

---

## **Errata — Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011.**

The following paragraph from p. 8.8 was amended after the report went to print.

Under the National Partnership Agreement on Indigenous Economic Participation (COAG 2008), COAG agreed to a national target of at least 2.6 per cent of public sector employment for Indigenous people by 2015, to reflect the expected national Indigenous working age population share. The 2009–10 State of the Service Report (APSC 2010) showed Indigenous representation in the Australian public sector to be 2.2 per cent.

### **Employment by industry**

ABS data show that for employed people aged 18–64 years in 2008:

- Indigenous people were most commonly worked in ‘health and community services’ (14.2 per cent), and ‘government administration and defence’ (12.7 per cent) (table 8A.1.5)
- non-Indigenous people most commonly worked in ‘retail trade’ (11.0 per cent), ‘health and community services’ (10.9 per cent), and ‘manufacturing’ (10.3 per cent) (table 8A.1.6).

## **8.2 Indigenous owned or controlled land and business**

### **Box 8.2.1 Key messages**

- Indigenous people obtain a variety of economic, social and cultural benefits from land. Different forms of tenure overlap and cannot be aggregated, but nationally in 2010:
  - Indigenous people owned or controlled 16.1 per cent of land in Australia. Most of this land (98.1 per cent) was in very remote areas (figure 8.2.2)
  - native title had been determined to exist in full or in part in 12.6 per cent of Australia, up from 4.7 per cent in 2004 (figure 8.2.2)
  - registered Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) covered 14.9 per cent of Australia. The cumulative number ILUAs has increased from 84 in June 2003 to 434 in June 2010 (figure 8.2.3).
- For 18 to 64 year olds in non-remote areas:
  - Indigenous people had lower rates of self employment than non-Indigenous people in 2008 (6.7 per cent compared with 10.9 per cent) (table 8A.2.13)
  - there was little change in Indigenous self employment between 1994 and 2008 (table 8A.2.13).

Ownership and control of land can provide a range of benefits to Indigenous people. Land ownership may lead to greater autonomy and economic independence,