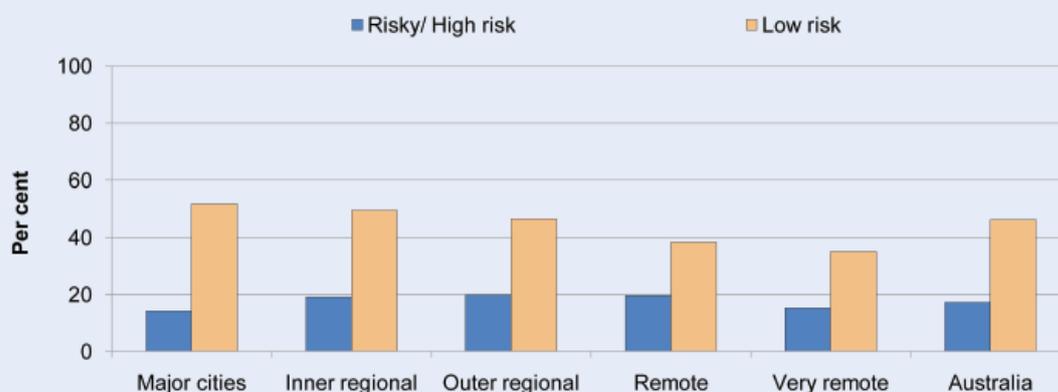
Indigenous people in major cities were hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders at a higher rate than other people ...

In major cities in 2008-09, 29 per 1000 Indigenous people were hospitalised for mental and behavioural disorders, compared with 17 per 1000 other people.

... and reported higher average rates of psychological distress.

In major cities in 2008, Indigenous adults reported high/very high psychological distress at nearly three times the rate for non-Indigenous adults.

Alcohol consumption by risk level and remoteness area, Indigenous people, 2008



A higher proportion of Indigenous people in major cities reported low risk alcohol consumption, compared with Indigenous people living in remote areas.

In major cities in 2008, 52 per cent of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over reported low risk alcohol consumption, compared with 36 per cent of Indigenous people living in remote and very remote areas.

In major cities, Indigenous adults reported higher average rates of daily smoking than non-Indigenous adults.

In major cities in 2008, Indigenous adults reported current daily smoking at more than twice the rate for non-Indigenous adults.

FACT SHEET

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Employment and income in major cities

In major cities, Indigenous people had similar rates of labour force participation to non-Indigenous people ...

In major cities in 2008, 71 per cent of Indigenous 15–64 year olds were participating in the labour force, compared with 79 per cent of non-Indigenous 15–64 year olds. (People who are employed or actively looking for work are counted in the labour force.)

... but their unemployment rate was higher.

In major cities in 2008, the unemployment rate for Indigenous people was 17 per cent, compared with 3 per cent for non-Indigenous people.

The long term unemployment rate in major cities has decreased for Indigenous 18–64 year olds, from 57 per cent in 1994, to 25 per cent in 2008 (long term unemployed as a proportion of all unemployed).

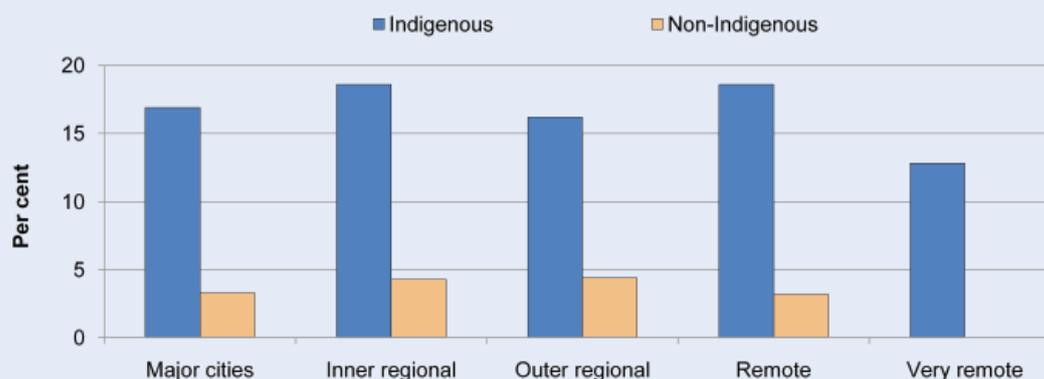
Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in major cities had similar rates of full time employment.

In major cities in 2008, 70 per cent of employed Indigenous 18–64 year olds and 73 per cent of employed non-Indigenous 18–64 year olds worked full time.

Indigenous people were most frequently employed in government and community services.

In major cities in 2008, Indigenous people most commonly worked in government administration and defence (17 per cent) and health and community services (15 per cent).

Unemployment, by Indigenous status and remoteness area, 2008



In major cities, Indigenous people had lower median incomes than non-Indigenous people ...

In major cities in 2008, the median (middle) individual income for Indigenous people was \$500 per week, compared to \$658 per week for non-Indigenous people.

... and one third relied on a government pension or allowance as their main source of income.

In major cities in 2008, government pensions and allowances were the main source of income for 36 per cent of Indigenous 18–64 year olds, compared with 12 per cent of non-Indigenous 18–64 year olds.

2011

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